

Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG)

General Meeting Notes, October 16, 2019, Sutter Creek, CA

Meeting Brief

- Eric Knapp, USFS PSW, presented latest findings and insights for fuels management in plantations. View [presentation slides](#). View their new research paper on [ponderosa pine plantation resilience to backfiring operation during a mid-summer wildfire](#). ACCG members are encouraged to send notes / key takeaways to CBI to include into the meeting summary.
- ACCG agreed by consensus to support the Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Restoration and Defense Project. Katherine Evatt, Admin WG member, will sign on behalf of the ACCG.
- ACCG agreed the ACCG members who plan to attend the MOTOR M2K collaboratives meeting (Oct 21) adequately represent the range of perspectives of the ACCG. ACCG members identified desired topics for discussion (in addition to those already articulated by coordinators): identification of interests and fostered trust-building (e.g., principles); capacity considerations for the collaboratives and USFS; USFS' definition of conditions-based management; and legally defensible options.
- SLAWG will have a draft proposal ready to share by the end of October for the Sierra Nevada Conservancy to support the SLAWG mapping tool.
- Bureau of Reclamation 's [Cooperative Watershed Management Program](#) has a grant opportunity (up to \$100K) due Nov 13 – View [news announcement](#); [application package](#). Currently no ACCG member has announced it will lead developing the grant application (Foothill Conservancy, CHIPS, and UMRWA do not have capacity currently).
- ACCG find the field trip summaries valuable for informing those who are unable to attend as well as documenting the information and experiences to add to ACCG's shared knowledge and understanding of the issues. ACCG recommended applying a similar process to documenting the key takeaways from guest-speaker presentations.
- Monitoring Work Group (view [Oct 15 meeting notes](#)) is developing its annual Ecological Indicator report. ACCG members are encouraged to send photos and/or brief synopses of this year's noteworthy activities that demonstrate ACCG's progress.

Action Items

Actions	Responsible Parties
By Oct 25: Send notes / key takeaways on Eric Knapp's presentation to CBI to include in the meeting summary.	ACCG 10/16 attendees
Draft letter of support for the Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Restoration and Defense Project and send to Katherine to sign.	Regine Miller, Katherine Evatt
Develop one-pager describing ACCG (get information from ACCG strategic plan and website) and send to Sierra Institute by Oct 25. (SI compiling different collaboratives' descriptions to share at Nov 5-6 SCALE meeting). ACCG agreed that no ACCG review is necessary.	CBI
By Nov 1: Send to Gwen & Robin photos and/or brief synopses of this year's noteworthy activities that demonstrate ACCG's progress (e.g., collaborative capacity trainings, biomass facilities, UMWRA's hemlock work, Onion Valley, Amador RCD, grants awarded, and work outside of the ACCG planning area that was strongly influenced by ACCG's work).	ACCG → Gwen Starrett & Robin Wall

Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG)

General Meeting Notes, October 16, 2019, Sutter Creek, CA

Modification and/or approval of agenda and August 2019 Meeting Summary

There were no modifications to the agenda and was adopted as final.

There were no changes to the September Meeting summary. The summary was adopted as final and is to be posted on website.

Presentations, Discussions and Business

Fuel Management in Plantations

Eric Knapp, US Forest Service (USFS) Pacific Southwest Research Station (PSW), presented latest findings and insights for managing fuels in plantations [View [presentation slides](#)]. A new research paper on [ponderosa pine plantation resilience to backfiring operation during a mid-summer wildfire](#) is also available.

Key Takeaways included:

- Fire-caused tree mortality generally occurs through crown scorch and bole charring (build-up of fuels around tree base). Certain plantation structures (e.g., small tree size, low height to crown base, and even spacing and age) can increase its vulnerability to wildfire damage.
- Small trees are particularly vulnerable (thinner bark and shorter). Young tree mortality is often caused by crown loss (related to fireline intensity); fire intensity increases as more fuel is consumed; therefore, smaller tree survival requires reducing fuel risks.
- An experiment with young ponderosa pines found that raking fuels from the base of trees (a strategy to avoid bole-charring) did not significantly improve post-fire tree survival.
- Slash piles ('lop and scatter' approach) increase small trees' vulnerability to fire (i.e., avoid planting in these light fuels).
- Whitmore fuel reduction study explored three treatments: mastication, mastication + burn fuels, and mastication + herbicide. The study found that trees in all three treatments grew faster than the control (doing nothing), likely because reduced tree density and shrubs decreased competition for resources. Shrubs did not significantly increase after prescribed burns, possibly because shrubs could not grow in the crown-shaded areas (created by the tree growth). Treatments also dramatically reduced the amount of manzanita, though there was very little difference across mastication treatments. Poison oak was best controlled with herbicide.
- Eric shared relative estimations for how likely the plantation treatments in the Whitmore study would survive after fire, and how that likelihood changes over time. Between 2007 post-burning and present day, the mastication treatment survival likelihood increases (because masticated vegetation breaking down); mastication + burn decreases (due to increased needle cast); and mastication + herbicide increases (due to desiccated fuels breaking down). Among the three treatments, mastication + burning is likely the most effective for increasing post-fire tree survival.
- Ignition techniques that help minimize scorch include implementing fewer strips, more time between strips, tree centered spot firing or flanking firing, and burning under cooler air temperatures and/or with a breeze. When dealing with steeper slopes, lighting at the top of the ridge and burning down provides more control.
- A recent study focused on the Mill Fire analyzed the effects of mid-summer backburning (controlled burning along containment edges to impede advancement of wildfire) on plantation

Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG)

General Meeting Notes, October 16, 2019, Sutter Creek, CA

survival. The study demonstrated that controlled burns may be possible under a wider range of conditions than current practices (i.e., currently burn only during narrow windows before and after fire season). Effective approaches include burning under cooler temperatures, high relative humidity (including at night), and using ignition patterns for backburning that minimize crown scorch. Additionally, the study found that pre-treating shrub fuels might not always be necessary before burning (possibly a cost-saving opportunity under certain circumstances). Fire can also help reduce shrub competition (for non-fire dependent re-sprouting species), which may offset fire-caused tree growth reduction. Different shrub treatments did not affect the overall probability of tree survival because fire spread on the surface litter.

Eric shared overall recommendations for plantation fuels management:

- Minimizing fuels at all phases of plantation development is key
 - Site preparation prior to planting
 - Pre-commercial thinning or pruning - pile burn instead of lop and scatter
- Managing understory shrubs
 - Mastication, burning, herbicides, shading, can all provide long duration control
 - Different strategies for seeding species vs. re-sprouters
- Prescribed burning provides the greatest resilience to wildfire
 - Reduces litter and down woody fuels
 - Scorch can be controlled by how fire is applied and under what conditions
 - Can be done without sacrificing tree growth

Discussion

- The studies focused primarily on plantation vulnerability and resilience; however, management treatments should also consider ways to create habitat diversity to cultivate forest resilience.
- The group briefly discussed evaluating which treatments are most efficient and maximize benefits. Participants shared several factors that pose challenges for a comprehensive, accurate cost-benefit analysis (e.g., while prescribed burning may cost less than mastication, mastication may still need to occur for safety reasons; doing nothing because we missed the burn window could be more costly). An ACCG member underscored that science and economics both contribute to treatment decisions. Although complex and difficult, social and economic data and analyses are crucial for complementing the science data to make informed decisions for management treatments.
- 'Pile and burn' is more expensive than 'lop and scatter'; however, 'lop and scatter' leaves the vegetation on the ground, becoming a potential fire hazard that may burn before decaying.
- More productive forested areas will create more needle cast, increasing fire risk. However, members shared examples of successful prescribed burns in areas with lots of green trees and needle cast (burning occurred in evenings and at night).
- An ACCG member asked whether researchers have evaluated the decay condition in residual trees and impacts on economic viability. He relayed his experience from the '94 Barkley Fire and '12-13 Panther Fire, where he observed residual trees continuing to grow, but had substantial burnt scar and rot in the bottom portion (basically hulls). The group was not aware of relevant research, but postulated that the wood above the rotted portion should have minimal damage.
- ACCG members explored the conditions that support prescribed burn application. An ACCG member asked how early is it feasible to apply prescribed burns in a fairly uniform plantation on

Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG)

General Meeting Notes, October 16, 2019, Sutter Creek, CA

flatter terrain without unacceptable mortality. Eric explained that appropriate conditions relate more to tree size rather than time. Young trees are surprisingly resilient to fire; trees 4-5 inches in diameter at breast height (dbh) should be fairly fire tolerant. This may take approximately 15-30 years; however other factors need to be considered (time of year, bud flush, etc.).

Request to seek consensus and letter of support for the Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Restoration and Defense Project application (Wildlife Conservation Board, WCB)

Rick Hopson, USFS, Amador Ranger District, and Steve Wilensky, Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions (CHIPS), described the Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Restoration and Defense Project:

Documents shared at 9/25/19 Planning WG meeting and 10/16/19 General Meeting: [Project ACCG Support Submission Form](#) | [WCB Pre-Application form](#)

Post-Meeting Update: Updated documents included in final application: [WCB Full Application Form](#) | [Project Location Overview Map](#) | [Project Treatments Map](#)

The project entails:

- Post-fire reforestation of 300 acres through planting and interplanting (for heterogeneity)
- Reforestation thinning of 900 acres of natural stands and young mixed conifer plantings using methods consistent with PSW GTR 220 and 237 (to speed recovery by decreasing competition and increasing growth rates)
- Reforestation thinning and release of 400 acres of natural stands comprised of small trees located along strategic roads, to accelerate habitat recovery and development of old-forest characteristics within the Power Fire scar.
- Restoration of up to 12 acres of remnant aspen stands, in areas adjacent to the Power Fire area
- Fuels reduction of 303 acres along roads adjacent to Power Fire area to protect existing high-value habitat, including known PACs and facilitate fire management.

CHIPS is the applicant and serves as the fiscal agent, partnering with USFS Amador Ranger District and the Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority (UMWRA) with support from ACCG Monitoring WG members. UMWRA would lead the CEQA process. Based on discussions with the Planning WG and individual conversations with stakeholders, the project partners modified the proposal (e.g., no herbicide use, modified the planting arrangements) and committed to implementation approaches (e.g., hiring local contractors and workers, etc.).

The project partners explained that the short timeline to submit the application made it difficult to present and discuss with the ACCG Planning WG and full ACCG before the application deadline. Project partners attempted to discuss the project at the August Planning WG meeting, but there was not sufficient time on the agenda. As the ACCG meeting schedule did not align with the WCB application deadline, project partners engaged several stakeholders individually to work through concerns. At the time of application submittal, the project partners informed WCB that they were seeking ACCG consensus support and planned to submit it before WCB granted the award, but would withdraw the application if the ACCG did not give its consensus support. The Planning WG discussed the project at its September 25 meeting and recommended the project should go to the full ACCG to seek a consensus letter of support.

Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG)

General Meeting Notes, October 16, 2019, Sutter Creek, CA

Discussion

- Participants expressed concerns that the roadside fuel breaks seemed too narrow to be effective against fires spread. Project partners acknowledged and agreed with the need for appropriately sized fuel breaks. Partners clarified that the fuels removal builds upon existing work and/or skips areas that have sufficient spacing on either side of the road. One of their staff has done a fairly robust analysis of the roads to determine what protections are needed for wildlife, etc. to be meaningful and effective.
- Participants remarked that the meeting materials did not have the most updated version of the application and were missing the project map. Project partners verbally explained what changed in the final version (e.g., different miles for roadside hazardous fuels reduction) to compensate for the missing information. Participants speculated that unexpected circumstances (e.g., extended power shutdown) contributed to the challenge to follow the ACCG project support process.
- ACCG members suggested that going forward, project applicants need to clearly state when they do or do not have ACCG consensus support.
- Participants reflected on the overall timing challenge to follow a collaborative consensus-building process and also meet deadlines. ACCG members shared that the Planning WG is close to finishing the proposed project evaluation tool, which outlines issues that stakeholders widely support ('green light') and those that require further discussion with the ACCG ('yellow/orange/red light'). The tool aims to help expedite projects (particularly those with 'green light' components) through the ACCG project development and support process to better align with funding opportunities that have short application timelines. Project partners indicated they felt the WCB project primarily had 'green light' components and conducted targeted outreach to work through the 'non-green light' issues.
- An ACCG member added that CHIPS staff conducted a huge amount of outreach to stakeholders who would likely have concerns with the proposed activities to explain the project and understand their viewpoints. Project partners had worked substantially with stakeholders to reach mutually acceptable solutions.
- Although there were concerns with how this project application did not follow the regular ACCG project development and support process, ACCG supported the project's goals and approach.

Next Steps

ACCG agreed by consensus to support the Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Restoration and Defense Project. Katherine Evatt, Admin WG member, will sign on behalf of the ACCG.

Update on the Moving Toward Resiliency within the Mokelumne to Kings Landscape (MOTORM2K) project and proposed shared collaborative forum

Joe Aragon, USFS Calaveras Ranger District, notified the group that USFS moved the MOTOR M2K scoping period to later in the fall (expected later November). Steve Wilensky provided a planning update for the shared collaborative forum scheduled for October 21. The USFS Deputy Regional Forrester issued a letter outlining the Region's commitment to work with the collaboratives to find mutually acceptable ways to increase pace and scale across the landscape. Sierra Institute is helping to coordinate the forum for USFS leadership, National Forest staff, and the three collaboratives (ACCG, Dinkey, and Yosemite Stanislaus Solutions [YSS]) to identify and discuss concerns (e.g., USFS capacity and committed

Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG)

General Meeting Notes, October 16, 2019, Sutter Creek, CA

funding to implement, ongoing engagement with collaboratives, etc.), establish baseline principles, and develop a framework (including timelines. Meeting coordinators wish to know who from ACCG plans to attend and what issues should be discussed at the forum.

Discussion

- The collaboratives and members of the public have indicated they support the project's overarching goal (increase pace and scale); however, many have concerns with the project development process and project implementation. An ACCG member shared that YSS developed alternatives to the process.
- Both YSS and Dinkey discussed and identified individuals committed to attending that adequately represented the collaboratives' diverse interests. The ACCG similarly wished to have a balanced representation of the triple bottom line interests. Attendees who indicated they planned to attend include: Rich Farrington (UMWRA), Katherine Evatt (Foothill Conservancy), John Buckley (YSS/CSERC), Michael Pickard (Sierra Nevada Conservancy [SNC]), Tim Tate (Sierra Pacific Industries [SPI]), Sue Holper (ACCG, resident), and Steve Wilensky (CHIPS). USFS Ranger District staff plan to attend, but they are unsure exactly who and how many. The group agreed the expected attendees adequately represented the ACCG's diverse interests.
- ACCG members identified desired topics for discussion (in addition to those already articulated by coordinators):
 - Identification of interests and fostered trust-building (e.g., principles).
 - Identify mechanisms that can help achieve shared goals.
 - Need to agree on a timeline
 - Capacity considerations for the collaboratives and USFS
 - USFS' definition of conditions-based management
 - Legally defensible options

Next Steps

Steve will share the ACCG suggested topics with Sierra Institute to help finalize the Oct 21 agenda.

Updates

Strategic Landscape Assessment Work Group (SLAWG) Update

Michael Pickard (SLAWG, SNC) shared that the SLAWG continues its progress to develop a project proposal for SNC grant funding (refer to [ACCG General](#) and [Planning WG](#) September meeting summaries) to help develop a project prioritization mapper tool. The SLAWG will continue to work with the Planning WG. The SLAWG plans to have a draft application ready to share by late fall.

Admin Work Group Update

ACCG Description for SCALE Meeting

Sierra Institute requested a one-page overview of the ACCG to share at its upcoming Nov 5-6 SCALE meeting in Sacramento. ACCG confirmed that CBI can take text from the ACCG Strategic Plan and website to develop the overview document and submit it without further review/approval from the ACCG.

Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG)

General Meeting Notes, October 16, 2019, Sutter Creek, CA

MOA Update

Updating the ACCG MOA continues and is expected to be ready for ACCG review/discussion in early 2020.

Outreach Plan

Developing the draft ACCG outreach plan continues. Per ACCG suggestions, the ACCG should engage other member organizations' Public Affairs Officers (PAOs) for input.

Bureau of Reclamation Funding Opportunity

Katherine Evatt shared that the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) [Cooperative Watershed Management Program](#) (CWMP) has a grant opportunity (up to \$100K) due Nov 13. Foothill Conservancy, CHIPS, and UMWRA determined they do not have the capacity to submit an application. CHIPS could potentially provide administrative support to an applicant. In the meeting, no ACCG member announced it could commit to submitting an application; ACCG is not eligible to be an applicant. If no one applies for this round, Katherine suggested the group be vigilant for the next CWMP notice of funding opportunity (timing unknown).

Next Steps

- CBI will develop one-pager describing ACCG (get information from ACCG strategic plan and website) and send to Sierra Institute by Oct 25. ACCG agreed that no ACCG review is necessary.
- CBI will share links to the BOR CWMP application package – View [news announcement](#); [application package](#).

Planning Work Group Update

Project development and approval process

The project development and approval process, including the project evaluation tool, is expected to come to the full ACCG at the November General Meeting. Planning WG members reminded the group that the project evaluation tool (view [September version](#)), once completed, will still serve as a living document.

Calaveras Ranger District

Joe Aragon, USFS, shared that the last meeting at Hathaway Pines visited the Pumpkin Hollow Restoration Project within the Hemlock project area (refer to [September 25 Planning WG summary](#)).

Amador Ranger District

Rick Hopson, USFS, reminded the group that the October Planning WG meeting has been moved to Oct 30 at the Amador Ranger District and includes a field trip to the Power Fire area to view pre-commercial thinning and reforestation activities.

Post-Meeting Note: The Oct 30th Planning WG meeting was cancelled due to power outages.

Scottiago Field Trip Summary

Ben Solvesky, Sierra Forest Legacy, summarized key takeaways from the 6/26/19 Scottiago Field Trip (refer to [June 26 Planning WG summary](#)). The purpose of the field trip was to explore strategies for mechanically increasing forest complexity and spotted owl habitat quality in uniform stands. Several forest management experts, including USFS ecologists Malcolm North and John Kean, participated to offer their insights on management approaches. The field trip summary is intended to capture the range of key takeaways and does not indicate group consensus.

Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG)

General Meeting Notes, October 16, 2019, Sutter Creek, CA

ACCG members stated they find these field trip summaries useful, for those who could not attend and to also capture and support shared, group learning. These summaries depend on field trip participants sending in notes to CBI to consolidate into the summary.

Additional ACCG comments and suggestions:

- Identify areas of agreement where they do occur.
- Areas where there are diverse perspectives point to what issues or questions require further discussion. The group may not reach agreement on management actions, but they could agree on these questions.
- Help identify priority issues for different stakeholder interests (what are the 'hot topics')
- Use a similar method for summarizing key takeaways from the research and management guest speaker presentations. Continuing to expand the group's shared knowledge will be crucial to guide how to move forward.

Next Steps

Oct 16 attendees are encouraged to send notes / key takeaways on Eric Knapp's presentation to CBI to include in the meeting summary.

Monitoring Work Group Update

Robin Wall and Gwen Starrett, Monitoring WG, shared the following updates:

- The annual ecological monitoring report draft is due December 2019; draft expected ready in November.
- Monitoring symposium in the field planned for mid- to late June. The work group is working with Power Fire researchers to finalize dates.
- Work group aims to present at the SCALE November meeting (exploring whether they can be added to the agenda) related to improving adaptive management with monitoring results.

Roundtable

- **Robin Wall:** Working on the annual Cornerstone Project report. Request that participants send brief synopses and/or photos that demonstrate ACCG's progress. Activities could include collaborative capacity trainings, biomass facilities, UMWRA's hemlock work, Onion Valley, Amador RCD, grants awarded, and work outside of the ACCG planning area that was strongly influenced by ACCG's work. Working with CHIPS and others to gather information on leverage and match funding information
- **Gwen Starrett:** Three Meadows Project - restoration on 18 acres; conifers removed from 3 meadows (75% of goal); 500 feet of planting. NEPA planning specifications reports done and with USFS for review. Received implementation grant and aim to hold pre-bid visit for contactors late 2019/early 2020. Work expected to begin 2020. Field designers coming this month for the last time.
- **Ben Solvesky:** Accepted new forestry position with Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Will continue to participate in the ACCG as NRCS staff.
- **Steve Wilensky:** CHIPS received 50/50 match 2-year fellowship for young individual from Washoe; expected to take leadership roles at end of internship. Also have work from Humboldt Toyabe, new agreement with Mono Tribe and CHIPS in an area with almost no work, trail building, etc.; will promote training exchange.
- **Rich Farrington:** UMWRA Board supports the Upper Mokelumne River Watershed project and being a lead partner. Attended EBMUD annual BBQ where UC Berkeley professors talked about fire issues, demonstrating more people are starting to pay attention.

Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG)

General Meeting Notes, October 16, 2019, Sutter Creek, CA

- **Michael Pickard:** SNC wrapping up last day of application period for Forest Health grants (many applications from ACCG region). Looking at bonds coming up on ballot (June/November) to provide more funds for future projects; concerned that current round of Forest Health Grants may be last for next few years. Remainder of prop 68 funds may be used for recreation and community resiliency projects, not fuels reduction. SNC will hold its December board meeting to discuss remaining funds disposition.
- **Monte Kawahara:** BLM awarded 3 projects in Placer, Tuolumne and Calaveras counties for roadside hazard work. Board of Supervisor Garamendi advocated heavily for the work. Received largest grant among applicants (~\$87K). South Fork Mokelumne Phase 3 grant contractor selection in progress.
- **Joe Aragon:** Spoke with UMWRA and contractors about Hemlock work. Weather cooperating, may have Pumpkin Hollow completed this year. Cabbage progressing well. Black Springs underway currently.
- **Rick Hopson:** National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) grant award announcements TBD. The Caples Fire is receiving some negative media; however containment efforts are progressing very well (50% contained to date).
- **Katherine Evatt:** Foothill Conservancy will sponsor a CEQA workshop on 10/29 (workshop filled up rapidly). Hired part-time director who will come to the next meeting.
- **Ray Cablayan:** Black Springs campground contract awarded to a local Jackson company. Implementation will begin next season. Wolfboro timber sale starting road package.
- **Frank Axe:** Amador County Board will host a stakeholder roundtable in late October with State Insurance Commissioner Lara. Have reached out to ACCG to participate (while trying to keep roundtable to a manageable size). Good opportunity to discuss needs and concerns with the State Commissioner (e.g., how to stabilize the insurance market and lower rates).
- **Jan Bray:** The Cal Am team continues its work on the Mokelumne Community Forest concept in Amador County and expanding grants (Bummerville, Amador County planning grant).
- **Jay Francis:** SPI experiencing good fall weather for last of seasonal work; 4 logging sites, 1 chipping site. SPI removed 450 loads of fuel yesterday, which will not be burned this winter.
- **John Heissenbuttel:** Amador FSC will submit fuels reduction project grant application to SNC to treat BLM land around Tiger Creek/Pioneer (partnership with USFS, PG&E, SPI, and Amador FSC).
- **Michelle Workman:** EBMUD looking to connect Mokelumne Trail to the coast (creating a river trail). Expecting to apply for CAL FIRE grants for clearing of watershed lands. Conducting a clean-up at Camanche south shore and has six boat operators to cleanup at other locations around the lake. Will also conduct a lower river clean up at Mokelumne River bays (McGee and Middle Bar).
- **Eric Knapp:** Contact Eric if interested in a field trip to one of the research project areas.

Closing

Next General Meeting: November 20 meeting will be at West Point.

First Name	Last Name	Affiliation	Hours	Miles
Sue	Holper	ACCG	2	37
Jan	Bray	AFFC/Cal Am Team	5	20
Terry	Woodrow	Alpine County Board of Supervisors, Amador FSC	5	150
Gwen	Starrett	Amador Resident	-	-
Monte	Kawahara	Bureau of Land Management	5	40

Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG)

General Meeting Notes, October 16, 2019, Sutter Creek, CA

John	Heissenbuttel	Cal Am, Amador FSC	-	-
John	Buckley	CSERC / YSS	6	100
Steve	Wilensky	CHIPS	8	100
Gerald	Schwartz	East Bay Municipal Utility District	4	100
Michelle	Workman	East Bay Municipal Utility District	4	20
Katherine	Evatt	Foothill Conservancy	4	25
Shane	Dante	Foothill Conservancy	4	4
Ben	Solvesky	Sierra Forest Legacy	6	65
Michael	Pickard	Sierra Nevada Conservancy	8	200
Jay	Francis	Sierra Pacific Industries	3	2
Tim	Tate	Sierra Pacific Industries	-	-
Rich	Farrington	Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority	4	30
Marc	Young	USFS - ENF, Amador Ranger District	5	40
Rick	Hopson	USFS - ENF, Amador Ranger District	4	50
Robin	Wall	USFS - ENF, Amador Ranger District	5	50
Joe	Aragon	USFS - Stanislaus NF, Calaveras Ranger District	6	150
Ray	Cablayan	USFS - Stanislaus NF, Calaveras Ranger District	6	150
Jill	Micheau		5	80
Stephanie	Horii	Consensus Building Institute	5	90