

# **Land Stewardship Proposal for the Lake Almanor and Humbug Valley Planning Units**



***Submitted By:***  
**Maidu Summit Consortium**

**Submitted to the  
Pacific Forest and Watershed  
Lands Stewardship Council**

**November 12, 2010**

## ***PART 1 - ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION***

### ***Contact Information***

*1. Please provide the contact information (including address, email, telephone, fax) for the following individuals from your organization:*

*a) A Primary Proposal Contact;*

*b) A Secondary Proposal Contact; and*

*c) The executive director or other senior staff or board member if the executive director is already provided as the primary contact for the organization.*

a) Primary Proposal Contact:

Farrell Cunningham  
Maidu Summit Consortium Board  
Chairman, 1275 E. Main Street  
Grass Valley, CA 95945  
(530)394-7869  
[cotdi@yahoo.com](mailto:cotdi@yahoo.com)

b) Secondary Proposal Contact:

Edwin W. Wilson, Esq.  
16107 Healdsburg Avenue  
Healdsburg, CA 95448  
(707)433-4871  
[edwinwwilson@earthlink.net](mailto:edwinwwilson@earthlink.net)

Tertiary Proposal Contact:

Lorena Gorbet  
Maidu Summit Board Secretary/Treasurer  
P.O. Box 458  
Greenville, CA 95947  
(530)375-0190  
[lrgorbet@frontiernet.net](mailto:lrgorbet@frontiernet.net)

c) The executive director or other senior staff or board members are as follows:

Board Chairman:

Farrell Cunningham  
(see contact information above)

Board Vice Chair:

Beverly Ogle  
Tasmam Koyom Cultural Foundation  
29855 Plum Creek Road  
Paynes Creek, CA 96075

Board Secretary/Treasurer:

Lorena Gorbet  
(see contact information above)

### ***Executive Summary***

*2. Please provide a two-page Executive Summary that concisely describes: (1) your organization's experience, interests, and objectives in owning and managing the specific watershed lands you are seeking to receive in fee title; and (2) your organization's financial and organizational capacity to achieve these interests and objectives. (two pages or less)*

The Maidu Summit is a group of nine Mountain Maidu groups, including recognized and petitioning tribes, non-profit organizations, and grassroots groups. The Summit organized in 2003 in support of our Homeland Security, passed and implemented resolutions for site protection, and received 501(c)3 nonprofit status in 2009. The Summit has received funding from 7<sup>th</sup> Generation Fund for Indian Development, and is in conversation with potential funders at Christensen Fund and the Lannan Foundation, and has submitted applications to other funders, including the Resources Legacy Fund. The Maidu Summit's specific purposes are preservation and protection of Mountain Maidu prehistoric and historic sites, education, consultation, coordination and cooperation with all interests in our homeland, including Native tribes and organizations, industries, natural resource agencies, conservation groups and residents and the conservation, preservation and protection of land and its natural resources and historic sites.

The Maidu Summit envisions these Stewardship Council lands as a vast and unique park dedicated to the purposes of education, healing, protection, and ecosystem management, based upon the Maidu cultural and philosophic perspectives as expressed through traditional ecology. We see Humbug Valley and Lake Almanor as key places for the demonstration of Maidu traditional ecology, and for the perpetuation of the unique culture from which that traditional ecology was derived. We also envision these lands as an opportunity for education about social justice through their use to demonstrate a process toward building greater social harmony and the on-the-ground application of the idea of 'celebrating cultural diversity' through real empowerment of a minority cultural population. Healing can begin through the process of righting past wrongs. The healing will be on the part of the Maidu who can begin to rebuild their cultural lives, and on the part of society in general through restoration of faith in national ideals and the basic enactment of justice.

The chance to dedicate sizeable portions of land to the demonstration of a landscape stewardship methodology and philosophy that was created within that same landscape over untold amounts of time is extremely rare and will make these lands unique in the northern Sierra Nevada Mountains. Demonstrating Maidu traditional stewardship will increase the knowledge base of all land managers. The Maidu, being the 'people of this land,' are able to offer knowledge, understandings, and perspectives not otherwise available. By emphasizing this cultural background, these lands will become interest areas for people from around the world.

If the Maidu Summit is able to acquire this land, located in our traditional homelands, we will be able to steward the landscape for use for future generations. The Maidu must have a place where traditional ecology can be practiced and the land restored to a healthy and viable ecosystem. For the Maidu culture to be complete again, the land must also be complete again. The practice of traditional land management techniques can't be explained as a "job" someone is going to do; but rather, it is a way of life. The traditions and culture of the indigenous people are rooted in the everyday management of the landscape. If we Maidu are able to acquire this land, it will show that even when our native bands have been politically disenfranchised (unrecognized) by the federal government, we can manage our homelands according to Maidu thought patterns. This includes traditional ecology, reconnecting indigenous people to their traditional landscapes, and demonstrating techniques and methodologies of land management to a wider audience. We have had our lands removed from Maidu stewardship over time. The availability of this land to us represents a key opportunity for social justice and ecosystem restoration.

The Stewardship Council lands available for divestiture were all Maidu lands taken from Maidu people. As PG&E and its predecessor companies, including Great Western Power, developed and expanded their hydroelectric projects between 1902 and 1922, Maidu people were displaced, and the resources vital to their survival were destroyed. During the Indian Allotment Period alone, 2,429 acres of the total 5,390 acres of former Maidu allotment lands in the Humbug, Butt and Almanor valleys were quickly cancelled to make room for the hydroelectric projects, with little or no restitution to the Maidu allottees. An additional 1,321 acres were sold to Great Western Power, and 1,600 acres were sold to the Red River Lumber Company, which cleared the land of timber and then sold it to the power company. Indian allottees often had difficulty accessing their individual Indian Monetary accounts where the proceeds of the sales were stored. Of the nearly 5,400 acres of allotments in the project areas, only one 40-acre parcel seems to have remained in trust for an individual Indian allottee during the era of hydroelectric development. In sum, these lands are part of hydroelectric projects that displaced Maidu, causing ongoing cultural disruption. The Stewardship Council's land divestiture process is a chance to right past wrongs. Maidu acquisition of this land will demonstrate that groups that have been politically disenfranchised by the federal government can manage their homelands according to their thought patterns, including traditional ecology, reconnecting indigenous people to their landscapes, and demonstrating techniques and methodologies of land management that have not been demonstrated before.

For additional information regarding Maidu stewardship of these lands please refer to the Land Management Plan submitted to the Stewardship Council by the Maidu Summit in 2007.

### ***Organizational Information***

3. *Indicate which category applies to your organization as a potential fee title recipient:*

- A nonprofit conservation organization;
- A federal, state or local governmental entity; or
- A recognized tribe.

We are a nonprofit conservation and cultural organization.  
Our consortium includes recognized tribes as members.

4. *Please attach documentation of your organization's tax exempt status.*

Please see ATTACHMENT 1.

5. *Please provide your organization's legal name.*

Maidu Summit Consortium

6. *Please provide your organization's common name or DBA, if applicable. (As an example, our official name is the Pacific Forest and Watershed Lands Stewardship Council, but we call ourselves the Stewardship Council.)*

The Maidu Summit Consortium is sometimes known as the "Maidu Summit," or simply "the Summit."

7. *Please provide a letter from the executive director or equivalent officer of your organization approving the submittal of the LSP and the organization's participation in the Stewardship Council's land conservation process.*

Please see ATTACHMENT 2.

### ***Rationale for Applying***

8. *Please describe your organization's rationale for seeking to receive a donation of fee title to the specific watershed lands that are the subject of this proposal. (one page or less)*

The Maidu Summit and community wants to acquire this land, located in our traditional homeland, in order to steward the landscape using traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) for the purposes of social justice and community healing, perpetuation of land-based cultural perspectives, creation of unique ecosystem based recreational and multi-generational interdisciplinary education opportunities, collaboration in and

expansion of ecosystem management strategies, and restoration of ecosystem experiential opportunities. The Maidu must have a place where traditional ecology can be practiced and the land restored to a healthy and viable condition. The traditions and culture of the indigenous people are rooted in the everyday stewarding of the landscape.

Maidu Traditional Ecology consists of ecosystem management techniques that include but are not limited to pruning, burning, trimming, pulling, digging, and harvesting. Humans are seen as a positively adapted component of an ecosystem in which humans and non-humans interact to create mutual benefit. For example, humans burn grass and brush; which the deer eat, and in turn grow and multiply; then humans eat deer and benefit from grasses and brush that result from being burned in various ways during a traditional ecology-derived interactive fashion. This ecology is traditional in that it is derived from a human thought pattern consistent with that of our Maidu ancestors. Song, prayer, recognition of living essences in growth toward health and vitality all form a pattern of interactions between humans, plants, and animals wherein symbiosis is a goal.

A Maidu ecosystem approach is one in which the land is a multi-component entirety of place, and the earth is an interconnected, multi-functioning multi-system that is autonomous and interconnected. Ecosystem function will be enhanced through maximization of the native vegetation growth and presence within the landscape. Diversity of plant types and vigor-of-sustainable growth will be indicators of success. Through this interconnectedness symbiotic relationships can be restored and re-formed. As a case in point; it is well known that different plant needs cause varied root systems and minerals in the soil. Rapid low-intensity fire will result in surface nutrient enhancement, growth inhibiting debris removal, and plant health, seed and new growth stimulant.

As such, the dedication of these lands to stewardship using Maidu traditional ecology is in keeping with the environmental and cultural goals of the BPVs, including collaboration with other organizations and public outreach. Potential collaborators include but are not limited to: other land managers, educators, recreationists, social and ecosystem scientists, and youth. For example if, in the future, other land managers wish to collaborate with the Maidu upon these lands with projects wherein variously derived management methods and philosophies can be blended to expand the overall areas of ecosystem knowledge and management methodology, these types of collaborations will be welcomed, where consistent with the overall management direction of traditional ecology and the Stewardship Council BPVs.

The ability for all people to have the opportunity to interact with a landscape stewarded by the Maidu in the manner of the ancestors is priceless. Early settlers enjoyed this type of landscape but in contemporary times the opportunity is extremely rare because the stewardship relationship along with the landscape has been drastically altered. Many people believe the opportunity already lost to themselves and future generations – true restoration and a bit of hope are what Maidu ownership means.

## ***Organization's Mission***

*9. Please provide your organization's formal stated mission and explain how it is consistent with and supports the preservation and enhancement of the BPVs on the watershed lands. (one page or less)*

The Maidu Summit is a consortium of nine Mountain Maidu groups, including recognized and petitioning tribes, non-profit organizations, and grassroots groups. The Summit organized in 2003 in support of our Homeland Security. Specific purposes are preservation and protection of Mountain Maidu prehistoric and historic sites, education, consultation, coordination and cooperation with all interests in our homeland, including Native tribes and organizations, industries, natural resource agencies, conservation groups and residents and the conservation, preservation and protection of land and its natural resources and historic sites.

For the Stewardship Council parcels in the Lake Almanor and Humbug Valley planning units the Maidu Summit envisions these lands as a vast and unique park dedicated to the purposes of education, healing, recreation, and ecosystem management, based upon the Maidu cultural and philosophic perspectives as expressed through traditional ecology. These lands will showcase Maidu traditional ecology and serve to perpetuate the unique culture from which that traditional ecology was derived. We also envision these lands as an opportunity for education about traditional ecology and social justice. The chance to dedicate sizeable portions of land to the demonstration of a landscape management methodology and philosophy that was created within that same landscape over untold amounts of time is extremely rare and will make these lands unique in the northern Sierra Nevada Mountains. We envision implementing the BPVs in a distinctively Maidu way, as follows:

Habitat protection: Each ecosystem component will be considered individually and as a whole. Lake side areas, riparian, forest, meadow and such will be stewarded in a manner that will lead to enhancement of unique function holistically and adaptively integrated into the patterns of the entire system. Examples of habitat protection will be, where appropriate:

- Snag retention for nesting, food, and perch areas in the ecosystem. Many different types of birds are among the beneficiaries of snags.
- Brush stewardship including trimming of branches and stems, as well as the use of fire to stimulate new growth and treat disease and pest infestation. New plant growth is higher in nutrients and more palatable to deer and other herbivores.
- Understory fire to promote rapid nutrient recycling, decrease catastrophic fire fuels, restore a fire adapted ecosystem, and increase habitat vigor while helping to prevent habitat destruction that would result from a catastrophic wildfire occurrence.

Outdoor Public Recreation: Existing recreational uses will be maintained where ecologically appropriate and consistent with the other BPVs. Additional recreational opportunities will be offered through Traditional Ecology tours, trails, and restoration and

maintenance, and enhancement activities. Restoration, maintenance, and enhancement activities will be offered as recreational opportunities through service tourism, educational programs, and as project oriented community social activities. Actions might include root and bulb disbursal, planting of needed species, stewardship of meadow, forest, and riparian areas.

- The Maidu Cultural Center on the East Shore of Lake Almanor parcel will be a focal point for ecosystem and culture based education projects, including information dissemination and hands-on experiences. Intergenerational and age specific activities will occur as appropriate.
- The Yellow Creek campground, through improvement to group camping and group learning areas, with ecosystem neutral (possibly beneficial depending on design such as with grey water treatment and solar power) facilities including a kitchen area, lighting, and flush toilets and showers. Other improvements to the campground might include a living Maidu village where campers can stay in bark houses and where a roundhouse multi-use space can be used for learning. This would mirror Summit member TsiAkim Maidu's successful living village, located outside of Nevada City, California. We also have plans for a nature trail. All of these improvements will lead to increased area use and responsible outdoor recreation through increased activities options.

Cultural and Historic Resources: The Maidu are uniquely capable, as a group, of stewarding cultural and historic resources within the Lake Almanor and Humbug Valley areas. These areas are all parts of the Maidu homeland. The human-to-resource connection is direct from present to past. The village and town sites, artifacts, cemeteries, and other cultural and historic resources are all parts of the lives of the Maidu ancestors and therefore parts of the living Maidu stories. No other group of people can offer this perspective.

Cultural and historic resources will best be protected through discreet avoidance. However, where avoidance is impossible additional protection will be necessary. Protection of sites threatened by public use may require restricted use, such as non-motorized vehicle traverse. Use restrictions may be encouraged by ecologically appropriate fencing or other access limiting methods – boulders, berms, plantings, and signage.

Interpretation may be necessary in certain instances wherein cultural and historic resources are part of public patterns of ecosystem interaction. Areas that have long established human uses such as the Soda Spring and the grinding rocks in Humbug Valley are examples of resources for which interpretation will be necessary for protection. Signage, tours, and educational programs may lead to increased understandings of the resources and may then result in responsible site use.

Lands owned by the Maidu Summit will be visited twice monthly by the Land Stewards as part of Summit management.

## ***Geographic Focus***

*10. Describe your organization's relevant experience and interest in the region in which the watershed lands that are the subject of this proposal are located, as it relates to owning and managing lands, preserving and enhancing the BPVs, and working with land conservation partners. (one page or less)*

The geographic focus of the Maidu Summit is the entire Mountain Maidu homeland of northern California. The focus area is determined by our ancestral ties. The Maidu are a community of people who have lived upon this land for untold generations. We were created in this land in very real ways. It is within this landscape that Maidu views of world creation, ritual pattern, and material, spiritual, and philosophic existences were, and continue to be, formed. Through years of intimate interaction with and dependence upon the resources of this land the Maidu have come to think of resources such as rocks, waters, plants, and animals as types of peoples who must be treated with respect and great consideration or else are capable of withholding vital energies, and even of leaving an area bereft of their presence and ecosystem role.

The fate of the land and resources is also the fate of the Maidu as a cultural group. Of all the people now living in and deciding upon the future of these lands through management decisions, it is Maidu direct descendents who will still be living in these exact same lands in that future. Thus, the decisions made regarding these lands now will, absolutely, have a direct affect upon Maidu future generations.

Lands in Round I include Humbug Valley and Lake Almanor. All of these lands are within the Mountain Maidu homeland, and in use by contemporary Maidu. These lands include areas where resources such as medicinal plants and basketry materials are stewarded and gathered. The lands also include ceremonial and religious sites, important geographic formations, and cemeteries. Maidu seeking to learn about these resources and places are challenged by their ability to access them. The continuation of our dances is threatened because we do not own the land upon which these dances have been performed for generations. Basketry, one of our central arts, is threatened because we do not have access to the quantity and quality of materials that we need. As such, the Stewardship Council divestiture process represents a rare opportunity for the Maidu to openly interact with their landscape.

These lands are in our homeland, our aboriginal territory, and for that reason we are in a unique position to sensitively and compassionately take care of the cultural resources in that area, including gathering areas, village sites, ancient ceremonial grounds, and cemeteries that continue to be used until this day.

## ***Organizational Experience and Capacity***

*11. Describe up to three specific projects that most effectively illustrate your organization's relevant experience and capacity to own and manage lands, and to preserve and enhance resource values that are most comparable to the BPVs associated with the watershed lands that are the subject of this proposal. (two pages or less)*

The Maidu Summit's capacity to own, manage and enhance resource values is clear from both the accomplishments of the member groups, and the successful resolutions and site protection activities of the group as a whole.

As detailed in the statement of qualifications, one of our members, the Maidu Cultural and Development Group, was awarded a National Pilot Stewardship Project in 1998, one of 23 such projects nationwide. The Maidu Stewardship Project was unique in that it was the only one awarded to a Native American group and the only one using Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) to steward the land. The project totals 2100 acres of land – 1500 acres in Plumas National Forest and 600 acres in Lassen National Forest. In April 2004, MCDG signed a 10-year Stewardship Contract on the 1500 acres in Plumas National Forest. This land is just north of the town of Greenville and includes resources greatly impacted by modern times. It contains a state highway, a railroad, a forest service campground, a rifle range, a timber mill archaeological site and a garbage transfer site. It also borders three residential areas: Williams Valley, North Greenville Highway 89 corridor and Green Haven Estates subdivision. This land was chosen for the project because it had been impacted so much and most of the merchantable timber on the land had been cut. There is also a high degree of Off-Highway Vehicle damage to the land.

It took MCDG and a U.S. Forest Service Enterprise Team four years to do all the required NEPA reports and a landscape analysis at a cost of \$354,000. The area has been divided up into a Willow Management Area, an Oak Savannah Area, a Beargrass Management Area and Maple and Aspen Management areas. MCDG obtained RAC (Resource Advisory Council) funding to do fuel reduction projects in a 300-foot corridor along Highway 89 and around the residential, campground and dump areas. Fuel reduction and timber cutting began in June 2004, and is planned to resume in 2011. Ongoing service work includes tending plants, noxious weed removal and sub-soiling. Grey willow has been planted in the area as well as planting of bulbs from Indian Valley into a meadow area next to the campground.

The Homer Lake Basin 600 acres in Lassen National Forest portion has included having the road into the lake basin blocked off and a trail head being constructed a couple of miles from the sacred lake. Plans for this land include some fuel reduction but mainly leaving it alone to be preserved for the healing ceremonies that are conducted there. We do not limit access to the lake but want to limit further damage to the landscape there by motorized vehicles.

A second Summit member, the Roundhouse Council Indian Education and Community Resource Center, has been holding TEK youth camps over the last 25 years, and annually for the last ten years. In 2007, the camps began to be held at Big Meadows (Lake Almanor) and Rocky Point Campground. This is a PG&E campground built on former Indian Allotment lands. In 2008, the camp was divided into two camps, with the younger kids camping at Lake Almanor and the older youth camping at Yellow Creek Campground in Humbug Valley.

The focus of these camps has been to reconnect the youth to the land.

Roundhouse staff and volunteers get the children out onto the land and teach them about the plants, animals, birds and trees, and how they are all related. Campers aged 7-16 from local and surrounding (Plumas, Butte, Lassen, Modoc, Tehama, and Glenn) counties learn traditional arts and crafts such as basketry, soapstone carving, pine nut necklaces, fir bough chains, drum making, and other skills. They also experience archery, canoeing, drumming, singing, hand games, storytelling, and Maidu language. About half of the students are local and about half are from out of the area. This allows others to learn about the Maidu culture and traditional ecological knowledge. We have had to limit the younger kids to 40 per camp and the older to 20 per camp. We also have 8 to 10 youth counselors aged 15 to 18 working at the younger kids' camp. The younger children mainly do supervised activities under the guidance of the counselors and staff. The older children do crafts as well, but they also do more hiking to Maidu sites, and help to steward a sacred site (Big Springs in Humbug Valley) by removing vegetation from the springs that was clogging the waterway.

These TEK camps work in conjunction with other Roundhouse programs: a family camp at Rocky Point Campground in August each year, and family field trips. Both of these activities include the whole family from babies-in-arms to elders. By including all ages, these outings give the children and younger ones a chance to learn from the Elders. On gathering field trips (for acorns, berries, medicine and food plants, or basket materials) the Elders can show where to go, how to gather properly, and they can explain how to prepare and utilize the items gathered. Field trips also go to sacred sites, village sites, ceremonial sites, museums, and other culturally important places. These camps and field trips also work to reconnect the Maidu to the land, while they are learning and sharing their culture. Multiple partners, including the Summit and its member groups, the Natural Resource and Conservation Service, the US Forest Service, PG&E, Feather River College, Sierra Farmstead, the Resource Advisory Committee, and the Stewardship Council have been involved in these camps and field trips.

A third Summit member, Susanville Indian Rancheria (SIR), is implementing an award-winning restoration and stewardship project on its 160-acre Cradle Valley property. The goal for the property is to return it to pre-European settlement conditions by eliminating livestock grazing, improving forest health, and restoring plant communities with native and traditional use plants. To date, the SIR has put 68 acres of riparian habitat and upland habitat associated with Clarks Creek, which bisects the property, into a conservation easement through the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Wetland Reserve Program (WRP). The Tribe was able to fence off the perimeter of the property to exclude trespass livestock with NRCS WRP, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Tribal Landowner Incentives Program (TLIP), North Cal-Neva Resource Conservation and Development Council (RC&D) funds as well. SIR has acquired funds from: the Plumas National Forest through the Secure Rural Schools Act and the California Fire Safe Council; NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) to improve forest health on 100 acres of the property through thinning, pruning, piling, and burning. The goal is to reduce tree densities and fuel loads to pre-European settlement conditions. SIR has created areas for root collection and improved conditions and restored areas for basket making materials.

When the Summit reacquires our sacred ancestral lands from PG&E and the Stewardship Council, we will rely on the following to steward the land:

1. The extensive land management expertise and hands on experience of our member tribes and organizations;
2. The expertise and experience of non-member organizations and individuals who collaborate with the Summit as partners regarding the management of the land. In this regard, see the Letters of Support Respecting Collaboration With The Maidu Summit. Additionally, both the Native American Land Conservancy and the Feather River Land Trust have developed MOUs with the Maidu Summit. The Summit welcomes collaboration with other groups and individuals who have special knowledge, expertise, experience, and/or interest in the management of these lands.
3. Where necessary, the Summit will retain professionals with special fields of expertise

*12. Please describe the location, size, length of time held, uses, and current management practices for each property held or managed by your organization. (Organizations that hold or manage more than 10 properties may limit this description to those properties that it believes are most relevant and best illustrate the organization's land management experience and capacity.) (one page or less)*

The Maidu Summit does not currently own any land, although Summit member groups and individuals act as stewards of parcels in the Lake Almanor and Humbug Valley Planning Units that contain culturally important sites (including cemeteries, and traditional gathering and resource processing areas) that are no longer in Maidu ownership. Acquiring these Stewardship Council lands would allow these lands to formally return to Summit ownership and care.

### ***Organizational Finances***

*13. As an attachment, please provide your organization's operating budget for the current year and copies of financial statements for your organization's three most recent fiscal years (e.g., statements through 12/31/2009, or 6/30/2009). We would prefer audited financial statements; however, it is more important to us that you submit the most current financial information you have. If audited financial statements are not available, the following (in order of preference) can be provided as a substitute: an independent auditor's review; an independent auditor's compilation with full footnote disclosure; or a complete Income Statement and Balance Sheet with no independent review. If you have specific questions about financial documentation, please contact Joel Wagner at the Stewardship Council at (650) 401-2159.*

*Optional: Provide any information you would like to explain or highlight on your operating budget or financial statements. (one page or less)*

Information to be submitted later.

*14. For non-governmental organizations only, please summarize your organization's sources of*

*funding, and how this funding is invested and managed. (one page or less)*

Sources of Funding:

- Maidu Summit groups contribute funding for the Summit:
  - Maiduk We'ye cash: \$400/year,
  - TsiAkim Maidu cash: \$400/year.
- Summit grassroots fundraising (raffles): \$1,000/year
- Membership donations for Friends of Humbug Valley ([www.maidusummit.org](http://www.maidusummit.org)): Goal of at least 1,000 members at \$35/year = \$35,000/year

*15. Please identify any pending sources of grant funds or potential grant funds from which your organization has successfully received funding in the past. Please also describe your organization's strategy for securing these additional sources of support. (one page or less)*

The Maidu Summit received funding from the 7<sup>th</sup> Generation Fund in 2007 to develop a land management plan, and, separately, to send three Summit members to a Native American Land Conservancy conference. At the latter conference, Summit members developed the relationship with NALC governance that led, eventually to the MOU detailing cooperation between the Summit and the NALC. The Summit also received funding from a private donor to send one member to the Public Interest Environmental Law Conference (PIELC) in 2009 to speak about the Summit's efforts to re-acquire Stewardship Council lands. At the PIELC, Summit representative Trina Cunningham spoke on a panel that included the Executive Director of the NALC, the Executive Director of the Trust for Public Lands' Tribal & Native Lands Program; the Executive Director of the InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council; the Executive Director of the Indian Land Working Group; and a prominent conservation easement attorney from the Conservation & Preservation Counsel.

In 2009, the Summit undertook an outreach campaign to prominent funders, seeking pledges for when it obtained its non-profit status and Stewardship Council lands. This campaign involved letters of interest sent to over 30 funders. In 2010, the Summit followed up this work with targeted outreach to three potential funders: the Resources Legacy Fund, the Christensen Fund, and the Lannan Foundation. Preliminary conversations have begun with Christensen and Lannan, and the Summit hopes to schedule a meeting with Resources Legacy Fund representatives. Conversations continue with initial partner the Seventh Generation Fund, particularly around support for Summit organizational development and capacity building.

Future foundation funding strategies revolve around the creation of a dedicated Summit fundraising team that divides duties of grant and letter-of-inquiry writing, dissemination, and phone- and in-person outreach. The Summit is currently also working to retain a professional grant writer to work on percentage basis (receiving a percentage of successfully funded grants).

In addition to outreach and grant writing to foundations, the Summit is also working to cultivate private donors through the creation of the Friends of Humbug group, which now has a website. Summit members will work to develop Friends of Humbug outreach materials (pamphlets, stickers), and donation incentives (donate at a \$25 level to receive a newsletter, those at a \$50 level receive a tour, etc.) in 2010 and 2011. The Summit also holds an annual raffle, and is developing a business plan for tours of the Almanor and Humbug lands on Maidu traditional ecology, history, and stewardship.

Summit member groups, such as Tasmam Koyom Cultural Foundation, have also been successful in fundraising for discrete projects on the land. For example, Tasmam (led by Summit Vice Chairwoman Beverly Ogle) worked throughout 2009 and 2010 to raise over \$5,000 for the erection of an inscribed rock monument commemorating the importance of Humbug Valley to the Maidu people. The rock was installed at the entrance to the Valley in fall 2010, and a celebration will be held on the land in spring 2011.

*16. For public entities only, please identify the department that would acquire fee title to lands and whether use of timber revenue, lease revenue, or funding provided by the Stewardship Council for the specific land management objectives could and/or would be restricted to use on the donated lands. (one page or less)*

N/A

### ***Key Personnel/Staff***

*17. Please describe the current paid staff positions and/or key personnel in your organization that would be responsible for the day-to-day management activities as well as any proposed special projects (e.g., enhancements) for the watershed lands. In addition, please indicate if your organization has any volunteers and their function. You may provide a summary, and/or attach resumes, that describe the relevant experience for these key personnel. (two pages or less)*

The list of key personnel provided here does not include the board members, which are composed of representatives selected by each member organization, and many of the members-at-large, who are dedicated volunteers that have come out to work on each of our community work days on the land.

Non-paid staff:

- Volunteers:
  - Edwin Wilson – Advisor and legal counsel
  - Beth Rose Middleton, PhD – grant writing, information dissemination, reporting
  - Trina Cunningham – public outreach and funding coordination
  - Bill Jacobson – Web site maintenance
  - Taras Gaither – Traditional ecology educator

- Farrell Cunningham – Traditional ecology educator
  - Dave Jaramillo – Registered Professional Forester
- Community Stewardship Team – Team members work together on several days during the year to maintain cultural resource site integrity and enhance ecosystem function. Some projects in the Lake Almanor and Humbug Valley Planning Units include fencing, fuels reduction, species diversity enhancement, and cemetery maintenance. These activities have been occurring, are current, and will continue. (Although it was acceptable in the past, contemporary Indigenous people simply cannot be forced to discontinue land stewardship activities and land-human relationships that pre-date “ownership” of these lands by legal entities. These lands represent personal and community traditions, history, life, and death. For example; Cemeteries located within these parcels hold ancestors and also siblings, spouses, and children of Summit members.) Team Members;
- Ben Cunningham
  - Marvin Cunningham
  - Beverly Ogle
  - Brenda Heard
  - John Moore
  - Dana Brown

### ***Community Engagement and Collaboration***

*18. Describe collaborative efforts your organization has been engaged in with organizations and stakeholders either in the geographic region where the subject watershed lands are located or elsewhere. (two pages or less)*

Example: Feather River College

The Maidu Summit Consortium has applied for a grant through the Nature Education Facilities Program, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Grants and Local Services (OGALS) to build the California Headwaters & Maidu Nature Education Center. The requested grant amount is \$6,834,355 on a 4 acre site owned and operated by Feather River College through a land tenure agreement.

The grant application outlines the intent of the Maidu Summit Consortium and Feather River College through a partnership to inspire environmental stewardship through the study of natural science focusing in particular on watershed restoration, and to facilitate understanding of the relationship between Native American cultures and the environment.

The project will further provide collections and educational programs related to the history of the Mountain Maidu culture and the preservation and protection of its land, natural resources and historic sites and their relationship to the environment (past,

present and future). Through the application of Mountain Maidu Traditional Ecological Knowledge and land management practices, the project will serve as a conduit for watershed restoration and operate as a hub and training center for natural resource education and nature programs, activities and events. The scope of the California Headwaters at Feather River College includes three features:

1. The California Headwaters & Maidu Nature Education Center
2. Child Development Center Creek Restoration & Environmental Education Project
3. Native Plant Greenhouse Nursery and Gardens

The design of the building has been inspired by the Mountain Maidu Round House. The building will have an abundance of water flowing through it including aquaria, ponds, pools and riffles located on the upper level. A Fish Lifecycle Lab, fish rearing tanks and a live fish market will be housed on the lower level. Open-air underwater pond viewing will be built beneath the theatre and observation decks. Visitors will enter the building on the upper level through a single entrance facing the rising sun in the same tradition as a Mountain Maidu Round House. This project is needed because the main resource it focuses on, water, is limited and threatened by population growth and climate change. The project proposed herein has the potential to serve both the region and the state as an educational destination point.

Access to nature education is limited in Plumas County as well as other areas of the state. Through intensive on-site collaboration with Feather River College and the Maidu Summit Consortium, at-risk and nature deficit children will benefit from project learning in the areas of environmental concern and stewardship. Existing educational and focused learning opportunities will be expanded for pre-school, K-12, schools and college-aged youth ensuring that our future policy makers will be able to make informed decisions in creating a sustainable society.

Submission date was July 1st, 2010. A site visit will be conducted on November 15th, and an award decision will be made in December, 2010.

#### Other Engagement/Collaboration

- Feather River Land Trust – Preservation and enhancement of resources, interpretation of cultural sites, culture and ecology education, and development of cultural conservation easements. (Summit volunteer Trina Cunningham, 9 years on Board of Directors)
- Sierra Institute for Community and Environment – (Taylorsville) Traditional Ecology education, cultural and historic resource preservation, and outdoor recreation through tours.
- Almanor Basin Watershed Advisory Committee – Policy advisory (Summit member Lorena Gorbet on Committee), collaboration on Lake Almanor area trails.
- USDA Forest Service – Consultation and collaboration on cultural resources identification, management, and protection.

- Plumas Corporation/Coordinated Resources Management Group – Yellow Creek restoration in --Humbug Valley, Lake Almanor trails planning.
- Ecological Resources Committee – Yellow Creek restoration in Humbug Valley.

***Relevant Experience***

*19. Describe your organization’s most relevant experience soliciting stakeholder input on projects comparable to the transfer and permanent protection of land pursuant to Stewardship Council’s land conservation program and process. Describe the approach that your organization would use to solicit stakeholder input and disseminate information to the public on proposed future activities or measures for, and management of, the subject watershed lands. (two pages or less)*

**Plans for Input and Dissemination:**

- Annual symposium (open to all interested) to discuss land actions completed and in progress, monitoring, and future options regarding land stewardship. Also as part of the symposium panels, group discussions, and speakers will be present to make known and discuss other projects, examples, and best management practices in order that the Maidu Summit and advisory committees will be able to learn and adapt stewardship practices.
- Website will be maintained regularly with information updates including projects completed (monitoring), projects in-progress, and proposed projects. Website users will be able to contact the Summit and make comments.
- Friends of Humbug Newsletter will keep recipients informed as to land stewardship actions.
- Media (radio, television, newspapers, journals, magazines) will be used as an information conduit. An annual list of proposed actions will be made public and a comment period will be provided.
- Information will be presented at local events throughout the area including, for example, Plumas County Fair, Lassen County Fair, community celebration days and such.
- Presentations will be made to groups and civic organizations as appropriate and/or requested.
- Maidu Summit groups have internal established information conveyance processes and memberships.

### ***Legal Compliance and Best Practices***

*20. Describe what best practices, standards, or guiding principles your organization uses to ensure all organizational operations are legally and ethically sound and in the public interest. Please attach a copy of your organization's written conflict of interest policy, if one exists. (one page or less)*

The Maidu Summit is a public nonprofit organization. As such it functions for public benefit and is subject to all California, and Federal standards for such organizations. Furthermore, the Summit has legal counsel (Edwin Wilson) that reviews all contracts, agreements, and other organizational documents.

*21. For non-governmental organizations only, please indicate whether your organization is currently nationally accredited with the Land Trust Accreditation Commission, and has adopted and operates in accordance with Land Trust Alliance standards and practices. (one page or less)*

The Maidu Summit is not a traditional land trust (in the sense of the private conservation structure of a land trust).

*22. Has your organization made provisions for another organization to assume ownership and management responsibilities for your assets in the event that your organization is unable to continue operations? (one page or less)*

In the event that the Maidu Summit should no longer be able to continue operations with regard to the stewardship of these lands a conservation partner, or other conservation organization will be found to take over these assets. Should the Stewardship Council still be functioning at that time advice and direction will be sought from that group.

*23. Describe any current violations of law associated with your organization. (one page or less)*

None

*24. Please indicate if any applicable law or policy precludes your organization from accepting a conservation easement on the watershed lands for which you are seeking fee title. If so, indicate what form of satisfactory assurance you propose to offer instead. (one page or less)*

None

### ***Conflict of Interest Disclosure***

*25. To assist the Stewardship Council in evaluating whether any actual or potential conflicts of interest may arise, please include a disclosure of any personal or financial relationships of which you are aware between (a) your organization and its members, trustees, directors, officers or stockholders, and (b) a member of the Stewardship Council's board, his or her family members, or the board member's constituent organization. The existence of such a relationship may or may not require the affected board member to refrain from participating in the*

consideration of any land transaction in which your organization is involved.

None

## ***PART 2 - LAND STEWARDSHIP INFORMATION***

### ***Land Interests Sought***

26. Please identify the specific parcel(s) or portions of parcels that your organization is interested in receiving in fee title. Please refer to the background information packet for parcel identification numbers and approximate acreage. (one page or less)

- Entire Humbug Valley Planning Unit.
- All the Lake Almanor Planning Unit parcels, except the parcel that Plumas County is applying for.

27. Please indicate if the transfer of the watershed lands identified above would require a lot line adjustment, boundary survey, or legal parcel split. Please describe any proposed lot line adjustment, boundary survey, or parcel split and indicate why the proposed measure is necessary and how the proposed lot line adjustment or parcel split would contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the BPVs. Please include these costs in your organization's budget and funding plan and indicate if your organization would contribute funds for these costs. (one page or less)

None, other than PG&E retention needs.

28. Please provide an overview of your organization's internal process for approving the acquisition of, and completing the transaction associated with, real property. (one page or less)

Approval of acquisition will happen through a vote of the Maidu Summit Board of Directors.

The transaction processes will be carried out by the existing land stewardship group of the Summit.

### ***Baseline and Enhanced Land Management***

29. Please describe baseline and enhanced management activities or practices identified in your organization's proposed project budget and funding plan. (Note: Baseline management refers to activities or practices such as site security, general clean up and repairs, tenant management, and general state and local requirements for property owners; while enhanced management refers to management activities that enhance the BPVs, such as surveys and the development of land management plans). (six pages or less)

Specifically, describe:

*a) The proposed activities and how proposed activities would achieve baseline and enhanced management of the watershed lands (e.g., the frequency and nature of on-the-ground site management activities, the anticipated duration or frequency of proposed site activities, and the staffing associated with such activities);*

*b) How the proposed enhanced management activities would contribute to the management objectives for the planning unit listed in Volume II of the Land Conservation Plan and the Recommended Priority Measures;*

*c) How the proposed enhanced management activities differ from current management by PG&E (to the extent such information is available);*

*d) How the proposed baseline and enhanced land management activities would potentially impact public use of the watershed lands and any existing economic uses;*

*e) The timeline for when your organization would incur costs associated with the proposed enhanced management activities; and*

*f) How the proposed enhanced management activities would reflect applicable land management best practices.*

a) Baseline - See Narratives of questions #26 and #29 Above

- To be conducted by stewardship ranger teams contracted by the Maidu Summit. Twice monthly visits and land reconnaissance from April through October.
  - Site security
  - General clean up and repair
- To be conducted by the land stewardship coordinator of the Maidu Summit and/or the ranger teams. At least a once per year property inspection or as otherwise agreed upon under the terms of the lease, or other use agreement.
  - Tenant management

b) Enhanced Management

#### HUMBUG VALLEY FISHERIES AND BEAVER

Humbug Valley is traversed by Yellow Creek, a stream whose primary genesis is water which miraculously wells up out of mother earth at a sacred Maidu site now called "Big Springs". Before Europeans arrived, Yellow Creek was slower and filled with Salmon, Steelhead, and Rainbow Trout. Its banks were lined with wide dense vegetation that hosted an abundance of birds and animals, including Beaver. Since the arrival of Europeans, much of this natural bounty is no more. Yellow Creek is now a faster, more erosive stream. The Salmon and Steelhead are completely gone; the victims of numerous dams constructed by the PG&E across the North Fork of the

Feather River. The native Rainbow Trout are gone or mostly gone; the victims of introduced non-native German Brown Trout. The riparian vegetation is mostly gone; the victim of cattle grazing. The Beaver are completely gone; the victims of human desire for Beaver hats and coats.

The entire length of Yellow Creek from “Big Spring” in Humbug Valley down to where it flows into the North Fork of the Feather River across from Belden, California has been designated by the Fish and Game as one of only 38 streams and lakes in California as a “Wild Trout Water”. The problem is that to the Fish and Game “Wild Trout” does not necessarily mean native or indigenous trout. To the contrary, it also refers to introduced non-native species of trout which can reproduce naturally in a given stream. Thus, the so called “Wild Trout” area in Humbug Valley is actually a section of Yellow Creek which is inhabited by introduced non-native German Brown Trout and not by the native indigenous Rainbow Trout.

The Maidu Summit management plan includes efforts to A) restore the native indigenous Rainbow Trout to the Humbug Valley section of Yellow Creek and B) to restore Beavers to Humbug Valley.

## RESTORATION OF RAINBOW TROUT

The native Rainbow Trout restoration plan consists of 2 parts as follows:

1. Recognizing that the section of Yellow Creek from Big Springs through Humbug Valley is only the upper portion of Yellow Creek, the Summit plans to initially install a fish screen to keep the Brown Trout in Humbug Valley from migrating from Humbug Valley into the lower section of Yellow Creek. By doing this, it is hoped that displacement and/or hybridization of the native Rainbow Trout in the faster water section of Yellow Creek below Humbug Valley will be eliminated or, at least, minimized.
2. The native Humbug Valley Rainbow Trout fishery would then be restored by eradicating the non-native Brown Trout in Humbug Valley which have displaced the native Rainbow Trout, and restocking with wild native Rainbow Trout from streams near Humbug Valley.

The result of the above plan would be that the trout fishery in Humbug Valley would be restored to what it was before European contact. Of course, the Salmon and Steelhead that once came to Humbug Valley are gone forever.

## RESTORATION OF BEAVERS TO HUMBUG VALLEY

Beavers are now “ecologically absent” from the valley, which means that their role as a keystone species that modifies and stabilizes the environment is largely unfulfilled.

The Maidu’s plan to restore the health of the Yellow Creek riparian ecosystem includes re-establishing Beaver in Humbug Valley. This process would include several stages including:

1. Completion of a special analysis to determine where Beaver can have the greatest positive impact in the Humbug Valley riparian-aquatic ecosystem.
2. Development of complete protocols for trapping and translocating Beaver.
3. Trap and relocate Beavers to Humbug Valley.

The advantage of Beavers for ecological restoration is significant. Beaver are biological engineers. Through their dam and pond-building activities, Beaver are the perfect tool to create riparian resilience. First, Beaver dams and ponds permit continued stream flow, but slow down the flow and extend it over time, buffering riparian systems from both high and low runoff. In these buffered systems, large runoff events cause less flooding, erosion, and channel cutting. Second, Beaver dam-pond complexes create mosaics of wetlands and moisture-loving vegetation throughout the riparian corridors, greatly increasing the habitat heterogeneity needed to support diverse assemblages of plants, birds, insects, fish and other wildlife. Third, healthy riparian zones are functional corridors for local wildlife and migratory birds.

Beaver are cost-effective restoration engineers. In contrast to human-led restoration efforts, Beaver are the only “engineers” that construct and maintain the physical elements – complexes of ponds and dams – that are the foundation of ecological resilience. And Beaver “construction projects” are low in cost, since the Beaver provide the labor and maintenance and require no pay or equipment.

The reestablishment of Beaver in Humbug Valley is yet another step in the process of restoring Humbug Valley to what it was at the time of European contact in the valley.

## PARTNERING

The Maidu Summit understands that the restoration of native Rainbow Trout and Beaver to Humbug Valley, and management of the fisheries and other wildlife in the valley will require partnering with other individuals and organizations with special expertise and interest in these areas of endeavor. With respect to the fisheries, the Summit is seeking partnering opportunities with California Trout, Trout Unlimited, California Fish and Game, and others. With respect to the Beavers, the Summit is seeking partnership with certain Native American organizations.

## GENERAL

During the first year a comprehensive land assessment and plan of stewardship actions will be developed. Some activities are anticipated to be:

- Fuels reduction – as needed in ecosystem function in part for rapid nutrient recycling, habitat protections, and species diversity needs.
- Brush species stewardship – perhaps twice per year but not for more than one month in total and generally in Spring, Winter, and Fall.
- Meadow stewardship – grass seed disbursal, burning when appropriate, bulb, corm, and tuber disbursal

- Thinning of forest overstory as appropriate to encourage ecosystem species diversification particularly around riparian areas and for oak habitat creation.
- Cultural and historic site protection measures including fencing, interpretation, and monitoring as appropriate.
- Recreation activities development
- Cultural Center plan
- Yellow Creek Campground assessment

All planning and on-the-ground actions will include, as guiding principles, the Stewardship Council BPVs.

A beginning assessment of the various parcels in the Humbug and Lake Almanor Planning Units was conducted by the Maidu Summit and volunteers. Please refer parcel information contained in this document per question #26. Additional information will be available as part of the first year land assessment.

c) Enhanced Management Activities Differences - Enhanced management activities differ from current management by PG&E only in so far as Summit enhancement actions are place-based and rooted in ancient methodologies, patterns, and knowledge. Therefore, eventual outcomes may take longer and be multi-generational projects.

d) Potential Impact on Public Use - It is anticipated that baseline and enhancement land management activities will impact public use through creation of outdoor recreation options such as ecotourism, and educational opportunities. These options will likely increase public use. Public access may be further impacted during project implementation phases. Public use will be limited for the purposes of ensuring public safety. It is anticipated that existing economic uses will be affected where those uses are tourism based. Enhanced ecosystem function and the unique character of these lands (dedicated to Traditional Ecology) will likely improve economic outcomes in the area. Negative affects to existing economic uses are not expected.

e) Costs Timeline - Enhanced management activities will likely begin immediately after ownership of the land by the Maidu Summit. Within the first year a comprehensive land and resource inventory and assessment will need to occur.

f) Land Management Best Practices - Enhanced Management activities will lead toward increased ecosystem function while providing opportunities for various forms of stewardship and stewardship based thought patterns. Education, recreation, and social interaction in positive ways and creating understandings of ecosystem function will lead toward better land use and site protections.

Fire fuels reduction and stewarding the land toward a fire adapted condition will lead toward habitat preservation.

## ***Physical Enhancements/Capital Improvements***

*30. Please describe and explain any proposed physical enhancements or capital improvements identified by your organization and include these costs in your organization's proposed project budget and funding plan (e.g., trail, restrooms, habitat restoration project, fencing, youth facilities, etc.). Specifically, please describe how the proposed physical enhancements or capital improvements would contribute to the objectives listed in Volume II of the Land Conservation Plan and the Recommended Priority Measures for the planning unit. Please also include a timeline for when your organization anticipates incurring one-time costs and ongoing annual costs associated with proposed physical enhancements or capital improvements, taking into account satisfaction of all applicable regulatory requirements, including CEQA and NEPA. (four pages or less)*

Comprehensive plans will be developed as a first year product and will include all of the following;

### **Yellow Creek Campground**

#### **Guidelines**

- Ecofriendly facilities including solar and water friendly options - preserving open space while providing unique outdoor recreation opportunities.

#### **Improvements**

- Kitchen area for group camping/use
- Bathroom facilities upgrade. Flushing toilets, showers, eco-friendly wastewater treatment.
- Water system upgrade
- Group learning area with bench seating
- Maidu Living Village. Traditional Maidu style passive solar, semi-subterranean, 12' to 15' in diameter houses. These houses will be available for camping. A central structure, roundhouse, of a similar design and 35' in diameter suitable for group indoor activities.
- THEME "Come for a unique camping experience, stay in a Maidu bark house and learn about the land and the culture of the land." The Yellow Creek Campground could become a recreation and education destination.
- Native plants trail

#### **Other Possibilities**

- Horse ride trail head

## **Interpretive Signage**

- Scenic Overlook
- Chester area
- Native Plant trails

## **Trails**

- Lake Almanor Bike Trail
- Native plant trail(s) – Lake Almanor and Humbug
- Recreation

## **Restoration Recreation**

- Service Tourism
- Health and wellness projects

## **Cultural and Historic Resource Protection**

- Fencing
- Interpretation

## **Lake Almanor Cultural Center**

- A plan will be developed as a first year product

## ***Land Conservation Partners and Youth Opportunities***

*31. Has your organization identified any potential land conservation partners to be involved in any of the proposed management or enhancement activities, including youth-related activities? If so, please name and describe their proposed role(s) and responsibilities. (one page or less)*

Yes.

- Plumas County – Plumas Unified School District, local youth outreach and outdoor education.
- Sierra Institute for Community and Environment – social monitoring of stewardship actions, and collaborative youth projects.
- Roundhouse Council Indian Education Center – Multi-generational community based educational projects, youth camp, and other field days.
- Susanville Indian Rancheria – Project implementation through the Environmental Protection Department, youth education.

- Greenville Rancheria – Project implementation through the Environmental Protection Department including fire crew management, and youth education.
- Feather River Land Trust – Stewardship advisor, best practices monitoring.
- Native American Lands Conservancy – Monitoring of project outcomes, advisory.
- Feather River Trout Unlimited – Restoration/enhancement actions, monitoring of fisheries habitat and populations.

*32. Does your organization have previous experience working with the proposed land conservation partner organization(s)? Please describe. (one page or less)*

Yes.

- Plumas County – Outdoor education
- Sierra Institute – Ecosystem and culture Tours
- Roundhouse Council is a Maidu Summit organization
- Susanville Rancheria is a Maidu Summit organization
- Greenville Rancheria is a Maidu Summit organization
- Feather River Land Trust – Culture and ecosystem education, lands management

*33. Please provide a letter from the executive director or equivalent officer of each organization identified as a potential land conservation partner indicating the organization's committed interest in pursuing the activities and responsibilities identified.*

Information to be submitted later.

### ***Public Input***

*34. Please describe how your organization has considered public input provided to the Stewardship Council to date in the development of this proposal. (one page)*

The Summit has reviewed public input to the stewardship council and utilized this input throughout the process of land stewardship planning and activities development. The BPVs have been especially useful guiding principles and seem well suited toward perceived public desires for preservation of lands and resources while providing opportunities for positive ecosystem-human interactions.

### ***Budget and Funding Plan***

*35. Please use the Excel template provided to develop and present a proposed preliminary budget and funding plan within the following categories:*

- *Transaction costs;*
- *One-time and ongoing baseline land ownership and management activities; and*
- *One-time and ongoing costs related to enhancements of the BPVs.*

*Note: The budget and funding plan will be used by the Stewardship Council to evaluate the financial capacity of your organization and funding needs. Accordingly, please identify and include in your budget any additional financial resources and forms of financial support your organization believes it would be able to obtain and apply to the watershed lands under the appropriate section for project revenues.*

*In addition, the budget and funding plan should clearly identify all project expenses, as well as specify the amount of funding your organization is requesting from the Stewardship Council. Please refer to the budget and funding plan instructions for additional guidance.*

Information to be submitted later.

### ***PART 3- SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION***

*As outlined in the submittal requirements and instructions, please attach the following information to your PDF proposal:*

- 1.) Internal Revenue Service Determination Letters; and*
- 2.) Letter from the executive director or equivalent officer of your organization approving the submission of the land stewardship proposal and the organization's participation in the Stewardship Council's land conservation process for the subject planning unit.*

*As a separate PDF please include the following:*

- 3.) Operating Budget (current year); and*
- 4.) Financial statements for the past three years (audited statements are preferred).*

*If your organization desires to keep any of the financial information under items 3 or 4 confidential, please indicate this by labeling each page "Confidential."*

*Please include the budget and funding plan in the Microsoft Excel template provided by the Stewardship Council.*

### ***Addendum Feather River Request for Proposal Questions***

*1.) If your organization will be placing certain management or enhancement projects out to bid, please describe the projects or actions that would require a bid process. Please explain how it will be assured that your organization would have the necessary funding to complete the bidding process.*

Ecosystem stewardship projects such as fuels reduction and enhancement projects will be subject to a bidding process. Competitive bidding will be done through a standard process of bid request advertising. Selection process will include Best Value determination wherein contractors will be chosen based upon their proposed actions relative to the overall vision of the project, land stewardship and BPVs. Best Value will also be determined based upon local community economics and social stability. Ability to conduct projects adaptively and utilizing traditional ecological techniques will be additional considerations.

*2.) For Question #16 of the Invitation to Submit a Land Stewardship Proposal document, which applies to public entities, please further clarify any assurances that funds allocated to the planning units of interest (whether they be internal funds, grant funds, or Stewardship Council funds) will be utilized for that particular site and would not be lost due to the priorities of legislature or the governor.*

*3.) Specific to the Humbug Valley Planning Unit, please describe your organization's ability to assess the possibility of future grazing at the site, both from a budgetary and policy standpoint.*

Grazing of livestock in Humbug Valley will be determined as a possible land management activity based upon ecosystem conditions, economic, and social factors. Ecosystem conditions will include: when feed is ample for the stocking rate and livestock type; grazing management techniques will be used to prevent degradation to the overall ecosystem; adverse effects to specific ecosystem components such as individual plant populations, riparian areas, wildlife, cultural resources, and recreation will be held to a minimum; and livestock impacts will also not interference with ecosystem enhancement and restoration activities. Grazing management techniques consist of temporary fencing, off-stream water, and/or herding to create or enhance desirable plant communities by removing competing vegetation. Economic factors are tied directly to the social factors in that the economic benefit would be shared within the Maidu Summit and not for the benefit of an individual. An example of this type of scenario might be: using goats to reduce ground level fuel buildup and decadent vegetation growth to release understory plants by providing more light/water, etc. These goats might then be shared with the Maidu Summit and others at a harvest season barbeque. The decision to graze an area with domesticated livestock will occur only as a tool in restoring/maintaining the health of the ecosystem. The preference is to provide ample feed/water for wild game species rather than introduce domesticated livestock to achieve these goals.

Grazing leases must pay for themselves including management, administration, and mitigation for temporary affects to the ecosystem.

Otherwise, grazing has been a part of the ecosystem for many years. Sustainable grazing, when possible, will happen as part of Maidu Summit goals for community economics and regional food stability.

*4.) Please ensure that your Land Stewardship Proposal describes how your organization plans to ensure that the resource values on the site are maintained.*

Resource values will be protected and enhanced through the application of TEK. TEK in itself is the development and continual maintenance of every resource value, which maintains the most abundant and local food sources for humans and wildlife. This stewardship philosophy leads to the greatest resource protection and enhancement. Forest stewards, planner, managers, and Summit staff will be trained in TEK. Thank you for reviewing this document and considering the Maidu ownership of these lands.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE  
P. O. BOX 2508  
CINCINNATI, OH 45201

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Date: FEB 12 2010

MAIDU SUMMIT CONSORTIUM  
C/O LORENA GORBET  
PO BOX 458  
GREENVILLE, CA 95947

Employer Identification Number:  
27-1129385  
DLN:  
17053313307029  
Contact Person:  
DALE T SCHABER ID# 31175  
Contact Telephone Number:  
(877) 829-5500  
Accounting Period Ending:  
December 31  
Public Charity Status:  
170(b)(1)(A)(vi)  
Form 990 Required:  
Yes  
Effective Date of Exemption:  
August 12, 2009  
Contribution Deductibility:  
Yes  
Addendum Applies:  
No

Dear Applicant:

We are pleased to inform you that upon review of your application for tax exempt status we have determined that you are exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Contributions to you are deductible under section 170 of the Code. You are also qualified to receive tax deductible bequests, devises, transfers or gifts under section 2055, 2106 or 2522 of the Code. Because this letter could help resolve any questions regarding your exempt status, you should keep it in your permanent records.

Organizations exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Code are further classified as either public charities or private foundations. We determined that you are a public charity under the Code section(s) listed in the heading of this letter.

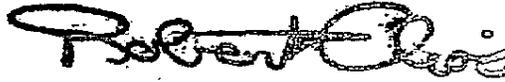
Please see enclosed Publication 4221-PC, Compliance Guide for 501(c)(3) Public Charities, for some helpful information about your responsibilities as an exempt organization.

Letter 947 (DO/CG)

ATTACHMENT 1, PAGE 1

MAIDU SUMMIT CONSORTIUM

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert Choi". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "R" and a cursive "C".

Robert Choi  
Director, Exempt Organizations  
Rulings and Agreements

Enclosure: Publication 4221-PC

Letter 947 (DO/CG)

November 12, 2010

Pacific Forest and Watershed Lands Stewardship Lands Stewardship Council

Re: Land Stewardship Proposal

Dear Stewardship Council,

I am aware and understand that the Maidu Summit Consortium is submitting this land stewardship proposal for lands in the Humbug Valley and Lake Almanor Planning Units. I approve of this plan and its submittal to the Stewardship Council. I further approve of and commend the Maidu Summit for participating in the Stewardship Councils land conservation process.

Sincerely,

Farrell Cunningham

Maidu Summit/Chairperson

**ATTACHMENT 2**

**Addendum Number One to the November 12, 2010  
Land Stewardship Proposal for the  
Lake Almanor and Humbug Valley Planning Units**



***Submitted By:***  
**Maidu Summit Consortium**

**Submitted to the  
Pacific Forest and Watershed  
Lands Stewardship Council**

**November 29, 2010**

The following is hereby submitted as additional information in response to the "Invitation to Submit a Land Stewardship Proposal – Round One Planning Units" ("the invitation") respecting the Maidu Summit Consortium's ("The Summit") quest to acquire fee title ownership of lands in the Humbug Valley and Lake Almanor Planning units. This information will augment the information contained in the Summit's November 12, 2010 Land Stewardship Proposal.

### GENERAL

The Summit's November 12, 2010 Land Stewardship Proposal "LSP") is a follow-up to the MAIDU SUMMIT CONSORTIUM LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN – JUNE 2007 which was previously submitted to the Stewardship Council (at the Council's request) in June of 2007. The June 2007 Plan is hereby incorporated into its November 12, 2010 LSP in its entirety (except insofar as it refers to acquisition of fee title to lands in the Butt Lake Planning Unit).

MUCH of the information requested in the invitation for LSPs was previously submitted to the Council in (A) the Summit's STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION ("SOQ") and (B) the Summit's July 2010 response to the Council's "Follow-Up Questions for Newly Formed 510(c)(3) Organizations." Both the Summit's Statement of Qualification and its July 2010 responses to the Council's follow-up questions are hereby incorporated into the Summit's November 12, 2010 LSP in their entirety. Referring to the invitation for LSPs:

1. NUMBER 13 – As the Maidu Summit Consortium did not become a corporation until August 12, 2009, technically that was the beginning of its financial existence. However, as the Summit existed as an unincorporated association for several years before August of 2009, included herewith as Exhibit 1 are (1) profit and loss statements for 2007 and 2008, and (2) its 2009 Operating Budget. The Summit is retaining a CPA to prepare relevant financial documents, including the corporation's 2009 Profit and Loss statement from August 12, 2009 to year end, and its 2010 Operating Budget. As soon as we get those documents from our CPA we will forward them to the Council. Also, please refer to the Summit's July 2010 response to the Council's follow-up questions number 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10.
2. NUMBER 27 – At this time, it is unclear exactly what lot splits, lot line adjustments, boundary surveys, etc. might be required. However, it does appear that such actions may be required, as follows:

### HUMBUG VALLEY

- a. PG&E apparently mistakenly built part of the Yellow Creek Campground on Lassen National Forest land.
- b. Other boundary lines may require surveys to avoid disputes in the future. These could include the boundary lines for the Miller properties,

the Lemm Ranch property, the lease parcels, and/or the private lands to the North of the Humbug parcels.

c. Surveys may be required respecting easements identified in the title report submitted by PG&E.

### LAKE ALMANOR

It appears that there may be many parcels in the Lake Almanor Planning Unit that may well require at least lot line adjustments. The reason is because many of the parcels include an above land portion and an underwater portion. Other parcels include portions that are designated for donation and portions that are designated to be retained by PG&E. At this juncture, it is virtually impossible to know what may be required in the way of surveys, lot line adjustments, etc. to clear each of the 34 or so above water parcels for transfer to the Summit.

### GENERAL

From the above, it is safe to say at this point in time that what might be required to clear title to the Humbug Valley and Lake Almanor parcels is really unknown. It follows, of course, that the potential costs to clear title are likewise unknown at this time. It is clear, however, that the expense of clearing title to any of the lands is an acquisition expense and not a management expense. In that regard, it is likely that the Summit would request funding from the Stewardship Council under the Council's Land Conservation Program Funding Policy in order to complete any land surveys, lot line adjustments, etc. required to perfect title to the lands being acquired by the Summit.

3. NUMBER 29 -

### LAKE ALMANOR

There are 34 above water parcels in the Almanor Planning Unit. The exact locations and boundaries of each of these parcels is "sketchy" to say the least. To assist in the preparation of a management plan for each of these 34 parcels, the Summit has sent a well-qualified Maidu crew out to locate each parcel, to inventory the natural and Maidu cultural setting for each parcel, and to propose actions for the management of each parcel. To date, that work has been completed for 15 of the 34 parcels. Attached hereto as Exhibit 2 is a six-page document entitled LAND STEWARDSHIP PLAN MAIDU SUMMIT PARCEL LIST which sets forth the analysis of 15 of the Almanor parcels. The analysis of the other 19 parcels is in progress. Once that analysis is complete, it will be forwarded to the Stewardship Council for inclusion in the Summit's Land Stewardship Proposal for the Lake Almanor and Humbug Valley Planning Units. Needless to say, weather conditions (snow, etc.) hamper this analysis.

## HUMBUG VALLEY

There are four parcels in the Humbug Planning Unit. To assist in the preparation of a management plan for these four parcels, the Summit has sent a well-qualified crew out to physically locate each parcel, to inventory the natural and Maidu cultural setting for each parcel and to propose actions for the management of each of the four parcels. As the four parcels in Humbug Valley are part of a single valley unit, the Maidu investigation crew concluded that the four parcels should be managed as a whole with a specific emphasis upon overall interactive ecosystem function and native species restoration and sustainability. The conclusions for each of the four parcels is set forth in Exhibit 2 attached hereto.

4. NUMBER 35 - The Maidu Summit's budget and funding plan is still a work in progress. Knowledgeable, intelligent, well educated people have used their best efforts to prepare the requested budget and funding plan for both the Lake Almanor and Humbug Valley Planning Units. However, there are so many unknown factors and so many variables involved that the Summit has found it necessary to engage a CPA to guide us through the preparation of the budget and funding plans. The unknowns and variables include, without limitation, the following:

a. For each parcel, where is it located, what are its boundaries, what are the natural and cultural resources on it? The Summit is in the process of addressing these unknowns on a parcel by parcel inventory (See Exhibit 2 hereto).

b. What restrictions might apply to the management of these lands because of (i) existing restrictions and encumbrances shown on the title reports for each parcel; (ii) conservation holder restrictions regarding each parcel; and (iii) additional property encumbrances proposed by PG&E (see pgs. 4-1 through 4-3 of the Lake Almanor Background Information Packet for Eligible Donees and pgs. 4-1 and 4-2 of the Humbug Valley Background Information Packet for Eligible Donees

c. What is the current state of the resources on each of the parcels. To realistically and intelligently plan for the management of each parcel appropriate studies are required, to include, at least:

(i) Biological assessments and evaluations are either required or highly desirable. These studies would necessarily include at least an assessment and discrete mapping of the presence of protected species, an assessment and mapping of invasive species; the identification, analysis and critique of existing biological studies that may have been

prepared for all or part of any of the subject parcels (e.g., fishery surveys by Cal Trout, biological assessments for the Humbug Valley – Yellow Creek Meadow Restoration Project, and an assessment and evaluation of the riparian habitat along Yellow Creek and its tributaries in Humbug Valley.

d. An updated timber inventory for the lands in the Humbug Valley and Lake Almanor Planning Units. All of the timber inventory information in the Background Information Packets is from 2006. It is our understanding that logging has been done on some of the subject lands since 2006.

With respect to the baseline management of Humbug Valley, PG&E indicated on page 2-2 of the Background Information Packet that its management costs were approximately \$33,450 per year (general expenses \$21,450 and campground expenses \$12,000). It was also reported that its annual revenue was \$7,850 (campground \$5,500 and leases \$2,300). Taking these figures at face value, it follows that the estimated annual net cost for the Summit of managing the Humbug Valley Planning Unit could reasonably be projected to be approximately \$25,000.

The Summit will forward its Budget and Funding Plan for the Humbug Valley Unit and for the Lake Almanor Unit as soon as it has been prepared by the CPA the Summit has retained.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: November 29, 2010

By     /s/ Edwin W Wilson

Edwin W. Wilson, on behalf of the

Maidu Summit Consortium

HUMBUG VALLEY

These parcels will be managed with a specific emphasis upon overall interactive ecosystem function and native species restoration and sustainability. Creeks will be adaptively managed for native trout benefit in particular, by discouraging brown trout through use of screens and other methods to reduce the larger brown trout numbers so the native rainbow trout will have less competition for food resources.

Parcel #	Acres	Description	Actions	Estimated cost/acre
699	1037ac	[REDACTED]	Creek Restoration, Cabin leases still retain them behind miller house (5ac)	
700	1047	[REDACTED]	General forest management, meadow/valley. Campground, roads, cultural sites. Every other year symposiums on TE worldwide with specific emphasis upon the Sierra Nevada and similar ecosystems. Youth camps. Tour base, horses? A central area for trails, and cultural sharing toward educating the public regarding ecosystem function and the human relationship. Upgrade campground for group camping Flushing toilets, wastewater treatment, water system in general. Group kitchen Amphitheater Roundhouse Maidu style homes for demonstration and rental – overnight use.	
701	101	Mainly Timber	Forest health	
702	41ac	Middle – straight out		

		from big springs confluence of spring and creek		
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**PROJECT BUDGET - TRANSACTION COSTS**

**A. Document Preparation Costs**

Task	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	Total Cost	Funding Request	Comments
Attorney Fees	Hour	80	265	21,200	21,200	Respecting analysis, negotiations, and preparation of documents re: acquisition, conservation easements, existing property encumbrances and title issues, additional property encumbrances proposed by PG&E, etc.
Title Report Input Activity	Report	1	1,500	1,500	1500	
<b>A. Total Document Preparation Costs</b>				<b>22,700</b>	<b>22,700</b>	

**B. Closing Costs**

Task	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	Total Cost	Funding Request	Comments
Title Insurance	transact.	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Escrow	transact.	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	
Misc.(recording, etc.)	transact.	1	200	200	200	
<b>B. Total Closing Costs</b>				<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,700</b>	

**C. Other**

Task	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	Total Cost	Funding Request	Comments
Hazardous Materials Assessment	Parcel	4	100	400	400	
Natural Hazard Conditions	Parcel	4	150	600	600	Flood zones, earthquakes & fire zones
Pest Inspection(Campground)	each	1	400	400	400	structures re: termites, etc.
Waste Disposal Inspection(campground)	System	1	500	500	500	Sanitary conditions re: restroom
Water Assessment(Quality & Quantity)	System	1	700	700	700	Assess well & water system(campground)
Lot Line Adjustment/Survey	PerParcel	1	10,000	10,000	10,000	Re: Lot line adjustment/survey-portion of campground on Forest Service Land and survey boundary lines between PG&E lands and neighbors (Lemm Ranch Miller property, etc.) It is anticipated that PG&E would pay all or a portion of these costs.
<b>C. Total Other</b>				<b>12,600</b>	<b>12,600</b>	

<b>TOTAL TRANSACTION COSTS</b>				<b>39,000</b>	<b>39,000</b>	
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Additional Notes:

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**PROJECT BUDGET - BASELINE LAND OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES (SEE NOTE 1)**

**PROJECT REVENUES**

Source	Description	Non- SC Sources of Funding		Comments
		One-Time Grants	Ongoing Funding	
<b>Committed Funds (cash received or award made)</b>				
Campground revenue			5,500	
Lease Revenues			2,335	
Grass Roots funding	raffles, etc		3,000	
Annual Funding			3,255	Tsi Akim Maidu \$2855, Maidu We'e \$400
Friends of Humbug			28,000	800 members @ \$35/each
General Reserves			3,000	from Maidu Summit
Other (Describe)				
<b>Total Committed Funds</b>		-	<b>45,090</b>	
<b>Pending Funds (no award made to date)</b>				
Grant Awards				
Fundraising				
Matching Funds				
General Fund/Reserves				
Other (Describe)				
<b>Total Pending or Potential Funds</b>		-	-	
<i>To add a row: right click on the row above -&gt; select copy -&gt; right click again -&gt;select insert copied cells</i>				
<b>TOTAL PROJECT REVENUES</b>		-	<b>45,090</b>	

**PROJECT EXPENSES**

**A. Baseline Management Activities**

Task	Description	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	SC Funding Request		Comments
							One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	
Property Inspections		day	12	100		1,200			includes some cleanup and repairs
Tenant management		month	12	20		240			
Campground manage	Campground manager (May thr year		1	12,000		12,000			per PG&E background information packet
General property management		year	1	21,450		21,450			per PG&E background packet, includes timber management
Land manager	General oversight	month	12	100		1,200			Most baseline management will be done internally by the Maidu Summit
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
<i>To add a row: right click on the row above -&gt; select copy -&gt; right click again -&gt;select insert copied cells</i>									
<b>A. Total Baseline Management Activities</b>					-	<b>36,090</b>	-	-	



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**B. Baseline Land Ownership Costs**

Task	Description	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	SC Funding Request		Comments
							One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	
Property Tax Insurance	liability & casualty	year	1	4,000		4,000			estimated costs; lower due to conservation easements
Input Activity		year	1	2,000		2,000			
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
<i>To add a row: right click on the row above -&gt; select copy -&gt; right click again -&gt;select insert copied cells</i>									
<b>B. Total Baseline Land Ownership Costs</b>					-	<b>6,000</b>	-	-	

**C. Other**

Task	Description	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	SC Funding Request		Comments
							One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
<i>To add a row: right click on the row above -&gt; select copy -&gt; right click again -&gt;select insert copied cells</i>									
<b>C. Total Other</b>					-	-	-	-	

<b>TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES</b>	-	<b>42,090</b>	-	-
<b>NET REVENUE/(EXPENSE) - BASELINE LAND OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES</b>	-	3,000	-	0

Additional Notes:

[Redacted area]

**Note 1:** According to the Stewardship Council's Land Conservation Program Funding Policy, the Stewardship Council will require future land owners to demonstrate that they have the funding and other capacity to maintain that property interest so as to preserve and/or enhance the beneficial values on the Watershed Lands. Exceptions to this guideline will be rare and considered only in circumstances where,  
 1) The funding of baseline land ownership and management activities will clearly lead to enhancement of the beneficial public values on the lands; and/or,  
 2) The funding of baseline land ownership and management activities is only temporary (≤5 years).



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**PROJECT BUDGET - ENHANCEMENTS TO BENEFICIAL PUBLIC VALUES**

**PROJECT REVENUES**

Source	Description	Non- SC Sources of Funding		Comments
		One-Time Grants	Ongoing Funding	
<b>Committed Funds (cash received or award made)</b>				
Grant Awards				
Fundraising		36,000	30,000	see note 18
Matching Funds				
Lease Revenues			25,000	see note 19
PG&E Funding				
Timber Revenues			unknown	insufficient information to determine timber revenues at this time
General Fund/Reserves				
Other (Describe)				
<b>Total Committed Funds</b>		<b>36,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	
<b>Pending Funds (no award made to date)</b>				
Grant Awards		40,000		Christensen Fund: \$20,000; Lannan Foundation: \$20,000
Fundraising			7,000	donations Friends of Humbug Valey organization
Matching Funds				
General Fund/Reserves				
Other (Describe)	Misc Funding Source		5,000	see note 20
<b>Total Pending or Potential Funds</b>		<b>40,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	
<i>To add a row: right click on the row above -&gt; select copy -&gt; right click again -&gt;select insert copied cells</i>				
<b>TOTAL PROJECT REVENUES</b>		<b>76,000</b>	<b>67,000</b>	

**PROJECT EXPENSES**

**A. Enhanced Land Management Activities**

Task	Description	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	SC Funding Request		Comments
					One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	
Land & Resource	comprehensive survey assessment & report	contract	1	60,000	60,000		see additional notes 1 and 2
Fire Risk	assessment & report	contract	1	3,000	3,000		work by existing Greenville Rancheria fire crew
Records	assessment & report	contract	1	1,000	1,000		assess drainage, erosion & maintenance issues
Timber	assessment & report	contract	1	10,000	10,000		see note 3
Archaeological	survey			-	-		any such survey will be done by Maidu
Land & Resource	comprehensive management plan	contract	1	75,000	75,000		see notes: 2, 4, 5, & 6
Protect Cultural Resources					10,000	1,000	see note 7
Fire fuels reduction	fuels management				unknown	unknown	see notes: 8, 9, & 10
Traditional mgnt	Maidu stewardship methods				5,000	2,000	see note 11
Weed eradication	invasive species				unknown	unknown	cost depends on findings in Invasive Species assessment
Funding efforts						2,000	see note 12
<i>To add a row: right click on the row above -&gt; select copy -&gt; right click again -&gt;select insert copied cells</i>							
<b>A. Total Enhanced Land Management Activities</b>					<b>164,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	



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B. Capital Improvements

Task	Description	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	SC Funding Request		Comments
							One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	
Riparian area restoration					unknown	unknown			costs depend on findings in land & resource assessments. See note 13
Campground improvements					100,000				see note 14
Nature Trail	Plan and Construct				unknown	unknown			location & cost depend on findings in land & resource assessments & reports
Fish Screen	installation	unknown			unknown	unknown			see note 15
Native Fisheries Management					unknown	unknown			Reduce/eliminate non-native trout and re-introduce wild rainbow trout. See note 16
Fencing					10,000	500			see note 17
Species diversity	Beaver management				2,000				Reintroduce @ \$200/ea.
Information Booth & Storage Shed					2,000				150 sq ft building located @ campground
Signage	sign		15	200	3,000				
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
<i>To add a row: right click on the row above -&gt; select copy -&gt; right click again -&gt;select insert copied cells</i>									
<b>B. Total Capital Improvements</b>					<b>117,000</b>	<b>500</b>	-	-	

C. Other

Task	Description	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	SC Funding Request		Comments
							One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
<i>To add a row: right click on the row above -&gt; select copy -&gt; right click again -&gt;select insert copied cells</i>									
<b>C. Total Other</b>					-	-	-	-	

<b>TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES</b>					<b>281,000</b>	<b>5,500</b>	-	-	
<b>NET REVENUE(EXPENSE) - ENHANCEMENT OF BENEFICIAL PUBLIC VALUES</b>					<b>(205,000)</b>	<b>61,500</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>0</b>	see note 21

Additional Notes:

## HUMBUG VALLEY

### ENHANCEMENTS TO BENEFICIAL PUBLIC VALUES

#### Additional Notes Re: Proposed Budget and Funding Plan

**Note #1:** Comprehensive land and resource survey, assessment, and report, to include:

- A. General biological resources;
- B. Biological resources of special interest (e.g., endangered, threatened, etc.), including species and habitats;
- C. Invasive species;
- D. Wetlands and meadowlands;
- E. Riparian habitats along Yellow Creek and other tributaries;
- F. Fisheries;
- G. Beaver.

**Note #2:** Major portions of this biological survey, assessment, report, management plan, and the implementation thereof may have already been done, or are required to be done, by PG&E, at its expense, pursuant to the express terms of the FERC Rock Creek-Cresta Settlement Agreement. See Appendix 2 to the PG&E Humbug Valley Background Information Packet for Eligible Donees, as follows:

Appendix B --

- A. Section I - Fishery Objective (page B-1);
- B. Section III - Habitat Mitigation - Humbug Valley (pages B-8 through B-10).

Therefore it is anticipated that most of the expense of the survey, assessment, report, management plan, and the implementation thereof will be borne either directly by PG&E or through the Ecological Resources Committee (ERC) (See Rock Creek-Cresta Settlement Agreement Section II (pages B-5 through B-8).

**Note #3.** Assess the health, productivity, and current inventory (cruise) of timber resources. Some of assessment will be done by Maidu foresters and forestry personnel.

**Note #4.** This estimate assumes little or no involvement with CEQA. If CEQA requirements must be met, then the estimate would be higher.

**Note #5.** This estimate is for the development and preparation of a comprehensive plan to be prepared in years one through three. If cost becomes a factor, then the management plan will be prepared in stages, in the following order:

STAGE 1 (Years 1 through 3)

- A. General biological resources;
- B. Biological resources of special interest (e.g., endangered, threatened, etc.) including species and habitats;
- C. Riparian habitats;
- D. Beaver restoration.

STAGE 2 (Years 4 through 5)

- E. Wetlands and meadowlands;
- F. Invasive species;
- G. Fisheries

**Note #6.** Ideally, this plan will not be prepared until after the comprehensive land and resource survey, assessment, and report is completed. However, some preliminary planning may be required before the survey is complete, in order to protect the resources.

**Note #7.** Implement cultural and historic site protection measures, including fencing, interpretation, and monitoring, as appropriate. Much of this work will be done directly by the Maidu themselves.

**Note #8.** Fire fuels reduction and stewarding the land toward a fire adapted condition using TEK approaches. This includes thinning, pruning, piling, and burning (or chipping), as appropriate.

**Note #9.** The cost will be established once the timber assessment and report is completed. While there is 1,011 acres of timbered land, those lands are in different states of fuel buildup. The Maidu completed a significant fire management project in Humbug Valley last fall (with PG&E permission).

**Note #10.** Much of the work may be done by the Greenville Rancheria Wildlands Fire Crew, at a reduced cost. The Bureau of Indian Affairs may provide financial assistance. Also, if chipping is done, the chips have commercial value.

**Note #11.** Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) land management as described in the two LSPs and other documents previously submitted to the Stewardship Council. The Maidu people, in partnership with Plumas and Lassen National Forests, have been successfully using TEK to steward 2,100 acres of national forest land in Plumas County since 1998. The “Maidu Stewardship Project” was awarded to the Maidu as a National Stewardship Project in 1998, and was unique in that it was the only such award to a Native American group, and the only one using TEK to steward the land. (See page 10 of the 11/12/10 LSP from the Maidu Summit.) At present, the Maidu Summit **owns no land**. The Maidu people are looking forward to owning the Humbug Valley lands and once again using TEK to steward this last unspoiled Great Maidu Valley.

**Note #12.** Funding efforts will include the following:

- A. The Summit has established an organization called Friends of Humbug Valley to raise funds. It is estimated that this organization will incur annual expenses of \$2,000.
- B. Fundraising professionals on a contingent fee basis (no cost).
- C. Fundraising professional efforts donated by the Susanville Indian Rancheria (no cost).

**Note #13.** Riparian restoration work expenses should be paid by PG&E pursuant to the requirements of the FERC Rock Creek-Cresta Settlement Agreement (see Note 2). In that regard, the PG&E/ERC Humbug Valley - Yellow Creek Restoration project is in progress.

**Note #14.** Comprehensive campground upgrades. If funds are limited then the upgrades would be considered in the following order:

- 1. Water system upgrade;

2. Construct covered outdoor cooking area;
3. Construct group camping area to augment existing eleven individual campsites.
4. Construct group learning area, including amphitheater;
5. Construct Maidu Living Village;
6. Install solar panels for electricity;
7. Construct bathroom facilities upgrade, including flush toilets and septic system (new bathrooms may need to be ADA approved).

### **HUMBUG CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS**

**Note #15.** Cost unknown, as fish screen must be custom made. Purpose is to keep non-native trout in Humbug Valley from getting into yellow Creek below Humbug Valley. (See Notes 2 and 16.)

**Note #16.** Native rainbow trout management expenses in Humbug Valley should be paid by PG&E pursuant to the requirements of the FERC Rock Creek - Cresta Settlement Agreement (see Note 2).

**Note #17.** Fencing to protect cultural and natural areas. Fencing partially completed. The \$10,000 is for materials only. Labor will be provided by others (Maidu, Ishi work camp persons, etc.).

### **ENHANCEMENTS PROJECT REVENUES**

**Note #18.** One time \$36,000 award from the Fidelity Charitable Gift Fund (already received and in a special bank account for Humbug Valley and Lake Almanor Management costs). \$30,000 per year ongoing funding commitment from the Tsiakim Maidu (a Maidu Summit member group). Said funding will commence once the Maidu Summit is awarded fee title ownership of the Humbug Valley lands.

**Note #19.** PG&E is obligated to provide \$25,000 per year, starting in 2011, to be used for “enhancement work within Humbug Valley.” See the FERC Rock Cree-Cresta

Settlement Agreement, Appendix B, Section III (1) Humbug Valley, at page B-10.

**Note #20.** There are several native American and non-Native American groups that have indicated a willingness to seriously consider committing funds to the Maidu Summit once the Summit actually owns the Humbug Valley lands. Without owning the lands, it is difficult to get funding organizations to commit funds to the Summit.

**Note #21.** These total revenues, total expenses, and net Revenue/Expense figures are not very useful because of all the unknown and variables involved at this point in time. To a very substantial degree, the precise figures will not be known until the Maidu Summit actually acquires Humbug Valley. The Maidu Summit will increase or decrease its Stewardship Council Funding Request as these figures become more precise.