

Eastern Sierra Nevada Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program Subregional Plan



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Background

The Sierra Nevada Conservancy recognized the need to build capacity for wildfire mitigation efforts in Alpine, Mono, and Inyo counties by initiating the Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program (RFFCP) for the Eastern Sierra Nevada region in January 2020. Since then, the RFFCP East subregion has evaluated the capacity of various entities in the three counties to plan, develop, and implement programs and projects to reduce the risk of wildfire in communities and ecosystems; built an informal stakeholder group; created a website for regional wildfire mitigation information and resources; supported a major program to reduce fuels around Mammoth Lakes; and obtained grant funding for several projects.

Fire is acknowledged to be a natural and necessary process in eastern California. Our challenge is to minimize adverse consequences of fire on people, structures, and human-desired attributes of the environment. This challenge has been made more difficult from the direct consequence of active suppression of most fires over more than a century: accumulation of fuels to very dangerous levels. Reducing the risk of damage from fires involves reducing potential for accidental ignitions, creating safe shelter or escape routes from wildfires, reducing possibilities for igniting structures, dramatically reducing fuel loads and continuity near structures and **within** communities, creating areas adjacent to communities that are conducive to fire suppression activities, and reducing forest density and fuel loads **surrounding** communities. Our proposed approaches incorporate many concepts that are used throughout the West and becoming better known through evolving terminology: “working from the home outward”, “living with fire”, “fire-adapted communities and landscapes”, “fire-wise communities”, “communities permeable to fire”, etc.



Purpose

The purpose of this RFFCP subregional plan is to describe a path forward for reducing risk of damage from wildfires to communities and ecosystems in Alpine, Mono, and Inyo counties. The initial capacity assessment of the Sierra Nevada East subregion RFFCP (Alpert, et al., 2020) suggested a planning process to identify and prioritize ecosystem health and fire prevention projects, as well as build capacity, for the East Geography. Initial planning ideas included: (1) formation of a collaborative group modeled roughly on the Inyo-Mono IRWM Program, (2) providing capacity-building opportunities to local stakeholders (see Capacity Building Plan in Alpert, et al., 2020), (3) developing two pilot/demonstration projects, and (4) promoting and assisting where possible the Eastern Sierra Council of Governments (ESCOG) to create a position of “wildfire mitigation coordinator” or something fulfilling that general concept.

State direction on regional plans

The RFFCP is funded by California Climate Investments and administered by the Department of Conservation within the California Natural Resources Agency. The Sierra Nevada Conservancy is one of the regional entities that are tasked with developing regional priority plans under the RFFCP. These regional entities must “develop a Regional Priority Plan that identifies and prioritizes projects at the landscape or watershed-level to address forest health and wildfire risks within their region...Each Regional Priority Plan must be developed in coordination with efforts to identify forest and fire prevention priorities of Governor Newsom’s Administration” (California Natural Resources Agency, 2019; Davis, et al., 2020).

The Sierra Nevada Conservancy’s RFFC program has extended the broad regional approach and plan development to each of the seven subregions (aka geographies; Figure 1).



Figure 1. Sierra Nevada Conservancy sub-regions

Relationship to state policies/priorities

The state's Forest Management Task Force (now known as Wildfire & Forest Resilience Task Force) issued its *California's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan* in January 2021. This plan recognizes many benefits of a regional approach, including that of the RFFCP, because of the "unique risks and wildfire resilience priorities of each region" (pg. 21). The plan's recommended action 1.29 states "**Develop Network of Regional Forest and Community Fire Resilience Plans:** As part of its updated guidelines, the RFFC Program will seek to provide a common but highly flexible framework for the development of Regional Forest and Community Fire Resilience Plans that can be tailored to a variety of regional governance structures and risks and priorities" (Forest Management Task Force, 2021: 23).

On September 23, 2021, Governor Newsom signed into law AB 9 (*Fire safety and prevention: wildfires: fire adapted communities: Office of the State Fire Marshal: community wildfire preparedness and mitigation*). This legislation codifies the RFFCP into law and prioritizes community safety. AB 9 establishes within the Department of Conservation "the Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program to support regional leadership to build local and regional capacity and develop, prioritize, and implement strategies and projects that create fire adapted communities and landscapes by improving ecosystem health, community wildfire preparedness, and fire resilience. For strategies and projects that seek to create fire adapted communities, regional entities shall maximize risk reductions to people and property, especially in the most vulnerable communities" (Section 4208.1[a]).

Section 4208.1 of AB 9 further provides that regional entities and/or local partners:

(A) Develop regional priority strategies that develop and support fire adapted communities and landscapes by improving forest health, watershed health, fire risk reduction, or fire resilience needed to achieve local, regional, or statewide public safety, climate resiliency, and ecosystem goals included in the "Agreement for Shared Stewardship of California's Forest and Rangelands" and "California's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan."



(B) Complete project development and permitting to generate implementation-ready projects that address regional landscape resilience and community fire protection priorities for funding consideration.

(C) Implement forest management demonstration projects that showcase scalable

models for management, funding, and achieving and quantifying multiple benefits.

(D) Implement community fire preparedness demonstration projects that create durable risk reduction for structures and critical community infrastructure.

(E) Develop outreach, education, and training as needed to facilitate and build capacity to

implement this section.

(F) Collect and assess data and information as needed to identify and map communities, infrastructure, forests, and watersheds at risk of, and vulnerable to, wildfire, in collaboration with appropriate state agencies, including, but not limited to, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Existing plans and assessments

The Sierra Nevada East subregion RFFCP completed its assigned capacity assessment in April 2020 (Alpert, et al., 2020). This document describes the status of various wildfire mitigation efforts and evaluates the capacity of most of the active agencies and groups to continue these efforts in Inyo, Mono, and Alpine counties. The assessment lists the known plans relating to wildfire mitigation within the three-county subregion and briefly describes their strengths and weaknesses. Those plans are listed below. Complete references and internet links (where available) are found in the Literature Cited section.

County Plans

- ❖ Alpine County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018
- ❖ Alpine County Wildfire Risk Mitigation Plan 2021
- ❖ Inyo County / City of Bishop Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2017
- ❖ Inyo County Emergency Operations Plan 2017
- ❖ Mono County and Town of Mammoth Lakes Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019
- ❖ Alpine County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2018
- ❖ Inyo County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2009
- ❖ Mono County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2019

Local Plans

- ❖ Mammoth Lakes Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update 2019
- ❖ Wheeler Crest Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2019
- ❖ Wheeler Crest Wildfire Hazard Assessment 2019
- ❖ Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire – Final Recommendations for the Town of Mammoth Lakes, CA 2018

Federal Plans

- ❖ BLM Bishop Resource Management Plan 1993
- ❖ BLM Draft Programmatic EIS for Fuels Reduction and Rangeland Restoration in the Great Basin 2020
- ❖ BLM Fire Management Plan 2004
- ❖ Land Management Plan for the Inyo National Forest 2019
- ❖ Reds Meadow Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project (Inyo National Forest) 2019
- ❖ Land and Resource Management Plan for Toiyabe National Forest 1986

Utilities

- ❖ Los Angeles Dept. of Water and Power Owens Valley Land Management Plan 2010
- ❖ Los Angeles Dept. of Water and Power Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2020
- ❖ Southern California Edison 2020-2022 Wildfire Mitigation Plan, Revision 2 2020
- ❖ Liberty Utilities 2022 Wildfire Mitigation Plan Update

Recent fire history

Wildfires within the Sierra Nevada East subregion that have dominated the attention of residents in the three counties in recent years are the Tamarack Fire (Alpine County) of 2021, Caldor Fire (Alpine County) of 2021, Mountain View Fire (Mono County) of 2020, and Round Fire (Mono County) of 2015. The Creek Fire of 2020, which burned much of the Sierra National Forest west of the subregion, delivered massive amounts of smoke into Mono and Inyo counties, impacting health and the recreation-based economy.

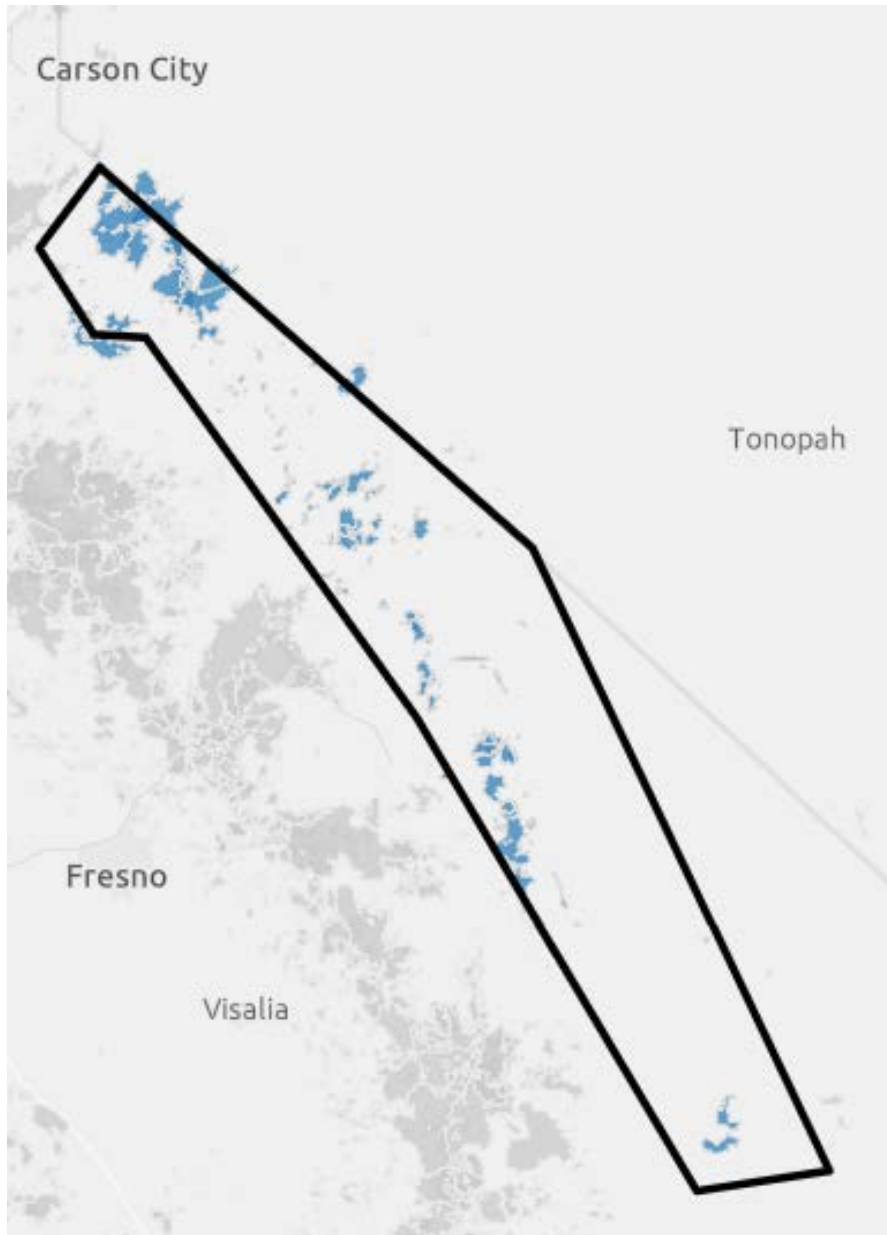


Figure 2. Fire perimeters in SNC East subregion (All fires through 2021)

We have compiled a history of the major fires known to have occurred in the subregion (Appendix A; Figure 2). Most of the records are after 1950 and were mainly derived from CAL FIRE's California Wildfire Perimeter GIS layer. The fires are tabulated separately for Alpine County (65 fires), Walker River basin (58 fires), Mono basin and Adobe Valley (33 fires), Upper Owens River basin (29 fires), and Owens Valley (58 fires) and are arranged from north to south in each of these regions. There are a total of 243 fires in these lists. Lightning was the most common known cause of these fires. Other known causes included smoking, playing with fire, campfires, arson, debris disposal, equipment use, firearm discharge, escaped prescribed burn, and crash of an Air Force drone.

Collaborative Planning Process

The development of the RFFCP planning process began during the capacity assessment described earlier

in this report. The capacity assessment entailed interviewing relevant stakeholders about their wildfire-related activities and concerns and understanding their capacity to undertake such activities. At the same time, the interviews afforded the RFFCP team an opportunity to provide information about the nascent RFFC Program and the intention for building a planning process. These interviews spanned all levels of government, included private and public entities, and provided us with an initial contact list.

Soon after the capacity assessment was completed, we began organizing our first RFFCP subregional stakeholder meeting. The purposes of the meeting were to introduce stakeholders to the RFFCP concept and players in the East subregion; report the results of the capacity assessment; and discuss the timeline and deliverables of the SNC planning grant. All stakeholders participating in the capacity assessment were invited to the initial meeting, as well as some other interested entities. Since that first meeting, our

Table 1. RFFCP East Subregion Stakeholders
40 Acres Fire Safe Council
Alpine County
Alpine Fire Safe Council
Alpine Watershed Group
American Forests
Bishop Volunteer Fire Department
Bureau of Land Management - Bishop Office
CAL FIRE
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Trout
Eastern California Water Association
High Sierra Energy Foundation
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest
Independence Fire Safe Council
Inyo County
Inyo National Forest
Lone Pine Paiute Shoshone Reservation
Mammoth Lakes Fire Protection District
Mammoth Lakes Fire Safe Council
Mammoth Lakes Trails and Public Access
Mono Basin Fire Safe Council
Mono County
National Forest Foundation
Sierra Club Range of Light Group
Wheeler Crest Fire Safe Council
Whitebark Institute
Wilkerson Fire Safe Council

stakeholder list (Table 1) has grown as we continue to do outreach and become aware of more entities working on wildfire issues.

The stakeholder group has met several times since the first meeting and has discussed a number of issues, but most of the time has been dedicated to discussing projects, funding, and a project prioritization process. We began by soliciting project needs from the stakeholder group and housing them in a spreadsheet. Through conversations with stakeholders, the status of each project was characterized as conceptual, planning stage, or shovel-ready. Categorizing projects in this way allowed us to assess what resources are needed to move each project forward. For example, it became clear that many projects on the list are in the planning stage and need funding or other assistance to get through project design, environmental compliance, and/or permitting. This knowledge is useful when searching for funding sources. The project database is a working document, and projects can be added at any time.

Simultaneous with the initial development of the project database, the stakeholder group began the design of a project prioritization process. A subcommittee of the stakeholder group was recruited to work on this effort in a focused way and met on a monthly basis for about a year. After several wide-ranging discussions, subcommittee members brainstormed and then narrowed a list of indicators that would inform eventual prioritization criteria. Once this list was honed, it was brought to the

full stakeholder group. Stakeholders were asked to review and prioritize the criteria using different filters, such as priority in time and priority for funding dollars. More information about the project

prioritization process, along with the results of the process, is presented in the Project Prioritization section below.

While the project prioritization process was being developed, the stakeholder group was able to opportunistically prioritize some projects. When a CAL FIRE funding round was made available, the RFFCP team worked with stakeholders to identify shovel-ready projects, and the stakeholder group approved these funding proposals in the absence of a formal prioritization process. Similarly, the program was given the opportunity to work with Great Basin Institute on a project planning effort, and building on initial brainstorming by the project prioritization subcommittee, the stakeholder group approved moving forward with a project concept to develop an environmental analysis template for low-elevation riparian areas in the region.

Accomplishments

There have been two main outcomes of the RFFCP planning process. The first is a process, described later in this plan, that governs the identification and prioritization of projects, complete with 12 prioritization criteria. Prior to the prioritization process being designed, projects were identified for individual funding sources opportunistically. In other words, for any given funding opportunity, stakeholders were encouraged to put forward project ideas, but they were not evaluated or ranked in any way. The second outcome is the successful award of several grants. In the first two years of RFFCP, several funding opportunities were pursued, particularly through CAL FIRE and CDFW. As of the writing of this plan, seven successful funding applications have been awarded, totaling about \$8.5 million. In addition, individual stakeholders have pursued their own funding opportunities outside the RFFC Program and have realized their own successful projects.

The RFFC Program was also instrumental in securing funding through the CA Fire Safe Council County Wildfire Coordinator grant program. As we learned through the capacity assessment, there is a great need to centralize wildfire prevention activities at the county level. Soon thereafter, funding was fortuitously made available through the CFSC program. RFFC Program staff worked closely on the Mono and Inyo county applications, and ultimately, awards were made to all three counties. These positions will add needed capacity, and we will aim to integrate their work into the RFFCP process.



Beyond the tangible work on project identification and prioritization, the formation of the stakeholder group has resulted in benefits that are harder to define but are present nonetheless. Similar to what we experienced with the IRWM Program, the RFFC Program has resulted in varied stakeholders sitting in the same room who might not otherwise meet or interact. As a result, stakeholders have forged relationships with one another and shared information and best practices. This coordination has been particularly helpful for the region's fire safe

councils. Before the RFFC Program, it seems the 8-10 fire safe councils in the three counties had little communication or interaction. Now, the fire safe councils interact both through the RFFCP stakeholder meetings and through fire safe council-specific meetings facilitated by the RFFCP team.

Another accomplishment of the RFFC Program is the development of the Eastern Sierra Wildfire Alliance website (<https://www.eswildfirealliance.org/>). This site has served several needs: providing background information on the RFFC Program; providing educational resources related to wildfire preparedness and grants; housing individual fire safe council webpages; and serving as the landing site for the Citizens' Wildfire Academy organized by Mono County.

Though we have made much progress in 2.5 years and realized early successes, the work is really just getting started. The goal of the program is to minimize the impact of wildland fire on communities and ecosystems, and we will do this by organizing fire-resilient communities, reducing fuel loading, and promoting healthy ecosystems.

Capacity Building

Beyond the development of this RFFC Plan and project prioritization process, a primary focus of the planning process has been to provide capacity-building opportunities for local and regional organizations to prepare for and respond to wildfire in and around their communities. Capacity-building efforts have been aimed at organizations across the board, from large federal agencies such as the Inyo National Forest to small volunteer fire departments and fire safe councils. The RFFC Program has helped these and other entities plan projects, identify relevant funding opportunities, develop grant applications, and coordinate with other interested parties, such as county boards of supervisors.

Yet capacity needs remain, especially with respect to staffing. Two examples highlight this need. First, the Inyo National Forest has little experience in managing outside grant funding and does not have enough specialists on staff to conduct environmental analyses of fuel reduction / forest health projects. However, decisions about budgets and staffing levels for the forest are well outside the control of most of the people in the East subregion, so we are finding other ways to bring capacity to the forest, such as



outside organizations' acting as grant applicants for projects on the forest. An Inyo National Forest official stated that the Reds Meadow fuel reduction project (implemented by a non-profit partner and aided by RFFCP work and other SNC funding) will be the fastest (from EA to implementation) major project that the Forest has completed.

A second example is that the constant need for the Mammoth Lakes Fire Protection District to be ready to respond to emergencies and other incidents uses almost all the personnel and fiscal resources of the department. In 2020, a ballot measure to increase funding for the department via a parcel tax of \$85 per year failed to receive a two-thirds super-

majority. Only 28 additional yes votes (of 1978 cast) would have been needed for approval. These staffing pressures limit the ability of the District to proactively work in and with the community to mitigate wildfire risk. A new fire chief hired from within the department in July 2022 has expressed interest in working with the RFFCP team.

The continuation of the RFFC Program will be key in helping to address these capacity needs. Together with the new county wildfire coordinators, RFFCP staff can help to organize stakeholders and collaborations, find funding opportunities, and plan projects. Although it is ideal to build capacity within organizations such as fire safe councils, some activities, such as grant writing and grant administration, are sometimes better performed by outside, centralized entities.

Process for community involvement in plan's creation

RFFCP stakeholders contributed to this subregional plan through myriad meetings and one-on-one discussions. Indeed, every RFFCP activity in which stakeholders were involved contributed to this plan. It is expected that RFFCP stakeholders represented their communities of interest, and thus communities were indirectly involved in the plan's creation. Stakeholders reviewed a draft of the plan, and the finished product will be made available to the public on the Eastern Sierra Wildfire Alliance website.

Stakeholders were involved in every step of the development of the project prioritization process. Volunteers from the full stakeholder group were recruited to serve on a subcommittee focused on the project prioritization process. Six stakeholders, in addition to RFFCP staff and technical assistance providers American Forests, comprised the subcommittee. This group participated in the full development of the project prioritization process, from initial brainstorming of important topics to eventual creation and narrowing of indicators. The full stakeholder group then ranked the narrowed set of indicators to reflect its priorities.



Process for coordinating with CNRA, DOC, and WRTC on this plan

The RFFCP East geography team has not had any formal process for coordinating with state agencies on this plan. However, we did take thorough advantage of the SNC board meeting and field tour in June 2022 at Mammoth Lakes to discuss “big-picture” policy matters with SNC board members and staff. At that time, we were also fortunate to have a long private discussion with Patrick Wright, Director of the California Wildfire & Forest Resilience Task Force. In July 2022, we had an opportunistic discussion with Jenny Di Stefano of the Department of Conservation.

How this process has increased the capacity of partners to:

Identify, prioritize, and plan for wildfire and forest health needs within the region

Prior to the development of the RFFC Program, there was no regional effort for proactively developing and prioritizing projects. Each stakeholder went about planning its own projects, and there was no coordinated effort. Furthermore, some stakeholders did not apply for grant funding because of capacity issues. The RFFCP effort brings stakeholders together to discuss project priorities and funding opportunities in a more deliberative, proactive manner. In addition, the RFFCP planning grant allowed for the writing of additional grants. For example, in the 2021 CAL FIRE fire-prevention grant cycle, the RFFCP team submitted five grant applications on behalf of a dozen stakeholders, significantly increasing the capacity to look for and apply for funding.

The RFFCP process has also allowed for the identification and discussion of priorities important to regional and local stakeholders. For example, one viewpoint expressed is that state and federal land management agencies lack the resources and interest in post-fire restoration. The concern is that some burned forested areas are being repopulated by shrubs rather than by trees. Without restoration assistance, some areas that are burned at moderate and high severity will not recover as forests. Through the RFFC Program, we can elevate such concerns to SNC and other state agencies.

Coordinate fire planning and management efforts across land ownerships

The act of gathering stakeholders at the same table on a regular basis has increased coordination and collaboration among agencies and organizations that might not otherwise communicate regularly. These periodic meetings have allowed stakeholders to build relationships with one another and begin to coordinate fire planning and management efforts. Because of the mosaic of land ownership in Inyo, Mono, and Alpine Counties, such coordination is critical. Discussions of project ideas have led to collaboration outside of RFFCP meetings. For example, the 40 Acres neighborhood is bordered by Bureau of Land Management and Los Angeles Department of Water and Power land. Although the 40 Acres Fire Safe Council works on a regular basis with both agencies, the development of a CAL FIRE fire-prevention grant application through the RFFC Program facilitated formalizing the coordination among these entities.

Develop and manage a broad, collaborative structure and effective networks of partners and stakeholders

The development of the RFFC Program in the East geography has largely been about relationship-building. Stakeholders that would not otherwise interact are now sitting at the same table and discussing concerns and projects of high priority. The information sharing that happens among stakeholders



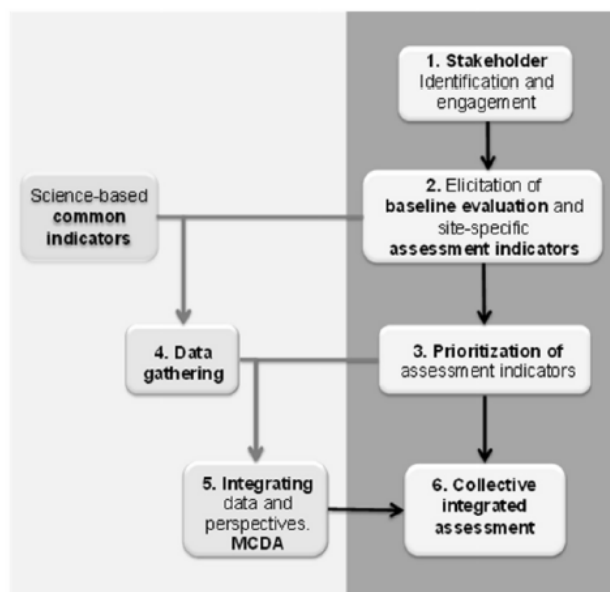
is one of the more valuable outcomes of this program. In addition, convening stakeholders in the spirit of collaboration has improved relationships among some. Stakeholders are committed to working together and finding ways to maximize benefits to as many communities and ecosystems as possible. Indeed, the project prioritization criteria detailed below reflect these priorities.

Attain strong regional support for the Regional Priority Plan and identified projects through broad inclusion of tribes, partners, and stakeholders

Similar to the commitment of stakeholders to maintaining a collaborative process, stakeholders support the development of a regional plan and the prioritization of projects using locally-developed criteria. Outreach through the RFFCP Program has been broad, including tribes; federal, state, and local agencies; fire safe councils, non-profit organizations; and individuals. Stakeholder meetings and the project prioritization process are open to any stakeholder or member of the public who wishes to participate. Indeed, we believe it is this early and broad outreach that has built support for the RFFCP planning process and the identification and prioritization of projects as detailed below.

Project Prioritization

American Forests led a stakeholder-driven effort to develop a project prioritization process for the East RFFCP subregion. The Project Prioritization process was designed to develop a set of regional priorities to be used to prioritize projects submitted to the East subregion project list. These priorities were developed by the RFFCP East subregion stakeholder group, with the process being developed and organized by the group's Project Prioritization Subcommittee (PPS). This group met between February and December 2021, with the majority of the prioritization taking place July – December. This committee was made up of a diverse group, representing the various interests of the region.



The protocol used was an adapted version of the PRACTICE protocol developed by Bautista et al. 2017, which promotes a participatory and learning-based approach to stakeholder engagement. Stakeholders develop indicators from issues of concern, which can be weighted and ranked to create priorities. These priorities can then be applied to projects or to a landscape as part of a Multi-Criteria Analysis.

Steps

1. Convene stakeholders
2. Identify issues of concern
3. Review draft issues of concern and create a list of criteria/indicators
4. Ranking criteria/indicators with larger stakeholder group
5. Data discussion – add data to support indicators

6. Optional: Map update with prioritization – incorporation of Multi-Criteria Data Analysis using weighting from concerns/indicators
7. Evaluation/review of results
8. Prioritization of projects using weighted criteria

Step 1: Convene stakeholders

A stakeholder group was convened based on interest and experience. Participants committed to meeting once per month for one year to work on deliverables, including the prioritization.

Step 2: Identify issues of concern

Using the online tool Mentimeter, Step 2 was completed through a brainstorming session with the stakeholder group. The following questions were used to generate specific responses:

- What are your primary natural resources concerns?
- What are issues of concern related to ecosystem health? What are you concerned about conserving or protecting in our region's ecosystem?
- What are your issues of concern for wildfire resilience or fire risk?
- What are your socioeconomic and/or cultural issues of concern?



Figure 3. Sample issues of concern brainstorming results

Step 3: Criteria/Indicators list

In this step, the list of issues of concern was reviewed and refined by American Forests into a shorter list of 23 indicators, combining them with common scientific indicators whenever possible. The resulting list was reviewed and discussed by the PPS members, and five criteria were eliminated, resulting in 18 criteria/indicators for prioritization.

East Criteria/Indicators

- Watershed function density
- Water quantity and quality
- Erosion – flood or post-fire
- Critical wildlife habitat
- Riparian restoration
- Protecting mature ecosystems
- Fuel loading and excess biomass
- Returning fire to ecosystem
- Forest structure and
- High severity wildfire
- Wind-prone landscape
- Carbon loss
- Lack of workforce
- Fire and smoke public education
- WUI community protection – internal and external
- Tribal lands
- Disadvantaged communities
- Access/egress limitations

3.

Criteria eliminated through initial prioritization by subcommittee:

- Insect mortality
- Ecosystem diversity
 - Low economic diversity/tourism dependence
 - Air quality
- Human ignition

Step 4: Prioritization

The prioritization of indicators took place with the full subcommittee on September 8, 2021. Ranking of indicators was conducted using a variety of methodologies to mitigate any inherent bias or preference from any one method. These methodologies were:

- **Prioritization by timescale:** Evaluation of criteria/indicators by the time scale at which the issue should be addressed. As soon as possible? Or could it wait until 10 years from now? Consider each indicator separately.
- **Point buy ranking:** Given 100 points, how would you distribute those among the criteria listed. How would you budget how funding might be allocated to the following priorities?



- **Straight rank of criteria:** Lastly, we will rank criteria by 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. Of the criteria listed, identify your highest priority vs your lowest priority.

The results were then adjusted to appropriate scale and ranked based on score. Definitions were also developed for the 10 indicators selected.

Step 5 & 6: Data Integration option

In October 2021, the PPS met to discuss if data should be integrated into the process at this time, or simply applied to projects in the list for prioritization. The consensus of the group was that data should not be

integrated at this time, as there was concern that existing data would not be available across the region in sufficient quality to support decision-making. Some initial work at data collection and assessment has been initiated, including Great Basin Institute’s riparian assessment.

Step 7: Evaluation of results

Results were evaluated by the PPS in December and by the full Stakeholder group in January 2022. These priorities were accepted by the full group. At a subsequent meeting, the stakeholder group identified an additional two criteria. The full 12 criteria, along with definitions, can be found in Box 1.

Step 8: Prioritization of projects using weighted criteria

Initially, all criteria were weighted equally. However, stakeholders were unanimous in wanting to prioritize efforts to make communities in the region more resilient to wildland fire; therefore, the criterion focusing on WUI community protection received a higher weight than the other criteria.

Once the criteria were identified and weighted, they were applied to the project list using the project descriptions provided by project proponents. A score was calculated for each project. Although the scoring process did not result in a sequentially-ranked list of projects, it did result in priority “bins” of projects; in other words, groups of projects that all have the same score. The prioritized list of projects, along with their scores, can be found in Appendix B. The geographic distribution of projects is depicted in Figure 4. A list of completed projects or projects being actively implemented is also in Appendix B.

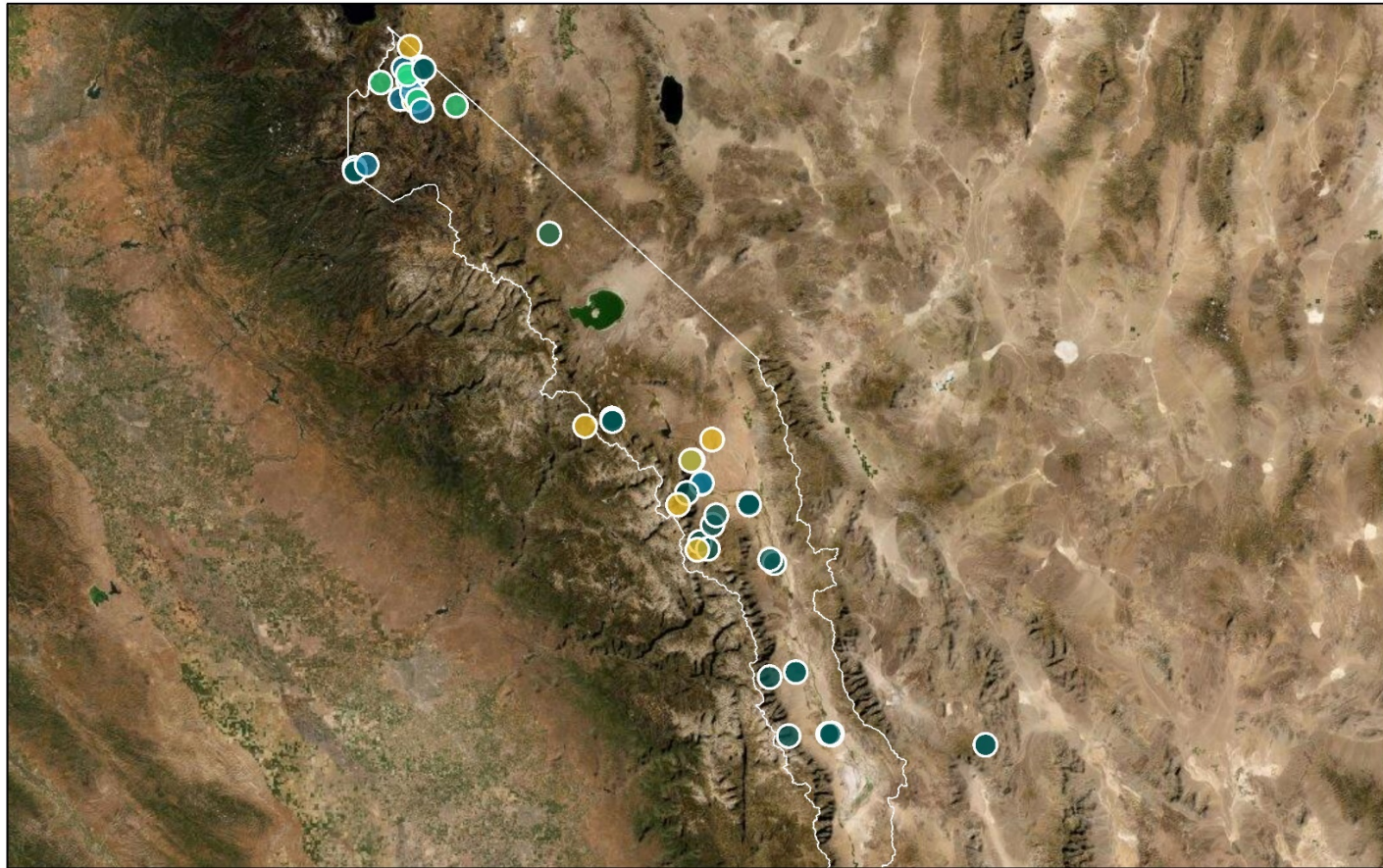
This scored project list will be used to determine priorities for future funding. Because the scoring resulted in bins, we will need to work with project sponsors to determine project readiness to move forward. Most immediately, we have project planning funding available through the RFFCP Early Action program and will choose a handful of projects to be developed to shovel-ready status. We find it helpful to have separated the projects into project status bins (conceptual, planning stage, shovel-ready) so that we can identify the specific needs of each project and communicate them to funders accordingly. While we do not have dollar figures attached to most projects, we estimate the total project cost to be in the \$50-100 million range.

None of the priority projects resulting from Executive Order N-05-19 are located in the East subregion.

No explicit coordination with Forest Management Task Force Regional Prioritization Group or Science Advisory Panel took place, although American Forests is closely tied in with both the Task Force and the East subregion RFFC Program.



RFFCP East Subregion Projects



9/16/2022

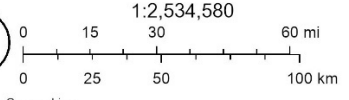
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- Active
- Shovel-ready

- Planning
- Conceptual
- SNC East Subregion Boundary

- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery

- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations
- 150m Resolution Metadata



Earthstar Geographics

Figure 4. RFFCP East Subregion Projects

Box 1. RFFCP East Subregion Project Priorities (in alphabetical order)

Access/egress limitations

Barriers to safe access to and egress from rural communities, for instance road condition, brush encroachment, and gating

Critical wildlife habitat

Specific areas within a given geographic area, occupied by a species at the time it was listed, that contain the physical or biological features that are essential to the conservation of endangered and threatened species and that may need special management or protection

Disadvantaged rural communities

Areas in foothill and mountain communities that most suffer from a combination of economic, health, and environmental burdens

Fire and smoke public education

Outreach and communication that promotes managed and prescribed fire, smoke management, and the ecological benefit of fire

Fire ignition risk

Risk of communities and structures to ignite from wildland fire or other structure fire

Fire return interval

The average period between fires under the presumed historical fire regime

Fuel loading and biomass

High amounts of live and/or dead woody material that exceed historical range and/or desired conditions

High severity wildfire

High heat intensity fire resulting in greater than 75% tree mortality. Also referred to as upper story replacing wildfire

Resilient ecosystems

Returning forests and other ecosystems to a resilient state

Water quality and quantity

Timing and total yield of water from a watershed; suitability of water for drinking, recreation, and wildlife

Watershed function

The biotic and abiotic factors that ensure watershed processes (water capture, water storage, and water release) are preserved

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) community protection

Treatments and actions conducted to modify or suppress fire behavior outside or around communities, and actions and treatments promoting home hardening, defensible space, and road clearance within communities

How does the Plan reduce risk to priority populations from wildfire and other climate-related disasters?

The RFFCP process has helped to bring awareness of fire issues to stakeholders and, by extension, the public. Conversations among stakeholders about their concerns have resulted in several successfully-funded projects that will help to reduce wildfire risk to the region’s communities as well as a prioritized list of projects that will be implemented over time. The process of collaboration and information-sharing will help to ensure that resources are going where they are most needed and that stakeholders are assisting each other. The project priorities developed through this planning process will direct funding to the areas of highest concern and risk in the region.

Measuring and monitoring progress toward desired outcomes

The success of the RFFC Program will be measured quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitatively, success will be measured by:

- Number of relationships forged among tribes, fire safe councils, fire departments, federal agencies, local governments, and more
- Number of fire safe councils functioning sustainably
- Number of activities undertaken to implement community wildfire protection plan projects
- Amount of funding obtained for projects
- Number of projects successfully implemented

Qualitatively, success will be measured in the ability of the subregion to be better prepared for wildfire, including promoting ways to prevent it. We will know we have achieved success when another wildfire hits the subregion and does less damage because of the preparation undertaken through the RFFC Program.



Potential Future Activities and Recommendations

In addition to the suggested outline for this plan, we thought it useful to include some of the recommendations from the 2020 capacity assessment (Alpert, et al., 2020) and document other ideas and suggestions that have developed during the past two years. As was mentioned in the assessment, this list is not intended as a “to-do” list for the East subregion RFFCP team, but it is an attempt to document some of the possibilities that could contribute to reducing the risk of damage from wildfires in the East subregion.

Depending on future direction from the State of California, we will probably need to address the “entity” creation called out in AB 9: “Ensure, to the extent feasible, there are regional entities to cover every part of the state that contains or is adjacent to a very high or high fire hazard severity zone identified by the State Fire Marshal”. Possibilities include, but are not limited to: maintaining the current informal RFFCP

stakeholder group and perhaps call it the “Eastern Sierra Wildfire Alliance”, forming a loose coalition of local Fire Safe Councils, and/or creating some sort of program housed within ESCOG plus Alpine County.

This list is organized according to what entity is the most likely lead for each recommendation.

RFFCP East Geography Team

- Work with the new wildfire mitigation coordinators of Alpine, Inyo, and Mono counties
- Excerpt the dozens (perhaps hundreds) of recommendations found within the many plans for the region and organize them in one or more logical arrangements (geography, priority, governmental responsibility, scale, etc.)
- Investigate potential roles of insurance industry
 - Learn more about how the insurance industry and CAL FIRE identify and map fire risk
 - Learn about the barriers to changing risk designations (e.g., even after fuel has burned)
- Explore potential role for venture capital in biomass facilities and fuel reduction projects
 - Alpine County could host a large facility to handle material exported from Tahoe basin
- Explore potential for creation of one or more tribal-based businesses modeled after the Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions (CHIPS) corporation
 - Alternatively, explore potential of an Eastern Sierra California Conservation Corps program
- Compare approaches to neighborhood/community woody-debris disposal
- Compile approaches (local ordinances [e.g., El Dorado County], peer pressure, CWPPs, etc.) for dealing with fuel loads on unoccupied lots and analyze effectiveness, costs, trade-offs, etc.
- Learn the legal requirements about “prevailing wage” issues in different types of fuels work
- Look into existing educational materials and curricula about wildfire suitable for area schools
- Are there ways to streamline financial management for multiple entities involved in fuels mitigation projects (e.g., county role, special foundation with low overhead)?
- Follow up on GBI riparian report to explore how to implement riparian fuels management

Counties and Local Government Agencies

- Determine whether there is a role for a position similar to the county wildfire mitigation coordinators in the Eastern Sierra Council of Governments
- Implement the recommendations of the many existing plans, especially those of the CWPPs
- When plans regarding wildfire mitigation are prepared in the future, the agencies involved need to utilize local expertise and not just consulting firms from outside the region
 - Local people with local knowledge should write the sections about local geography and conditions
 - Such work could be conducted under simple contracts for modest amounts of time and compensation administered by a non-profit organization
- Perform needs assessments for each fire district
- Explore incentives for creation of more local businesses to perform fuels treatments
 - County economic development staff could help in this effort
- Develop functional business model for distributing home-heating firewood to low-income residents
- Learn the legal requirements about “prevailing wage” issues in different types of fuels work

- Help Bodie State Historic Park develop and implement a wildfire mitigation plan
- Are there ways to streamline financial management for multiple entities involved in fuels mitigation projects (e.g., county role, special foundation with low overhead)?

State Agencies

- Provide baseline funding for fire safe councils, perhaps including for county- (or larger) level coordinators
- Explore incentives for investment in biomass energy facilities
- Explore solutions to barriers to building biomass energy facilities
- Establish a California Conservation Corps “base” in the eastern Sierra Nevada
- Develop semi-generic CEQA and NEPA documents for fuels treatments that need only some site-specific additions; alternatively, prepare programmatic environmental documents that can be applied to individual fuels treatment projects with some site-specific additions
- Increase the training capacity for archaeological surveyors – apparently the week-long training courses are in high demand with long waiting lists
- Streamline the processes for archaeological and cultural-resources surveys beginning with the records request
- Form a “task force” of representatives of granting agencies and some recipients (perhaps similar to the California Financing Coordinating Committee model) to thoroughly examine current processes for funding fuels mitigation work and develop new approaches
 - If starting fresh, how could funding mechanisms work with a minimum of “busy work” for applicants, while selecting the “best” (using clear criteria) projects, and ensuring financial efficiency and accountability?
- Explore mechanisms for insuring fuels-reduction workers and contractors at lower cost
- Help Bodie State Historic Park develop and implement a wildfire mitigation plan

Federal Agencies

- U.S. Forest Service, at the regional or national level, needs to address the lack of staffing in individual National Forests that hamstrings existing personnel from adequately and proactively addressing fire and ecosystem health concerns
- When plans regarding wildfire mitigation are prepared in the future, the agencies involved need to utilize local expertise and not just consulting firms from outside the region
 - Local people with local knowledge should write the sections about local geography and conditions
 - Such work could be conducted under simple contracts for modest amounts of time and compensation administered by a non-profit organization
- Develop semi-generic CEQA and NEPA documents for fuels treatments that need only some site-specific additions; alternatively, prepare programmatic environmental documents that can be applied to individual fuels treatment projects with some site-specific additions
- Streamline the processes for archaeological and cultural-resources surveys beginning with the records request
- Support research on management of cheatgrass and other invasive species
- Explore mechanisms for insuring fuels-reduction workers and contractors at lower cost
 - Can federal government indemnify contractors against liability on federal land?

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Appendix A: Fire history of the SNC East Subregion

(Organized north to south within each area)

Name	Start Date	Area (ac)	Cause
Alpine County			
10860	19960622	3802	playing with fire
3909	1947xxxx	293	unknown
8866	19860715	3381	equipment
9910	19650809	61	lightning
7502	20000802	19	lightning
4103	1948xxxx	934	unknown
11501	19870728	6350	misc
8174	19880626	495	equipment
3910	1947xxxx	158	unknown
Payne	20170605	67	suspect target shooting
6846	19990806	28	lightning
12861	19840627	16668	arson
12862	19840623	805	arson
East Fork	20210630	1136	lightning
Tamarack	20210703	68637	lightning
6802	19810705	15	playing with fire
9389	19590710	53	lightning
7856	19831007	7	playing with fire
7323	19640720	37	playing with fire
Dutch	20180801	198	unknown
7267	19730712	19	lightning
526	1941xxxx	415	unknown
6211	19741016	29	misc
1269	19680722	39	playing with fire
3911	1947xxxx	14395	unknown
7484	19600820	33	smoking
14608	1985xxxx	740	unknown
5477	1949xxxx	8817	unknown
13549	19890815	115	lightning
1325	19740828	488	lightning
4104	1948xxxx	302	unknown
Caldor	20210814	~1500 in Alpine Co	arson
8778	19700621	8	lightning
11502	19871111	28	debris
6829	19710617	97	smoking

Name	Start Date	Area (ac)	Cause
Washington	20150718	17780	lightning
14609	1996xxxx	156	unknown
Slinkard	20170828	8923	lightning
6765	1943xxxx	633	unknown
Gates Complex	2004xxxx	8905	
8742	19530823	336	unknown
7324	19640919	269	equipment
13717	19920906	117	lightning
2414	1946xxxx	205	unknown
3912	1947xxxx	308	unknown
2447	1941xxxx	229	unknown
9108	19540706	254	unknown
Irene	20140913	94	lightning
15873	1939xxxx	193	misc
Meadow Lake	19291005	186	lightning
Clover 2	20070827	20	lightning
Mokelumne	20160818	650	lightning
Deer	19990805	325	lightning
Slink	20200828	26752	
Mudd	20030830	4337	lightning
Hiram	19990809	2750	lightning
Donnell	20180731	36501	unknown
Bear Hole	19550807	29	lightning
Arnot	20000627	222	lightning
Spicer	19850711	31	smoking
Wheats	20120803	180	lightning
McCormick	20170817	4423	lightning
Cotton	20080714	29	lightning
Clarks Fork	19510609	330	campfire
Fence Creek	19551003	293	lightning
<u>Walker River basin</u>			
Slinkard	19170828	8923	lightning
6765	19430000	633	unknown
Gates Complex	20040000	8905	unknown
8791	19720813	156	misc
2138	19550000	206	smoking
8609	19510703	165	unknown
8608	19510805	115	unknown

Name	Start Date	Area (ac)	Cause
Dana	20040624	2164	lightning
7325	19641003	368	smoking
Coleville	19960000	2581	unknown
7326	19640000	682	debris
Larson	20070531	1076	lightning
Slink	20200903	26752+	
7501	20000731	1527	lightning
Larsen	19950818	75	arson
7268	19730717	376	unknown
8779	19700703	63	lightning
2737	19460000	227	unknown
1327	19740725	662	lightning
Mountain View	20201116		
Cannon	20020614	26684	campfire
1328	19740706	2112	smoking
7269	19730726	213	lightning
1598	19470000	146	unknown
1599	19470000	537	unknown
8175	19880809	57	lightning
7707	19771117	277	debris
11284	19940726	67	lightning
Boot	20180913	6972	unknown
13379	19900804	382	lightning
6846	19990716	246	smoking
10493	19850623	88	playing with fire
7327	19640920	27	smoking
9595	19610802	44	lightning
Murphy	20200622	12	
Mt. Jackson	19960811	857	lightning
9966	19660525	19	lightning
10494	19850815	15	lightning
10495	19850706	117	lightning
8867	19860801	11	lightning
1330	19740828	108	lightning
7542	1948	515	unknown
Aurora	20200628	238	
Buckeye	20110924	1046	lightning
8398	19770802	352	lightning
Van Dyke	20150205	512	unknown

Name	Start Date	Area (ac)	Cause
Spring Peak	20130817		lightning
7329	19640628	362	misc
7270	19731031	189	misc
Potato	20100723	632	lightning
7328	19640901	100	campfire
9390	19590718	101	lightning
Green Creek	20150911	27	vehicle
8743	19530719	122	unknown
Conway	20070714	89	lightning
2139	19550823	71	lightning
Biederman	20120721	20	lightning
Bodie	20140717	93	lightning
<u>Mono Basin & Adobe Valley</u>			
Biederman	20120721	20	lightning
Bodie	20140717	93	lightning
Summit	19600511	611	unknown
Conway	20140915	46	vehicle
Lundy	20030423	740	unknown
Wilson	20160802	16	misc
Dechambeau 14452	19991204	11	debris
Dechambeau 10341	20040622	27	lightning
Dechambeau 10392	19970514	42	lightning
Marina	20160623	641	misc
Azusa	20000528	700	campfire
Beach	20200819	3668	lightning ?
Crater	20010810	5590	lightning
Indian	20120807	12575	lightning
Walker	20150813	3815	misc
Mono	20100725	1205	lightning
Cow	19840928	3087	unknown
6000	19860812	538	lightning
12143	19850000	798	unknown
Crater Mountain	20040524	190	lightning
9344	19720809	150	lightning
June	20070709	680	lightning
Sage Hen	20120803	12	lightning
Dexter	20030901	2460	lightning
Grant	20170730	395	lightning

Name	Start Date	Area (ac)	Cause
Clark	20160803	2822	lightning
McGee	20050702	34	arson
15130	19770721	74	lightning
15254	19870829	179	lightning
Sawmill	20060913	7434	debris
15131	19770721	102	lightning
N. Glass	20090717	91	lightning
<u>Upper Owens</u>			
Clark	20160803	2819	lightning
9345	19720704	1458	playing with fire
McLaughlin	20010701	2714	lightning
Owens	19850806	3750	misc
Oharel	20071028	560	lightning
13633	19901025	55	lightning
Glass	20050901	20	arson
Owens	20180730	312	lightning
7016	1986xxxx	20	misc
Hot Creek	20180730	436	lightning
Mammoth	19870821	640	unknown
15255	19870821	521	misc
2907	1966xxxx	326	misc
Shooting	20060714	18	misc
9346	19720722	110	equipment use
Laurel	19870829	1465	arson
Sherwin	20080802	300	lightning
9347	19720715	800	lightning
9348	19720724	12	misc
Rock	2005	11	misc
Birch	20020630	2624	lightning
9441	1984xxxx	27	misc
12144	19850807	277	misc
Rock Creek	20160804	122	equipment use
Swall	19810808	3159	misc
Round	20150206	7000	misc
Swall	19740227	666	misc
Paradise #2	19580727	351	unknown
11328	1983xxxx	265	misc

Name	Start Date	Area (ac)	Cause
<u>Owens Valley</u>			
Rovana	19830630	317	misc
Pleasant	20180217	2077	arson
Bluff	20080315	680	campfire
Bridges	20140418	113	unknown
Pole	19950613	5550	misc
River	20050329	86	unknown
Cashbaugh	19870303	600	unknown
Mudd	20050922	32	unknown
Horton	19910414	193	campfire
Springs	19810223	1266	misc
9350	19720722	560	campfire
Tom	19980829	3420	misc
Buttermilk	19960728	59	lightning
Buttermilk	20110524	206	campfire
Airport	220216	4136	?
Warm Springs	20050406	250	arson
Buckley	20090320	26	arson
Forks	20090717	3268	lightning
Warm Springs #3	19720317	294	unknown
Springs	20080301	84	unknown
Spring	20130126	13	unknown
2908	1966	81	unknown
Big Trees	20080804	125	lightning
Keough	20140808	17	unknown
475	1960	2423	misc
12637	19720717	50	lightning
Sage	20070705	6460	lightning
9607	1962xxxx	6497	misc
8933	19861128	45	misc
Fuller	20020711	6400	lightning
John	20110912	5799	unknown
Fish	20120706	1103	unknown
Crater Mountain	19600707	1580	unknown
3811	1992xxxx	247	lightning
Goodale	20060625	3750	lightning
6975	1988xxxx	614	misc
Division	19990328	2450	misc
Oak	20070705	12051	lightning

Name	Start Date	Area (ac)	Cause
Fort	20090204	945	escaped prescribed burn
Winterton	20110301	283 or 908	escaped prescribed burn
Hogback	20050721	743	lightning
Sawmill	20000802	322	lightning
Fort	19800319	314	unknown
9442	1984xxxx	199	misc
Onion	19850705	9084	lightning
1523	1977xxxx	164	misc
Manzanar	1998	340	unknown
10530	19750612	200	lightning
Moffat	20180418	1265	campfire
Georges	20180707	2941	lightning
15164	19790518	450	campfire
Portal	20050720	62	lightning
Lone Pine	20160630	104	unknown
River	20130223	406	unknown
13816	19710322	84	misc
Diaz	20170620	75	USAF drone crash
Horseshoe	20160808	379	misc
Ash	20160611	110	lightning
Olanca	20030903	271	lightning

Appendix B: RFFCP Project Lists (Project Needs and Active/Completed Projects)

The first table is the list of project needs in the East subregion and each project's score. The table is sorted first by project status (conceptual, planning stage, shovel-ready) and then by score (largest to smallest).

The second table shows projects that are either actively underway or have been completed.

Project Proponent	Project Title	Project Description	Project Type	Project Status (conceptual, planning stage, shovel-ready)	Community(ies) or other location(s) where project is located	Prioritization Criteria:	Access/egress limitations (5 points)	Critical wildfire habitat (5 points)	Disadvantaged rural communities (5 points)	Fire & smoke public education (5 points)	Fire return interval (5 points)	Fuel loading & biomass (5 points)	High severity wildfire (5 points)	Water quality & quantity (5 points)	Watershed function (5 points)	WUI Community Protection (30 points)	Returning forest to resilient state (5 points)	Fire risk/ignition potential (5 points)	Total Score
40 Acres Fire Safe Council	Emergency access route	Plan and improve an emergency access route on BLM land to the West of the 40 Acres Community	Implementation	Conceptual	40 Acres		5	5			5					30		5	50
Wheeler Crest FSC	Fire Safe Education Program	Develop a fire safe education program that includes defensible space, structure hardening, fire behavior, invasive weed control, evacuation planning and preparation, include planning for people with special needs.	Outreach & education	Conceptual	Swall Meadows		5		5		5					30		5	50
Inyo National Forest	White Mountain BSSG Habitat Restoration	This project would look at implementing fuelbreak work to protect sage grouse habitat and WUI risks	Planning	Conceptual	White Mountains			5			5	5				30		5	50
Inyo National Forest	Swall Meadows Access Thinning	108 acres for a fuels modification project	Implementation	Conceptual	Swall Meadows		5				5					30		5	45
Mono County/ Bob Gardner	Inventory and Description of all Eastern Sierra Fire-Related Resources and Creation of Clearinghouse for Information	The Eastern Sierra has numerous fire-related agencies, including Federal agencies such as the US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, California State agencies such as CalFire, and other local government agencies such as several volunteer fire districts and several fire safe councils. In the event of a major wildfire event, these agencies coordinate and work together to maximize their impact. What is needed beyond this cooperative effort is an analysis of each organization's resources and capabilities, so increased coordination, cooperation and collaboration can occur. That is the purpose of this project. A comprehensive inventory of all fire-related agency resources, services, and programs would be completed and organized for citizens and others to use in pursuing fire prevention, fire suppression, and other activities. A clearinghouse of information would be created on a website accessible by the public for information purposes.	Planning and implementation	Conceptual	Region-wide			5	5							30		5	45
Washoe Tribe, Hung A LeI TI Community	Self-sustainable fire adapted and fire resilient community	We would like to sign an agreement with the BLM to manage and maintain the fire line ourselves. This requires some site visits, application fees, and "rental" fees for managing the public land. We currently do not have funding to maintain the fire line in terms of crews, supplies and equipment, proper training, as well as administrative costs. We are also in the works of seeking funding to establish a Native fire crew and looking to conduct cultural prescribed burning on and around Washoe territories.	Capacity building	Conceptual	Woodfords Indian (Hung A LeI TI) Community			5			5					30		5	45
Mono County	Mono County Access/Egress	Single Access/Egress Routes for multiple communities are called out in the Mono County MJHMP. These are typically relatively small project with similar planning needs and we could accomplish more work more efficiently to bundle these efforts in smaller batches based off risk to community as identified in MJHMP.	Implementation	Conceptual	Multiple Mono County		5	5								30		5	45
Inyo County	Inyo County Access/Egress	Suggest replicating for Inyo County, assuming there is a similar need? To be equitable but note that landownership varies widely.	Implementation	Conceptual	Multiple Inyo County		5	5								30		5	45
Inyo National Forest	Mono Basin Fuelbreaks	Expanding fuelbreaks adjacent to infrastructure within the Mono Basin. Would need to coordinate with LADWP, Mono City, and BLM	Planning	Conceptual	Mono Basin						5	5				30		5	45
Town of Mammoth Lakes	Structure Hardening Recommendations, Mammoth Lakes	Any new structures in the study area to be built in accordance with California's Wildland-Urban Interface Code and for existing structures to be fire hardened to the greatest extent practical.	Planning	Conceptual	Mammoth Lakes							5				30		5	40
Washoe Tribe, Hung A LeI TI Community	Fire Line Extension	Currently there is a Good Health and Wellness grant to fund a walking trail inside the in-progress fire line around the Woodfords Indian (Hung A LeI TI) Community. The trail has funding but the community would like to extend the trail to fire line, thus making it wider and more protected from wildfire.	Implementation	Conceptual	Woodfords Indian (Hung A LeI TI) Community			5			5					30			40
Wheeler Crest FSC	Development of FSC in Paradise	Establish and maintain a Paradise Fire Safe Council	Planning	Conceptual	Paradise				5							30		5	40
Wheeler Crest FSC	Public education and outreach, Wheeler Crest FSC	Conduct education outreach program for high/moderate hazard parcel owners	Outreach & education	Conceptual	Swall Meadows				5							30		5	40

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Whitebark Institute	June Lake Watershed Improvement Project	June Lake is identified as the highest risk community from wildfire in Mono County. Two existing environmental documents (June Lake Loop and June Mtn Ski Area EAs) cover some of the critical areas but leave out larger, less accessible acres that in the past may have been too expensive or complex to address. This project aims to combine those project into a larger scale planning effort that looks to improve community resilience of June Lake and the Southern Mono Basin watershed.	Implementation	Conceptual	June Lake									5	30		5	40	
Mammoth Lakes Fire Protection District	Biomass	Create a biomass program that can be used in conjunction with defensible space mitigation	Planning	Conceptual	Town of Mammoth Lakes						5				30			35	
Mono County	Community Development, Information Technology	For communities and neighborhoods identified to be at highest fire risk, complete a parcel-level analysis. Incorporate into a GIS, and use to prioritize parcel-level defensible space improvements. Upon completion of the analysis, update the CWPP to incorporate information.	Planning	Conceptual	Mono County			5							30			35	
Mono County	Public Education	Educate homeowners about forest health, fire prevention, and home defense and distribute information on fire prevention resources.	Outreach & education	Conceptual	Mono County				5						30			35	
Mono County	Water Enhancement Capabilities	In communities with outdated or inadequate water storage and pressure for firefighting, work with local fire departments to fund, site, permit, and install new tanks and related facilities.	Implementation	Conceptual	Mono County								5		30			35	
Town of Mammoth Lakes	Defensible Space Recommendations, Mammoth Lakes		Planning	Conceptual	Mammoth Lakes						5				30			35	
California Trout	Riparian and Sensitive Habitat Alpine hand crew pilot project	Specialized hand crews to reduce conifer encroachment in meadows and perform aspen restoration in sensitive habitats – training and operation	Implementation	Conceptual	June Lake and Mammoth Lakes			5		5	5	5	5	5	5		5	35	
California Trout	Carbon Sequestration and Meadow Protection Pilot Study	Aligning voluntary carbon credit markets for short term avoided wildfire emissions through forest thinning in meadow-adjacent units, with long term below-ground carbon sequestration through meadow restoration	Implementation	Conceptual	June Lake and Sequoia National Forest			5		5	5	5	5	5	5		5	35	
Inyo National Forest	Fuel Reduction in Riparian Areas (Addressing 'Wicks')	This project will reduce decadent vegetation within riparian stringers along the Eastern Sierra slopes to address the risk of rapidly spreading wildfire onto the Inyo National Forest from fires that start or are carried within riparian stringers.	Planning	Conceptual	Communities along the slopes of the Eastern Sierra			5		5	5	5	5	5	5		5	30	
Alpine Biomass Collaborative	Biomass-to-Bioenergy	Remove excess biomass from the forest and convert it into electricity.	Implementation	Conceptual	Alpine, Amador, El Dorado counties			5			5			5			5	20	
Inyo National Forest	Postfire Reforestation and Restoration	This project would analyze the need for reforestation needs within previous burned areas. This will use the best available science in GTR-270.	Planning	Conceptual	Eastern Sierra Valley communities north of Paradise			5					5	5		5		20	
Inyo National Forest	Benton Ridge and Pizona Conifer Removal	This project would remove encroaching conifers from sage grouse habitat	Planning	Conceptual	Benton			5			5			5				15	
Mammoth Lakes Fire Protection District	Develop a satellite station for CCC crews	There is a lack of contractors to implement work, so a program that increases that capacity within the region is desperately needed. Increasing the capacity of the region to implement on the ground projects	Planning	Conceptual	Town of Mammoth Lakes				5									5	10
Mammoth Lakes Fire Protection District	Evacuation Plan	Recommend an evacuation plan for winter and summer months	Planning	Conceptual	Town of Mammoth Lakes			5										5	10
Big Pine Volunteer Fire Department	Radio Communication Training	Due to the fact volunteers do not use radios very often and when called to help with fire incidents, it's one of the most critical things for a firefighter to know for safety and accountability reasons.	Planning	Conceptual	Big Pine					5									5
Mono County/CalTrans	Highway Fire Awareness Signs	Request Caltrans to install more and higher visibility "fire awareness" signs for use along major highways to inform the public of the current fire danger and to promote fire prevention.	Outreach & education	Conceptual	Mono County					5									5
Whitebark Institute	Eastern Sierra Climate & Communities Resilience Project	Community wildfire protection project around Mammoth Lakes across 56,000 acres to protect built infrastructure and the forests on which local livelihoods depend.	Planning, including education	Planning	Mammoth Lakes & vicinity		5	5		5	5	5	5	5	30		5	5	80

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Alpine County	Sierra Pines Mobile Home Park	Emergency access protection along Highway 89 and defensible space for Sierra Pines Mobile Home Park. Originally appx. 100 acres; 70 acres burned; 30 acres still need planning	Implementation	Planning	Sierra Pines Mobile Home Park		5	5			5				30		5	50	
Alpine County	Bear Valley Lake	Defensible space and community protection for Bear Valley community at Bear Lake; emergency access protection on Bear Valley Road and Highway 4. Appx. 200 acres.	Implementation	Planning	Bear Valley Lake		5				5				30		5	45	
Alpine County	Lake Alpine	Protection of recreational uses and emergency access. 449 acres. 1 subproject.	Implementation	Planning	Lake Alpine		5				5				30		5	45	
Alpine County	Mesa Vista	Community Protection for Mesa Vista; Emergency access protection of Emigrant Trail and Highway 88. Appx. 350 acres. Up to 40 acres being treated; partially implemented	Implementation	Planning	Mesa Vista		5				5				30		5	45	
Inyo County	Baker Creek Fuel Break	Construct a 200 foot shaded fuel break along Baker Creek Road to N from its intersection with Hwy 395 to the intersection with Reynolds Road. This will create a buffer between homes in the N portion of Big Pine and the wildland fuel bed. Approximately 24 acres	Implementation	Planning	Big Pine Big Pine Paiute Reservation			5			5				30		5	45	
Inyo County	Bishop Linked Defensible Spaces	Evaluate and mark defensible space around homes located on the perimeter of the urban core of the City of Bishop and Bishop Paiute Reservation lands. The goal of this project is to create defensible spaces that will provide the maximum effectiveness for a fuel break.	Implementation	Planning	City of Bishop Bishop Paiute Reservation			5			5				30		5	45	
Inyo County	Highway 168 Road Treatment	Clear areas along Hwy 168 N of Aspendell where shrub fuels encroach the highway. Thinning should be focused between Aspendell and Dutch John Meadow (approx. 5 miles N of Aspendell). This project will help protect the primary access to Aspendell and South Lake communities as well as access to several campgrounds along Hwy.168. Approximately 120 acres	Implementation	Planning	South Lake Aspendell Cardinal Village		5				5				30		5	45	
Inyo County	Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation Fuels Modification Project #1	Project #1-Eastern boundaries of LPPSR along fence line of E-Sha Road on LADWP Property.	Implementation	Planning	Lone Pine Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation			5			5				30		5	45	
Inyo County	Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation Fuels Modification Project #2	Project #2-Southern border of LPPSR (E of hwy 395, from BW Hotel property line) extending along the border fence line on LADWP property along Teya Road until it meets with E-Sha Road	Implementation	Planning	Lone Pine Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation			5			5				30		5	45	
Inyo County	Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation Fuels Modification Project #3	Project#3-Northern boundaries of LPPSR (West of Hwy 395) along the fence line of LADWP & LPPSR adjacent to Burkhardt Road. All 3 projects total approximately 40 acres of fuel break activities.	Implementation	Planning	Lone Pine Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation			5			5				30		5	45	
Inyo County	Rolling Green Fuel Break	Create a 200 foot shaded fuel break along the perimeter of the Big Pine Paiute Reservation. The fuel break should be extended for 100 feet in each direction of the centerline of Reynolds Road between Hwy 395 and the Baker Creek fuel break. Approximately 46 acres	Implementation	Planning	Big Pine Big Pine Paiute Reservation			5			5				30		5	45	
Inyo County/Lone Pine Paiute Shoshone Tribe	Fuels Modification Project	Lone Pine Paiute Shoshone Reservation Fuelbreak. Approximately 19 acres and is a high priority.	Implementation	Planning	Lone Pine Paiute Shoshone Reservation			5			5				30		5	45	
Wheeler Crest FSC	Swall Meadows Emergency Access Route	Swall Meadows has a single road into the community, which is extremely dangerous during an emergency. We will work with Mono County, Inyo National Forest, and private landowners to plan and build an emergency access route from Quail Circle to Swall Meadows Road.	Implementation	Planning	Swall Meadows		5				5				30		5	45	
Inyo County	Aspendell Fuel Break	Construct a 200 foot shaded fuel break N of Aspendell from bottom of the slope along Cataract Road ending at Nutcracker Road. This will create a break in fuel continuity between the community of Aspendell and fires moving up the canyon. Approximately 14.5 acres	Implementation	Planning	Aspendell Cardinal Village						5				30		5	40	
Inyo County	New Wilkerson Fuel Break	Evaluate and mark defensible space around the western edge of the New Wilkerson community for a distance of 100 feet. Approximately 5 acres for New & Old Wilkerson projects	Implementation	Planning	Wilkerson						5				30		5	40	

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Inyo County	Old Wilkerson Fuel Break	Link defensible space with New Wilkerson project. Also consider a fuel break at the S end due to the rise from US 395 and predominate winds from the south.	Implementation	Planning	Wilkerson						5					30	5	5	40
Inyo County	Seven Pines Fuel Break	The Upper and Lower Grays fuel breaks were originally constructed to protect the Grays Meadow Campground. It is recommended that the Upper the Lower Grays fuel break be continued to the northeast and anchored in the rocky slopes east of the Seven Pines Community. This extension would include thinning of shrub fuels and limbing of conifers. This project will provide greater protection for the Seven Pines community. Approximately 2 acres	Implementation	Planning	Seven Pines						5					30	5	5	40
Inyo County	South Lake Fuel Break	Construct a 200 foot shaded fuel break N of the South Lake Community from the intersection of South Lake Road East to the start of the uphill slope. This will create a break in fuel continuity between the community of South Lake and fires moving up the canyon. Approximately 7.5 acres	Implementation	Planning	South Lake Aspendell Cardinal Village						5					30	5	5	40
Inyo County	Starlite Fuel Break	USFS has proposed fuel break for the N and E sides of the Starlite community. Thinning of primarily shrub fuel beds is recommended for 100 feet along the USFS proposed corridor. It is also recommended that the project be extended to anchor to Polaris Circle on the E and Starlite Drive on the W. Approximately 3 acres	Implementation	Planning	Starlite						5					30	5	5	40
Inyo County	Public Education Local	Educate homeowners about forest health and fire prevention. Programs should provide the public with information about mechanical and prescribed fire fuels treatments. Workshops should include information on how to create defensible space and promote the safe use of chainsaws (professional instruction and PPE).	Outreach & education	Planning	Inyo County					5						30			35
Inyo County?	Preparedness and Firefighting Capabilities	Work with state and federal agencies to conduct basic wildfire suppression and multi-agency ICS training	Planning	Planning	Inyo County					5						30			35
Inyo National Forest	Eastern Sierra Fire Resoration and Maintenance Project	This project aims to use Forestwide prescribed fire treatments to restore and maintain the natural range of variation and ecological integrity of forest stands on the Inyo National Forest.	Implementation	Planning	Mammoth Lakes, June Lake, Sunnyside and vicinity						5	5	5	5	5		5		30
Inyo County	Pine Creek Road Fuel Break	Limbing and thinning dead and down fuel to shaded fuel break standards from the centerline of Pine Creek Road to the N and also thin fuels to the same standards along the S side of Pine Creek Road. Approximately 6 acres	Implementation	Planning	Round Valley 40 Acres Pine Creek			5				5					5	5	20
Inyo National Forest	Diaz Pasture Rx Burn	Prescribed fire within the Diaz pasture to manage wildlife risk	Planning	Planning	Lone Pine						5	5	5					5	20
Inyo County	Fuels Modification Project	Whitney Portal Access Road Fuels Treatment. Approximately 34 acres.	Implementation	Planning	Whitney Portal		5					5						5	15
Inyo National Forest	Reds Meadow Restoration	This project will implement thinning of forests to reduce fuels and restore a more natural range of variation. There is also meadow restoration work that will improve meadow condition. This project will also help protect the town of Mammoth Lakes from damaging wildfire.	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Mammoth Lakes & vicinity			5			5	5	5	5	5	30	5		65
Inyo National Forest	Three Creeks	This project will implement forest health treatments to reduce stand density, restore the natural range of variation, make forest stands more resilient to stressors and protect the town of Mammoth Lakes and surrounding infrastructure from future fires.	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Mammoth Lakes & vicinity						5	5	5		5	30	5		55
Inyo National Forest	June Mountain Ski Area and Whitebark Restoration	This project reduces hazardous fuels and restores whitebark pine stands within and adjacent to the June Mountain Ski Area	Implementation	Shovel-ready	June Lake			5				5	5		5	30	5		55
Alpine County	Bear Valley Planning Area Mitigation Projects	Defensible Space Creation on Residential Lots; chipping program; defensible space on private parcels; includes right-of-way	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Bear Valley					5		5	5			30		5	50

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Mono County	Green Waste Collection and Processing from Community Fuels Reduction Efforts	Procurement of Grapple Truck to be used for community greenwaste collection events which may include projects that address any one of the priority categories. An essential aspect of any successful project which handles raw materials is a cradle to grave process. When considering wood waste material, appropriate collection, transport and processing may allow for a closed loop system wherein a value added product results from the original projects. Very few of the projects listed actually describe what will be done with the waste material. Not to mention the cost for disposal is likely to go up in the near future.	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Mono County			5			5	5			30		5	50	
Inyo National Forest	Mono City Fuelbreak Maintenance	This project would continue to implement fuelbreak maintenance around the town of Mono City	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Mono City			5			5	5			30		5	50	
Inyo National Forest	Crowley Communities-Rx burning	This project would protect the Crowley Lake communities through prescribed fire implementation.	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Crowley Lake Communities					5	5	5			30		5	50	
Alpine County	Markleevillage	WUI protection and evacuation corridor protection. 300 acres total. 6 subprojects. 150 acres completed; 150 acres still needed	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Markleeville		5				5				30		5	45	
Inyo National Forest	Inyo Craters HT Mitigation	This project will mitigate hazard trees within the Inyo Craters area, within heavily used recreation areas	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Mammoth Lakes & vicinity						5	5			30		5	45	
Inyo National Forest	Mammoth Lakes Basin Fuels Reduction	This project will thin forested stands and pile the material for burning to protect the infrastructure and recreation experience as well as the town of Mammoth Lakes.	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Mammoth Lakes & vicinity						5	5			30		5	45	
Inyo National Forest	Sherwin 2 Scenic	This project implements forest thinning and biomass reduction to protect infrastructure and the potential for fire impacts on the town of Mammoth Lakes.	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Mammoth Lakes & vicinity						5	5			30		5	45	
Inyo National Forest	June Loop Fuels Reduction	This project reduces fuels through thinning and pile burning around the June Loop and vicinity.	Implementation	Shovel-ready	June Lake						5	5			30		5	45	
Alpine County	Grover Hot Springs State Park	Continued protection of Grover Hot Springs campground and emergency access protection on Hot Springs Road. 3 subprojects. ~420 acres total; part has VTP; part burned; project being actively implemented	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Grover Hot Springs State Park		5				5				30		5	45	
Alpine County	Bear Valley	WUI protection and defensible space. 130 acres total. One subproject. Has sought funding from SNC.	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Bear Valley						5				30		5	40	
Alpine County	Diamond Valley Triangle	Continued protection of County Services and Diamond Valley School, cemetery, Woodfords residences. 100 acres.	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Diamond Valley, Woodfords						5				30		5	40	
Alpine County	Manzanita	WUI protection. 200 acres total. 4 subprojects; some burned; originally 430 acres	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Manzanita						5				30		5	40	
Alpine County	Markleeville Planning Area Mitigation Projects	Residential lot treatment, 50 acres	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Markleeville						5				30		5	40	
Inyo National Forest	Bishop Creek and Pine Creek Fuels Reduction	This project is primarily focused on fuels reduction within 136 acres within the Bishop Creek and Pine Creek watersheds, in and near popular recreation areas and creation and improvement of defensible space at 25 developed recreation sites. Anticipated benefits include improvements to watershed health and function, wildlife habitat, scenic quality of the recreation areas, and protection of cultural resources. Treatment units are designated for protection using a variety of mechanical treatment methods and Rx fire.	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Bishop Creek and Pine Creek		5			5	5	5	5	5		5	5	40	
Inyo National Forest	Portal Fuels Reduction	This project reduces hazardous fuels within the WUI in the Whitney Portal.	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Whitney Portal						5	5			30			40	
Inyo National Forest	Bishop and Pine Creek Fuels Reduction	This project reduces hazardous fuels within the WUI in the Bishop Creek and Pine Creek areas.	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Bishop Creek and Pine Creek						5	5			30			40	
Inyo National Forest	7 Pines Maintenance	This project reduces hazardous fuels within the WUI in the Greys Meadow area along Independence Creek.	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Seven Pines Rec Residences						5	5			30			40	
California Trout	June Mountain Fuels Reduction and Biomass Processing	Meadows units need hand crews to complete treatment	Implementation	Shovel-ready	June Lake		5				5	5	5	5	5		5	35	
California Trout	ByDay Creek Forest Health	Crew to be contracted for fuels reduction in CDFW reserve, involves some riparian work	Implementation	Shovel-ready			5				5	5	5	5	5		5	35	
California Trout	Sierra Meadows Restoration and Forest Health	Combine Sierra meadows restoration with adjacent forest thinning for landscape scale fuel breaks, meadows and natural resource protection	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Sequoia National Forest		5				5	5	5	5	5		5	35	

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Inyo National Forest	Casa Diablo Rx Burn	1600-2000 acres for prescribed burning to restore the Casa Diablo area to its natural range of variation (NRV), and implement a tree well/ jackpot burning and other techniques consistent with treatment methods to restore Jeffrey pine ecosystem.	Implementation	Shovel-ready	East of Crowley Lake/Sunny Slopes			5			5	5	5		5		5		30
Inyo National Forest	Scalp Prescribed Burning	This Rx burning will assist in restoring forest conditions and make stands more resilient to future stressors	Implementation	Shovel-ready	June Lake and Mammoth Lakes						5	5	5	5	5		5		30
Unknown	Forestry Waste Processing	Ensuring closed loop systems for forestry fuels reduction efforts and beneficial product development through procurement of commercial scale horizontal wood grinder.	Implementation	Shovel-ready	Region-wide							5					5		10

RFFCP East Subregion Active/Completed Projects

Project Proponent	Project Title	Project Description	Project Type	Project Status (conceptual, planning stage, shovel-ready)	Community(ies) or other location(s) where project is located
Alpine County	Bear Valley Planning Area Mitigation Projects	Fuels Treatment in Common Areas and outside the Homeowner Exemption Zones, 50 acres; common areas have been treated; complete	Implementation	Complete	Bear Valley
Alpine County	Bear Valley Planning Area Mitigation Projects	Road Right-of-Way Fuels Program, 50 acres; taken over by residential lot program; combine with residential; complete	Implementation	Complete	Bear Valley
Alpine County	Defensible space inspection program and the education program	Alpine Fire Safe Council should continue to pursue pursue and support the homeowner defensible space inspection program and the education program on appropriate building materials for use in wildland areas.	Outreach & education	Active	Alpine County
Alpine County	Designation of FIREWISE community(s)	Alpine Fire Safe Council should pursue; Kirkwood is designated; Markleevillage has submitted application; complete	Planning	Complete	Alpine County
Alpine County	Highway 89	Emergency access along Highway 89 north of Turtle Rock Park. 36 acres. 1 subproject.	Implementation	Burned	Alpine County
Alpine County	Private Land Fire and Forest Health co-op, Markleeville	392 acres; complete; all private land burned; now part of Tamarack restoration projects	Implementation	Burned	Markleeville
Alpine County	School poster program	The Alpine Fire Safe Council should continue the school poster program to educate youth on wildfire issues and conduct community education meetings at least twice per year.	Outreach & education	Active	Alpine County

RFFCP East Subregion Active/Completed Projects

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Alpine County	Turtle Rock Park	Emergency access protection along Highway 89. 126 acres. 1 subproject.	Implementation	Burned	Turtle Rock Park
Alpine County	Wildfire Risk Mitigation Plan	Prioritization of fuel reduction projects throughout Alpine County and planning and CEQA/NEPA analysis of three specific projects. "Enable the County to implement activities that address the risk of wildfire and that reduce wildfire that could impact communities."	Planning	Complete: https://www.alpincountyca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/3993	Alpine County
BLM	Faye-Luther & Foothill Rd.	Fuels Reduction, fully funded, work scheduled in 2020 or 2021	Implementation	Active	Foothill Rd
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	By-Day Creek Forest Health Project	This fuels reduction project will implement thinning of overly dense white fir forest and understory at By-Day Creek Ecological Reserve to improve forest health and reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfire on this stream and watershed containing Lahontan cutthroat trout. A Forest Management Plan will be prepared and implemented by a subcontractor.	Implementation	Funded, planning	Bridgeport

RFFCP East Subregion Active/Completed Projects

Project Proponent	Project Title	Project Description	Project Type	Project Status (conceptual, planning stage, shovel-ready)	Community(ies) or other location(s) where project is located
<p>California Department of Fish and Wildlife</p>	<p>East Walker River Fuels Reduction</p>	<p>This project will implement thinning of pinyon pine and juniper trees into the sagebrush ecosystem at the East Walker River Wildlife Area (EWRWA) in Mono County. This project will reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfire to the Wildlife Area and neighboring communities, while also restoring the sagebrush ecosystem through the thinning of phase I and II encroaching trees to benefit greater sage-grouse, mule deer, and other species.</p>	<p>Implementation</p>	<p>Funded, planning</p>	<p>Bridgeport</p>
<p>California Department of Fish and Wildlife</p>	<p>Fuel Breaks on Wildlife Areas</p>	<p>This fuels reduction project will 1) plan and implement mowed shaded fuel breaks, 2) conduct seeding of fire resistant native vegetation such as native perennial grasses in mowed and/or burned areas, and 3) implement invasive plant control measures in fuel breaks and burned areas. Fuel breaks will be established along key property boundaries and roads at the Buttermilk Country Wildlife Area (BCWA) and Round Valley Wildlife Area (RVWA). Labor will be completed by CALFIRE inmate hand crews from the Owens Valley Conservation Camp supervised and directed by CDFW staff.</p>	<p>Implementation</p>	<p>Funded, shovel-ready</p>	<p>Swall Meadows, Starlite, Rovana</p>

RFFCP East Subregion Active/Completed Projects

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California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Slink Fire Habitat Restoration and Hazard Reduction	This project will plan and implement restoration and wildfire hazard reduction actions at the Slinkard/ Little Antelope Wildlife Area (SLAWA). In response to the fall 2020 Slink Fire that burned approximately 3,800 acres (34%) of the property including key sagebrush-bitterbrush stands utilized by mule deer and other wildlife, CDFW and California Deer Association will conduct 1) aerial and mechanical seeding of locally appropriate native species with limited bitterbrush planting, 2) hazard tree removal, thinning, and reforestation of burned Jeffrey pine-white fir forests, 3) mowing of existing shaded fuel breaks, 4) monitoring of vegetation response to fire and treatments, and 5) removal of burned and hazardous structures.	Implementation	Funded, shovel-ready	Walker, West Antelope Valley
Humboldt-Toiyabe N.F.	Manzanita Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	This project proposes to reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health on approximately 700 acres within the Wildland Urban Interface in Alpine County, California.	Implementation	Active	Woodfords

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Humboldt-Toiyabe N.F.	Markleevillage Fuels	The Markleevillage Fuels Reduction Project is approximately 1,200 acres in size and is located on the Carson Ranger District of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. The entire project is within the wildland urban interface (WUI) and within 1 ½ miles of an at-risk community.	Implementation	Active	Alpine County
Humboldt-Toiyabe N.F.	Monitor Pass Habitat Restoration	The Monitor Pass Habitat Restoration Project analysis area is approximately 18,673 acres and occurs near the Monitor Pass area in Alpine County, California. Within this analysis area, the Carson Ranger District is proposing to promote aspen growth and re-establishment as well as improve habitat conditions for the Bi-State Sage Grouse.	Implementation	Active	Alpine County
Humboldt-Toiyabe N.F.	Poor Boy Fuels Reduction	Fuels reduction in the Poor Boy watershed, several years out	Implementation	Burned	Markleeville
Humboldt-Toiyabe N.F.	West Carson Watershed	The Carson Ranger District of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest is planning a project to restore and improve aspen stands, reduce hazardous fuels, and improve meadow habitat in the Hope Valley area. There are approximately 21,500 acres of National Forest lands within the project boundary, with approximately 1,500 acres proposed for treatment.	Implementation	Active	Alpine County

RFFCP East Subregion Active/Completed Projects

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Inyo County	40 Acres Fuel Break	Limbing and thinning to shaded fuel break standards on Birchim Lane, N Round Valley Road, Hardy Road, hydroaxing the rocky shrub fuels close to the roads. Approximately 13 acres	Implementation	Active	Round Valley 40 Acres Creek Pine
Inyo National Forest	Reds Meadow Hazardous Fuels Reduction	This project will reduce fuels within the high use Reds Meadow area to protect life and property in the event of a wildfire, and promote fire suppression activities. Secondary effects will be forest health enhancement and watershed improvement. The proposed action would reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest and meadow condition on up to 2,139 acres, in the Reds Meadow area. Throughout the project area, there may also be construction of temporary roads, landings, skid trails, and temporary bridges to protect stream channels.	Implementation	Active	Reds Meadow
Mono County	Countywide hazard coordinator position	Create a countywide hazard coordinator position to coordinate development of mitigation and response plans; coordinate community group efforts and public outreach efforts; enable communications to and between volunteer fire and first-response departments; and pursue funding opportunities. Sheriff's Department.	Planning	Active	Mono County
Wheeler Crest FSC	Website	creation of a website	Outreach & education	Complete	Swall Meadows

RFFCP East Subregion Active/Completed Projects

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Whitebark Institute	Fire Prevention and Public Education Campaign	Fire mismanagement by tourists is a major concern to local communities who live in the wildland urban interface (WUI). The idea is to design an educational outreach program to increase public awareness about safe fire etiquettes and fire prevention in the Eastern Sierra in order to mitigate catastrophic wildfires.	Outreach & education	Active	Eastern Sierra