MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORT PROGRAM:
HALLWOOD SIDE CHANNEL AND FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION PROJECT ON THE LOWER YUBA RIVER
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) was prepared in accordance with Section 15097 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. Section 15097 requires that a lead agency establish a program to report on or monitor measures adopted as part of the environmental review process to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The MMRP for the Hallwood Side Channel and Floodplain Restoration Project is presented here as Table 1. As the Lead Agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for enforcement of the adopted mitigation measures.
This MMRP is designed to ensure that the mitigation measures necessary to reduce significant impacts identified in the Hallwood Side Channel and Floodplain Restoration Project Initial Study and Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) are implemented. The components of the MMRP Table 1 are listed below:

Mitigation Measures: The mitigation measures are taken verbatim from the Hallwood Side Channel and Floodplain Restoration Project IS/MND.

Timing/Milestone: Identifies a schedule for conducting each mitigation action.

Responsible Entity: Identifies the entity responsible for implementing specific mitigation measures.

Mitigation Action: Identifies the specific action or actions that must be completed to implement the mitigation measure.

Monitoring and Enforcement Responsibility: Identifies the department/agency, consultant, or other entity responsible for overseeing that mitigation occurs.

Check off Date/Initials: To be filled out when individual mitigation is complete.

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM: HALLWOOD SIDE CHANNEL AND FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION PROJECT					
Mitigation Measure(s)	Timing/ Milestone	Responsible Entity	Mitigation Action	Monitoring and Enforcement Responsibility	Check off Date/Initials
Biological Resources					
Protect Elderberry Plants and Special Status Plants with Buffer Each year, before beginning construction activities, a pre-project special status plant survey will be conducted of the Proposed Project site. If elderberry shrubs (or other special status plants) are identified in subsequent surveys they will be avoided. Complete avoidance of elderberry plants may be assumed when there is at least a 100-ft (30.5 m) buffer around the plant. However, 20 ft buffers will be established and maintained for all elderberry plants with stems measuring 1 in or greater in diameter at ground level which will be retained in situ (83 plants). All buffer zones will be flagged and Proposed Project activities will be adjusted to ensure no activities occur in the buffer area, thereby minimizing any negative effects on valley elderberry longhorn beetle. No insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, or other chemicals that might harm valley elderberry longhorn beetle or its host plant will be used for the Proposed Project (USFWS 1999).	Prior to initiation of restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement specified mitigation measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	
Transplant Unavoidable Elderberry Plants to Suitable Locations During the pre-project survey, a number of elderberry shrubs with ground-level stem diameter greater than 1 in	Prior to initiation of restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement specified mitigation measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	

were identified within the affected area that cannot be avoided by the Proposed Project through use of 20 ft buffers. These unavoidable elderberry shrubs will be transplanted to a restoration area following the USFWS transplanting guidelines, with the exception of the prescribed time period (USFWS 1999). The USFWS transplanting guidelines prescribe that elderberry plants should be transplanted when dormant between November and the first two weeks of February (USFWS 1999). Heavy equipment to be used for transplanting may not be able to access the site to perform the transplanting during this time period due to potential high flows in the Yuba River. Therefore, we propose to transplant the elderberry plants within the site when they no longer have green leaves, which can be as early as September (CFS unpublished data). These dormant elderberry plants will be transplanted into appropriately sized pre-dug holes in the restoration area using a 5 yard front-end loader. All transplanted elderberry bushes will be transplanted in groupings and will be transplanted to areas designed to be between the 1.75 and 10 year return interval flow events and within 2 to 12 ft relative elevation of 2,000 cfs (Figures 5 and 6), which are the areas within the site which currently support elderberry plants. Transplanted elderberries will be monitored in years 1, 2, 3, and 10, with a target minimum survival rate of at least 60%. If necessary, replacement plants will be added to the restoration area to maintain survival above 60%.					
Protect and Compensate for Native Trees Native trees, such as Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), willows (*Salix* spp.), and Alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) with a diameter-at-breast-height (DBH) of 6	Prior to initiation of restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement specified mitigation measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	

in (15.2 cm) or greater will be protected with 30-ft (9.1-m), 10-ft (3-m), and 10-ft (3-m) buffers, respectively. Native trees will be marked with flagging if close to the work area to prevent disturbance. To compensate for the removal of riparian shrubs and trees during Proposed Project implementation, the plans will identify tree and shrub species that will be planted, how, where, and when they will be planted, and measures to be taken to ensure a minimum performance criteria of 60% survival of planted trees for a period of three consecutive years. Irrigation will not be used, but the return of inundation to the floodplain is expected to promote growth of native riparian species. The tree plantings will be based on native tree species compensated for in the following manner: • Oaks having a DBH of 3 – 5 in (7.6 – 12.7 cm) will be replaced in-kind, at a ratio of 3:1, and planted during the winter dormancy period in the nearest suitable location to the area where they were removed. Oaks with a DBH of greater than 5 in will be replaced in-kind at a ratio of 5:1. • Riparian trees (i.e., willow, cottonwood, poplar, alder, ash, etc.) and shrubs will be replaced in-kind and on site, at a ratio of 3:1, and planted in the nearest suitable location to the area where they were removed. Tree species planted within the existing PG&E easement would follow guidelines to maintain required clearance from the transmission lines.					

Construction Approach to Minimize Impacts to Fish The construction approach will allow fish to move progressively downstream and away from the impact area as construction moves from upstream to downstream through the perennial channels, pond, and backwater. The majority of the in-water work will involve the filling in and creation of a side channel through the ponds and backwater. Before in-water work starts in a section of the channel a qualified fisheries biologist will survey the area and determine whether there is a suitable egress route for fish to move downstream and away from the construction area. If a suitable downstream egress route is not present, most likely because an area is deemed too shallow, then the problem area will be altered such that it becomes suitable. An excavator would likely be used to deepen the problem area and would work from downstream to upstream to discourage fish from migrating downstream until the egress route is completed. Once suitable downstream egress has been established, in-stream construction will begin at the most upstream section of the channel and work progressively downstream and across the channel. The listed fish species most likely to be present are juvenile CCV Steelhead from 7 to 30 cm (3 – 12 in) fork length and possibly juvenile CV spring-run Chinook Salmon that are demonstrating the yearling life history strategy from 7 to 12 cm (3 – 5 in) fork length. Juvenile CCV steelhead and Chinook Salmon are highly mobile and would be expected to easily move downstream and away from the impact area with a suitable egress route. Juvenile CCV steelhead and Chinook Salmon are not likely to be present in the ponds or the majority of the backwater, since they are not	Ongoing during restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement specified mitigation measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	

juvenile salmonid habitat. During pre-project surveys juvenile salmonids have not been observed in the ponds or the majority of the backwater (CFS unpublished data). Juvenile *O. mykiss* were only observed in the perennial channels and at the inflow of the backwater whereas juvenile Chinook Salmon were only observed in the inflow and exit of the backwater (CFS unpublished data). Once work proceeds past an area, fish will be able to return to use the newly created habitat through upstream migration. Temporary stream crossings will follow NMFS and CDFW guidelines for installation and removal. To avoid impacting CCV steelhead redds and incubating eggs or alevins, prior to beginning temporary crossing installation the anticipated crossing location will be visually surveyed by a qualified fish biologist to determine if any CCV steelhead redds are in the footprint (with 20 ft buffer on either side) of the crossing location. If any CCV steelhead redds are observed within the crossing footprint or buffer, the crossing location will be moved such that the observed redd is at least 20 ft away from the footprint of the crossing. If a qualified fisheries biologist, with input from the contractor, determines that in-stream work in an area cannot be performed using the construction approach then fish relocation will be performed to avoid fish injury and mortality and minimize disturbance.					
Fish Relocation to Minimize Impact to Fish from Construction Activities If fish relocation needs to be performed then a qualified fisheries biologist will determine which fish relocation method is most appropriate for the area. Fish relocation will most likely initially be attempted by trying to herd	Ongoing during restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement specified mitigation measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	

the fish out of the work area as this would minimize impacts to fish as they would not be handled and transported. The following guidelines will apply to fish relocation through herding. • Before fish relocation through herding begins, a qualified fisheries biologist will identify the most appropriate method and approach. Prior to beginning the fisheries biologist will ensure that the location to which fish are herded contains suitable habitat. • The fish relocation through herding will be conducted under the supervision of a qualified fisheries biologist. The method that will most likely be used will be to install an exclusion screen or block-net above the upstream most work area. An appropriately sized seine that covers the width of the channel, operated by qualified personnel, will be pulled in the downstream direction until it is below the bottom of the work area. The net will then be fastened in place, blocking the entire channel until a temporary block net can be installed. The temporary block-net will be installed immediately upstream of the seine net such that fish have been herded downstream and cannot return upstream. A minimum of three seine hauls will be performed. For each haul, when the seine					

approaches the block-net, the block-net will be removed until the seine has passed downstream of its location and will then be re-installed immediately upstream of the seine. After the final pass, as determined by the fisheries biologist, the block-net will be left in place or replaced with an exclusion screen to prevent fish from moving upstream. • After the area has been adequately seined, based on the judgement of a qualified fish biologist, the area will once again be surveyed for fish. The fisheries biologist will determine the most appropriate method to survey the area for remaining fish. • If the survey results in an estimate of greater than 95% of individuals that were present prior to relocation efforts being absent after relocation efforts and no listed species are observed, the fish relocation effort will be considered successful and construction activities can commence. If initial relocation efforts are deemed unsuccessful, the fisheries biologist will determine whether further herding with a seine should be conducted until the success criteria is met or relocation using a capture method will be employed.					

If fish relocation using herding is not successful or the fisheries biologist decides it is not worth attempting, then fish capture and relocation will be used. The following guidelines will apply to fish capture and relocation. • Before fish relocation begins, a qualified fisheries biologist will identify the most appropriate release location(s). Release locations will have water temperatures within 2°C of the capture location, offer suitable habitat for released fish, and will be selected to minimize the likelihood that fish will re-enter the work area or become impinged on the exclusion net or screen. • The method used to capture fish will depend on the nature of the work site, and will be selected by a qualified fisheries biologist who is experienced with fish capture and handling. Areas of complex habitat may require the use of electrofishing equipment, whereas in other areas fish may be captured through seining or dip netting. Electrofishing will only be performed by properly trained personnel following NMFS guidelines (2000). Electrofishing will only be performed if seining and/or dip netting is not feasible. • Handling of salmonids will be minimized. When it is necessary, personnel will only handle fish					

with wet hands or nets. • Fish will be held temporarily in cool, shaded water. Overcrowding in buckets will be avoided by using at least two buckets and no more than 25 fish will be kept in a five gallon bucket. Aeration will be provided with a battery powered external bubbler. Fish will be protected from jostling and noise and will not be removed from the bucket until the time of release. The water temperature in each bucket will be monitored and partial water changes or the addition of ice will be conducted as necessary to maintain a stable water temperature (within 2°C of initial water temperature). Fish will not be held for more than 30 minutes. If water temperature reaches or exceeds NMFS limits, fish will be released and relocation operations will cease. • If fish are abundant, capture will cease periodically to allow release and minimize the time fish are held in containers. • Fish will not be anesthetized or measured. However, they will be visually identified to species level, and year classes will be estimated and recorded. • When feasible, initial fish relocation efforts will occur several days prior to the scheduled start of					

construction. The fisheries biologist will perform a final survey on the day before or the day of construction. • Reports on fish relocation activities will be submitted to CDFW and NMFS within 6 months of the relocation effort. If mortality during relocation exceeds 2%, relocation will cease and CDFW and NMFS will be contacted as soon as possible.					
Exclusion of Fish from Construction Areas to Prevent Impacts Fish exclusion screens or nets will be used in strategic locations at various times to prevent fish from being impacted by construction activities. Exclusion will prevent fish from accessing areas from which they were relocated. Adult salmonids will be prevented from accessing the site through installment of a net or screen where the backwater connects with the main channel. A net or screen exclosure will be installed downstream of the work area before the newly created Secondary Channel is connected with the existing perennial channel to prevent fish from migrating upstream into the area where they could be impacted. Fish will be excluded from the work area while the temporary stream crossing is constructed and removed yearly during Phase 2. Fish will be excluded with a net or screen exclosure and using either the herding approach or capture and relocate methods described below. Once fish have been excluded using herding or relocation with exclosure nets in place then construction or removal of the temporary stream	Ongoing during restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement specified mitigation measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	

crossing will commence.					
Work Outside of Critical Periods for Sensitive Species Table 14 in IS/MND lists the critical periods when disturbance could result in significant impacts to individuals or populations of special status species. To avoid these impacts, all Proposed Project instream activities will be conducted during the period 15 July through 15 October, which is outside the listed critical periods for the majority of the species, with the exception of installation of the culvert crossing, which may occur as early as 16 April (Table 14). Surveys will be performed for species which have critical periods overlapping with the in-water work window which may be impacted by the Proposed Project activities. If special status or sensitive species are identified within the area which may be impacted by Proposed Project activities, then buffers will be established and/or CDFW and USFWS will be consulted. Nesting birds and raptors are protected under the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code, and trees and shrubs within the Proposed Project area likely provide nesting habitat for songbirds and raptors. If tree removal is unavoidable, it will occur during the non-breeding season (mid-September). If other construction activities must occur during the potential breeding season (1 February- 31 August) surveys for active nests and/or roosts will be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 10 days prior to the start of construction. A minimum no disturbance buffer will be delineated around active nests (note, size of buffer depends on species encountered) until the breeding season has ended or until a qualified biologist has determined that the birds have fledged and are no	Prior to initiation of restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement specified mitigation measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	

longer reliant upon the nest or parental care for survival.					
Monitor for Bats to Prevent Impacts For bat species, before any ground disturbing activities, a qualified biologist will survey for the presence of associated habitat types for the bat species of concern. If bats are present, suitable avoidance and conservation measures will be implemented, including a minimum 300 ft (91.4 m) buffer of roosting bats, maternity roosts or winter hibernacula until all young bats have fledged.	Prior to restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Hire qualified biologist to perform surveys; if necessary, implement specified mitigation measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	
Monitor for Wildlife to Prevent Impacts Pre-construction surveys will be conducted by qualified wildlife biologists, who will determine the use of the Proposed Project site by American badgers; surveys will focus on identification of potential badger dens within the construction footprint and a minimum 250 ft (76.2 m) buffer around the construction footprint. If badger dens are located within the construction or buffer area, prior to initiation of construction CDFW will be consulted for further instructions on methods to avoid direct impacts to this species. Protocol-level surveys will also be implemented for other state and federally-listed species such as Foothill Yellow-legged Frog, Swainson's Hawk, White-tailed Kite, Bald Eagle, Chinook Salmon, CCV steelhead, and Western Pond Turtle, which may be impacted by restoration activities (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee 2000). This includes pre-construction surveys conducted no more than 15 days before Proposed Project-related activities by qualified wildlife and fisheries biologists. Surveys for active nests will be performed using qualified biologists no more than 10 days prior to the start of disturbance activities. A	Prior to restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Hire qualified biologist to perform surveys; if necessary, implement specified mitigation measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	

minimum no-disturbance buffer of 250 ft around active nests of non-listed bird species; a 500-ft no-disturbance buffer around migratory bird species; and a half mile buffer for nest of listed species and fully protected species (including White-tailed Kite and Bald Eagle) will be established until breeding season is over or young have fledged. If such a buffer cannot be accomplished, CDFW will be consulted. If Foothill Yellow Legged Frog or Western Pond Turtle are present in Proposed Project areas that will be disturbed then CDFW will be consulted for further instructions on methods to avoid direct impacts to these species.					
Use Special Transportation Routes and Work Areas Special transportation routes and work areas will be designated to avoid damaging trees and shrubs in riparian habitats, especially those sensitive species described above. Potential impacts to the riparian vegetation could occur during the transport of gravel from construction staging area to the river. These impacts will be minimized to the greatest extent practicable by selecting routes that avoid or minimize damage. Heritage size trees (i.e., greater than 16 in [40.6 cm] in diameter) near the work area will be identified, flagged and fenced prior to construction to prevent unintended damage. If damage cannot be avoided, these trees will be replaced at a ratio prescribed in **Mitigation Measure - Protect and Compensate for Native Trees.**	Ongoing during restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement specified mitigation measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	
Prevent Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species To minimize the chance that aquatic invasive plants and invertebrates will be transported and spread to other sections of the Yuba River or other water bodies on equipment, construction specifications will require that	Prior to restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement mitigation measures specified in ISRAP	Project Applicant/ Contractor	

equipment be steam cleaned immediately after the work is completed and before being used in other water bodies. An Invasive Species Risk Assessment and Planning (ISRAP) protocol will be developed, and all appropriate staff will be trained as to its purpose and implementation before construction begins. The plan will be used to prevent the spread of invasive species during construction. Additional measures may be taken at the recommendation of CDFW.					
Water Quality					
Monitor Water Quality and Prevent Impacts During in river work, turbidity and total suspended solids will be monitored with intermittent grab samples from the river, and construction curtailed if turbidity exceeds criteria established by the Regional Water Quality Control Board in its Clean Water Act §401 Water Quality Certification. Only cobbles which have been screened and cleaned will be added to the Secondary Channel using front-end loaders. As appropriate, silt curtains will be used along the river corridor to capture floating materials or sediments mobilized during construction activities, and prevent water quality impacts. Stream bank impacts will be isolated and minimized to reduce bank sloughing. Banks will be stabilized with revegetation following Proposed Project activities, as appropriate. A Spill Prevention and Response Plan will also be developed as part of the Hallwood Best Management Practices Plan (BMP Plan), as well as a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). All pertinent staff will be trained on and familiarized with these plans. Copies of the plans and appropriate spill prevention	Ongoing prior to, during and after restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Use qualified QSP and implement measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	

equipment referenced in them will be made available at the site and staff will be trained in its use. Spill prevention kits will be in close proximity to construction areas, and workers will be trained in their proper use.					
Monitor Mercury Levels Following methods in the Stillwater Sciences (2004) Mercury Assessment, total mercury from sediments will be evaluated to ensure samples are below or within the range of background levels, as defined by Goldfield sediments analyzed for the Western Aggregate Reclamation Plan (0.03 mg/kg to 0.59 mg/kg) (SMGB, 2014). Aqueous raw total mercury will also be tested to ensure that it is below the California Toxics Rule for a drinking water source of 50 ng/L. It is unlikely that excavation and regrading activities may uncover mercury hot spots and or mobilize mercury in the aquatic food web; however, if samples are found with mercury levels above established standards, work will be halted to assess contamination potential. As a further precaution, mercury levels will be measured before, during, and after restoration activities in the Proposed Project area.	Ongoing prior to, during and after restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Use qualified QSP and implement measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	
Air Quality					
Reduce Dust Impacts The following dust reduction measures will be implemented during movement of materials from the construction area to the processing plant to reduce construction-related emissions: • wet materials to limit visible dust emissions using water; • provide at least 6 in (15.2 cm) of freeboard space	Ongoing during restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement specified mitigation measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	

from the top of the container; or, • cover the container. Implement the following dust reduction measure during cobble placement to reduce construction-related emissions: • limit or promptly remove any of mud or dirt on construction equipment and vehicles at the end of each workday, or once every 24 hours. Water trucks would be used to wet down construction access roads, staging areas, and restoration activity zones to minimize dust production.					
Best Management Practices					
Use Clean Equipment and Biodegradable Lubricants All equipment will be clean and use biodegradable lubricants and hydraulic fluids. All equipment working within the stream channel will be inspected daily for fuel, lubrication, and coolant leaks; and, for leak potentials (e.g. cracked hoses, loose filling caps, stripped drain plugs). Vehicles are to be fueled and lubricated in a designated staging area located outside the stream channel and banks. Front-end loaders will be wheeled (rubber tire) to minimize impacts. Construction specifications will require that any equipment used in or near the river is properly cleaned to prevent any hazardous materials from entering the river, and containment material will be on site in case of an accident. Contracted construction personal will regularly monitor contractors to insure environmental compliance. Spill prevention kits will be located close to construction	Ongoing during restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement specified mitigation measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	

areas, with workers trained in its use.					
Reduce Impacts from Noise To mitigate noise related impacts, the Proposed Project will require all contractors to comply with the following operational parameters: • restrict construction activities to time periods under which the processing plant is allowed to operate; Install and maintain sound-reducing equipment and muffled exhaust on all construction equipment.	Ongoing during restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement specified mitigation measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	
Cultural resources					
Implement SHPO MOA mitigation measures for the Middle Training Wall The cultural resources report for the Proposed Project (Horizon 2016) determined the MTW was potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The SHPO concurred with the determination of eligibility and a finding of effect and an MOA with SHPO were prepared. The Proposed Project will follow the terms and conditions of the MOA, executed on 29 November 2017, to minimize the Proposed Projects effect on the cultural resource that is the MTW. These terms are as follows: *Additional Recordation of the Middle Training Wall* The USFWS shall insure that a supplement to the existing California Department of Parks and Recreation site record form 523 (DPR form 523) be prepared for the MTW prior to the start of any work that will adversely affect any of the characteristics that qualify the MTW as a historic property. The DPR form 523 shall thoroughly	Prior to and ongoing during restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement specified mitigation measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	

describe the state of the MTW at the time of the recording and detail the changes that have occurred since the initial 2016 recordation, along with the reason for the changes. The DPR form 523 shall include photographs to depict the MTW at the time of additional recordation and to demonstrate how the wall has changed over time. The additional recordation shall be conducted by a person or persons who meet at a minimum the U.S. Secretary of Interior's Professional qualifications standards (48 FR 44738-44739; Appendix A to 36 CFR 61) in historic archaeology or history. The completed supplemental DPR form 523 for the Training Walls will be submitted to the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University, Sacramento. *Develop and Post Historical Information about the Training Walls on the Project Web Site* The USFWS and other Project partners sponsor a web site (http://www.hallwoodproject.org/) that presents information about and tracks the progress of the proposed Project. The USFWS shall develop and post historical information about the Yuba Goldfields Training Walls on the web site. Information on the Yuba Goldfields Training Walls will be presented within the context of the history of gold mining in the Sierra Nevada and development of the Yuba Goldfields Historic District. *Install an Information Panel at Hammon Grove Park* The proposed Project is located in an area surrounded by private property and is not available to the public. As a result, USFWS shall fund and install a professionally designed and developed information panel about the Yuba Goldfields Training Walls, the Yuba Goldfields and gold mining in the Sierra Nevada. The panel will be					

placed at Hammon Grove Park, which is owned and operated by Yuba County. Hammon Grove Park is located on the north bank of the Yuba River about three (3) miles upstream from the Project. Hammon Grove Park was dedicated in 1928 by the E. Clampus Vitus organization to commemorate the Yuba Goldfields. Inclusion of the information panel would enhance the park user's knowledge of dredge mining in the Yuba Goldfields, including use of the training walls to divert the river. As the owners of Hammon Grove Park, Yuba County will allow installation of the information panel and identify the location of the information panel within the park. However, the USFWS will be responsible for maintenance of the panel once it has been installed, for a cost up to $5000 for 10 years, regardless of the status of this Agreement over that time period.					
Inadvertent Discoveries of Objects of Cultural Significance Develop a standard operating procedure, points of contact, timeline and schedule for the project so all possible damages can be avoided or alternatives and cumulative impacts properly accessed. If potential archaeological resources, cultural resources, articulated, or disarticulated human remains are discovered by Native American Representatives or Monitors from interested Native American Tribes, qualified cultural resources specialists, or other Project personnel during construction activities, work will cease in the immediate vicinity of the find (based on the apparent distribution of cultural resources), whether or not a Native American Monitor from an interested Native American Tribe is present. A qualified cultural resources specialist and	Ongoing during restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement specified mitigation measures	Project Applicant/ Contractor	

Native American Representatives and Monitors from culturally affiliated Native American Tribes will assess the significance of the find and make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment as necessary. These recommendations will be documented in the Project record. For any recommendations made by interested Native American Tribes which are not implemented, a justification for why the recommendation was not followed will be provided in the Project record. If adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, unique archeology, or other cultural resources occur, then consultation with Tribal Representatives regarding mitigation should occur, in order to coordinate for compensation for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environment. The final disposition of archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources recovered on State lands under the jurisdiction of the State Lands Commission must be approved by the Commission.					
Pre-construction site visit by a tribal representative from UAIC A minimum of seven days prior to beginning earthwork or other soil disturbance activities, the applicant shall notify the lead agency representative of the proposed earthwork start-date, in order to provide the lead agency representative with time to contact the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC). A UAIC tribal representative shall be invited to inspect the Project site, including any soil piles, trenches, or other disturbed areas, within the first five days of ground breaking activity. During this inspection, a site meeting of construction personnel shall also be held in order to afford the tribal representative the opportunity to provide	Prior to and ongoing during restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement mitigation measure specified	Project Applicant/ Contractor	

cultural resources awareness information. If any cultural resources, such as structural features, unusual amounts of bone or shell, artifacts, human remains, or architectural remains are encountered during this initial inspection or during any subsequent construction activities, work shall be suspended within 100 ft of the find, and the project applicant shall immediately notify the lead agency representative. The project applicant shall coordinate any necessary investigation of the site with a UAIC tribal representative, a qualified archaeologist approved by the City, and as part of the site investigation and resource assessment the archeologist shall consult with the UAIC and provide proper management recommendations should potential impacts to the resources be found by the lead agency representative to be significant. A written report detailing the site assessment, coordination activities, and management recommendations shall be provided to the lead agency representative by the qualified archaeologist. Possible management recommendations for historical or unique archaeological resources could include resource avoidance or, where avoidance is infeasible in light of project design or layout or is unnecessary to avoid significant effects, preservation in place or other measures. The contractor shall implement any measures deemed by the lead agency representative staff to be necessary and feasible to avoid or minimize significant effects to the cultural resources, including the use of a Native American Monitor whenever work is occurring within 100 ft of the find.					
Tribal Cultural Resource Awareness Training A consultant and construction worker cultural resources	Prior to restoration activities	Project Applicant/ Contractor	Implement mitigation measure	Project Applicant/ Contractor	

awareness brochure and training program for all personnel involved in project implementation will be developed in coordination with interested Native American Tribes. Brochures provided by a Native American Tribal Representative, will be distributed and the training will be conducted in coordination with qualified cultural resources specialists and Native American Representatives and Monitors from culturally affiliated Native American Tribes before any stages of project implementation and construction activities begin on the project site. The program will include relevant information regarding sensitive tribal cultural resources, including applicable regulations, protocols for avoidance, and consequences of violating Federal and/or State laws and regulations. The worker cultural resources awareness program will also describe appropriate avoidance and minimization measures for resources that have the potential to be located on the project site and will outline what to do and whom to contact if any potential archaeological resources or artifacts are encountered. The program will also underscore the requirement for confidentiality and culturally-appropriate treatment of any resource of significance to Native Americans and behaviors, consistent with Native American Tribal values.			specified		