SLO County Fire Safe Council Project Readiness Input Form – Survey 123 User Guide

***THE SLO COUNTY FIRE SAFE COUNCIL IS REQUESTING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION* TO FACILITATE CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE SUBMITTER AND THE *SLO COUNTY FIRE SAFE COUNCIL*. WE UNDERSTAND THIS LIST IS COMPREHENSIVE, AND MANY SUBMISSIONS WILL BE INCOMPLETE.**

NAME

Contact information is requested.

EMAIL

Contact information is requested.

PHONE NUMBER

Contact information is requested.

Project Information

PROJECT LOCATION

Please draw an estimated project boundary. This may be a generalized location. To place a polygon (an outline of your project area) on the map, follow these steps:

1. Use the search bar in the top left corner of the map to search your project area by address. Or click your cursor into the search bar and select the "Use current location" drop down. A pop-up will appear on your screen, and you will need to allow location permissions.
2. To make the map full screen, click the box icon on the left side of the map.
3. Zoom in and out of the map using the + and – buttons in the top left corner of the map. Click and drag your mouse to move the map around.
4. If you have zoomed in to the wrong location and would like to restart, click the home icon on the left side of the map and you will be brought back to the map start page highlighting the areas around San Luis Obispo and Atascadero.
5. Once you have found the general location of your project, draw the project boundary by selecting either of the two polygon icons on the top right of the map. The icon with a triangle, square, and circle will automatically change your drawn shape to a uniform triangle, square, or circle shape. The circle-like icon will allow you to draw a non-uniform shape.
6. Click and drag your mouse to draw the project area.
7. If you need to revise the project area, you can select the pencil icon on the right side of the map to edit the shape, or the trash icon on the right side of the map to delete the shape and start over.

PROJECT NAME

This is not necessarily the final name of the project but will help in the proposal process.

PROJECT STATUS

- **Request Consideration** – Submitting a project for consideration, project is still in conceptual phase with little to no specifics.
- **Proposed** – Project has already been submitted as a proposal through a funder
- **Planning** – Project is approved and in implementation planning phase
- **Active** – Project has been funded (or partially funded) and is under way.
- **Completed** – Project has been completed and is being submitted for data tracking.
- **Ongoing/Maintenance** – Project is ongoing with no end date and/or in the maintenance phase after initial implementation.

PRIMARY GOAL

Provide a brief description of project goals and desired outcome. Project goals and desired outcomes may be a reduction in fuels, the elimination of an invasive species, hosting an education workshop, and more. There is a 255-character limit.

TYPE OF WORK

Select all that apply.

- **Education/Outreach**: Education includes any materials, workshops, or events designed to inform community members or stakeholders about wildfire mitigation, or any related projects, practices, or concepts. Outreach involves connecting with community members or stakeholders to gather input, understand public perspectives, stimulate action, and encourage participation with projects.
- **Research**: Research involves data collection and analysis to answer a scientific question. In the context of wildfire mitigation, research is used to better understand wildfire behavior, mitigation and management practices, landscape health and restoration, and reforestation.
- **Planning**: Planning involves the foundational work required to design, coordinate, prepare, permit, and implement a wildfire mitigation project including resources required to implement.
- **Vegetation Treatment**: Vegetation treatment is work the involves the alteration, trimming, thinning, removal, or replanting of vegetation to meet wildfire mitigation or forest restoration goals.
- **Structural Hardening**: Structural Hardening is the process of retrofitting existing structures to be more resilient against wildfire. Typical structural hardening activities include 0-5 foot zone actions, installing 1/8 metal mesh over vents and openings, installing gutter guards, and using non-combustible building materials. Learn more about structural hardening here.
- **Evacuation Modeling**: Evacuation modeling uses data and simulations to predict how community members and emergency services will move during a wildfire evacuation scenario. Evacuation modeling helps to understand and plan the most optimal evacuation strategies for an area.

- **Community Level Hazard/Risk Reduction**: This might include community-level home hardening and defensible space creation, HOA common owned space, managing vegetation, creating fuel breaks, defensible space inspections, evacuation corridor treatment, open space, and more.
- **Parcel Level Risk Reduction/Assessment**: This might include home hardening, defensible space, managing vegetation, and increasing wildfire resiliency at the individual property level.
- **Other**: Please use the text box below to describe the type of work your project will involve.
  - [Insert text box.]

TREATMENT OBJECTIVES

Treatment objectives are the categories of on-site work that will be conducted. The treatment types and their corresponding treatment activities are aligned with the CAL FIRE Forest Health Program. Select all treatment objectives that apply to your project.

- **Fuels Reduction**: Fuels reduction is the process of reducing, thinning, trimming, and/or removing excessive vegetation from a landscape to minimize the spread and intensity of wildfire.
- **Prescribed Fire**: Prescribed fire is a planned and controlled fire that is intentionally ignited on a landscape for wildfire or ecological restoration management purposes. Prescribed fire reduces fuel loads, and returns fire-adapted landscapes to a normal fire return interval, minimizing the intensity of future wildfires.
- **Pest Management**: Pest management controls and prevents pest invasions to minimize impact on trees and other vegetation.
- **Reforestation**: Reforestation is the process of re-establishing forests in areas where a forest has been damaged or lost through wildfire, pest invasions, drought, and more. Most commonly, reforestation is conducted through the replanting of native tree seedlings and native plant species.
- **Biomass Utilization**: Biomass utilization is the process of converting organic material into products that can be used for other purposes, typically energy or heat production.
- **Research**: Research involves data collection and analysis to answer a scientific question. In the context of wildfire mitigation, research is used to better understand wildfire behavior, mitigation and management practices, landscape health, ecological restoration, and reforestation.
- **Forest Conservation**: Forest conservation involves protecting, managing, and using forests sustainability to maintain ecological and social values. Forest conservation might include reforesting, preventing deforestation, protecting endangered species, and more.
- **Other**: Please use the text box below to describe your project treatment.
  - [Insert text box.]

FUELS REDUCTION TREATMENTS

Fuels reduction treatments are activities that reduce the amount of fuel (brush, dead or dying trees, etc.) in a landscape. These treatments improve wildfire resiliency in an area and decrease the likelihood of a high-severity fire. Select all fuel reduction treatments that apply to your project.

- **Chipping**: Chipping uses machinery to reduce vegetation to small chips. This minimizes wildfire risk by reducing vegetation and creating a less combustible surface layer. Chips may either be left on site to decompose or removed from a site and used for other purposes.
- **Commercial Thinning**: Commercial thinning involves the selective removal of trees to reduce wildfire risk and make a forested area less dense. Trees that are removed are specifically selected if they provide commercial value, which often helps to fund the thinning project.
- **Fuel Break (Shaded)**: A shaded fuel break is a fuel break that has a mix of living vegetation overstory (trees) and reduced/trimmed understory usually grasses and widely scattered shrubs. The shaded fuel break is created to stop or reduce wildfire without completely removing all living vegetation; gives firefighters a predetermined strategic place to operate from during a wildfire.
- **Fuel Break (Not Shaded)**: A fuel break that is not shaded means that the fuel break has been entirely cleared of overstory vegetation (trees) so that only annual grasses or short shrubs remains.
- **Grazing**: Grazing uses livestock (goats, sheep, cattle, llamas, etc.) to reduce vegetation. Livestock eat and trample vegetation, reducing the potential spread and intensity of wildfire.
- **Herbicide**: Herbicide is a type of pesticide used to kill unwanted plants. In the context of wildfire management, herbicide is used to kill flammable invasive species or other vegetation contributing to a high risk of wildfire. Herbicides are usually spot applied with handheld sprayers but may have broadcast application.
- **Invasive Plant Removal**: Invasive plant removal involves removing invasive plants that contribute to wildfire risk. Invasive plants are often highly flammable grasses or shrubs that overtake native plants and create continuous patches of fuel. Invasive plants may be removed through manual or mechanical clearing, herbicide, and prescribed fire.
- **Lop and Scatter**: Lop and scatter involves pruning trees and scattering the cut branches and slash on the forest floor, allowing them to decompose in place.
- **Mastication**: Mastication uses specialized machinery to grind small trees, shrubs, and other vegetation into small chips or mulch. This process removes ladder fuels, or fuels that carry a fire from the forest floor into the tree canopy.
- **Piling (Mechanical)**: Mechanical piling uses machinery to create piles of small trees and other vegetation that have been trimmed or removed during a thinning operation.
- **Piling (Manual)**: Manual piling is the process of creating piles of small trees and other vegetation that has been trimmed or removed during a thinning operation. Crews of people do this type of piling manually.
- **Pile Burning**: Pile burning is the controlled burn of piles of small trees and other vegetation that have been removed during a thinning operation. Piles are typically left on site for days or weeks until they are dry enough to burn.
- **Pruning**: Pruning reduces fuel loads by trimming or removing ladder fuels, low tree branches, and dead vegetation from a landscape. This often involves limbing trees and creating both vertical and horizontal separation between vegetation.
- **Oak Woodland Restoration**: Oak Woodland Restoration can include a variety of management tactics to promote the health of and increase the wildfire resilience of an Oak Woodland ecosystem. Management may include prescribed burning, thinning, pruning, and invasive plant removal.

- **Right of Way**: A Right of Way is a designated corridor of land, like road or fuel break, which can be used during a wildfire for evacuation, transportation, or fighting the wildfire itself. Vegetation that might impede the use of the Right of Way is trimmed, thinned, or removed.
- **Thinning (Manual)**: Manual thinning is the selective trimming or removal of trees and other vegetation to reduce the risk of wildfire using hand tools and small crews.
- **Thinning (Mechanical)**: Mechanical thinning is the selective trimming or removal of trees and other vegetation to reduce the risk of wildfire using machinery.
- Other: Please use the text box below to describe your fuels reduction treatment.
  - [Insert text box.]

PRESCRIBED BURN TREATMENTS

- **Broadcast Burning**: Broadcast burning is a type of prescribed fire that burns over a large area. Broadcast burning is used to reduce fuels and decrease the likelihood of wildfire.
- **Cultural Burning**: Cultural burning is a traditional Indigenous practice. Cultural burning reduces fuel loads for wildfire management purposes, and is often done for other cultural or sacred reasons.
- **Pile Burning**: Pile burning is the controlled burn of piles of small trees and other vegetation that have been trimmed or removed during a thinning operation. Piles are typically left on site for an extended period until they are dry enough to burn and frequently burned during rainy season when annual grasses are green.
- **Site Preparation**: Site preparation for prescribed burning includes creating fire breaks around the burn site, thinning areas of dense vegetation, and creating a burn plan. Site preparation for pile burning involves piling small trees and vegetation that have been removed from a site and any necessary fire break if burning when grasses are still dry.
- **Other**: Please use the text box below to describe your prescribed burn treatment.
  - [Insert text box.]

PEST MANAGEMENT TREATMENTS

Pest management treatments are treatments meant to stop the spread or eradicate pests that are harming a landscape. Please select all pest management treatments that apply to your project.

- **Chipping**: Chipping uses machinery to reduce vegetation to small chips. Trees and vegetation that are infested with pests are chipped to kill and reduce the spread of pests.
- **Crushing**: Crushing is a method of pest management that destroys pests and their habitat. It involves crushing and shredding trees, woody material, and other vegetation in which pests live and lay their eggs.
- **Fungicide**: Fungicide is a type of pesticide that kills fungi to prevent diseases in trees and plants.
- **Herbicide**: Herbicide is a type of pesticide used to kill unwanted plants. Herbicide can be used to target and kill vegetation that is experiencing a pest infestation. Herbicides may be applied through broadcast or hand targeted methods following the guidelines of a certified Pest Control Advisor.
- **Insecticide**: Insecticide is a type of pesticide used to kill unwanted insects. It can be used to target and kill insect that are harming trees and other vegetation.

- **Invasive Plant Removal**: Invasive plant removal involves removing invasive plants that are not native to a landscape. Invasive plants can kill native plants by using nutrients, sunlight, and space that the native plants need to survive.
- **Piling (Manual)**: Manual piling is the use of hand crews to create piles of small trees and other vegetation that has been removed during a thinning operation. Trees and vegetation that are infested with pests will be targeted. Piles are staging sites for future chipping, burning, or disposal.
- **Piling (Mechanical)**: Mechanical piling uses machinery to create piles of small trees and other vegetation that have been removed during a thinning operation. Trees and vegetation that are infested with pests will be targeted. Piles are staging sites for future chipping, burning, or disposal.
- **Pile Burning**: Pile burning is the controlled burn of piles of small trees and other vegetation that have been trimmed or removed during a thinning operation. Piles are typically left on site for days or weeks until they are dry enough to burn and frequently burned during rainy season when annual grasses are green. In the context of pest management, infested trees and vegetation are intentionally selected to be added to piles and burned.
- **Pruning**: Pruning reduces and removes pests by removing infested tree branches and dead vegetation from a landscape.
- **Removal of Diseased/Infested Trees**: Diseased and infested trees are removed from a landscape to prevent the establishment and spread of pests.
- **Tarping**: Tarping involves covering the soil surface or residual material in heavy plastic or tarps. The heavy plastic uses sunlight to heat up the soil, block light, and conserve moisture, all of which help to prevent and kills pests. This process is also known as solarization.
- **Thinning (Manual)**: Manual thinning is the selective removal of trees and other vegetation to prevent or reduce the spread of pests using hand tools and small crews.
- **Thinning (Mechanical)**: Mechanical thinning is the selective removal of trees and other vegetation to prevent or reduce the spread of pests using machinery.
- **Other:** Please use the text box below to describe your pest management treatment.
    - [Insert text box.]

REFORESTATION TREATMENTS

Reforestation treatments are treatments meant to rehabilitate and protect forested landscapes. Please select all reforestation treatments that apply to your project.

- **Fencing**: Fencing involves fencing off areas of the forest, usually around small tree seedlings. Fencing promotes reforestation and increases the survival rates of seedlings and young trees by preventing animals from grazing or browsing.
- **Herbicide**: Herbicide is used for reforestation to kill invasive plants or plants in competition with tree seedlings. Herbicide increases the likelihood of tree seedling survival.
- **Invasive Plant Removal**: Removing invasive plants reduces competition for tree seedlings, giving the seedlings more opportunity to grow and survive.
- **Oak Woodland Restoration**: Oak Woodland Restoration can include a variety of management tactics to promote reforestation. Activities may include replanting oaks and other native species, thinning or removing competing or invasive vegetation, and prescribed burning to reduce fuel loads.

- **Road Removal**: Road removal involves decommissioning roads in forested areas to allow natural vegetation and other habitat to regenerate.
- **Site Preparation**: Site preparation for reforestation involves preparing a site for replanting and other restoration activities. This might involve clearing debris from a site, removing invasive or competing vegetation, and preparing soil.
- **Tree Planting (Manual)**: Manual tree planting involves bringing tree seedlings to a site and manually planting them by hand. Manual planting is best in areas where machinery would be difficult to use, such as steep slopes.
- **Tree Planting (Mechanical)**: Mechanical tree planting uses machinery to quickly plant tree seedlings over large areas.
- **Tree Shelters**: Tree shelters are protective cages placed around trees to protect them from animal grazing and competition from other vegetation.
- **Other:** Please use the text box below to describe your reforestation treatment.
  - [Insert text box.]

BIOMASS UTILIZATION TREATMENTS

Biomass utilization treatments are treatments that remove biomass from a landscape and use the biomass for alternative purposes, such as energy production. Please select all biomass utilization treatments that apply to your project.

- **Biomass Removal (Biochar)**: Biomass can be removed from a site and used to make biochar. Biochar is made through pyrolysis, a process that heats the organic matter to very high temperatures in a low-oxygen environment. Biochar is commonly used to improve soil nutrients and soil water retention.
- **Biomass Removal (Electricity)**: Biomass can be removed from a site and used to create electricity. Most commonly, this is done by combusting the biomass to produce steam that spins a turbine connected to a generator or through pyrolysis (gasification) to create “wood gas: that fuels an internal combustion engine to turn a generator.
- **Biomass Removal (Heat)**: Biomass can be removed from a site and used to create heat through combustion. Direct combustion is the most common way that biomass is used to create heat, although heat can also be created by converting the biomass to gas (pyrolysis/gasification) or by allowing the biomass to be broken down by microorganisms.
- **Biomass Removal (Renewable Fuels)**: Biomass can be removed from a site and converted to renewable fuels through pyrolysis/gasification, the process of using high temperatures to convert the biomass into a gas, or pyrolysis, the process of heating the biomass to very high temperatures without flame and collecting the wood gas byproduct.
- **Biomass Removal (Wood Products)**: Biomass can be removed from a site and used for various wood products, either to create biofuels and bioenergy, or to be used as construction and building materials.
- **Piling (Manual)**: Manual piling is the process of creating piles of small trees and other vegetation that has been removed during a thinning operation. Crews of people do this type of piling manually. Piles may be burned or used to create biochar so that energy or heat can be produced.

- **Piling (Mechanical)**: Mechanical piling uses machinery to create piles of small trees and other vegetation that have been removed during a thinning operation. Piles may be burned or used to create biochar so that energy or heat can be produced.
- **Other:** Please use the text box below to describe your biomass utilization treatment.
  - [Insert text box.]

RESEARCH TYPES

- **Demonstration Data Collection**: This refers to gathering field data as part of a demonstration project. A demonstration project is designed to display a certain type of forest management, such as prescribed burning or mastication.
- **Imagery Data Collection**: This refers to gathering visual information in the field, typically using remote sensing or other similar technologies. Imagery data can be collected via planes, drones, satellites, and LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging).
- **Research Data Collection**: This refers to gathering field data as part of a research project. Data is gathered to answer specific research questions.
- **Other:** Please use the text box below to describe the research types involved in your project.
  - [Insert text box.]

FOREST CONSERVATION TREATMENTS

- **Facilitated Donation**: A facilitated donation is coordinated or assisted by a third party, rather than a donation made directly from donor to recipient. Facilitated donations may happen via a fundraising platform or a donor-advised fund.
- **Purchase Fee Title**: A purchase fee title grants full and complete ownership of a piece of land through a purchase.
- **Purchase Fee Conservation Easement**: This is a voluntary agreement between a landowner and a government agency or land trust. The landowner agrees to sell development rights for a property in exchange for financial compensation.
- Other

MEASURABLE OUTCOME

Describe what measurable outcomes will track clear before-and-after metrics that show changes before and after project. Example: number of acres treated, tons of surface fuel removed, number of replanted trees, or number of workshops hosted.

Landowners

Are there multiple landowners involved in or located within the project area?

- Yes
- No

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS OF PROJECT AREA

An Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) is an identification number assigned to a specific parcel of land by the local county tax assessor's office. APNs can be found on a property tax bill, property deed, or by contacting your County Assessor's Office.

Land Ownership Access/Agreements

If there are multiple landowners involved in or located within the project area, every landowner involved will need to grant the project access to their property. The SLO County Fire Safe Council can provide landowner agreement templates to use.

- Fully Secured Written Approval
- Verbal Approval
- Partial/In-Progress
- Discussions Started
- Landowner Does Not Agree
- Not Started

Landowner Agreement Files

Access Agreement Files: Upload land access agreements.

Regulatory Compliance (CEQA, NEPA, etc.)

Environmental Approval Process Status

If your project involves on-the-ground work (fuels reduction, reforestation, etc.), it may have environmental impacts. Your project will need to undergo an environmental approval process to be implemented.

- In Progress
- Not Started
- Completed, filed with State Clearinghouse (SCH)
- Completed, not filed with SCH

Process Being Used

Select all that apply.

- **CalVTP**: The California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) is a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). The PEIR is a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance tool created to expedite fuels mitigation project. Learn more about CalVTP here.
- **CalVMP**: The Chaparral Management Program (CalVMP) PEIR is a cost-sharing program designed to address wildfire fuel hazards and resource management issues in State Responsibility Areas. CalVMP focuses on the use of prescribed fire. If your project is approved, CAL FIRE will assume the liability for your prescribed burn. Learn more about CalVMP here.
- **CEQA NOE**: A CEQA Notice of Exemption (NOE) is a document that declares a project exempt from the full CEQA review process. An NOE means that a project qualifies for a **statutory** or **categorical** exemption and that the project will not have significant environmental impacts that require further review.
- **CEQA ND**: A CEQA Negative Declaration (ND) is prepared if the CEQA initial study finds that a project will not have a significant environmental impact without the inclusion of mitigations.

- **CEQA MND**: A CEQA Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is prepared if the CEQA initial study finds that a project will not have a significant environmental impact with the implementation of mitigation. It includes the same level of analysis as performed under an ND and relies on mitigation measures to reduce the environmental impact of a project.
- **CEQA EIR**: An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is CEQA pathway to use when a project has significant unavoidable impacts. An EIR includes a description of the project and its environmental setting, an analysis of the environmental impacts of the project, and the mitigation measures that will be taken to minimize environmental impacts.
- **NEPA**: The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires the disclosure of the environmental impacts of a proposed project before its approval or implementation. NEPA typically requires environmental assessments or environmental impact statements to ensure that environmental impacts are properly identified and addressed.
- **Other**
- I do not know what process to use, and I would like assistance.

Other Process Being Used

[Insert text box]

Local Ordinances That Impact Proposal

This could include any regulatory requirements from your city or county that would apply to your project. Your area might have local ordinances for tree protection, defensible space, or work that would have a potential environmental impact. These ordinances can likely be found through your local fire department, city planning department, or by searching for Public Resource Codes. It is helpful to know what local ordinances will impact your proposal as they will influence the project design and implementation process.

Any Known Biological, Cultural, or Other Conditions That Will Impact the Proposed Project?

Biological, cultural, and other conditions that will impact the proposed project might include special status species, riparian areas, areas or artifacts of cultural or tribal significance, and more. If these conditions have been identified, they will impact the area, scope, and management practices of your project. Please select one of the options below and provide an explanation for your selection in the text box.

- Yes
- No
- I do not know
- [Insert text box]

Project Proponents

Project Leads

An entity committed to managing the project from grant submission to completion.

PROJECT PARTNERS

Any project partners committed to supporting the project.

LETTERS OF COMMITMENT SECURED

A letter of commitment is a formal document that indicates an organization's or party's commitment to assistance in the implementation of a project.

- Yes
- No

LETTERS OF SUPPORT

A letter of support is from an organization or party not directly involved in the implementation of the project.

HAVE YOU CONSULTED WITH THE FIRE AGENCY WITH JURISDICTION?

There may be a district, city, county, state, or federal fire agency with jurisdiction in your project area. It is important to consult with the fire agency with jurisdiction, as they may have specific regulations, existing management practices, or planned projects that might impact your project.

- Yes
- No

FIRE AGENCY WITH JURISDICTION

Please list the agency contact.

Cultural

HAS A CULTURAL/ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BEEN COMPLETED FOR THE PROJECT?

A cultural/archeological assessment is conducted to identify and protect any archaeological, historic, sacred, or culturally significant artifacts or sites within the project area.

- Yes
- No

WHO CONDUCTED THE ASSESSMENT?

WHEN WAS THE ASSESSMENT COMPLETED?

Tribal

TRIBAL INVOLVEMENT

Is your project led by, engaging with, and/or receiving funding from a Tribal Government or Indigenous nonprofit?

- Yes

- No

Tribe(s) Involved

Has tribal consult or notice occurred for cultural impact?

Consulting with a Tribe and notifying the Tribe of your project is important. A project will impact a Tribe if it is within or near tribal lands. If your project is subject to CEQA, and tribes in your area have requested to be notified of proposed projects, there are requirements for contacting and consulting with tribes. Under AB 52, if your project will cause substantial adverse changes to any Tribal Cultural Resources, any impacted tribes must be contacted within 14 days of the project application being completed. Contact must include a project description and its location, lead agency contact information, and a statement inviting the tribe to request consultation. Tribes have 30 days to respond to the notice, and the following consultations must address the impacts of the project, mitigation measures, and any project alternatives.

- Yes
- No

Project on Tribal Lands?

If your project is on land currently owned or managed by a Tribal group, you will need to work with the Tribe, and your project scope may need alterations. If you do not know if your project is on tribal lands, use this website to find tribes that have made a claim to the land in your project area.

- Yes
- No

Biological

Has a biological assessment been completed for the project?

A biological assessment is conducted to identify and protect any sensitive or critical species or areas within the project boundary.

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

Who conducted the assessment?

When was the assessment completed?

Project Area Details

Project Area (acres)

Project Area and Acreage in Economic Priority Populations

Priority populations will be determined by the specific grant or funder of your project. California Climate Investments defines priority populations as disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, and low-income households. Priority populations disproportionately experience

pollution, environmental degradation, and poor health conditions. Learn more about priority populations through California Climate Investments here. A map of priority populations can be found here.

Assets, Resources, and/or Populations Risk Reduction Target

Does your project aim to reduce risk for any assets, resources, or populations? Resources refer to naturally occurring features, while assets include man-made or built structures. Risk includes both hazard, the likelihood and potential intensity of a fire, and vulnerability, or how susceptible assets, resources, or populations may be to the impacts of a fire. Please select all that apply.

- **Residential Communities/Habitable Structures**: A residential community is an area where people live, typically in clusters of homes and other buildings. Habitable structures are buildings or enclosed spaces designed and maintained for people to regularly live in, such as homes, apartments, and designated shelters.
- **Critical Facilities**: Critical Facilities are buildings or infrastructure that are essential for a community to function. Examples of critical facilities include fire and police stations, hospitals, schools, water treatment sites, and government buildings.
- **Infrastructure**: Infrastructure is the basic physical and organizational system that enables communities to function, such as roads, communication towers, utilities, and power grids.
- **Biological Resources**: Biological resources are naturally occurring organisms and ecosystems. Biological resources include plants, animals, and ecological systems.
- **Cultural Resources**: Cultural resources are lands or sites that are historical, unusual, or iconic and are rare or treasured. Communities often have cultural or iconic sites the community uses as part of its identity.
- **Tribal Resources**: Tribal resources are any lands, assets, materials, or knowledge that belong to or are stewarded by a Tribe. Tribal resources may include sacred sites, water sources, and landscapes, as well as traditional knowledge and cultural practices.
- **Water Resources**: Water resources may be natural or managed sources of water that provide ecological function or support and sustain communities, like streams, lakes, and aquafers.
- Other

Other Assets in Risk Reduction Target Area

Please use the text box below to detail any other assets, resources, or populations for which your project aims to reduce risk.

Funding Status

- No Funding Secured
- Partial Funding Secured
- Full Funding Secured

Funding Source

- Federal Government Funded
- State Government Funded

- Local Government Funded
- Privately Funded
- Combination Funding
- Matching Funds

Post Grant Maintenance

PROJECT LIFE CYCLE

Follow-up plans to maintain the project after the grant period has ended.

- Long-term Implementation: Stages of project implementation may occur over a long period of time.
- Maintenance Required: The project may require intermittent maintenance, such as periodically going back to the project site to reduce hazardous vegetation.
- No Maintenance Required: The project is completed and will not require any maintenance in the future.

MAINTENANCE PLANNING SCHEDULE

- Annual
- Bi-Annual
- Every X Year(s)

YEAR BASED MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Maintenance will be required every X years.

Existing Plan Support

IS THE PROJECT INCLUDED IN EXISTING WILDFIRE/COMMUNITY PLANS?

Existing wildfire/community plans might be Community Wildfire Protection Plans, Local Hazard Mitigation Plans, Safety Elements, Forest Management Plans, Wildfire Mitigation Plans, and more. These plans can typically be found on a city or county website.

- Identified in Existing Wildfire/Community Plan
- Not Identified in Existing Planning Document

LIST OF PLANS IN SUPPORT OF THIS PROJECT

Please list any existing plans that support your project. These plans may include Safety Elements, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, Local Hazard Mitigation Plans, and more. If possible, please include links to these plans.