

NOTES ON THE MEETING  
OF THE  
KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE  
HELD APRIL 18, 1990  
IN REDDING, CALIFORNIA

18 April 1990.

Meeting called to order by Nat Bingham. Ron Iverson substituting for Bill Shake -- Rod McInnis for Charley Fullerton (see roster, Attachment 1).

Correction and approval of minutes and agenda.

Keith Wilkinson amends attachment 1 to minutes of the January meeting, to note that he represents Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Keith made a motion to approve the minutes. Seconded by George Thackeray, no objection.

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Nat Bingham wants to move the consideration period for the upper basin to after the public comment period. (Mel Odemar clarified that a formal recommendation to include the upper basin has not been made.)

Bill Kier commented that the correct terminology for the draft plan that is mailed to the public is a "public summary" not an "executive summary". An executive summary will be included in the full plan. The public summary will be a shorter compilation of the plan.

Ron Iverson made the following additions to New Business:

- 1) Policy on Task Force and Technical Work Group travel -- need guidance on appropriate travel to be reimbursed.
- 2) Requirements for cooperative agreements have been changed -- all agreements must be in place before money is expended, the process will need to be faster than in previous years.
- 3) Recent correspondence for the Task Force and Management Council.

Mike Orcutt added Trinity river flow issues to new business.

A move to approve the appended agenda was made by Keith Wilkinson, 2nd George Thackeray.

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Report on activities of the Klamath Fishery Management Council (Wilkinson).

The KFMC has held 2 formal meetings:

March 1-2, 1990: Discussed and negotiated harvest rate range of recommendations (.42-.35) and the zone recreational proposal. Heard from Lisle Reed on the proposed ocean research symposium (Craig Tuss will comment on this later).

March 31 and April 1, 1990: The intent was to reach consensus on an ocean harvest recommendation to give to the PFMC, consensus was not reached on the commercial fishing harvest rate, a recreational proposal was endorsed. Don Paff (Bureau of Reclamation) reported on the water forecast for the Trinity. Paff's presentation resulted in the KFMC sending a letter to the Secretary of the Interior expressing that the proposed releases would not be adequate.

Craig Tuss discussed the proposed ocean symposium that is being developed as a result of Reed's presentation at the council meeting. The Task Force needs to decide where to go with this.

The proposed workshop on "relationship of estuaries and ocean productivity to coho and chinook life histories" could be held the day before the Humboldt Chapter of AFS is planning their biennial Northcoast Chinook and Coho Conference. The AFS Conference is Sept 19 - 21. Craig has tentatively planned for the estuary symposium location to be at HSU or possibly the North Coast Inn. There will be about 7 presentations, 30 minutes ea, from 9:30 - 5 pm. Subjects covered will be the role of estuaries along the California coast, ocean productivity, marine mammals, etc.

Craig states that so far the feedback has been positive. The costs are projected at \$2,000, \$7.50 registration fee, possible attendance of 100 people.

Discussion:

Ron Iverson stated that this probably could be funded with our Task Force Advisory Committee Travel Fund.

Date conflicts with PFMC meeting if its held Sept 18. Discussion on changing date to Sept 22. Idea of the symposium is supported, Nat suggests having the key players meet and work on scheduling.

Keith Wilkinson moved to hear the date from the key players during New Business.

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Consideration of draft #2 of the long-range restoration plan.

(These notes are not necessarily all inclusive of every comment made on the Task Force version of the Draft Plan, they are only meant to highlight the major comments made).

(Bill Kier): At Brookings the rough draft was reviewed. The alterations resulting from that review have been completed, including the addition of a description of fisheries. Chapter 8 has been distributed today.

(Sari Sommarstrom): Today's objective is to "give the contractor clear guidance as to what is to go out to the public," as the public is anxiously awaiting this draft plan.

CHAPTER ONE:

Introduction.

Has been revised since the meeting in Brookings... The subsections now include: how this plan was developed, summary of fish restoration efforts, how the categories in this new plan compare to the categories in the old plans, goals of restoration program, and where to find certain topics.

Comments:

(Odemar): The goals still need work, how does each chapter's objective fit within these goals? ...also some technical information needs to be corrected.

Discussion by Kier & Bingham on lack of definition of goals. The Task Force needs to work on these.

Definition of production agreed to be the same as that from SB 2261 "survival of fish to adulthood as measured by the abundance of the recreational and commercial catch together with the return of fish to the state's spawning streams." (Article 2, 6911) (Kier, Bingham)

(Wilkinson): 1) page 1, 1st paragraph, last sentence should be stricken, 2) p9 exclusion of Oregon STEP program, should be added.

(Rice): 1) pages 5-7 should show use in a consistent manner instead of different uses in different years. 2) In order to arrive at conclusions dealing with habitat capacity, the uses of the fishery should tie together. What is being taken? Recommendation for a tabular presentation on harvest and escapement during 1984-1989 be added to this chapter.

CHAPTER TWO:

Habitat Protection.

Changes made include: an introduction, policies, suction dredge mining. Under the subheading "Water Management": added discussion of dams, cleaned up wild 'n scenic rivers. Numbers have been cleaned up and the chapter has been reorganized.

Comments:

(Rice): page 4 clarified acreage burned in 1987 fires on Klamath National Forest.

(Wilkinson): page 18 "Proposed Policies": clarify that "other interested groups" include groups that may develop in the future. Under 1 "e", he wants examples for the promotion of communication between timberland owners and salmon and steelhead users.

Sari responded that the communication dialogue needs to be opened up with Simpson, otherwise this is a general policy.

(Odemar): How is the Task Force to take these proposed policies and make action? (referring to Kier's comments with the press during development of the plan...) Mel hopes to see more direction and specific activities that the Task Force could do.

(Kier): The 208 Study found that there had been damage from timber harvest practices, but improvement has been made since 1973. Since 2/3 of the land covered by the Klamath Restoration Program (KRP) is managed by the USFS, the Task Force and KRP can enter into agreements with the Forest Service to pledge attainment of KRP objectives. The Task Force can leverage off this cooperative relationship. The KRP is a long-term deliberate pledge by the federal government, he doesn't see how the federal government could do anything other than help out. If there is a radical difference with what is happening on private lands then we will address that later.

(Thackeray): Makes sense to work with the agencies that already have programs underway. Agrees with this approach.

(Iverson): What further guidance does the planning team want?

(Sommarstrom): Need Task Force to say what they will focus on for the next 5 years.

(Bingham): Wants a precipitation table showing yearly droughts and floods, a table showing rock types and a geologic map.

(Rice): Sari will clear up the error re: the USFS plan.

(Wilkinson): Wants clarification of cumulative impacts.

(Jerry Barnes): The only standardized method analyzes watersheds for impacts of roads, establishes Equivalent Road Acres, determines BU's for water quality and fish.

(Mitch Farro): Concerned about baseline from which cumulative impacts are judged, where does the Forest Service draw the line?

(Jack West): an acre of bare ground = an acre of bare ground, an acre of vegetated ground = an acre of vegetated ground.

(Wilkinson): Has the cumulative impacts study been shelved for mixed ownership?

(Iverson): Several proposed policies have to do with information gathering. Those requiring new technology should be pulled out and put into a research category.

(Sommarstrom): The intent of this policy section is to give guidance to Task Force members on actions that they can take between meetings.

(Kier): The Task Force could review the semi-annual sale plans of the Forest Service and key private landowner sale plans. This will not be an easy task, but it should be attempted.

(Bingham): We should be able to flag potential problems before they happen.

Thackeray feels that today's political environment (bevy of environmental watchdogs) should release the Task Force from needing to do this sort of review.

(Wilkinson): This is an educational topic, we need to develop smooth working relationships with timber harvest groups. Timber harvesters are going to want to know how much it will cost them and what they get out of it.

#### Mining.

The Task Force agreed that this section does not need alterations.

#### Agriculture Impacts.

(Odemar): Page 8, if the objective is to protect water quality, then we need to recognize that the habitat problems are more than just water quality problems, such as stream banks need to be protected, etc.

(Wilkinson): Page 14 FERC relicensing: We need to start a process to identify concerns prior to the dam being relicensed. How are we going to identify that the current mitigation level is not adequate?

(Kier): IFIM studies will be done prior to licensing.

(Wilkinson): A statement on re-licensing should have a high priority for being included in the plan. Alert this an action item in the year 2006, when this comes up for re-licensing.

(Thackeray): There are benefits to impounding water, strongly in favor of keeping this option open so that fish will not be impeded.

Policy #4 on p. 15 will be left as is.

#### Stream Diversions.

(Wilkinson): Want a careful review process for out of stream use and the status of low head hydro permits.

(Odemar): Clarified corrections needed regarding DWR projects.

(Wilkinson): "Do fish have water rights?" Need to work from a legislative standpoint.

(Sommarstrom): The option exists for selling water to instream users and enabling special legislation for the Klamath (separate from the legislation applicable to the rest of the state).

(Kier): Highest restoration potential in Shasta and Scott River, will work closely with private landowners.

(Jack West): Didn't see any allowance or policy for Task Force support of water storage for fish, referred to DWR's plans.

(Pat Higgins): The Task Force needs to reach consensus on this at some time.

(Rice): p16: Doesn't want to see such a strong drive against instream users, worried about the impact of deep wells.

(Sommarstrom): In the Scott River the wells right next to river were considered surface water. Shasta River goes by the older water laws.

(Summer): Flows dramatically changed in the Shasta River when wells were dug by the Montague irrigation district.

11:00 Break



## CHAPTER FOUR:

### Fish Stock Identification and Protection (Pat Higgins).

This revised chapter has had input from many people, including scientific review at UCD and HSU. Changes include:

Graphs reflect adults only, consistent w/KFMC.  
Added shad and candlefish.  
Threat posed by habitat degradation.  
Better description of KFMC, Karuk, Hoopa, highseas driftnet, etc.

#### Comments:

(Mike Orcutt): p1 gillnet harvest part was supposed to be removed.  
"Natural spawners" needs to be defined.

(Higgins): Gillnet will be moved to mixed stock fisheries section, intended that the success of the program needs to be gauged by the diverse naturally producing stocks in the river.

Mel Odemar's comments:

- o re: summer steelhead, this emphasizes depletion, also add no clear trend for depletion.
- o p 28 comment on Galls work, be cautious about interpreting his GSI data and how it conforms with other data.
- o p 29 no annual limit for sportfishery.
- o CDFG does not set the Yurok fishing season.
- o p 34 stock mgt until? What mgt unit?

Pat needs Task Force feedback on stock groups from the upper Klamath, Irongate, Shasta, Scott, Salmon, Middle, Lower, Trinity.

(Farro): 28 ocean harvest section loaded with wording such as: "may", "possibly", "could be". Questions this as a Task Force document because of this section. Needs to contain only that wording that the Task Force stands behind.

(Higgins): Suggests that the Task Force and Management Council work closely together to address this concern.

(Wilkinson): Could resolve by removing reference of "wild". "Wild" should be addressed on a subbasin basis.

(Higgins): Eventually we will have problems with species becoming threatened or extinct. Prefers to be proactive rather than reactive.

(Kier): The wild stock argument is critical to this plan.

(Rice): The section dealing with fish populations is vital, supports getting in and talking about wild fish, putting blame on one user is not right.

(Wilkinson): Chapter 5, p. 1, need to return river to native stock base rather than hatchery base.

(Pat Higgins): The word will be changed to "native".

(Mel Odemar): Share Pat's concerns about preservation of wild, some stocks have not been influenced by hatcheries. See policy #1 on p35, CDFG will be addressing this.

(McInnis): Disagrees with Mel, population needs to be determined if it is distinct.

(Kier): We will create a boxed in footnote asking for public comment.  
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(Bingham): Concern: management people are going to look at these policies and use them to drive management, this may result in severe economic problems, not clear on how to deal with this.

(Higgins): Feels that we should address selective harvest.

(Kier): Dissention arises from people who depend on fish for a living concerned that this may stop their livelihood. Concerns him that we can't resolve this dilemma.  
This report encourages marking all hatchery steelhead and harvesting only these, targeting stocks.

(Odemar): Looking at the Act, the KFMC is supposed to preserve and enhance... similar to 2261, mostly want to maintain genetic diversity. Does this tell the Task Force to tell CDFG to mark fish?

(Kier): Contract requires developing "recommended objectives and procedures for identifying genetic stocks".

1:30 Lunch Break

CHAPTER 4 (continued)

Comments (continued):

Nat Bingham commented on concern that some people had on whether we were going anywhere with the discussion... feels that we won't reach agreement today...

Leaf Hillman commented that even though we may seem way off base, we may not be that far off, just perceptions are different.

(Bingham): Is this a motion to adopt stock mgt concept basically as presented in the draft document?

(Kier): If this document went out to the public, these are the concepts that would be presented:

1: Conservation of basin stock complexes are essential to the success of the restoration program.

2: To the extent that the stock complexes are not recognized in present day programs, they are probably not being protected adequately.

(Farro): Feels that this could mean that 1: habitat is bad, 2: harvest is wrong.

(Rice): Habitat has been criticized in three other chapters, now its time for harvest to be criticized.

(Hillman): Feels that this captures it in a nutshell. Wants to know if this is a basic philosophy of the Task Force?

(Higgins): Indian gillnet fishing could also have deleterious affects, but that group has not objected to this chapter.

(Odemar): We're talking about the restoration goal, not the management goal. Wants to see a statement about the restoration goal. How do we work with these fish without destroying the basic genetic building block? Include policy objectives within the statement.

(Bingham): Reading Mel's motion/statement: "restoration activities should be to protect and enhance the basin's native genetic stock composition".

No Objection.

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(Kier): How would this statement affect the chapter?

(Hillman): The harvest issue is not the task of the Task Force, the Task Force should only deal with the issues that affect restoration.

(Iverson): Policy 3 on p36 is the only tie, shouldn't there be a more specific process on the harvest mgt process?

(Odemar): Concerned that finclipping policy statement is a harvest mgt issue.

(Kier): We have heard your comments, we will revise the draft with improved objective and policies and recognize that a problem needs to be assessed.

(Bingham): Is everyone ok with this?

No Objection.

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## PUBLIC COMMENT

Chuck Lane: (1) Commented on role of KFMC, want them to be more assertive, (2) Management research on the Trinity is bumping up against state of the art, (3) Data generated from studies is not being correctly handled, need to analyze on a current basis.

Brian Hill: (dredge miner) re: ecological mining, wants to work with restoration project.

Andy Colonna (representing himself as an interested user of the resource): [showed slides on remote sensing mapping] Suggests using this technique to find out what the problem is instead of having interest groups arguing over it. Suggests that this would tell us where sedimentation is occurring and if it is occurring as a result of clear cuts. Suggests that, if this is the case, the Task Force could make recommendations for selective cuts only...

No other public comments.

## CHAPTER FIVE:

### Fish Population Restoration (aka artificial production).

#### Revisions include:

- o Incorporated comments from DFG (table 5-1 and 5-4) information on chinook-coho crosses.
- o Differences between Trinity and Klamath fish in susceptibility to Ceratomyxa shasta.
- o Comments and references from Dr. Loundenslager (HSU).
- o Pen rearing.
- o Removed figure 5-5.

#### Comments:

(Wilkinson): Questions destroying all fish when IHN is found, is this still policy? Recent studies show it is a horizontal transmission, don't need to destroy... Under policy recommendations lc needs the word "diversification" because a certain segment of hatchery production should be considered unfit fry. The benefit is that there is not interaction between hatchery and wild.

Pat Higgins reviewed current practices.

(Kier): This has been flagged as a problem and is identified as a concern in chapter 8.

Mel Odemar made editorial corrections on p 5, 8, 11, 15, 19.

(Iverson): CH2M Hill Report recommended that the Irongate Hatchery get an operating procedure similar to the one for the Trinity Hatchery.

(Higgins): Irongate Hatchery has an operating procedure, but this is something that the Task Force needs to decide if they want to work on. Will the Task Force work with CDFG to determine hatchery impacts on wild stocks?

(Kier): This is another topic that the team needs to address.  
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(Iverson): Policy #4 p5-31: Questions the reference to aquaculture in this plan.

(Odemar): Speculations on density dependent factor may be premature. The speculations made on p 5-20 (density dependent concerns) may not be valid, because there are based on the returns of the past two very high brood years ('85 and '86).

(Higgins): Hatchery tables will be rechecked.

p5-18 reference to IHN study wording needs to be cleared up.

p5-26 Opportunities for Project Development: Why was the proposed project for PCFFA included?

(Bingham): The project is still being developed and will be proposed. Tell him if you oppose it so efforts can be redirected.

(Orcutt): p 5-31: Wants different wording on 2d. 2f "stipulation" should be replaced with "cooperation".

(Higgins): Small scale programs need to be well run and accountable, there seems to be a lot of pressure to produce numbers, .

(Odemar): Overall objective of this section restricts Trinity and Irongate hatcheries. Is the objective mitigation?

Odemar and Higgins will work on this.  
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(Odemar): Are you aware that the CDFG has guidelines? are these deficient?

(Rice): Ch 4 and Ch 5 could be linked together, early in Ch 4 it said that basin was well studied and we knew where the fish were going. Now we're discussing the Task Force making a recommendation on fish stocking? If Irongate is not able to handle the fish that are being produced, shouldn't it be modified?

(Higgins): Pond rearing is occurring, but there we run into genetic problems.

(Farro): Suggested following the "stock separation stocking policy" that British Columbia is using. They have a central hatchery facility that returns fish to the subbasin from which they started.

CHAPTER SIX:

Education.

Unchanged from Brookings meeting.

Comments:

(Ronnie Pierce): Concerned about what happened to Public Information Project document that she and Keith wrote. Wonders what happened to the coverage of council activities, management policies, ocean harvest user groups.

Problems with wording etc.

No further comments.

CHAPTER SEVEN:

Program Administration.

(Iverson): Where is procedure for identifying funding needs 2 yrs in advance? Need stratagem for identifying and going after future year budgets.

(Sommarstrom): Need options for the next draft.

CHAPTER EIGHT [distributed at meeting]:

Conclusions.

Needs flags put on any of the 22 concerns that should not go out to the public, incorporating comments made earlier that would change these.

Comments:

(Bingham): Suggests that these comments can be integrated then sent out to the public and agencies, without further review.

Edit out #13 and 15.

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Discussion on the PUBLIC SUMMARY:

(Kier): The full documents for the Draft Plan will cost \$13-16 ea. Therefore, it is probably not feasible to mail them to all interested persons. Jeanne Clark from CDFG may help with boiling down the full document to a public summary (she may write a proposal).

(Iverson): The Task Force needs to decide on the inclusion of the upper basin?

Discussion on the inclusion of the upper basin:

(Kier): Under the impression that upper basin was to be included.

(Sumner): We agreed at the last meeting that in the event that there are not possibilities of doing something w/fish up there, we were going to at least consider the water source.

(Kier): How can a 20 yr plan be made w/o consideration of upper basin?

(Odemar): If this proposal addressed restoring anadromous fish resources above irongate, then this is different from what he understood at Brookings. If that was the original intent of the law, then Oregon would have been much better represented on the Task Force...if this is to be done it should be done through a congressional add-on or an amendment with USFWS.

The Revised Schedule:

May 15	Mail out Draft Plan to public & agencies mail out Draft EA to public & agencies.
June 12-14	Technical Work Group (TWG) meets.
June 15	Comments due from public, TWG & agencies on Draft Plan.
June 26-27	Task Force meeting - Fiscal Year '91 budget, Klamath, CA.
July 1	Consultant will mail public comments & summary to Task Force.
July 30	Mail FINAL DRAFT/EA to Task Force, public and agencies.
Sept 5	Public Hearing, Yreka (evening).
Sept 5-6	Task Force meeting- comments on Plan, Yreka, CA.

Other upcoming events:

- September 19-21 Northcoast Coho and Chinook Conference- AFS.
- September 22 Estuary symposium.
- September 30 World's Largest Salmon BBQ.

Motion by Odemar, second by Myrick to extend contract time as set up in this schedule. No objection.

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Introduction of Technical Work Group members:

Task Force members introduced the people who will be representing them on the Technical Work Group.

Appointments to Technical Work Group

Task Force Member

Technical Work Group

Don DeVol  
Mitch Farro  
Leaf Hillman  
Mel Odemar

Jim Waldvogel  
Scott Downie  
Del Robinson (interim)  
Mike Bird (habitat restoration)  
James Yarbrough (hatchery practices)

Walt Lara  
Nat Bingham  
Ron Iverson for Shake  
Howard Myrick  
Mike Orcutt  
Bob Rice  
Dick Sumner  
George Thackeray  
Keith Wilkinson  
Rod McInnis for Fullerton

Ronnie Pierce  
Jimmy Smith  
Sandra Noble  
Tom Stokely  
Bob Franklin  
Jack West  
Blair Hart  
Mike Bryan  
no appointment made  
no appointment made

Note: CDFG will only have one voice, ODFW & NMFS do not have representatives.

These people have been appointed to these positions, therefore the Task Force does not need to give approval.

The Technical Work Group meeting to rank the proposals for Fiscal Year 90 funding will be June 12-14, location not yet determined.

Ron Iverson clarified that the dark blue folder (with the red & white label) that was distributed to each Task Force member today needs to be given to each TWG member. The folder includes the proposals that need to be reviewed and ranked at the TWG meeting in mid June. More proposals will be mailed to TWG members soon.

NEW BUSINESS:

Task Force Travel Reimbursement Policy (Iverson):

Need guidance from Task Force on the meetings that are to be approved for members and TWG representatives to be reimbursed. See revised draft of travel procedures (attachment 2), which is based on the recently approved Management Council procedures. Need to make decision by next meeting.

Revised schedule for entering into cooperating agreements (Iverson):

Contracting and General Services (CGS in Portland Regional Office) told us that they are tightening up, agreements must be in place before work can start. FY 91 work will need to start as early as September, this will compress the timeframe that we usually use. For FY 92 and subsequent years, we recommend moving the process back by at least 3 months. We will provide something to you in writing soon.

Other New Business:

Memo dated March 28 (Attachment 3) shows the standards for acceptance of non-federal work in contribution to the Restoration Program, this is a revised draft, look it over and comment by next meeting.

Memo dated March 21 (Attachment 4) to Regional Solicitor requesting him to include upper Klamath in Restoration Program.

Correspondence:

Mel Odemar (Attachment 5) regarding state's "slowness in responding to contracts".

Patti Jackson Mattingly (Attachment 6) regarding Task Force comments on Yreka Greenway Project.

Two letters on Trinity flows: One from KFMC (Attachment 7), one from Bureau of Reclamation to FWS on flows and fish (Attachment 8).

Final reports from FY89 work are being received, procedure for distributing reports will be discussed at the next meeting.

Howard Myrick asked that we let our views be known on Trinity flows, the Management Council has expressed their opinion in a letter, it would be appropriate for this group to do the same.

(Orcutt): Also supports this concept. Feels that we should write a letter supporting the Management Council.

(McInnis): It will be a critically dry year, Lewiston will be 46-49 degree water from now on, and the diversions are strictly for power.

Motion by Keith Wilkinson to copy the letter sent by the Management Council, inserting "Task Force" where appropriate, seconded by George.

(Odemar): Stated that the PFMC also sent a similar letter, he feels that we should add the temperature issue to motion/letter, Keith agrees.

No objections. Letter will be sent with Ron Iverson's signature as Project Leader to avoid delay.

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[That letter has since been written and is Attachment 9 to these minutes.]

Given the concerns with timber harvest practices expressed in Chapters 2 and 3 of the draft long-range plan, plus additional comments expressed today, Bob Rice moved that a letter response be made to the Northern Forest Technical Advisory Committee invitation (Attachment 10) to comment on timber harvest on private lands. Mitch Farrow seconded.

No objections or abstentions.

The Project Leader will write to the Northern Forest Technical Advisory Committee.

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Keith Wilkinson moved that we pursue the estuary symposium proposed by Craig Tuss.

Consensus.

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Bob Rice made a motion to adjourn the meeting at 7 pm.

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## KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE

Attendance Roster, April 18, 1990 meeting in Redding, California.

Task Force Members

Nat Bingham (Chair)  
 Don DeVol  
 Mitch Farro  
 Leaf Hillman  
 Walter Lara, Jr.  
 Rod McInnis for Fullerton  
 Howard Myrick  
 Mel Odemar  
 Michael Orcutt  
 Robert L. Rice  
 Ron Iverson for Bill Shake  
 Dick Sumner  
 George Thackeray  
 Keith Wilkinson

Representing

California Commercial Salmon Fishing Industry  
 Del Norte County  
 Humboldt County  
 Karuk Tribe  
 Yurok Tribe  
 National Marine Fisheries Service  
 Trinity County  
 California Department of Fish & Game  
 Hoopa Indian Tribe  
 U.S. Department of Agriculture  
 U.S. Department of the Interior  
 California In-River Sport Fishing Community  
 Siskiyou County  
 Oregon Dept of Fish & Wildlife

Others Attending

Ed Barnes  
 Jerry Barnes  
 Craig Bienz  
 Janne Clark  
 Andy Colonna  
 Millard Coots  
 Kayl Glyn Echols  
 Bruce Eddy  
 Carl Harral  
 Brian Hill  
 Bill Kier  
 Chuck Lane  
 Bill Mendenhall  
 Edward Millard  
 Mike Morford  
 David Muraki  
 Sandy Noble  
 Ronnie Pierce  
 Del Robinson  
 Sari Sommarstrom  
 Craig Tuss  
 Ed Vining  
 Jack West

Representing

Dept of Water Resources  
 U.S. Forest Service  
 Self  
 Kier & Associates  
 Self  
 Self  
 Dept of Water Resources  
 Pacific Power  
 Calif Dept of Fish & Game  
 Mining  
 Kier & Associates  
 Fish & Wildlife Service  
 Dept of Water Resources  
 Klamath Tribe  
 KFMC Tech Team  
 Calif Conservation Corps  
 U.S. Fish & Wildlife  
 Yurok Transition Team  
 Bureau of Indian Affairs  
 Kier & Associates  
 Fish & Wildlife Service  
 KHSL TV-12  
 U.S. Forest Service

## KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE

## DRAFT MEETING AGENDA

April 18, 1990 -- Day's Hotel, Redding, CA.

- 9:00 a.m. Call to order. Correction and approval of minutes and agenda.
- 9:15 Report on activities of the Klamath Fishery Management Council (Wilkinson).
- 9:30 Consideration of draft #2 of the long-range restoration plan (Kier).
- o Summary of changes from first draft.
  - o Task Force questions on second draft.
- 10:30 Break
- 10:45 Reconvene. Consideration of amendment of planning scope to include the upper Klamath River basin (Kier).
- 11:30 Other planning issues (Kier).
- o Revised proposed schedule for plan completion.
  - o Proposed executive summary.
  - o Other.
- 12:15 Lunch
- 1:30 Task Force discussion of long-range planning issues:
- o Suitability of draft #2 for distribution to public and agencies.
  - o Expansion of plan scope.
  - o Revised schedule; executive summary; other issues.
- 2:30 Public comment.
- 3:15 Break
- 3:30 Reconvene. Task Force action on long-range planning issues.
- 4:00 Introduction of technical work group members.
- 4:30 Assignments to technical work group.
- 5:00 New business.
- 5:30 Discussion of next meeting.
- 5:45 Adjourn

KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE  
OPERATING PROCEDURES

## SECTION III. TRAVEL EXPENSES.

1. Purpose. To identify how Task Force members may be reimbursed for travel expenses they incur in performance of services for the Task Force.
2. General. Those members of the Task Force or its Technical Work Group not employed by, nor eligible for reimbursement of travel expenses from, the Federal, a State, tribal, or local government may receive reimbursement for travel expenses within specified limits when away from their home station or while away from their work location in the metropolitan area of their residence. Alternates are entitled to reimbursement when acting for Task Force, as are persons designated to serve on Task Force committees and work groups. Travel expenses for which reimbursement will be made will be confined to those expenses essential to transacting official business in performing authorized services for the Task Force.

Official business is identified to be:

- a. Task Force meetings to be attended by Task Force members, the Technical Work Group chair, and Technical Work Group members designated by the Work Group chair.
  - b. Technical Work Group meetings to be convened by the Work Group chair and attended by Work Group members.
  - c. Committee meetings to be attended by Task Force representatives with technical support as assigned by the Technical Work Group chair. Travel for the purpose of committee meetings is to be approved by the Task Force chair and Work Group chair on an ad hoc basis.
  - d. Other technical meetings to be attended by the Task Force chair's designate on an ad hoc basis.
3. Authorization. Official travel on Task Force business will be authorized on a trip by trip basis. Authorization shall be in the form of a travel authorization signed by the Project Leader, Klamath Field Office. The travel authorization will be distributed to individuals by the Klamath Field Office in advance of each meeting. Person responsible for a given committee meeting or other authorized travel must advise the Klamath Field Office no later than two weeks prior to said meeting date for the issuance of travel authorizations.
  4. Travel Expense Procedures. The most current version of travel expense procedures, as authorized under 5 U.S.C. 5703, will be maintained by the Project Leader, Klamath Field Office, and will be appended to the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force Operating Procedures as Appendix A.

Updated April 17, 1990



# United States Department of the Interior

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Klamath Field Office  
P.O. Box 1006  
Yreka, CA 96097-1006

March 28, 1990

### Memorandum

TO: Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force

FROM: Ron Iverson *RAI*

SUBJECT: Draft Federal standards for in-kind contributions to Restoration Program

Enclosed for your review are the subject draft Federal standards. At our January 30-31 meeting, the Task Force agreed to provide comments on the standards before we send them up to our Washington Office. Comments have already been received from California Department of Fish and Game, the principal non-Federal contributor to the Program, and those comments are incorporated in the present draft.

After your review, the standards will be forwarded to be published in the Federal Register as a review draft for public comment, then will eventually be adopted in some form.

We assume we can expect Task Force discussion and formal comment on the standards to be an agenda item for the meeting following the April 18 meeting.

Attachment

cc Grover

Billing Code 4310-55

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 72

Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Restoration Act Implementation;  
Establishment of Standards for In-kind Contributions to the Klamath River Basin  
Conservation Area Restoration Program.

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife, Department of the Interior

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as authorized by the  
Secretary of Interior, proposes to establish standards and qualifications for  
in-kind contributions to the Klamath Basin Conservation Area Restoration Program.

In addition, it is proposed to redesignate Subchapter E of Chapter 1, Title 50,  
Code of Federal Regulations as "Fishery Resources" and establish a new Part 72.

DATES: Questions and comments concerning this proposed rule must be received  
by (60 days after publication in the Federal Register).

ADDRESSES: Comments concerning this proposed rule should be submitted to the  
Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1002 NE Holladay Street,  
Portland, Oregon 97232-4181.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ronald A. Iverson, U.S. Fish and Wildlife  
Service, Klamath Field Office, P.O. Box 1006, Yreka, CA 96097, (916-842-5763).

Materials relating to the proposed rule, including comments received, are  
available for public inspection by appointment during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The anadromous fishery resources of the Klamath Basin have declined significantly  
from historic levels owing to environmental changes and overharvest. To help

correct this problem, Congress enacted, in 1986, the Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Restoration Act, (Act) (16 U.S.C. 460ss-460ss-6). A key provision of the Act is the establishment of the 20 year Klamath River Basin Conservation Area Restoration Program (Program) to restore anadromous fishery resources of the Basin. The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) is directed to develop and implement that Program and Federal funding of \$21 million is authorized for implementation.

Section 6(b) of the Act requires that 50 percent of the cost of the Program shall be provided by non-Federal sources. Such non-Federal contributions may be in the form of cash or in-kind contributions, such as real or personal property and personal services by volunteers. The Secretary is directed by Section 6(b) to establish standards for determining the value of in-kind contributions.

The Service intends that regulations on non-Federal contributions to the Program in new 50 CFR Part 72 be as effective and practical as possible. Therefore, comments or recommendations concerning any aspect of this proposed rule are invited from the public, concerned Government agencies, or any other interested party.

Executive Order 12291, Paperwork Reduction Act, Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Service has determined that this is not a major rule as defined by Executive Order 12291, and certifies that the rule would not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities as described in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.). The proposed rule is not expected to generate significant adverse effects to competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or to the ability of domestic enterprises to compete with foreign enterprise in domestic or international markets. The

rule, as proposed, does not contain any information collection or record keeping requirements which require approval by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.).

These findings are set forth in more detail in a Determination of Effects of Rules which is available for public review at the address listed under "For Further Information Contact."

National Environmental Policy Act

The Service has also determined that an environmental impact statement, as defined under the authority of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), need not be prepared in connection with this rulemaking. The proposed rulemaking is excluded from NEPA requirements through the following Categorical Exclusions:

- "The issuance and modification of procedures, including manuals, orders, and field rules when impacts are limited to administrative or technical effects" (Department of the Interior Manual 516 DM6, Appendix 1).

- "Personnel actions and investigations and personnel services contracts" (516 DM2 Appendix 1).

Authors:

The primary author of this proposed rule is Ronald Iverson, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Klamath Field Office, Yreka, CA.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 72

Fish, Fisheries, Fishing, Intergovernmental Relations, Klamath River Basin, Natural Resources, Volunteers.

PROPOSED REGULATION PROMULGATION:

Accordingly, it is hereby proposed to change the title of Subchapter E of Chapter 1, Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations to read FISHERY RESOURCES and

establish a new Part 72 as set forth below.

PART 72 - KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERY RESOURCES RESTORATION

Sec.

72.1 Purpose

72.2 Applicability

72.3 Definitions

72.4 Qualifications for volunteer service

72.5 Standards for non-Federal contributions

72.6 Use of non-Federal contributions

72.7 Monetary evaluations of non-Federal contributions

72.8 Authority of the Designated Federal Officer

AUTHORITY; 16 U.S.C. 460ss-460ss-6

72.1 PURPOSE

This Part provides rules for administration of a cooperative program to restore and sustain anadromous fish populations in the Klamath River Basin of California and Oregon as authorized by the Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Act.

72.2 APPLICABILITY

The Klamath River Basin Conservation Area consists of all of the anadromous fish habitats and resources of the Klamath River Basin (52 FR 45694, December 1, 1987).

72.3 DEFINITIONS

As used in this part:

(a) The term "Act" means the Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 460ss-460ss-6) and as amended.

(b) The term "approved projects" means fishery restoration activities

Formally endorsed by the Task Force, acting in public session, and by the Designated Federal Officer, as elements of the Program.

(c) The term "cash contribution" means funds provided to the Service for the conduct of the Program.

(d) The term "Designated Federal Officer" means the representative of the Department of the Interior to the Task Force.

(e) The term, "Director" refers to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(f) The term "in-kind contribution" means labor, personal services, equipment, land and buildings, supplies, or any other form of support determined by the Designated Federal Officer to further the objectives of the Program, and be consistent with OMB Circular A-102, Attachment F, Paragraph 2d.

(g) The term "Klamath River Basin Conservation Area," "Conservation Area" or "Area" means the geographic region designated by the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with section 2(a) of the Act (52 FR 45694, December 1, 1987) and includes the entire Klamath River Basin in the states of California and Oregon.

(h) The term "non-Federal" source means state, tribal, or local governments, quasi-governmental entities (such as interstate compact organizations), private entities, or individuals.

(i) The term "Program" means the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area Restoration Program required under section 2(b) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 460ss-1(b)).

(j) The term "Service" means the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(k) The term "substantially" means largely or essentially.

(l) The term "Task Force" means the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task

Force established by section 4(a) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 460ss-3(a)).

(m) The term "volunteer" means a person providing personal services determined by the Director to further the objectives of the Program without compensation (salary or wages) other than reasonable expenses from the Federal Government, as designated under the provisions of 16 U.S.C. 742 F(c) (1)-(5).

#### 72.4 QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICE

Volunteer services in support of the Program will be conducted in accordance with the Volunteer Services Program of the Service which results in a Volunteer Services Agreement executed between the individual volunteer and/or a group representative, and a representative of the Service. The signed agreement provides a volunteer with certain statutory protection while doing volunteer services. Assignment of volunteers may be made to a wide range of work activities, except active law enforcement and collection or handling of money owed to the government, as described in Section 2.7, Part 22 of the Service's Administrative Manual.

Volunteers must be appropriately qualified before they are assigned technical or potentially hazardous work. Volunteers may operate government vehicles on a regular basis by qualifying for a U.S. government operator's identification card. Volunteers must be physically able to carry out the work to which they are assigned.

#### 72.5 STANDARDS FOR IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

In-kind contributions to the Program shall meet the following criteria:

(a) Non-Federal contributions to approved projects (see Definitions, Part 72.3(b)) will be considered to be in-kind contributions to the Program.

(b) No expenditure, directly or indirectly, of Federal funds shall be

considered to be a contribution by a non-Federal source. Indirect expenditures include the purchase of equipment or supplies used in the Program.

(c) The contribution shall not be considered matching funds for Federal programs other than the Program.

(d) The primary result of the contribution shall be restoration of anadromous fish stocks in the Area.

(e) Projects which were substantially in existence prior to approval of the Act in October 1986 shall not be considered as in-kind contributions.

(f) Projects carried out between October 1986 and the completion (June 1988) of the Task Force work plan for Fiscal Year 1989 will be individually reviewed by the Task Force and Designated Federal Officer for possible approval.

(g) Projects approved by the Task Force (and Designated Federal Officer) in the work plan for Fiscal Year 1989, and in any subsequent annual work plans approved prior to these regulations taking effect, will be considered to be approved projects of the Program.

(h) Projects accounted as in-kind contributions after these regulations take effect must be approved projects of the Program.

(i) Contributions must be made in accordance with the scope of work for an approved project and must be under the supervision of the agency constructing or implementing the project.

#### 72.6 USE OF NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Real or personal property contributed to the Program may become the property of the U.S. Government and may remain so until disposed of in accordance with Federal laws and regulations. If not transferred to the U.S. Government, such property will be managed in accordance with a formal agreement between the Service and the contributing entity. Primary purpose of the agreement will be

to ensure the use of said property to further objectives of the Program.

#### 72.7 MONETARY EVALUATION OF NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

(a) The monetary value of real property proposed to be contributed to the Program will be determined in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (Interagency Land Acquisition Conference, 1973).

(b) The monetary value of personal property proposed to be contributed to the Program will be determined in accordance with the Department of the Interior Property Management Regulations and the Government Accounting Office Policy and Procedures Manual, Title 2, Appendix A, Section A 10 (Acquisition Cost of Assets).

(c) The monetary value of cash contributions, volunteer services, personal and contract services, supplies, materials, indirect costs, and other items proposed as contributions to the Program will be determined in accordance with standard cost principles contained in Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-87.

#### 72.8 AUTHORITY OF THE DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICER

Authority to accept volunteer services and in-kind contributions as elements of the Program, and to make monetary evaluations of those elements, is delegated to the Designated Federal Officer of the Task Force.

Dated:

Constance Harriman

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks



# United States Department of the Interior

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1002 N.E. HOLLADAY STREET  
PORTLAND, OREGON 97232-4181

March 21, 1990

### Memorandum

To: Regional Solicitor, Pacific Northwest Region  
Portland, Oregon

From: <sup>Acting</sup> Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Region 1, Portland, Oregon (AFF)

Subject: Klamath River Restoration

The Service, through the Klamath River Fisheries Task Force is developing the long-range plan to guide a Restoration Program for the River. During this process we have become aware of a number of factors relating to the Klamath River above Iron Gate Dam (that is, above the present-day limit to upstream migration of anadromous fish) that will likely affect the success of the Restoration Program. These factors include present and potential water use and water quality as well as potentials for re-introducing anadromous fish into historic anadromous fish habitat above Iron Gate.

Although it is not clear at this point precisely what measures the Task Force might undertake to influence these upper basin factors on behalf of the Restoration Program, it seems reasonable to us at this point to explore them, if only at a preliminary level.

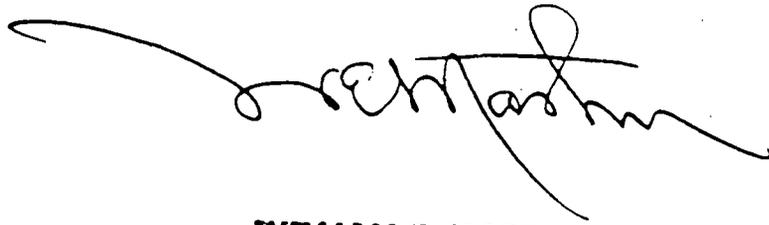
For example, a large part of the water in the lower basin where anadromous fish are still found comes from the upper basin. Water temperature and chemistry problems in the upper basin thus have an effect on fish, habitat and related concerns in the lower basin. For example, we were informed recently that the Iron Gate hatchery lost nearly a million eggs to a suspected water quality problem at that location. The Task Force might decide that water quality issues in the upper basin are deserving of attention in the plan in order to improve both lower and upper basin habitat.

Also, fish passage around the dams is another matter that has been raised. The utility of fish passage devices at the dams might be a topic deserving of study, along with habitat availability in the upper basin. Moreover, relicensure of the dams will take place during the lifetime of the 20-year plan and the Task Force may want to be positioned to participate knowledgeably in aspects of relicensure proceedings that affect Klamath Basin anadromous fish and the success of the Program.

As a result of these and other concerns the question has arisen whether the Upper Basin above Iron Gate Dam is within the Conservation Area described by section 2(a) of the Act. Specifically, our question is as follows.

Is there anything in the Klamath Act or its legislative history preventing the Task Force from including in the Conservation Area both the present-day and historic anadromous fish habitats of the entire Klamath River Basin insofar as they affect the potential success of the Fisheries Resource Plan (less, of course, that portion specifically involved in the Department of the Interior's Trinity River Fish and Wildlife Restoration Program)?

As the Task Force is in the process of reviewing drafts of the long term plan, we would benefit from your earliest possible response to this question. We appreciate your work on our behalf.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W. E. Martin', with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left and then curves back under the name.

**WILLIAM E. MARTIN**



# United States Department of the Interior

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Klamath Field Office  
P.O. Box 1006  
Yreka, CA 96097

March 30, 1990

Mr. Mel Odemar  
Assistant Chief, Inland Fisheries Division  
California Department of Fish and Game  
1416 Ninth Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mel:

I would like to express the concern of the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force regarding alleged unreasonable delays in State funding of fishery restoration projects recommended by the Task Force in June, 1989. I'm sure you recall the comments of some grant recipients, at the 30 January Task Force meeting, to the effect that State contracting procedures are delaying grant awards to the point where project performance may be affected.

We on the Federal side were spared the same criticism, even though the average time we have taken to get agreements signed has probably been greater than for State contracts. The principal reason for mellow attitudes towards us is our authority to reimburse work accomplished before the signing of a cooperative or interagency agreement -- in contrast to the State requirement for a notice to proceed before any reimbursable costs may be incurred. It was suggested, in the 30 January discussion, that your agency seek a similar authority. For more information about Federal procurement authorities, you could contact Bob Gable, our contracting officer (telephone 503/231-6226).

Sincerely,

  
for Bill Shake, chairman

cc Grover  
Gable  
Klamath Task Force



# United States Department of the Interior

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Klamath Field Office  
P.O. Box 1006  
Yreka, CA 96097

March 28, 1990

Patti Jackson Mattingly, chairperson  
Yreka Greenway Committee  
411 Fourth Street  
Yreka, CA 96097

Dear Patti,

The Yreka Creek Greenway project will be funded as part of the Klamath Restoration Program. This project was endorsed at the Task Force meeting held January 30 and 31 in Brookings, OR. As you read in your copy of the minutes, Mel Odemar reported that the Salmon Stamp Committee approved \$30,000 funding for the Yreka Creek Greenway project, then the Task Force endorsed it as part of the non-federal work plan for Klamath Restoration Program.

The Task Force is concerned that the Yreka Creek Greenway Committee receive clarification on the Task Force's feelings on this project. The Yreka Creek Greenway project has been a topic of discussion at the past three Task Force Meetings. It has now been approved based on withdrawal of the objection that the California Department of Fish and Game representative gave at the September Task Force meeting. Some of the voiced objections cover the following topics: 1) the Technical Work Group gave this proposal a very low rating- the proposal that has been approved is the same, minus the purchase of a building, 2) other locations in the basin may also have good visibility to the public, 3) lack of water supply, 4) questionable water quality, 5) questionable productivity of stream, and 6) pump testing is not completed.

In the future, the Task Force will express all concerns and objections about a project at its initial review. In this way, the proposer will have a better understanding, from the outset, of the reasons that their project was not funded. This adaptation of Task Force procedures will provide the Greenway Committee with more guidance for future funding proposals.

Sincerely,

Ronald A. Iverson  
Project Leader

# Klamath Fishery Management Council

*Working to Restore Anadromous Fish in the Klamath River Basin*

P.O. Box 1006, Yreka, California 96097

April 2, 1990



Honorable Manuel Lujan  
Secretary of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Klamath Fishery Management Council was established to advise you on enhancement and management of Klamath River anadromous fish resources. We are concerned that the water flows to be released from Lewiston Dam may be completely inadequate to protect the fish resources of the Trinity River. We need your review and assistance quickly.

At our meeting of March 31, 1990, we heard Mr. Don Paff of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation report that we may be facing a "critical dry year". Citing the Andrus secretarial decision of 1981, Mr. Paff stated his guidance was to release approximately 140,000 acre-feet for Trinity river flows while diverting the rest of the flow into the Central Valley Project (CVP), Sacramento River.

The Klamath Fishery Management Council consensus position is that 140,000 acre-feet is completely inadequate to protect fish resources in the Trinity River. Our harvest sacrifices and enhancement investments may be wasted. Some individuals are already suggesting Endangered Species Act review for some runs in the Trinity River. Diverting approximately 70% of the flow into the Sacramento under these conditions is of concern to us.

We urgently request that you consult with State, tribal, and Federal agencies to determine the biological needs of the resource. We've learned much since the original secretarial decision. You need to determine the proper flows and direct the Bureau of Reclamation to divert only those flows above that needed to protect Trinity fish resources.

A number of state, tribal, and federal members of the Klamath Fishery Management Council will be forwarding position statements and recommendations to you concerning the needed water flows.

California Commercial Salmon  
and Industry  
California Department of  
Fish and Game  
California Offshore Sport Fishery  
California Valley Business Council  
California In-River Sport Fishery  
National Marine Fisheries Service  
Hoopa Indian Representative  
California Commercial Salmon  
and Industry  
California Department of  
Fish and Wildlife  
California Management  
California Department of the Interior

Honorable Manuel Lujan

2

Please understand that the difference, between normal Trinity flows and "critical dry year" flows, of up to 200,000 acre-feet will be very small in CVP carryover storage for next year. But the difference could be immense for the Trinity River fish.

Thank you for your prompt attention on this issue.

Sincerely,

*EC Fullerton*

E.C. Fullerton, Chairman  
Klamath Fishery Management Council



# United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF RECLAMATION  
MID-PACIFIC REGIONAL OFFICE  
2800 COTTAGE WAY  
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95825-1898

IN REPLY  
REFER TO:

MP-2800  
PRJ-23.00

APR 9 1990

## Memorandum

To: Field Supervisor, Fish and Wildlife Service, Fish and Wildlife Enhancement, Sacramento, CA

From: Chief, Central Valley Operations Coordinating Office

Subject: Trinity River Fishery Flow Needs April 1, 1990 through March 31, 1991 (Your Letter Dated March 30, 1990) (River Flow)

We are currently making releases to the Trinity River in accordance with your request for April under the provisions of the Secretarial Decision (SID) and our 1980 Agreement. Our March forecast established a total 1990 water release of 140,000 acre-feet. We would repeat our caution that the dry year water supply conditions have not materially changed since the March forecast and there is little reason to believe that the April forecast which we will be providing you will be more optimistic. We urge your consideration of methods and processes that will help offset the impacts of the dry year conditions. We are very concerned that the requested flow schedule was developed to keep your most optimistic schedule on track until the May forecast which may be a risky waste of water that could be put to better use later this year.

Your concerns are recognized that the dry year conditions may impact accomplishment of some of the restoration goals and the progress of your flow study. As we have previously discussed, current legal and water supply constraints preclude us from meeting your request for Trinity River releases totalling 340,283 acre-feet in 1990. As you are aware, providing normal year flows in dry or critical dry years is a deviation from the SID which is a significant issue even if water had been available in storage this year. The SID is based on the 1980 EIS on the management of river flows on the Trinity River. The EIS clearly recognized that negative fishery impacts would occur at flows less than 340,000 acre-feet, but the Secretary chose the preferred alternative recommended by the Fish and Wildlife Service and created the system currently in place. The biological impacts of a critical year that you are trying to avoid are described in the EIS proposed course of action which states: "... anadromous fish would be subjected to severe environmental stresses, and sharp fish population fluctuations could occur. These fluctuations would likely be similar to fluctuations occurring on pre-project critically dry years."

The issue you raise that the relative habitat value of 1.0 for normal year releases may be optimistic, will remain to be seen as the study proceeds and annual reports are reviewed. Certainly other conditions assumed during development of the EIS such as flow impacts to water and power users have also changed significantly since 1980. There seems little doubt we'll need to go through another extensive public involvement process as part of NEPA if the SID is to be modified.

Based on the above discussions, it does not seem particularly productive to address individually the specific impacts to the fishery from less than normal year flows as listed in your memorandum. Some points, however, do need to be made. The 340,000 acre-feet has always been considered an enhancement level flow. While the ultimate recommendation of the completed flow study might indicate higher flow needs, no data has been provided that indicates that some lesser amount could not be adequate to provide conditions required to use the river as a conduit for hatchery fish, and to maintain suitable habitat for natural fish at their current levels. It is our understanding that the current flow study model data predicts improved rearing conditions at less than 300 cfs flows, yet Fish and Wildlife Service continues to resist verification at this level. The study will always be incomplete until this is done. A year such as this would explore this possibility as well as help in our trying to cooperatively work through this difficult time. Temperature issues have not been shown to be significant at 300 ft<sup>3</sup>/s flows, which can be provided at critical times at quantities far less than 340,000 acre-feet. Based on past normal year flow schedules, the same can be said for spawning superimposition and spring run chinook pre-spawning mortality. The effectiveness of outmigrant flows for natural and hatchery juveniles is unknown, and believed by some biologists to be unnecessary.

Very little operational flexibility exists in the CVP this year. If the May Shasta inflow forecast exceeds 3,200,000 acre-feet, it is not likely that anything over 220,000 acre-feet will be released to the Trinity River. If the forecast is lower than 3,200,000 acre-feet, the 140,000 acre-feet for flow study purposes will have to be in accordance with the SID, with some opportunity probably existing for small fishery augmentation releases if specific biological justifications are provided.

We remain committed to explore with you activities which can improve the potential success of the restoration and flow study programs.

*Daniel L. Hoff*

cc: Mr. E.C. Fullerton, Chairman  
Klamath Fishery Management Council  
PO Box 1006  
Yreka CA 96097

Mr. Howard Myrick  
Chairman, Board of Supervisors  
Trinity County  
PO Box 1258  
Weaverville CA 96093-1258

Assistant Regional Director  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement  
1002 NE Holladay Street  
Portland OR 97232-4181

Assistant Regional Director  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
Fisheries and Federal Aid (AFF)  
1002 NE Holladay Street  
Portland OR 97232-4181

Director  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
1416 Ninth Street  
Sacramento CA 95814

Mr. Ed Solbos, Project Coordinator  
Trinity River Restoration Program  
PO Box 1450  
Weaverville CA 96093

Mr. Stephen H. Suagee  
Hoopa Valley Business Council  
PO Box 1348  
Hoopa CA 95546

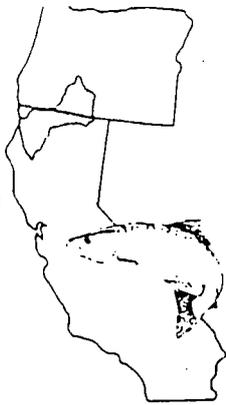
Mr. Howard Myrick, Chairman  
Trinity River Restoration Task  
Technical Coordinating Committee  
PO Box 1258  
Weaverville CA 96093-1258

Fish and Wildlife Service  
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement  
Lewiston Suboffice  
PO Box 630  
Lewiston CA 96052

# Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force

*Working to Restore Anadromous Fish in the Klamath River Basin*  
P.O. Box 1006, Yreka, California 96097

April 23, 1990



California Commercial Salmon  
Fishing Industry

California Department of  
Fish and Game

California In-River Sport  
Fishing Community

Del Norte County

Hupa Indian Tribe

Imperial County

Klamath Tribe

National Marine Fisheries  
Service

U.S. Department of  
Fish and Wildlife

Washoe County

Trinity County

U.S. Department of Agriculture

U.S. Department of the Interior

Yurok Tribe

Honorable Manuel Lujan  
Secretary of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force was established to advise you on restoration of anadromous fish resources of the Klamath River basin. We are concerned that the water flows to be released from Lewiston Dam may be completely inadequate to protect the fish resources of the Trinity River. We need your review and assistance quickly.

We understand that the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation anticipates we may be facing a "critical dry year" in California, and that the Bureau claims to be constrained by the 1981 Andrus decision to release only about 140,000 acre-feet of water from Clair Engle Lake into the Trinity River, while diverting remaining Trinity flows into the Sacramento River for use by the Central Valley Project.

The Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force finds that 140,000 acre-feet is completely inadequate to protect fish resources in the Trinity River. Investments in habitat restoration and severe constraints on chinook salmon harvest to protect Klamath basin spawning escapements could be jeopardized by inadequate Trinity flows. Certain Trinity fish stocks are severely depressed in numbers, and a proposal has recently been made to consider some of those stocks for threatened or endangered listing. Diverting approximately 70% of the Trinity flow into the Sacramento under these conditions is of concern to us.

A further anticipated impact of the critical dry year management proposed by the Bureau would be reduced temperatures in Trinity Hatchery associated with increased water exports for hydropower generation. We understand that summer water temperatures of 49 degrees are projected for the hatchery, which is well below the optimum for growth of juvenile steelhead.

We urgently request that you consult with State, tribal, and Federal agencies to determine the biological needs of the resource. We've learned much since the original secretarial decision. You need to determine the proper flows and direct the Bureau of Reclamation to divert only those flows above that which is needed to protect Trinity fish resources.

Please understand that the difference, between normal Trinity flows and "critical dry year" flows, of up to 200,000 acre-feet will be very small in CVP carryover storage for next year. But the difference could be immense for the Trinity River fish.

Thank you for your prompt attention on this issue.

Sincerely,

*R.A. Iverson*

*for*

William Shake, Chairman  
Klamath River Basin Fishery Task Force

NORTHERN FOREST DISTRICT  
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING  
APRIL 26, 1990

"SPECIAL" MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

The Northern Forest District Technical Advisory Committee will hold a special meeting on April 26, 1990 at Tehama County Fairgrounds, Antelope Blvd., Red Bluff, starting at 9:00 a.m. The facility is accessible to persons with disabilities.

This is a "special" meeting in that the Committee has set aside a 2 hour period (more as needed) to hear comments from members of the public, concerned groups, and affected agencies about timber harvesting on private lands. Please see the enclosed letter for a more complete description of the nature of the meeting.

The Committee is advisory to the Board of Forestry for reviewing and recommending forest practice regulations governing timber operations on private lands in California. The public is invited to attend and participate in all meetings of the Committee and may address the Committee on any topic under New and Unfinished Business.

Committee members Bob Lancaster and Jim Lemieux will report on their evaluation of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest Plan. Committee member Lee Bolger will report on the actions of the Board's slash committee.

The complete agenda for the meeting is attached.



Robert Malain, Assistant Chief  
Resource Management, Region II  
Secretary, NFDTAC  
c/o Department of Forestry  
and Fire Protection  
6105 Airport Road  
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NORTHERN FOREST DISTRICT  
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING  
APRIL 26, 1990  
REDDING, CALIFORNIA

AGENDA

1. Call to Order.
2. Introductions.
3. Approval of Minutes of March 22, 1990 Meeting.
4. Communications and Announcements.
5. Report of the Board of Forestry.
6. Report of the Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
7. "Special" comment period from the public, concerned groups, and affected agencies on how the timber harvesting regulations are working.
8. Report Regarding the Proposed Forest Land and Resource Management Plan - Shasta-Trinity National Forest
9. Report on Slash Subcommittee activities.
10. New and Unfinished Business.
11. Future Meeting Dates.
12. Adjourn.

TO: All Persons With an Interest or Concern  
Regarding Timber Harvesting on Private Lands

FROM: The Northern Forest District Technical Advisory Committee

SUBJECT: Meeting of the Committee to Solicit More Comment by the  
Public and Affected Agencies.

Place: Tehama County Fair Grounds

Date & Time: April 26, 1990 - 9:00 a.m.

The Northern Forest District Technical Advisory Committee has scheduled a special meeting to solicit comments about timber harvesting on private lands from any member of the public, concerned groups, or affected agencies. The Committee is advisory to the Board of Forestry for reviewing and recommending forest practice regulations governing timber operations on private lands in California. The Board of Forestry has asked the Committee (and the Southern and Coastal DTACs as well) to expand involvement in developing forest practice rules which were initially adopted in 1974 and have been frequently revised.

Some generic questions which the committee would entertain are:

- are the forest practice rules working?
- what are the concerns of governmental agencies and the public dialogue?
- what is the status of the forest resource and forest industry?
- what problems, if any, need to be addressed by the Board of Forestry in its rules or under its Forest Policy Statement?

Some more specific issues which may be addressed are:

1. Are forest watersheds and streams being adequately protected in timber harvest operations? If not what improvements could be made?

2. Do forest practice rules adequately provide for: aesthetic considerations; fire protection considerations, slash disposal, neighboring property rights; proper use of public and private roads by logging trucks; and protection of domestic water supplies?

3. Are stocking requirements following timber harvesting adequate for good forestry or aesthetics?

Each person or agency representative attending the meeting is invited to make oral and/or written comments. If you cannot attend, please mail your written comments which will be included in the record. Time per presentation may be limited depending upon number of persons attending. Questions raised by any person will be responded to if possible by members of the DTAC, the California Department of Forestry, the Water Quality Control Board or the Department of Fish and Game. Questions raised which cannot be answered immediately will be responded to in writing as soon as possible by the appropriate agency and/or forwarded to the Board of Forestry for appropriate action. Minutes of the meeting will be kept and submitted to the Board or anyone requesting them.

## FACT SHEET

### Timber Harvesting Regulations on Private Lands in California

1. How is the State authorized to regulate timber operations on private lands? By the Z'berg Nejdly Forest Practice Act of 1973.
2. Does the Forest Practice Act contain specific provisions for regulating timber operations? No. Specific provisions are found in the Forest Practice Rules and Regulations in the California Administrative Code.
3. What forest resources are protected by the Forest Practice Act and rules? Production of high quality timber products and values relating to recreation, watersheds, wildlife, range and forage, fisheries, and aesthetic enjoyment.
4. How are forest practice rules developed? By the Board of Forestry with advice from the District Technical Advisory Committees, the Department of Fish and Game, the State Water Resources Control Board, California Regional Water Quality Control Boards, State Air Resources Control Board, local air pollution control districts, the California Coastal Commission, local counties, and any other interested person or group.
5. How are Board of Forestry members chosen? By the Governor, confirmed by the Senate. DTAC members are in turn appointed by the Board.
6. Are development and adoption of forest practice rules carried out in public meetings? Yes. All meetings of the DTAC and the Board must be noticed in advance. No rules can be adopted without a 45 day notice and one or more public hearings before the Board.
7. How does a forest landowner arrange to harvest his timber? He must engage the services of a Registered Professional Forester duly licensed by the Board upon showing education and experience requirements, and upon successfully passing the RPF examination.
8. What does the RPF do to prepare for harvesting? He must carefully examine the forest land and timber resource before preparing a timber harvesting plan which sets forth silvicultural cutting methods, harvesting practices and erosion control, roads and landings construction and maintenance practices, watercourse protection measures, wildlife and rare and endangered species protection measures, cultural resource protection measures, fire hazard reduction, public notice to neighboring property owners, insect and disease protection, soil erosion protection, and an analysis of cumulative impacts.

9. Is timber harvesting subject to CEQA? Yes except that the timber harvesting plan substitutes for an EIR.

10. How is the THP approved by the State? The THP is submitted to the California Department of Forestry which has a 25-35 day examination and review period including on site inspection before approving or denying the Plan.

11. Is review and analysis of the plan a multidisciplinary process? Yes. The list of disciplines involved includes foresters, fisheries and wildlife biologists, water quality engineers, geologists and archeologists.

12. Who carries out the provisions of the timber harvesting plans? Licensed timber operators.

13. Who inspects and enforces the provisions of the forest practice rules and the THP? The California Department of Forestry forest practice officers.

14. Do the rules provide for restocking lands following harvest? Yes, and if stocking levels are inadequate following harvest, tree seedlings must be planted.

15. How are violations of rules or the THP enforced? The CDF has a number of options to enforce violations including shutting down operations until corrections are made, issuance of citations, filing complaints with District Attorneys, and taking corrective action followed by billing the forest landowner for the costs.

16. Is the Forest Practice process static? No. It is constantly being monitored and improved by the CDF and the Board of Forestry.

# Cooperative Investigations on the Klamath River Mainstem and Estuary

Minutes from the meeting held April 17, 1990

**Attendees:**

California Department of Fish and Game

Phil Baker, Redding  
Terry Mills, Rancho Cordova  
Mike Wallace, Arcata  
Dave McLeod, Eureka

U.S. Forest Service

Jerry Barnes, Six Rivers N.F.  
Jack West, Klamath N.F.

Hoopla Fisheries Department

Mike Orcutt, Hoopa Tribe

Yurok Tribe

Ronnie Pierce

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Sandra Noble, FAO-Arcata  
Tom Kisanuki, FAO-Arcata  
Joe Polos, FAO-Arcata  
Joe Krakker, Trinity River Field Office  
Larry Hanson, Fish and Wildlife Enhancement-Lewiston

**Topic I: Why are we here?**

Sandy Noble, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), FAO-Arcata:

The Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force (Task Force) recognizes a need to strengthen and broaden the data base for fisheries in the Klamath River Basin (Basin) into areas other than habitat typing and evaluations in tributaries to the Klamath River. There is a growing urgency to acquire data bases on other portions of the Klamath River, such as the mainstem and the estuary, and on all anadromous stocks, not specific target species such as fall chinook. What roles do the estuary and mainstem play in production and survival of anadromous stocks in the Basin? What is the status of each anadromous fish stock in the Basin? Is the estuary or mainstem a "bottleneck" in production and/or survival of juvenile salmonids in the Basin? This meeting is right in line with a symposium that has been proposed for September, possibly in conjunction with the American Fisheries Society

meeting, to address productivity in estuaries and the ocean and their influence on the various life history stages of anadromous stocks. There's also going to be a green sturgeon workshop, May 3, at 8 a.m., that will be an idea and information input session.

We have very fragmented data bases. This meeting is mainly a chance for biologists among the various agencies and Tribes in the Basin to share information, concerns, and ideas. One of the main reasons for this meeting is to figure out "where we are now", what data has and is being collected in the Basin. There are many agencies, Tribes, and organizations involved in the fisheries in this Basin, and communication among them has not been good. We need to identify data needs and determine how to best begin to fill these voids of information. To start out, each one of us will give a brief summary of the data, current and otherwise, that we have on the mainstem or the estuary. After we've all contributed to the data pool, we will begin to identify important areas where information are lacking. In a subsequent meeting, armed with our findings, this group should be able to put together a plan that details data needs for reliable data bases on stocks in the Basin and how that information could best be collected. This plan could evolve into a cooperative proposal, involving all represented agencies and Tribes, to be submitted to the Task Force for funding with fiscal year 1992 funds.

#### **Topic II: What data is available?**

Tom Kisanuki, USFWS, FAO-Arcata:

Our office has been conducting adult chinook beach seining operations since 1979. We concentrate on the adult fall chinook run, but we do gather incidental data on steelhead and coho within the Klamath River estuary. In 1987, we began a one day a week beach seining for juvenile salmonids on the first 0-5 kilometers of the lower estuary. The reason for collecting juveniles was to collect baseline data. Since 1980, the reason for seining adults was essentially three fold; 1) age composition, 2) general baseline biological information, 3) in-river run size estimates. Since the mid-1980's, we have focused our efforts on age composition and gathering baseline biological information for adult chinook. In 1988 and 1989, juvenile sampling was conducted in coordination with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) in hopes that we could share information collected. To this date neither agency has approached the other for information. The data base is there.

Jerry Barnes, U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Six Rivers National Forest:

As our work is on the tributaries. Six Rivers National Forest manages about 20 miles of shoreline along the Klamath River. Basically the Six Rivers National Forest is here to listen and assist if possible. We have done quite a few studies on the tributaries, and we have financed quite a few theses.

Terry Mills, CDFG, Rancho Cordova:

I work for the Department of Fish and Game, Inland Fisheries Division. Within Inland Fisheries we have the Klamath-Trinity Program. Paul Hubbell is the supervisor. Within Paul's program there are four different field programs: the Trinity River Project, the Trinity River Fisheries Investigation Project, the Klamath River Project and the Natural Stocks Assessment Project. The Trinity projects work strictly on the Trinity River and the Klamath Projects work strictly on the Klamath River. The Natural Stocks Project is a basin wide project.

Jack Hanson is the Project Leader for the Klamath River Project. His data bases include data to estimate the number of chinook spawners going into the upper Klamath tributaries. They also sample in the lower river to catch chinook to tag. Tag recovery data is used to monitor in-river harvest. They have data from weirs on Bogus Creek, Shasta River, Salmon River, and Scott River back to the mid- 70's. Some of the Shasta River data goes back to the 30's. These data are mainly on adult chinook. They also do all the coded-wire-tagging at Iron Gate Hatchery. I don't think the Klamath River Project has directed much effort toward sampling spawning escapement on the mainstem. This is because the size of the river and turbid flows make direct observation of salmon very difficult. One thing we might want to define is habitat for fall chinook in the mainstem.

Beginning in 1984, the main emphasis of the Natural Stocks Assessment Project has been to monitor juvenile chinook salmon trout. We have used basin wide seining surveys to determine distribution, growth rates, and emigration rates in the Basin. In 1985 and 1986, our seining effort on the mainstem started mid May or April. We captured all species of fish (chinook, coho, steelhead) and calibrated our catch per effort as area seined per number of fish per seine haul. We separated the river into three sections: the upper, mid and lower Klamath. The lower river extended from Blue Creek down to the mouth (lower 16 miles). The mid Klamath stretched from Blue Creek up to Orleans and the upper Klamath from Orleans up. We were able to establish really good records of where the fish were and the general habitat. In 1986, we intensified our efforts in the estuary from the mouth of the 101 bridge downstream and sampled less in the mainstem. In 1987, 1988, and 1989, we continued to key in on the estuary looking for species abundant data. We have a variety of data bases for each of the years. They are as follows: 1) a data base in which we enter all the location data, temperature, species, fork length, fin clip, and age data, 2) an effort data base that is primarily based on catch per 1,000 square centimeters seined (the estuary data base contains information from three methods of capture - seining, trawling, and electrofishing) and the number of fish caught, and 3) a coded-wire-tag recovery data base.

To summarize, most of our catches in the mainstem in 1984 and 1985 were bimodal. Naturally produced fish were fairly abundant when we started our seining surveys a little bit late in the season. Abundance dropped in late

May or June corresponding to decreased flows and decreased water temperatures. Releases from Iron Gate Hatchery cause another peak in catch. Usually by late July or August we wouldn't capture many fish. In 1986 catches were unimodal.

We have an enormous juvenile and adult scale data base. Most of the estuary data has not been summarized. My goal is to complete technical reports of backlogged data by June 1991. Currently we're working on 22 reports.

Something we could consider doing is to gather temperature data from stream gage monitoring stations. Also, we could look at hatchery and wild interactions.

Joe Krakker, USFWS, Trinity River Field Office:

I worked primarily in the Estuary. In 1986 in conjunction with the Natural Stocks Project, work was done to determine utilization of the estuary by juvenile chinook. The main objective was to look at outmigrant timing, distribution, growth, and food preferences. This was accomplished by three methods: seining, trawling, and, in September and October, electrofishing. Our site was from the riffle just above the 101 bridge to the mouth. We also sampled water quality to look at salt water intrusion at the mouth. We have abundance and timing data, and limited distribution data mostly on chinook.

Mike Wallace, CDFG, Arcata:

Our Estuary data is very preliminary. We are in the process of revising our inventories in the estuary. The first thing we plan to do is define estuarine habitat types. We will be using a method developed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife which is similar to work done by Cowardin. If time allows we will be looking through historical records. What I would like to eventually do is come up with a map showing different habitat areas. and then look at fish abundance within habitat types. We will also look at water quality and food preferences.

Mike Orcutt, Hoopa Tribe, Hoopa Fisheries Department:

I work in the Trinity River Basin, and we have been concentrating on four items: 1) geomorphology, 2) salmon in the lower Trinity, 3) spawning in lower Trinity, and 4) green sturgeon.

Ronnie Pierce, consultant to the Yurok Transition Team (YTT):

There are three items I would hope this group will address: 1) health of fish populations in the lower 40 miles, 2) needs for a plan on the lower 40 miles, and 3) habitat work on the lower 40 miles. We have persons who could help with the labor force through NCIDC and 638 funds used to match Federal funds. Also the YTT currently has a proposal in to develop a fisheries department. The Yurok Tribe would also like to see this group address fishery issues concerning all stocks and adopt a basin wide approach.

Dave McLeod, CDFG, Eureka:

I work almost exclusively on habitat in tributaries.

Larry Hanson, USFWS, Fish and Wildlife Enhancement-Lewiston:

I work strictly on the Trinity River Flow Evaluation. I could possibly give you advice and guidance in conducting flow evaluation studies.

Joe Polos, USFWS, FAO-Arcata:

One project I'm involved in is net harvest monitoring. It is mainly targeted around fall chinook with spring chinook being of second importance. We also collect data on the harvest of sturgeon and steelhead when opportunity arises. All net harvest monitoring projects are funded by BIA.

I'm also involved in a juvenile monitoring program that is funded in the spring by the USFWS. We are currently operating four rotary screw traps: two on the mainstem Trinity River near Willow Creek and two on the mainstem Klamath River near Big Bar. In 1989, we attempted to operate traps on the lower mainstem Klamath River about 8 miles upstream from the mouth just above McCovey Riffle. We began running the traps in April but had to take them out toward the beginning of summer due to algal and debris problems. An objective of running the traps is to get an estimate of the juvenile fall chinook moving past the traps. Since we were forced to abandon trapping as a method of sampling in the lower Klamath River, we now conduct a seining operation from Blue Creek down to the estuary. Seining sites are now standardized at about four mile intervals beginning at Youngs Bar and progressing down to the Glen. Sites on the mainstem are fished three days per week. We are also seining in the estuary one night per week.

Phil Baker, CDFG, Redding:

Work we do on the mainstem is pretty fragmentary. Most of our work is directed toward the tributaries. We do some summer steelhead surveys in the mainstem.

Jack West, USFS, Klamath National Forest:

We haven't done anything on the mainstem Klamath. All of our work has been in the upper Klamath River tributaries. This year we saw some spawning on the mainstem in the Happy Camp area.

We invited Bruce Eddy of Pacific Power and Light to attend this meeting because we all have a concern over the river temperature; however, he was unable to come.

### Topic III: Where do we go from here?

Jack West, USFS, Klamath National Forest:

Now that we have identified what data is available, we can begin to identify areas where more information is needed. Let's brainstorm an overall

goal for this group, define our objectives, and identify individuals for work groups to address the objectives.

(The following are the goal and objectives that were identified:)

Goal: Enhance natural anadromous fish production (growth and survival) in the Klamath mainstem and estuary.

Objectives:

1. Identify life history and ecology of species
2. Determine present (1978 to present) production (growth and survival) and habitat conditions and how these relate to historic conditions in the mainstem and estuary
3. Determine factors potentially limiting growth and survival in the mainstem and estuary
4. Determine the carrying capacity of the mainstem and estuary

Workgroups will identify data available, data needs, and methods to meet those data needs in the following areas under each objective:

1. Identify life history and ecology by species (in order of significance):
  - a. Fall Chinook
  - b. Steelhead
  - c. Spring Chinook
  - d. Coho
  - e. Green Sturgeon
  - f. Cutthroat Trout
2. Determine present production and habitat conditions and how these relate to historic conditions in the mainstem and estuary:
  - a. Distribution and abundance of adults and juveniles through time
  - b. Habitat quantity and quality
  - c. Harvest rates and exploitation
  - d. Significant environmental events (habitat changes)
  - e. Hatchery production and operations
3. Determine factors potentially limiting growth and survival for each of the above stocks in the mainstem and estuary
4. Determine carrying capacity of the mainstem and estuary

The following work groups will address the above objectives:

Objective 1 - Life history and ecology:

Terry Mills, CDFG, Rancho Cordova

Joe Krakker, USFWS, Trinity River Field Office

Jack West, USFS, Klamath National Forest

Larry Hanson, USFWS, Fish and Wildlife Enhancement - Lewiston

Brenda Jenkins, Karuk Tribe

Objectives 2, 3, and 4 - Estuary:

Mike Wallace, CDFG, Arcata  
Dave McLeod, CDFG, Eureka  
Sandra Noble, USFWS, FAO-Arcata  
Joe Polos, USFWS, FAO-Arcata

Objectives 2, 3, and 4 - Mainstem:

Phil Baker, CDFG, Redding  
Bob Franklin, Hoopa Fisheries Department  
Jerry Barnes, USFS, Six River National Forest  
Tom Kisanuki, USFWS, FAO-Arcata  
Dennis Maria, CDFG, Yreka  
Alan Olson, USFS, Klamath National Forest

The group decided to meet again on July 10 in Arcata at 1125 - 16th St at 10 am. In the interim, the work groups will meet and compile information on current data bases, data needs, and methods to acquire the identified data needs for each of their assigned areas. At the next meeting, the group will pull together all information compiled by the work groups to develop a plan for addressing data needs on the mainstem and estuary. This will be a precursor to a potential proposal involving all represented agencies and Tribes. The proposal would be submitted to the Task Force for consideration to fund beginning with 1992 fiscal year funds.