

UPPER FEATHER RIVER IRWM

PROJECT INFORMATION FORM

Please submit by 5:00 p.m. on August 3, 2015, to UFR.contact@gmail.com

Please provide information in the tables below:

I. PROJECT PROPONENT INFORMATION

Agency / Organization	Maidu Summit Consortium
Name of Primary Contact	Kenneth Holbrook
Name of Secondary Contact	Lorena Gorbet
Mailing Address	P.O. Box 682, Chester, CA, 96020
E-mail	director@maidusummit.org
Phone	530-258-2299
Other Cooperating Agencies /	California Department of Fish & Wildlife
Organizations / Stakeholders	Lassen National Forest, Almanor Ranger District
Is your agency/organization	Yes
committed to the project through	
completion? If not, please explain	

II. GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title	TAC-2: Big Springs Vegetation Management			
Project Category	☐ Agricultural Land Stewardship			
	☑ Floodplains/Meadows/Waterbodies			
	☐ Municipal Services			
	☑ Uplands/Forest			
Project Description	Big Springs, near Humbug Valley has become overgrown with			
(Briefly describe the project,	unmanaged vegetation. The flow of water has been impeded			
in 300 words or less)	by the unmitigated growth and work must be done to			
	thoroughly open up this important cold-water spring. The			
	surrounding habitat of Fenn bog and Aspen groves are			
	critically stressed due to poor spring vegetation management.			
	The Maidu Tribe utilizes this site for traditional practices and			
	that use is threatened by continued under-management of			
	the site.			
	The surrounding forest is a high fuels fire risk which further			
	endangers the health of the Spring, and limits the Maidus'			
	traditional uses that would otherwise occur here, such as			
	native food gathering and propagation.			
Project Location Description (e.g.,	The Big Springs site is largely public land owned by the U.S.F.S.			
along the south bank of stream/river	Staff at the Almanor Ranger District have a "NEPA ready"			
between river miles or miles from	Aspen Restoration Project that they have been seeking			
Towns/intersection and/or address):	implementation funding for, for some time. The Aspen			

	Restoration Project includes mechanical treatment of the surrounding conifer stands, as well as hand treatment for the immediate area surrounding the Springs. We propose that The Maidu Summit Consortium be able to contract for this work, and that a Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) driven ethno-botany study be performed in conjunction with the Aspen restoration. This would ensure that none of the proposed actions would endanger sensitive cultural resources that occur at this site.
Latitude:	40.1336064
Longitude:	-121.2649196

III. APPLICABLE IRWM PLAN OBJECTIVES ADDRESSED

For each of the objectives addressed by the project, provide a one to two sentence description of how the project contributes to attaining the objective and how the project outcomes will be quantified. If the project does not address *any* of the IRWM plan objectives, provide a one to two sentence description of how the project relates to a challenge or opportunity of the Region.

Upper Feather River IRWM Objectives: Restore natural hydrologic functions.	Will the project address the objective? ⊠ Yes □ N/A	Brief explanation of project linkage to selected Objective Substantial improvement to the hydrological functions and beneficial uses of this substantial cold-water spring will be accomplished through sustained vegetation traditional Maidu management of this site. Coldwater habitat in the North Fork of the Upper Feather watershed will be enhanced by increase cold-water flows.	Quantification (e.g. acres of streams/wetlands restored or enhanced) ~ 2-3 acres of spring area supporting a large cold-water spring aquatic habitat 15 miles of CDFW designated Wild Trout Water is supported by Big Springs 2,000+ acres adjacent meadow that is fed by Big Springs
Reduce potential for catastrophic wildland fires in the Region.	⊠ Yes □ N/A	By enhancing the flow of these springs, we improve the wetlands of the adjacent montane meadow, subsequently reducing wildland fire risk through improved meadow hydrology.	
Build communication and collaboration among water resources stakeholders in the Region.	⊠ Yes □ N/A	This is achieved through our collaborative planning for this project with the Almanor Ranger District (USFS) and with	

	ı	TAC-2. Big Springs	Vegetation Managemen
	Will the project address		Quantification (e.g. acres of streams/wetlands
Upper Feather River IRWM	the	Brief explanation of project	restored or
Objectives:	objective?	linkage to selected Objective	enhanced)
		the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.	
Work with DWR to develop strategies and actions for the management, operation, and control of SWP facilities in the Upper Feather River Watershed in order to increase water supply, recreational, and environmental benefits to the Region.	⊠ Yes □ N/A	We want to demonstrate to the DWR the importance of mandating widespread use of TEK springs rehabilitation approaches and techniques for improving summer water flows and water quality. The TEK assessment, rehabilitation, ongoing management and monitoring approach needs to be demonstrated to encourage more widespread employment	~ 2-3 acres of spring area supporting a large cold-water spring aquatic habitat 15 miles of CDFW designated Wild Trout Water is supported by Big Springs 2,000+ acres adjacent meadow
Encourage municipal service providers to participate in regional water management actions that improve water supply and water quality. Continue to actively engage in		of TEK in our region. We want to demonstrate to the DWR and the SWP contractors cost-effective TEK springs management approaches from both Maidu and downstream beneficiary points of view, and thus, encourage more widespread employment of TEK for enhanced springs management on their vast tracts of USFS land.	that is fed by Big Springs ~ 2-3 acres of spring area supporting a large cold-water spring aquatic habitat 15 miles of CDFW designated Wild Trout Water is supported by Big Springs 2,000+ acres adjacent meadow that is fed by Big Springs ~ 2-3 acres of
FERC relicensing of hydroelectric facilities in the Region.	□ N/A	into direct participation with PG&E, other Forest and Watershed stewardship partners and interests such as the FERC #1962 ERC, ensuring that environmental justice for the Maidu People is sustainable over time through "buy in" by potential partners	spring area supporting a large cold-water spring aquatic habitat 15 miles of CDFW designated Wild Trout Water is supported by Big Springs 2,000+ acres adjacent meadow that is fed by Big Springs

		- 3-1 3-	vegetation ivianagemen
	Will the		Quantification
	project		(e.g. acres of
	address		streams/wetlands
Upper Feather River IRWM	the	Brief explanation of project	restored or
Objectives:	objective?	linkage to selected Objective	enhanced)
Address economic challenges	☐ Yes		
of municipal service providers			
to serve customers.	⊠ N/A		
Protect, restore, and enhance	⊠ Yes	TEK UFR IRWM Plan General	
the quality of surface and		Ben Use Goal -	
groundwater resources for all	□ N/A	Beneficial uses of water	
beneficial uses, consistent with		including but not limited	
the RWQC Basin Plan.		to: fish consumption, wildlife	
		habitat, plant and animal	
		species, recreation and the	
		water quality and quantity to	
		support such activities. This	
		includes those uses that	
		support the cultural, spiritual	
		and traditional lifeways of	
		California Indian Tribes, Tribal	
		communities and families.	
Address water resources and	⊠ Yes	The TAC has proposed cultural	
wastewater needs of DACs and	△ Yes	beneficial uses that define	
Native Americans.		benefits to water resources	
Native Americans.	□ N/A	such as coldwater habitat and	
		water quality enhancements. (See above.)	
Coordinate management of	□ Vaa	(See above.)	
Coordinate management of	☐ Yes		
recharge areas and protect			
groundwater resources.	⊠ N/A		
Improve coordination of land	⊠ Yes	Use TEK	
use and water resources			
planning.	□ N/A		
Maximize agricultural <u>,</u>	☐ Yes		
environmental and municipal			
water use efficiency.	⊠ N/A		
Effectively address climate	⊠ Yes	The TAC has proposed cultural	
change adaptation and/or		beneficial uses that define	
mitigation in water resources	□ N/A	benefits to water resources	
management.		such as coldwater habitat and	
		water quality enhancements.	
		Climate change projections for	
		the UFFR watershed predict	
		declines in coldwater in surface	
		water bodies during hotter and	
		longer summers.	
Improve efficiency and	☐ Yes		
1-			

		TAC-2: Big Springs	Vegetation Management			
	Will the		Quantification			
	project		(e.g. acres of			
	address		streams/wetlands			
Upper Feather River IRWM	the	Brief explanation of project	restored or			
Objectives:	objective?	linkage to selected Objective	enhanced)			
reliability of water supply and						
other water-related	⊠ N/A					
infrastructure.						
Enhance public awareness and		Use TEK				
understanding of water						
management issues and needs.	□ N/A					
Address economic challenges	☐ Yes					
of agricultural producers.						
	⊠ N/A					
Work with counties/	⊠ Yes	We are partnering with the				
communities/groups to make		Mountain Meadows				
sure staff capacity exists for	□ N/A	Conservancy, the Feather River				
actual administration and		Land Trust, the Sierra Institute,				
implementation of grant		Plumas Corp., and Deer Creek				
funding.		Resources, in order to ensure				
.		full project				
		planning/implementation				
		objectives are met in a timely				
		manner throughout the life of				
		the grant				
If no objectives are addressed, d	escribe how th	ne project relates to a challenge or	opportunity for the			
Region:						
IV DPOJECT IMPACTS AND RENEEITS						

PROJECT IMPACTS AND BENEFITS

Please provide a summary of the expected project benefits and impacts in the table below or check N/A if not applicable; do no leave a blank cell. Note that DWR encourages multi-benefit projects.

If applicable, describe benefits or impacts of the	If applicable, describe benefits or impacts of the project with respect to:				
a. Native American Tribal Communities	⊠ Yes	This project directly enhances local			
		tribes in the conservation of important			
	□ N/A	cultural resources such as springs,			
		meadows and forests. An organization			
		representing the Maidu tribal concerns			
		regarding conservation and resource			
		protection will own the land			
		immediately adjacent to the project site.			
		This project will provide the tribe the			
		ability to practice traditional ecology			
		across ownership boundaries, thus			

TAC-2: Big Springs Vegetation Management

			promoting cultural practices that could immensely improve UFR watershed management.
b.	Disadvantaged Communities ¹	⊠ N/A	The project site is positioned in the upper watershed, and could directly impact resource enhancement and allocation, for a number of DACs that occur at many places further down the watershed, near the project site but the locations and magnitudes of actual impacts are unknown.
c.	Environmental Justice ²	⊠ N/A	Allowing the local Native tribe the ability to improve our shared resources through direct support for tribal partners employing long-held stewardship techniques that broadly improves ecosystem functioning will have economic and cultural benefits, but specific impacts are unknown.
d.	Drought Preparedness	⊠ N/A	We enhance the present water supply of the Upper Feather River watershed by opening up these springs and protecting them from contamination of nearby grazing cattle. Specific impacts are unknown.
e.	Assist the region in adapting to effects of climate change ³	⊠ N/A	We assist the issues of climate change in our region by reducing wildfire risk. Specific impacts are unknown.
f.	Generation or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. green technology)	⊠ N/A	
g.	Other expected impacts or benefits that are not already mentioned elsewhere	⊠ Yes	Botanical vigor and diversity and wildlife use of improved spring habitat will be encouraged by improved functioning of springs and surrounding vegetation.

¹ A Disadvantaged Community is defined as a community with an annual median household (MHI) income that is less than 80 percent of the Statewide annual MHI. DWR's DAC mapping is available on the UFR website (http://featherriver.org/maps/).

² Environmental Justice is defined as the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. An example of environmental justice benefit would be to improve conditions (e.g. water supply, flooding, and sanitation) in an area of racial minorities.

³ Climate change effects are likely to include increased flooding, extended drought, and associated secondary effects such as increased wildfire risk, erosion, and sedimentation.

DWR encourages multiple benefit projects which address one or more of the following elements (PRC §75026(a). Indicate which elements are addressed by your project.

a.	Water supply reliability, water conservation, water use efficiency	⊠ N/A	g.	Drinking water treatment and distribution	☐ Yes 図 N/A
b.	Stormwater capture, storage, clean- up, treatment, management	⊠ N/A	h.	Watershed protection and management	⊠ Yes □ N/A
C.	Removal of invasive non-native species, creation/enhancement of wetlands, acquisition/protection/restoration of open space and watershed lands	⊠ Yes	i.	Contaminant and salt removal through reclamation/desalting, other treatment technologies and conveyance of recycled water for distribution to users	☐ Yes ⊠ N/A
d.	Non-point source pollution reduction, management and monitoring	⊠ Yes	j.	Planning and implementation of multipurpose flood management programs	☐ Yes 図 N/A
e.	Groundwater recharge and management projects	⊠ N/A	k.	Ecosystem and fisheries restoration and protection	⊠ Yes □ N/A
f.	Water banking, exchange, reclamation, and improvement of water quality	⊠ N/A			

V. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

For each resource management strategy (RMS) employed by the project, provide a one to two sentence description in the table below of how the project incorporates the strategy. A description of the RMS can be found in Volume 2 of the 2013 California Water Plan (http://featherriver.org/2013-california-water-plan-update/).

	Will the Project				
	incorporate	Description of how RMS to be employed,			
Resource Management Strategy	RMS?	if applicable			
Reduce Water Demand					
Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	☐ Yes ⊠ No				
Urban water use efficiency	☐ Yes ⊠ No				
Improve Flood Management					
Flood management	☐ Yes ⊠ No				
Improve Operational Efficiency and T	ransfers				
Conveyance – regional/local	☐ Yes ☒ No				
System reoperation	☐ Yes ⊠ No				
Water transfers	☐ Yes ⊠ No				
Increase Water Supply	Increase Water Supply				
Conjunctive management	☐ Yes ⊠ No				
Precipitation Enhancement	☐ Yes ⊠ No				
Municipal recycled water	☐ Yes ⊠ No				
Surface storage – regional/local	☐ Yes ⊠ No				
Improve Water Quality					
Drinking water treatment and distribution	☐ Yes ⊠ No				

Resource Management Strategy Groundwater remediation/aquifer greenediation Matching water quality to water use Pollution prevention Salt and salinity management Urban storm water runoff management Urban storm water runoff management Waters land stewardship Ecosystem restoration Salt and salenning and management Waters land stewardship Agricultural land stewardship Ecosystem restoration Water and agreenent Barbancing coldwater habitat improves water quality and reduces warm water associated pollution like algae. If livestock fencing is necessary it will be installed to protect spring functions and water quality species and culturally important plant species. Forest management Water sellows and shared with side in the Land Management plan for the adjacent Humbug Valley, which will be owned by the Maidu Summit Organization by Summer 2016 Recharge area protection Recharge area protection People and Water Economic incentives Water and culture Water and culture Water-dependent recreation Water-dependent		Marillate Burtan	TAC-2. Dig Springs vegetation Managemen
Resource Management Strategy RMS? if applicable		•	
Groundwater remediation		-	
remediation Matching water quality to water use Pollution prevention Yes No No No No No No		RMS?	if applicable
remediation Matching water quality to water use Pollution prevention Yes No Enhancing coldwater habitat improves water quality and reduces warm water associated pollution like algae. Salt and salinity management Yes No No Practice Resource Stewardship Agricultural land stewardship Ecosystem restoration Yes No No If livestock fencing is necessary it will be installed to protect spring functions and water quality. Ecosystem restoration Yes No No No No No No No N	Groundwater remediation/aquifer	□ Vos ⊠ No	
Yes	remediation		
Yes	Matching water quality to water		
Salt and salinity management Yes No Quality and reduces warm water associated pollution like algae.	, ,	⊔ Yes ⊠ No	
Salt and salinity management Yes No Quality and reduces warm water associated pollution like algae.			Enhancing coldwater habitat improves water
Salt and salinity management	l suddon prevention	⊠ Ves □ No	
Salt and salinity management □ Yes □ No Practice Resource Stewardship Agricultural land stewardship Ecosystem restoration □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No Springs are critical water features for many wildlife species and culturally important plant species. Forest management □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No Springs are critical water features for many wildlife species and culturally important plant species. Hand treatment of surrounding forest, which is dense with wildfire fuels will reduce wildfire risks and enhance groundwater recharge into springs and meadows. Results of this project will directly impact the potential for objectives in the Land Management Plan for the adjacent Humbug Valley, which will be owned by the Maidu Summit Organization by Summer 2016 Recharge area protection □ Yes □ No Sediment management □ Yes □ No Integrating forest, meadow, and spring restoration is an important part of watershed management. People and Water Economic incentives □ No □ Yes □ No □ No □ Through the Pacific Forest Stewardship process and the FERC # 1962 ERC process, economic incentives are potentially available to help implement this project. Uttreach and engagement □ Yes □ No □ Through the Pacific Forest Stewardship process and the FERC # 1962 ERC process, economic incentives are potentially available to help implement this project. Water and culture □ Yes □ No □ The Maidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation □ Yes □ No □ Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.			• • •
Urban storm water runoff management Practice Resource Stewardship Agricultural land stewardship Ecosystem restoration □ Yes □ No installed to protect spring functions and water quality. Ecosystem restoration □ Yes □ No plant species. Forest management □ Yes □ No plant species. Forest management □ Yes □ No plant species. Hand treatment of surrounding forest, which is dense with wildfire fuels will reduce wildfire risks and enhance groundwater recharge into springs and meadows. Land use planning and management □ Yes □ No Management Plan for the adjacent Humbug Valley, which will be owned by the Maidu Summit Organization by Summer 2016 Recharge area protection □ Yes □ No Watershed management □ Yes □ No integrating forest, meadow, and spring restoration is an important part of watershed management. People and Water Economic incentives □ No integrating forest, meadow, and spring restoration is an important part of watershed management. People and Water Economic incentives □ No integrating forest Stewardship process and the FERC # 1962 ERC process, economic incentives are potentially available to help implement this project. Outreach and engagement □ Yes □ No Tek will be demonstrated and shared with interested visitors and partners. Water and culture □ Yes □ No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.	Salt and salinity management	□ Vac □ Na	polition like algae.
Practice Resource Stewardship Agricultural land stewardship Agricultural land stewardship Ecosystem restoration □ Yes □ No		□ Yes ⋈ No	
management Practice Resource Stewardship Agricultural land stewardship Agricultural land stewardship Ecosystem restoration □ Yes □ No		□ Yes ⊠ No	
Agricultural land stewardship Yes	management		
Ecosystem restoration Yes No No water quality.	Practice Resource Stewardship		
Ecosystem restoration Yes	Agricultural land stewardship		If livestock fencing is necessary it will be
Ecosystem restoration		⊠ Yes □ No	installed to protect spring functions and
Ecosystem restoration			water quality.
Forest management Yes	Ecosystem restoration		
Forest management □ Yes □ No Hand treatment of surrounding forest, which is dense with wildfire fuels will reduce wildfire risks and enhance groundwater recharge into springs and meadows. Land use planning and management Yes □ No Results of this project will directly impact the potential for objectives in the Land Management Plan for the adjacent Humbug Valley, which will be owned by the Maidu Summit Organization by Summer 2016 Recharge area protection Yes □ No No		⊠ Yes □ No	,
Forest management Yes No Yes No No Hand treatment of surrounding forest, which is dense with wildfire fuels will reduce wildfire risks and enhance groundwater recharge into springs and meadows. Results of this project will directly impact the potential for objectives in the Land Management Plan for the adjacent Humbug Valley, which will be owned by the Maidu Summit Organization by Summer 2016 Recharge area protection Yes No Watershed management Yes No People and Water Economic incentives Yes No Yes No Through the Pacific Forest Stewardship process and the FERC # 1962 ERC process, economic incentives are potentially available to help implement this project. Outreach and engagement Yes No Water and culture Yes No Yes No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
is dense with wildfire fuels will reduce wildfire risks and enhance groundwater recharge into springs and meadows. Land use planning and management Yes No	Forest management		,
wildfire risks and enhance groundwater recharge into springs and meadows. Results of this project will directly impact the potential for objectives in the Land Management Plan for the adjacent Humbug Valley, which will be owned by the Maidu Summit Organization by Summer 2016 Recharge area protection	Forest management		·
recharge into springs and meadows. Results of this project will directly impact the potential for objectives in the Land Management Plan for the adjacent Humbug Valley, which will be owned by the Maidu Summit Organization by Summer 2016 Recharge area protection		⊠ Yes □ No	
Results of this project will directly impact the potential for objectives in the Land Management Plan for the adjacent Humbug Valley, which will be owned by the Maidu Summit Organization by Summer 2016 Recharge area protection			
management			
Yes	Land use planning and		Results of this project will directly impact the
Recharge area protection □ Yes ⋈ No Sediment management □ Yes ⋈ No Watershed management □ Yes ⋈ No Watershed management □ Yes ⋈ No People and Water □ Yes ⋈ No Economic incentives □ Yes ⋈ No People and Water □ Yes ⋈ No Economic incentives □ No Outreach and engagement □ Yes ⋈ No TEK will be demonstrated and shared with interested visitors and partners. Water and culture □ Yes ⋈ No Water-dependent recreation □ Yes ⋈ No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.	management		potential for objectives in the Land
Recharge area protection		⊠ Yes □ No	Management Plan for the adjacent Humbug
Recharge area protection □ Yes ⋈ No Sediment management □ Yes ⋈ No Watershed management □ Yes ⋈ No Watershed management □ Yes ⋈ No People and Water Economic incentives □ Yes ⋈ No □ Yes ⋈ No □ No Through the Pacific Forest Stewardship process and the FERC # 1962 ERC process, economic incentives are potentially available to help implement this project. Outreach and engagement □ Yes □ No □ Yes ⋈ No □ TEK will be demonstrated and shared with interested visitors and partners. Water and culture □ Yes □ No □ No Haidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation □ Yes □ No □ Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.			Valley, which will be owned by the Maidu
Recharge area protection □ Yes ⋈ No Sediment management □ Yes ⋈ No Watershed management □ Yes ⋈ No Watershed management □ Yes ⋈ No People and Water Economic incentives □ Yes ⋈ No □ Yes ⋈ No □ No Through the Pacific Forest Stewardship process and the FERC # 1962 ERC process, economic incentives are potentially available to help implement this project. Outreach and engagement □ Yes □ No □ Yes ⋈ No □ TEK will be demonstrated and shared with interested visitors and partners. Water and culture □ Yes □ No □ No Haidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation □ Yes □ No □ Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.			Summit Organization by Summer 2016
Sediment management □ Yes ⋈ No Watershed management □ Yes □ No Integrating forest, meadow, and spring restoration is an important part of watershed management. People and Water Economic incentives □ Yes □ No Through the Pacific Forest Stewardship process and the FERC # 1962 ERC process, economic incentives are potentially available to help implement this project. Outreach and engagement □ Yes □ No TEK will be demonstrated and shared with interested visitors and partners. Water and culture □ Yes □ No The Maidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation □ Yes □ No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.	Recharge area protection	□ Yes ⊠ No	,
Watershed management Integrating forest, meadow, and spring restoration is an important part of watershed management. People and Water Through the Pacific Forest Stewardship process and the FERC # 1962 ERC process, economic incentives are potentially available to help implement this project. Outreach and engagement Yes □ No TEK will be demonstrated and shared with interested visitors and partners. Water and culture Yes □ No The Maidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation Yes □ No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.			
People and Water Economic incentives Yes □ No Through the Pacific Forest Stewardship process and the FERC # 1962 ERC process, economic incentives are potentially available to help implement this project. Outreach and engagement Yes □ No TEK will be demonstrated and shared with interested visitors and partners. Water and culture Yes □ No The Maidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation Yes □ No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.			Integrating forest monday, and spring
People and Water Economic incentives Yes □ No Yes □ No Through the Pacific Forest Stewardship process and the FERC # 1962 ERC process, economic incentives are potentially available to help implement this project. Outreach and engagement Yes □ No TEK will be demonstrated and shared with interested visitors and partners. The Maidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation Yes □ No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.	watersned management		
People and Water Economic incentives Yes □ No Through the Pacific Forest Stewardship process and the FERC # 1962 ERC process, economic incentives are potentially available to help implement this project. Outreach and engagement Yes □ No TEK will be demonstrated and shared with interested visitors and partners. The Maidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation Yes □ No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.		⊠ Yes ⊔ No	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Economic incentives Yes No No Through the Pacific Forest Stewardship process and the FERC # 1962 ERC process, economic incentives are potentially available to help implement this project. TEK will be demonstrated and shared with interested visitors and partners. The Maidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation Yes No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.			watershed management.
Yes □ No process and the FERC # 1962 ERC process, economic incentives are potentially available to help implement this project. Outreach and engagement □ Yes □ No TEK will be demonstrated and shared with interested visitors and partners. Water and culture □ Yes □ No The Maidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation □ Yes □ No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.		1	
economic incentives are potentially available to help implement this project. Outreach and engagement Yes No No TEK will be demonstrated and shared with interested visitors and partners. The Maidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation Yes No No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.	Economic incentives		, ,
economic incentives are potentially available to help implement this project. Outreach and engagement ✓ Yes ☐ No TEK will be demonstrated and shared with interested visitors and partners. The Maidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation ✓ Yes ☐ No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.			process and the FERC # 1962 ERC process,
Outreach and engagement Yes No TEK will be demonstrated and shared with interested visitors and partners. The Maidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation Yes No No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.		△ res □ ivo	economic incentives are potentially available
Outreach and engagement Yes No TEK will be demonstrated and shared with interested visitors and partners. The Maidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation Yes No No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.			to help implement this project.
Water and culture Water and culture Yes □ No interested visitors and partners. The Maidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation Yes □ No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.	Outreach and engagement		
Water and culture ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No ☐ The Maidu will be able to restore cultural practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat ☐ Water-dependent recreation ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.	3.0	⊠ Yes □ No	
✓ Yes ☐ No practices and continuity, as they restore aquatic habitat Water-dependent recreation ☐ Yes ☐ No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.	Water and culture		·
Water-dependent recreation Wes I No aquatic habitat Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.	vater and cartaic		
Water-dependent recreation Yes No Downstream improvements to the coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.		□ □ IES □ INU	1 '
	Matan danas da da se		·
coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.	vvater-dependent recreation	⊠ Yes □ No	•
Wastewater/NPDES ☐ Yes ☒ No			coldwater fishery will benefit anglers.
	Wastewater/NPDES	☐ Yes ⊠ No	

VI. PROJECT COST AND FINANCING

Please provide any estimates of project cost, sources of funding, and operation and maintenance costs, as well as the source of the project cost in the table below.

Project serves a need of a DAC?: ☑ Yes ☐ No Funding Match Waiver request?: ☑ Yes ☐ No Requested Grant Amount		PROJECT BUDGET				
Funding Match Waiver request?: Yes	Pro	niect serves a need of a DAC? ⊠ Yes 「	□No			
Category			_			
Category		rumB materi transcri requesti.	_ · · ·	01.61		
Category					Cost Shara	
Category Amount Also,000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			Requested			
a. Direct Project Administration 185,000 0 0 185,000 0 b. Land Purchase/Easement 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 c. Planning/Design/Engineering 60,000 0 0 0 60,000 60,000 60,000 0 0 0			-			
a. Direct Project Administration		Category				Total Cost
c. Planning/Design/Engineering / Environmental 60,000 0 0 0 60,000 d. Construction/Implementation 100,000 0 0 100,000 e. Environmental Compliance/ Mitigation/Enhancement 25,000 0 0 0 25,000 f. Construction Administration 0 0 0 0 0 g. Other Costs 35,000 0 0 0 0 0 h. Construction/Implementation Contingency 0 0 0 0 0 i. Grand Total (Sum rows (a) through (h) for each column) 400,000 0 0 0 400,000 j. Can the Project be phased? ⊠ Yes □ No □ If yes, provide cost breakdown by phases Project Cost O&M Cost Description of Phase Phase 1 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 2 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 3 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 4 55,000 55,000 Final veg. man., impact survey K. Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). We will be partnering with the USFS in order to develop a long-term site management plan, predicated on this project work and on related work they are already planning to do for a nearby Aspen stand. I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? □ Yes ⊠ No The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this	a.			-		
d. Construction/Implementation 100,000 0 0 100,000 e. Environmental Compliance/ Mitigation/Enhancement f. Construction Administration 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	b.	Land Purchase/Easement	0	0	0	0
d. Construction/Implementation 100,000 0 0 100,000 e. Environmental Compliance/ Mitigation/Enhancement f. Construction Administration 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	C.	Planning/Design/Engineering	60.000	0	0	60.000
e. Environmental Compliance/ Mitigation/Enhancement f. Construction Administration g. Other Costs 35,000 h. Construction/Implementation Contingency i. Grand Total (Sum rows (a) through (h) for each column) j. Can the Project be phased? Project Cost Phase 1 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 2 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 3 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 4 55,000 55,000 Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). Bescribe what impact there may be if the project is not funded (300 words or less) Po 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0						
f. Construction Administration 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	d.	Construction/Implementation	100,000	0	0	100,000
f. Construction Administration 0 0 0 0 g. Other Costs 35,000 0 0 35,000 h. Construction/Implementation Contingency 0 0 0 0 i. Grand Total (Sum rows (a) through (h) for each column) 400,000 0 0 400,000 j. Can the Project be phased? ☑ Yes № If yes, provide cost breakdown by phases Phase 1 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 2 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 3 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 4 55,000 Final veg. man., impact survey k. Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). We will be partnering with the USFS in order to develop a long-term site management plan, predicated on this project work and on related work they are already planning to do for a nearby Aspen stand. I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? ☐ Yes ☒ No m. Describe what impact there may be if the project is not funded (300 words or less) The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this	e.	•	25,000	0	0	25,000
g. Other Costs 35,000 0 0 0 35,000 h. Construction/Implementation Contingency 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0						
h. Construction/Implementation Contingency i. Grand Total (Sum rows (a) through (h) for each column) J. Can the Project be phased? Yes No If yes, provide cost breakdown by phases Project Cost O&M Cost Description of Phase Phase 1 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 2 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 3 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 4 55,000 55,000 Final veg. man., impact survey k. Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). We will be partnering with the USFS in order to develop a long-term site management plan, predicated on this project work and on related work they are already planning to do for a nearby Aspen stand. I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? Yes No The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this	T.	Construction Administration		0		
i. Grand Total (Sum rows (a) through (h) for each column) J. Can the Project be phased? ☑ Yes ☐ No If yes, provide cost breakdown by phases Project Cost O&M Cost Description of Phase Phase 1 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 2 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 3 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 4 55,000 55,000 Final veg. man., impact survey k. Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). We will be partnering with the USFS in order to develop a long-term site management plan, predicated on this project work and on related work they are already planning to do for a nearby Aspen stand. I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? ☐ Yes ☑ No The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this	g.	Other Costs	35,000	0	0	35,000
i. Grand Total (Sum rows (a) through (h) for each column) J. Can the Project be phased? ✓ Yes ☐ No If yes, provide cost breakdown by phases Project Cost O&M Cost Description of Phase Phase 1 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 2 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 3 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 4 55,000 55,000 Final veg. man., impact survey k. Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). We will be partnering with the USFS in order to develop a long-term site management plan, predicated on this project work and on related work they are already planning to do for a nearby Aspen stand. I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? ☐ Yes ☒ No The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this	h.		0	0	0	0
j. Can the Project be phased? ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, provide cost breakdown by phases Phase 1 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 2 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 3 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 4 55,000 55,000 Final veg. man., impact survey k. Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). We will be partnering with the USFS in order to develop a long-term site management plan, predicated on this project work and on related work they are already planning to do for a nearby Aspen stand. I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? ☐ Yes ☒ No The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this						
j. Can the Project be phased? ⊠ Yes □ No □ If yes, provide cost breakdown by phases Phase 1 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 2 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 3 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 4 55,000 55,000 Final veg. man., impact survey k. Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). We will be partnering with the USFS in order to develop a long-term site management plan, predicated on this project work and on related work they are already planning to do for a nearby Aspen stand. I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? □ Yes ☒ No The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this	i.		400,000	0	0	400,000
Phase 1 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 2 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 3 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 4 55,000 55,000 Final veg. man., impact survey k. Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). We will be partnering with the USFS in order to develop a long-term site management plan, predicated on this project work and on related work they are already planning to do for a nearby Aspen stand. I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? Describe what impact there may be if the project is not funded (300 words or less) The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this		(h) for each column)				
Phase 1 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 3 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 4 55,000 55,000 Final veg. man., impact survey k. Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? Describe what impact there may be if the project is not funded (300 words or less) Double 40,000 2 year growth cycle 3 year growth cycle 2 year growth cycle 40,000 40,000 40,000 61,000 40	j.	Can the Project be phased? ⊠ Yes	□ No If yes , pi	rovide cost breakd	own by phases	
Phase 2 Phase 3 Phase 4 Phase 4 Phase 4 Phase 55,000 Phase 4 Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). Phase 4 Phase 55,000 Pinal veg. man., impact survey We will be partnering with the USFS in order to develop a long-term site management plan, predicated on this project work and on related work they are already planning to do for a nearby Aspen stand. I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? Pyes ⋈ No The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this		Project Cost		O&M Cost	Description of Phase	
Phase 3 50,000 40,000 2 year growth cycle Phase 4 55,000 55,000 Final veg. man., impact survey k. Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? Describe what impact there may be if the project is not funded (300 words or less) Double 40,000 2 year growth cycle We will be partnering with the USFS in order to develop a long-term site management plan, predicated on this project work and on related work they are already planning to do for a nearby Aspen stand. The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this				-		•
Phase 4 Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? Describe what impact there may be if the project is not funded (300 words or less) 55,000 Final veg. man., impact survey				*		•
 k. Explain how operation and maintenance costs will be financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). l. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? m. Describe what impact there may be if the project is not funded (300 words or less) We will be partnering with the USFS in order to develop a long-term site management plan, predicated on this project work and on related work they are already planning to do for a nearby Aspen stand. □ Yes ⋈ No The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this 			·	·		•
financed for the 20-year planning period for project implementation (not grant funded). I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? Describe what impact there may be if the project is not funded (300 words or less) develop a long-term site management plan, predicated on this project work and on related work they are already planning to do for a nearby Aspen stand. □ Yes ☒ No The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this				-		
implementation (not grant funded). predicated on this project work and on related work they are already planning to do for a nearby Aspen stand. I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? □ Yes ☑ No The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this	k.	•		•		
work they are already planning to do for a nearby Aspen stand. I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? □ Yes ☑ No The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this		,				
nearby Aspen stand. I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? ☐ Yes ☒ No The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this	implementation (not grant funded).		1 .			
 I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed? ☐ Yes ☒ No m. Describe what impact there may be if the project is not funded (300 words or less) The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this 						ао тог а
m. Describe what impact there may be if the project is not funded (300 words or less) The Yellow Creek will not have the increased water supply that will occur as a result of this	I.	I. Has a Cost/Benefit analysis been completed?		 		
not funded (300 words or less) water supply that will occur as a result of this						
	m.	•	the project is			
		not fulfueu (300 words of less)				
decreases to water temperature that this will						

provide. Currently the Spring produces ground level water temperatures of 48-49°.				
*List all sources of funding.				
Note: See Project Development Manual, Exhibit B, for assistance in completing this table				
(http://featherriver.org/documents/).				
)				

VIII. PROJECT STATUS AND SCHEDULE

Please provide a status of the project, level of completion as well as a description of the activities planned for each project stage. If unknown, enter **TBD**.

	Check the Current Project			Description of Activities in Each	Planned/ Actual Start	Planned/ Actual Completion
Project Stage	Stage	Cor	npleted?	Project Stage	Date (mm/yr)	Date (mm/yr)
a. Assessment and Evaluation	×		Yes No N/A	Attempting to receive project design funding to begin the design element, and to begin the compliance process	May 1 st , 2016	July 31 st , 2016
b. Final Design			Yes No N/A			
c. Environmental Documentation (CEQA / NEPA)			Yes No N/A			
d. Permitting			Yes No N/A			
e. Construction Contracting			Yes No N/A			
f. Construction Implementation			Yes No N/A			
Provide explanation if more than one project stage is checked as current status						

IX. PROJECT TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Please provide any related documents (date, title, author, and page numbers) that describe and confirm the technical feasibility of the project. See www.featherriver.org/catalog/index.php for documents gathered on the UFR Region.

a.	List the adopted planning documents the proposed	Plumas County General Plan, CDFW			
	project is consistent with or supported by (e.g. General	Wild Trout Waters designation,			
	Plans, UWMPs, GWMPs, Water Master Plan, Habitat	Meadow Valley GWMP, Humbug LMP			
	Conservation Plans, TMDLs, Basin Plans, etc.).				
b.	List technical reports and studies supporting the	Yellow Creek Summary Report			
	feasibility of this project.				
c.	Concisely describe the scientific basis (e.g. how much	The Maidu Summit Consortium has			
	research has been conducted) of the proposed project in	conducted a multi-year study of the			
	300 words or less.	visual impacts to the site, after having			
		implemented a one-time treatment of			
		the site in 2008. It is clear that with			
		sustained vegetation management at			
		the site, over a long period of time, will			
		be necessary for plant communities to			
		return to a more native variety and			
		therefore provide less need for			
		concerted management annually,			
		allowing for a much more ecologically			
		balanced habitat. Along with this			
		concern is our certainty that we will be			
		revitalizing Maidu cultural practices, as			
		they relate to ecosystem, as a direct			
		means of mitigating social problems			
		currently experienced by our tribal			
		community.			
d.	Does the project implement green technology (e.g.				
	alternate forms of energy, recycled materials, LID	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A			
	techniques, etc.).				
e.	Are you an Urban Water Supplier ¹ ?	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A			
f.	Are you are an Agricultural Water Supplier ² ?	☐ Yes ⊠ No ☐ N/A			
g.	Is the project related to groundwater?	☐ Yes ⊠ No ☐ N/A			
		If yes, please indicate which			
		groundwater basin.			
¹ U	¹ Urban Water Supplier is defined as a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for				
municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than					
3,0	3,000 acre-feet of water annually.				
² Agricultural Water Supplier is defined as a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing					
water to 10 000 or more irrigated acres, excluding the acreage that receives recycled water					