

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Klamath Field Office
1312 Fairlane Road
Yreka, CA 96097

Tel. 916/842-5763

March 14, 1989

FROM: Ron Iverson
TO: Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force
SUBJECT: Next Task Force meeting

We have reserved meeting space in Yreka for a Task Force meeting from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, March 20, and from 8 a.m. to noon on Tuesday, March 21. This schedule is intended to allow people to travel on Monday morning. The meeting will be held at Denny's Restaurant, 100 N. Main Street.

Attached please find several items for your consideration at the upcoming Task Force meeting:

- o Draft minutes of the meeting of 9-10 February 1989. Each motion passed, assignment made, or other decision point is followed with a line of asterisks.
- o An agenda for the 20-21 March meeting
- o A letter from Trinity County concerning marketing of Trinity water, for which Task Force endorsement is requested, as discussed at the last Task Force meeting
- o A copy of the revised work statement for a Pine Creek management plan, submitted by the Hoopa Tribe. I have reviewed this proposal and have no reason to dispute the cost estimates shown. At the same time, our Klamath Field Office budget remains insufficient to fund all the work approved by the Task Force for Fiscal Year 1989 funding.
- o Updated membership lists for the Task Force and Klamath Fishery Management Council

Attachments (5)

cc Grover
KFTF technical work group

DRAFT

KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING HELD 9-10 FEBRUARY 1989

IN EUREKA, CALIFORNIA

Chairman Wally Steucke convened the meeting at 1:20 p.m. on February 9, with a quorum present (see roster, Attachment 1). Wally introduced new member Leaf Hillman, representing the Karuk Tribe, and acting member Sue Masten, representing the Yurok Tribe. Wally announced his imminent retirement from Federal service and said that Bill Shake, chief of fisheries for Region 1 of the Fish and Wildlife Service, has been recommended as Wally's replacement on the Task Force. Approval by the Secretary of the Interior may take some time.

Approval of minutes and agenda (Attachment 2) Minutes of the last meeting were approved without change.

Jim Smith, representing Trinity County, advised the Task Force that the County may request support from the Task Force in opposing the proposal of the Bureau of Reclamation to market more Trinity River water in the Central Valley. The County finds that the Bureau may plan to sell considerable additional Trinity water as part of the water marketing proposal that is now the subject of a draft environmental impact statement. The chair agreed to make the County's resolution available to the Task Force, and to solicit a vote by telephone.

The chairman added a discussion of Task Force membership to the agenda. Given Phil Schafer's recent appointment as judge, Wally will inquire whether Phil will continue to participate in the Task Force, and will solicit a replacement if need be.

Report on legislation Bruce Taylor said funding for the Klamath Restoration Program is in the President's budget for FY1990. Trinity funding requested in 1990 is \$12.2 million. Steucke said the Fish and Wildlife Service has assigned an employee to work on Russian River fishery planning, in preparation for an expected authorizing act.

Definition of acceptable non-Federal contributions to the Klamath Restoration Program Regarding the proposal by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife that Federal Klamath Restoration Program funds be expended for chinook salmon studies in the Rogue River with matching funds provided by Oregon, Steucke reported the opinion of the Interior Department Regional Solicitor that such expenditures can be made only if the information to be gathered is clearly needed to restore anadromous fish stocks of the Klamath Basin. Similarly, harvest management studies and monitoring requested by the Klamath Fishery Management Council may not be funded unless they can be clearly related to restoration efforts in the river. The Solicitor found that, generally, Restoration Program investments must take place in the Conservation Area - the anadromous fish habitats of the Klamath River basin.

Discussion followed as to whether the Task Force members agree that the language of the Klamath Act is so limiting. The "CH2M-Hill Report", identified

by the Act as a guideline for the Restoration Program, specifically calls for developing better information to manage ocean harvests. It was agreed the chairman will request a more specific opinion from the Solicitor as to whether Klamath Restoration Program funds can be spent to get data for management of Klamath fish stocks in the ocean harvest.

Report on implementation of work plan for current fiscal year

Ron Iverson described status of the Federally-funded part of the Restoration Program work plan for Fiscal Year 1989. Mel Odemar provided an update on CDFG projects. Comments included:

o The education project should be bid competitively, rather than awarded through a cooperative agreement to a local education agency.

o Steucke will examine the \$80,000, retained by Fish and Wildlife Service as overhead, for possible reduction.

o The \$25,000 retained by the Service as repayment for funds advanced to the Restoration Program in FY1988 will be restored to the Restoration Program.

o The contract for long-range planning will involve technical review of prospective contractors by a four-person review team, including Bingham and Wilkinson representing the Task Force.

o California Department of Fish and Game will try again to write a work statement for construction and maintenance of irrigation diversion screens, to be Federally-funded in FY1989.

o The Hoopa Tribe has revised their work statement for Pine Creek watershed planning, increasing cost from \$20,000 to \$31,000. Klamath Field Office will make a recommendation to the Task Force as to whether the increase should be budgeted in FY1989, and will provide copies of the revised work statement to the Task Force.

o A question was raised as to whether funds from the Klamath and the Trinity Restoration Programs are being utilized in a joint manner when appropriate.

Review of Task Force mission and goals Mel Odemar asked that goal #2, concerning artificial propagation, be amended to read..."and fishery needs consistent with the natural production capacity of the basin"...After discussion, the chair agreed to send the goal back to the McInnis subcommittee for reworking.

Report of the budget sub-committee on a work plan for FY1990 Ronnie Pierce distributed and discussed the report of the budget subcommittee (Attachment

3). displaying perceived problems with the budgeting/planning process for FY1989 and a proposed schedule of actions for developing a work plan and budget for FY1990.

Recommendations contained in the report were accepted by consensus vote of the Task Force, with proviso that the milestone dates are subject to change, mostly because of unknowns in the State project review process. Comments on the report included:

o A Task Force meeting should be scheduled in late March for review of the programmatic budget developed by the technical work group, and again in early July for review of proposals.

o CDFG review of projects submitted for State funding in Klamath Basin will be fully integrated with the Task Force process...there will be one review process, not two as in 1989.

o Task Force will be provided with summaries of proposals...with complete proposal documents on file in Klamath Field Office.

o Nat Bingham will be responsible for announcing the State/Federal process for accepting fishery restoration proposals at the Salmon and Steelhead Restoration Conference to be held in Arcata February 25-26.

o Task Force members are to identify technical work group representatives by next week...get names to Ron Iverson. Reps need not be biologists.

o Regarding prospects for State funding in FY1989-90, Mel Odemar said that about \$300,000 of Proposition 19 projects are approved for funding after July 1, 1989. Mr. Bontadelli has indicated prospects for funding are good for next State fiscal year.

o Steucke will meet with CDFG Director Bontadelli to insure that USFWS and CDFG marry their procedures for funding FY1990 work in Klamath Basin. Wally will inform the Task Force of the outcome of this meeting.

o Responding to a question on whether sole-source contracts could be awarded to non-profit entities, Wally said he would write to the Director, USFWS, requesting a waiver of sole-source constraints for Klamath funds.

New Business

Mike Stempel summarized status of the Trinity Restoration Program. Principal elements include: Grass Valley Dam, habitat typing, rehab projects in the mainstem Trinity, habitat enhancement, hatchery modernization, interim artificial propagation projects, watershed stabilization in the South Fork

Comments on the Trinity program included:

- o Klamath program can benefit from the planning procedure developed for instream rehab work on Trinity... detailed planning is needed because of the short period of time when instream work is possible. Inriver projects have to be planned by about February to insure completion by September.

Socioeconomic considerations in harvest allocation and fishery restoration

Phil Meyer argued that information should be obtained on socioeconomic effects of various options for harvest allocation and restoration investments... because questions will be asked by Congress, the State Assembly, and others who make tradeoff decisions between fish and competing values. The long-range plan for the Klamath Restoration Program would be an appropriate place for this analysis.

Comments included:

- o If we display economic values for fishery benefits, these could be a target for attack.

- o Unfortunate that resource agencies put so little effort into developing defensible economic values, when competitors are so much more sophisticated in this area.

Report on Bogus Creek egg-taking program Mel Odemar provided background on this program, including:

- o Purpose: To provide fisheries in foothill Sierra reservoirs
- o Formerly-used out-of-state egg sources have picked up diseases... Iron Gate is relatively disease-free, so Iron Gate and Bogus Creek have become egg sources, since both have large numbers of excess adult chinook
- o 1988 objective was a take of 400,000 chinook eggs, to be taken from adipose-clipped adults... 31 adults from Bogus rack, 100+ from Iron Gate.
- o Concern has been expressed that some eggs may be coming from Shasta stock. In fact, none of the adults spawned had been marked at Shasta rack. Apparently there is little straying from Shasta to Iron Gate/Bogus.
- o Regarding the option of using these eggs in a hatchbox program in Shasta Basin, CDFG decided against this because water is lacking to rear the fish, and because the State's stock transfer policy would be violated.
- o Long-term plan for egg source for the reservoir program is to take eggs in reservoir tributaries where salmon will spawn.
- o Comments: (Bingham): Concerned that (1) the Task Force was not consulted on this action, and (2) harvests are being constrained to provide more escapement, yet eggs from Klamath chinook are being exported from the Basin... in small numbers, but a precedent is set, and (3) eggs may be needed for bioenhancement projects within Klamath Basin

o (Steucke): Regarding Nat's question on role of the Task Force in such actions, let's ponder this and discuss again at our next meeting.

o Regarding the bioenhancement issue raised by Nat, Mel suggested the Salmon Stamp program may wish to invest in determining areas where bioenhancement is feasible...and Jim Smith suggested the Task Force write a policy on the role of bioenhancement in the Restoration Program.

Public comment

Tom Stokely, Trinity County: County believes the Bureau of Reclamation plans to sell over 120,000 acre-feet additional Trinity water...and drop flows to pre-Andrus levels. Trinity supervisors will write to the Bureau on this and they would like Task Force endorsement of their letter.

Phil Meyer: Most water contracts to date have been for firm water. Now, the Bureau proposes to market all water, using probability curves to estimate deliveries in dry years. Their EIS lacks analysis of impacts of water marketing on fishery user groups.

Mike Parton, Karuk Tribe: Klamath Act calls for rehab work to employ unemployed persons dependent on Klamath fish resources...we don't see where this has been done. (Steucke): Waiving of sole-source requirements may allow us to recruit people in the groups in question.

Discussion of next meeting It was agreed the Task Force will meet March 20 in Yreka...Klamath Field Office to arrange a meeting place. The Task Force will meet again July 7 and 8, in Requa. Sue Masten will arrange a trip on the Klamath River.

Wally expressed his continuing interest in activities of the Task Force...and the meeting was adjourned.

ATTACHMENT 1

KLAMTH FISHERIES TASK FORCE

Attendance Roster, February 9 and 10, 1989 meeting.

Task Force Members

Nat Bingham	California Commercial salmon fishing industry
Don DeVol	Del Norte County
Leaf Hillman	Karuk Tribe
Susan Masten	Yurok Tribe
Howard Myrick	Trinity County
Mel Odemar	CDFG
Mike Orcutt	Hoopa Tribe
Ronnie Pierce	Humboldt County
Bob Rice	Department of Agriculture
Wally Steucke	Department of Interior
Keith Wilkinson	Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife

Not in attendance: E.C. Fullerton (National Marine Fisheries Service), Phil Schafer (In-River sport fishing community) and George Thackeray (Siskiyou County)

Others Attending

Al Foss
Danny Hagans
Tom Stokely
Stu Ogburn
Mike Parton
Walter Lara
Rich Haberman

ATTACHMENT 2

KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE

MEETING AGENDA

February 9, 1989

- 1:00 P.M. Call to order, correction and approval of minutes and agenda
- 1:15 Report on legislation (Taylor)
- 1:45 Report on definition of acceptable State contributions to the Restoration Program (Steucke)
- 2:30 Break
- 2:45 Report on implementation of work plan for current fiscal year (Iverson and Odemar)
- 4:30 Other old business
- 5:00 Adjourn

February 10, 1989

- 8:00 A.M. Report of the budget committee on a work plan for next fiscal year (Pierce)
- 9:30 Break
- 9:45 Report on next year's work plan (continued)
- 10:30 Socioeconomic considerations in harvest allocation (Phil Meyer)
- 11:00 Report on Bogus Creek egg-taking program (Odemar)
- 11:15 Other new business
- 11:45 Public comment
- 12:15 Discussion of next meeting
- 12:30 Adjourn

February 9, 1989

TO: Members, Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force
FROM: Ronnie M. Pierce, subcommittee chair
SUBJECT: Budget process subcommittee report

The appointed subcommittee, to develop procedures for this year's budget process, met on January 18, 1989 at the USFWS office in Arcata. Committee members present were: Mitch Farro (acting for member Nat Bingham), Ron Iverson, Mel Odemar, and Ronnie M. Pierce.

Also participating, as staff of the California Department of Fish and Game were: Phillip Baker, Tim Curtis, Jack Hanson, and Paul Hubbell.

Initial discussion identified the major problems with last year's process as being:

- * The process was too reactive, being driven by proposals received rather than by the needs of the system.
- * There was no precontract concensus between the Task Force and State Divisions or Departments, resulting in a confusion of priorities.
- * There was not enough participation by knowledgeable civil service staff or private sector contractors.
- * The unexpected shortfall in State matching funds left an inordinately high percentage of funds expended being put towards necessary studies, leaving little for actual on the ground restoration projects.

With those identified problems in mind the subcommittee developed the following schedule and process for consideration by the Task force:

FEBRUARY 6 (approximate)
Regularly scheduled CDFG notices will be mailed out to potential contractors requesting project proposals. THIS YEAR the notices will include language specifying the goals of the Klamath restoration plan for those who will be submitting proposals for the Klamath.

FEBRUARY 9-10

The Task Force meets. They will be requested to:

1. Appoint or deliniate a technical work group to develop this years budget guidelines (see below, March, week one)
2. Appoint a subcommittee to develop an information statement and/or presentation to present to restoration groups or

FEBRUARY 9-10 continued

2. Appoint a subcommittee to develop an informational statement and/or presentation to deliver to restoration groups, i.e. the annual Restoration Conference, or any other groups upon request. Information to include: goals, deadlines, process etc.

FEBRUARY 26-27

Restoration Conference presentation.

MARCH, WEEK ONE (two days, to be scheduled)

Technical work group meets to develop programatic budget to include:

1. Definition and quantification of those federal funds which must be considered to be committed to multiyear studies.
2. Schedule remaining federal funds into broad restoration categories as previously defined by the task force, i.e. instream habitat, sediment control, artificial propagation, etc. This budget will not cite specific proposals.
3. Define, if any, special areas of concern which could be contracted by private restoration groups.
4. If possible, or necessary, develop a backup budget for federal funds (reprioritize categories) should State funding not be available in FY 1990.

MARCH 13

USFWS Yreka Office will mail the recommendations of the technical work group to Task Force members for review.

MARCH 20 (approx). Programatic budget submitted to Washington D.C.

MARCH 20 (approx)

USFWS Yreka Office will send special notice to Agencies and private sector RFPs for areas of special concern as defined by the Technical team.

MAY 1

PROPOSALS DUE. Those submitted to the USFWS will be sent to the State for their information. And, those submitted to the State which are pertinent to the Klamath Basin will be sent to USFWS and if logistically possible copies will be sent to Task Force Members .

MAY 1-30

This is the regularly scheduled period for State project review. THIS YEAR the State Region one biologists will be requested to schedule review of those project proposals which are in the Klamath Basin at the beginning of the process.

JUNE WEEK ONE (two days)

The technical work group, in conjunction with State biologists will review all Klamath Basin proposals and set priorities.

JUNE WEEK FOUR

Those projects prioritized for State funding will be submitted, along with proposals from other areas of the State, to the Director for review.

The Director will specify levels of funding available.

JULY 5-7

The Task Force will meet, review and approve priority list and budget.

AUGUST

Contracts will be let on State and Federal projects.

KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE

AGENDA

FOR A MEETING TO BE HELD IN YREKA, CALIFORNIA

20-21 MARCH 1989

20 March 1989

- 1:00 p.m. Call to order, correction and approval of minutes and agenda
- 1:15 Election of chairperson
- 1:45 Task Force action on Pine Creek proposal of Hoopa Tribe
- 2:00 Task Force consideration of Trinity County letter
- 2:45 Break
- 3:00 Report of the technical work group on a proposed programmatic budget for Federal Fiscal Year 1990 and State Fiscal Year 1989-90 (work group spokesperson to be designated)
- 4:00 Adjourn

21 March 1989

- 8:00 Task Force consideration of work group report
- 9:30 Break
- 9:45 Report on status of State process for soliciting proposals (Odemar)
- 10:00 Other old business
- 10:30 Report on 1989 management of Klamath chinook harvest (Bingham)
- 11:00 Briefing on field trip to Big Springs (Bingham)
- 11:15 Other new business
- 11:30 Public comment
- 12:00 Discussion of next meeting
- 12:30 Adjourn

Note: a field trip is scheduled Tuesday afternoon to the Big Springs area, to view sites for chinook propagation proposed by the Salmon Stamp Committee



TRINITY COUNTY

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
P.O. Box 936
Weaverville, CA 96093
(916) 623-1351

February 17, 1989

Ron Iverson
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Klamath River Restoration Field Office
1312 Fairlana Rd.
Yreka, CA 96097

RE: Letter from Trinity County Board of Supervisors to Klamath
River Fisheries Management Council and Klamath River
Fisheries Restoration Task Force

Dear Mr. Iverson:

Enclosed is a letter from the Trinity County Board of Supervisors to the above referenced Council and Task Force regarding the impacts of the Bureau of Reclamation's proposed Water Contracting Program Draft EIS's on the Trinity River Restoration Program. As we discussed at the last meeting of the KRFRTF, it would be greatly appreciated if you would forward this correspondence to the Council and Task Force members and place the item on the next agenda for both meetings.

Jim Smith will be the only Trinity County representative present at the KRFMC meeting next week. Howard Myrick and I will both be present at the next KRFRTF meeting in March.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions regarding this matter. Thank you for your efforts to restore our anadromous fisheries.

Very Truly Yours,

Tom Stokely,
Associate Planner

P.S. Howard Myrick was elected Chairman of the Trinity River Task Force Technical Coordinating Committee yesterday!

cc: Board of Supervisors
Jim Smith



TRINITY COUNTY

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
P.O. Drawer 1258 (916) 623-1217
WEAVERVILLE, CALIFORNIA 96093
Barbara M. Rhodes, Clerk
David J. Andres, Administrative Officer

Trinity River Task Force TCC
Klamath River Fishery Restoration Task Force
Klamath River Fisheries Management Council

RE: Bureau of Reclamation Proposed Water Contracting Program-
Impacts to Trinity River Fisheries Restoration

Trinity County has performed a preliminary review of the Central Valley Project (CVP) Water Contracting Draft EIS's and technical appendices. Based on our initial review, it appears that the proposed water contracting program will have permanent adverse impacts on Trinity River instream flows, including both water quality and quantity. The proposed action, if implemented, will negate many positive efforts of the Trinity River restoration program.

We request that this issue be placed on the agenda for the next meeting to make a recommendation to the Bureau of Reclamation prior to the April 3, 1989 deadline for comments on the DEIS's.

Some key issues to be considered by participating agencies include the following:

WATER QUANTITY IMPACTS

The DEIS's do not specifically identify the amounts of "uncommitted water" from the Trinity, Sacramento and American River systems. A modeling error of over 300,000 af does not increase confidence in the assumption that there is uncommitted water available for additional long term water contracting.

Even though the EIS's and appendices claim that the 1981 Andrus Decision will be honored, there is no technical support data to show that Trinity River flows of 340,000 af will be maintained. To the contrary, the EIS/EIR for the Coordinated Operating Agreement does provide a detailed analysis of uncommitted water available. Appendix "G" of that document (Exhibit "A", attached), shows that Trinity River instream flows were calculated at 120,500 af in the year 2020. Despite comments by Trinity County and others that this calculation would impact fisheries in the Trinity River, the Final EIR/EIS for the COA did not recalculate these numbers.

This fact was also reflected in David Houston's statements at the September 19, 1988 Trinity River Task Force meeting in Weaverville (Exhibit "B") and the attached letter from Don Maughan, Chairman of the SWRCB (Exhibit "E"). They indicated that Trinity River instream flows designated under the 1981 Secretarial Decision (219,500 af) were included in the uncommitted pool of water. It appears to be a contradiction declaring water committed for instream flows as "uncommitted".

Despite Houston's claims that Trinity River instream flows will not be sold, the DEIS does not show the Trinity River as a recipient of a portion of the uncommitted water in the proposed action. Therefore, once implemented, the water contracting program will reduce Trinity River instream flows to 120,500 af per year.

This plan to sell Trinity River instream flows goes even farther. Assuming that Trinity River instream flows are to be met according to the Andrus Decision, the Water Contracting Program will sell any additional uncommitted water from the Trinity River (if it exists). For instance, in the event the 12 year flow study determines that flows in excess of 340,000 af are required to restore Trinity River fisheries, any additional water supplies will already be under contract. Based on past BOR actions, there is no reason to believe that BOR will be inclined or able to revert water back to Trinity River fisheries once long term contracts are signed.

Long term contracting of "uncommitted" Trinity River flows will preclude release of additional water from Lewiston Dam to provide for economic development of the Hoopa Valley and Humboldt and Trinity Counties per federal legislation and California Water Permits. That requirement states as follows:

"Permittee shall release sufficient water from Trinity and/or Lewiston Reservoirs into the Trinity River so that not less than an annual quantity of 50,000 acre-feet will be available for the beneficial use of Humboldt County and other downstream users."

By locking up Trinity River water under long term contracts outside of the Trinity River Basin, future water development projects along the Trinity River will be made at the expense of instream flows for fish. For instance, when downstream users are diverting the full 50,000 af, there will actually be only 290,000 af for fisheries, even though 340,000 af is released at Trinity Dam. Again, it is not likely that new long-term contracts will be voided to provide County of Origin water rights. Shasta County, which is expected to experience rapid growth in the near future, will be in a similar situation with Sacramento River water.

WATER QUALITY

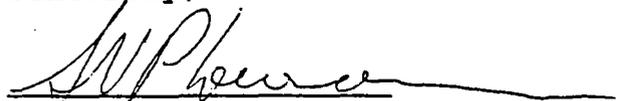
Based on comments regarding the COA from the Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Exhibits "C" and "D"), it is apparent that Trinity Dam has the same temperature design flaws as Shasta Dam. High storage levels in Trinity Lake the past few years has not made this fact evident. However, if additional CVP water is contracted, we can expect temperature problems in the upper Trinity River that would contribute significantly to mortality of salmon. This will not only impact Trinity River spawners, but also Trinity Hatchery and salmon in the Sacramento River, which depend on cold Trinity River flows in late summer and fall.

The DEIS's fail to identify mitigation measures that will adequately address temperature problems in the Trinity River. If it is the Bureau's intent that the Preferred Alternative will take care of these problems, then specific mitigation measures and an implementation schedule need to be clearly identified. However, our preliminary review of these documents has not found an intent to resolve these problems.

CONCLUSION

Trinity River water should not be included in the CVP water contracting program until completion of the Trinity River Flow Evaluation Study, and permanent instream flows for the Trinity River are allocated based on the results of the Flow Evaluation Study.

Sincerely,



S.V. Plowman, CHAIRMAN
Trinity County
Board of Supervisors

EXHIBIT "A"

TECHNICAL REPORT
ON
DETERMINATION OF ANNUAL WATER SUPPLIES
FOR
CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT
AND
STATE WATER PROJECT

MARCH 1984

PREPARED BY U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION AND
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
TO SUPPORT THE DRAFT COORDINATED
OPERATION AGREEMENT OF DECEMBER 1982.

CVP Operation - 2020 Level

The 2020 COA studies, with less flexibility in the CVP, were run with minimum fish releases below system reservoirs controlling much of the time. Flows in the Trinity River below Lewiston were maintained at 120 TAF/yr.

The operation of Folsom was guided by the same factors as in the 1980 level study, but with flows below H Street on the American River maintained according to D-893 minimum fish flows of 210 TAF/yr with allowable deficiencies in critical years.

The operation of Shasta was integrated with the Trinity system to meet minimum flow requirements below Keswick. The minimum fish release below Keswick was maintained at:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Flow</u> (cfs)
March through August	2,300
September through October	3,900
November through February	2,925

Required Delta Outflow

Minimum required Delta outflow necessary to satisfy the water quality objectives set forth in D-1485 were calculated using the method contained in a February 1981 report entitled "Delta Water Use and Outflow Estimate". These requirements are part of the in-basin use and must be satisfied from uncontrolled flows and storage releases if necessary.

Outflow requirements vary depending upon the month and year type. Furthermore, if there has been a surplus Delta outflow in the preceding month an adjustment can be made which reduces the current month's requirement. This adjustment was referred to as a "ramping saving". In years that the projects imposed a deficiency on deliveries of contract water the water quality objectives were also reduced and an appropriate adjustment was made in the outflow calculation.

Carriage Water

When export rates from the southern Delta are increased beyond a certain point, relative to inflow to the southern Delta, more water is drawn from the western Delta. To maintain suitable water quality at the export pumps, the saline water being drawn in must be repelled by increasing Delta outflow. The additional releases are called "carriage water" and are calculated as an additional adjustment to required Delta outflow.

The method for calculating carriage water is contained in the November 19, 1981 SWRCB Order WR81-15 (also known as SWRCB Permit Term 91).

Bureau official says fish will get first call on water

By PAT HAMILTON

Trinity River fish and their water needs vs water contracts the Bureau of Reclamation has in the Central Valley Project (CVP) occupied some of the time of the Trinity River Task Force Monday when members held a semi-annual meeting in Weaverville, chaired by David Houston, Regional Director of the Bureau in Sacramento.

Because Trinity County Supervisors have challenged new water marketing plans being considered by the Bureau of Reclamation and because 1988 has been declared a dry year for water released into the Trinity, but water contracts in the CVP have not been cut back, one of the more lively discussions at the Task Force meeting was on fishery flow releases to the Trinity River.

Houston told the Task Force if it comes down to having to choose between providing enough water for fishery needs or fulfilling water contracts, the Bureau will short the water contracts in favor of fish.

Regarding flows into the Trinity River, Houston declared, "there is no move afoot to try to overturn the 12-year long flow study" ordered by former Secretary of Interior Cecil Andrus in 1971 which ordered 340,000 acre feet minimum flows be allocated to the Trinity River during that time for the study, except in dry or critically dry years when lower flows are authorized. The study is being done by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine the flows needed to sustain the salmon and steelhead fishery to the numbers in the river prior to when the Trinity River Project, namely Trinity and Lewiston

dams, were built. After the dams were built about 25 percent of the Trinity River flows above Lewiston were diverted to the Central Valley and fish returns declined by as much as 90 percent in the Trinity River.

When that situation was finally noticed and then acknowledged by the Secretary of Interior and Congress the Trinity River Fish and Wildlife Management Program was passed obligating some \$60 million be spent to restore the fisheries and wildlife over a ten year period and the flow study was also ordered. The Task Force was created to advise the Secretary of Interior and is composed of Regional and State heads of various federal agencies, state agencies and local representatives, including Trinity County and the Hoopa Tribe.

At Monday's meeting the problem of dry year allocation this year, 1988, on the Trinity River, but a normal water marketing year for farmers contracting for CVP water was brought up by Trinity Supervisor Howard Myrick and Arnold Whitridge. They wondered why the allocation into the Trinity River was cut, but water contracts were not cut back.

"In February we knew we had enough water to go full marketing," Houston said, adding that this determination is made each February and if the Bureau is able to see "we can make full water marketing at that time, we'll go ahead, but if we can't make fishery requirements, we'll short the water contracts."

Houston explained however that the decision that determines a dry or critically dry year for the flows into the Trinity River is based on the inflow at Shasta Dam, which is determined each

year by the Department of Water Resources (DWR).

Ed Solbos, Project Manager for the Trinity River Field Office and a Bureau engineer, explained to the Journal this week that releases from Trinity Dam are based each year on the projected inflow to Shasta Dam and that any projected inflow to Shasta that is less than four million acre feet is not a normal year in the Trinity, it is a dry year.

However, both Houston and Solbos told the Task Force that even though the 1987 projection was 3.9 million acre feet into Shasta, which means it would be a dry year allocation into the Trinity River, the Bureau treated 1987 as a normal year for the Trinity because the Technical Coordinating Committee that advises the Bureau and the Task Force urged a normal year allocation because of big salmon runs the year before. The big runs left many small naturally spawned fish in the river and a release of 400,000 steelhead was planned as well so larger allocations of water were needed to protect the fish.

They also said that although 1988 was determined to be a dry year because of even smaller inflow projected into Shasta this year, the Bureau allocated 40,000 more acre feet this year for the fishery than the dry year allocation of 220,000 acre feet.

Houston indicated that the Bureau is committed to the flow study, adding, "We're not shorting the Trinity in any way, shape or form and we will not." He said, "as an organization, the Bureau is not going to walk away from the Trinity after putting \$60 million into restoring the fishery."

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CON'T ON NEXT PAGE

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Task Force meeting . . .

Houston said the CVP project has so much storage it has to get into critically dry years "before we can't make full deliveries to water contractors."

Explaining that this year the Bureau made major commitments to the fisheries, in California, he noted the Bureau spent about \$200 million in fisheries restoration, committing water to keeping temperatures down in the Sacramento River for the fish, spending funds on the Trinity, in the Shoshone Marsh and in the South Delta and Stanislaus "trying to take away negative impacts."

"In the future, I expect we'll continue to do that on the Trinity," he added.

Task Force member Bill Shake, Assistant Regional Director for Fisheries for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Portland, told the Task Force that his agency is going to look at the "flows study from the fish's perspective—that's our primary role. To identify adequate flows for the good of the fishery."

Houston was asked by Jim Smith, Trinity County's representative on the Technical Coordinating Committee, if the flows study shows the Trinity River needs higher flows than the 340,000 acre feet and the water is all contracted out, how will the Trinity get those higher flows.

"If it's demonstrated we need more flows, within our trust responsibility, they can be made available and we can short our contractors and make it available," Houston answered.

Myrick pointed out that one of the fears of Trinity County is the Bureau's plans to market more water from the CVP and he asked if the 219,500 acre feet that are the extra flows added to the Trinity River allocation through the flows study ordered by Andrus is still in the CVP inventory as uncommitted

Continued on Page 8

Continued from Page 1
water.

"True, but that doesn't mean it is going to be marketed," Houston said. He said the Bureau is looking at everything, "but we have not decided anything yet, we're trying to look at all the options in our Environmental Impact Statement on reopening the water marketing. It's an open process," Houston said.

He insisted that "although people have the idea the Bureau is hell bent to market every drop of water, that's not true. No commitments have been made. It's an open process. We have not lifted the water contract moratorium." Later he said Trinity County will be fully consulted in the EIS process on water marketing.

Myrick also challenged the Bureau alleging that the 960 acre limit to get subsidized water from the CVP is not being followed, but Houston disagreed and declared: "We are following that rule. A landowner can't own more than 960 acres and get CVP water." He said, however, it is not uncommon for someone to contract land to farm it and in that way farm more land than 960 acres and get CVP water.

Wayne Gentry, DWR representative on the Task Force said the odds are "pretty good we won't have another dry year in a row. He said the only study made is a 450-year tree ring study that shows only one three-year drought during that time in 1583, 94 and 95.

In a brief interview after the meeting, Houston told the Journal he really is proud of the Trinity River Restoration Program and that "this really is a showcase." He noted that the Bureau is actively involved in trying to correct some problems on the river, "some we caused and some caused by others, such as road building and logging."

"I'm pleased we're working on it," he said. Asked about the full water marketing this year in the rest of the state, but a dry year in the Trinity basin, even though Trinity County had almost a normal rain inflow this year, Houston said the Bureau and DWR work together to operate the CVP and the California Water Project to balance the use in all the state water systems and share surplus flows in the Delta.

"We serve 14 million people statewide, but we balanced it for the Trinity River on the side of the fish this year," he said. He also noted the Bureau has talked about the possibility of changing the Andrus water year for the Trinity River so that the actual water supply could be used to determine flows. No decision has been made on that however.

He urged that everyone wait until the flows study by the Fish and Wildlife Service is completed at the end of 12 years and then make a decision on how much water is needed.

"I've not seen evidence yet to suggest that lowering or increasing the flows, on the Trinity makes any sense. Let's finish the studies. If we can sustain the fishery without all that water, sure we'd like to market the additional water, but we're not taking water for the study away. Let's see what the study says," he added.

In other business, the Task Force approved the three year action plan for fiscal years 1989, 1990 and 1991. Each project a budget for 1989 of \$11,642,000, which Houston says is available in the fiscal 1989 federal budget.

Members heard an overview of what has been done this year from Solbos. They decided, after a brief discussion not to add a Corps of Engineers member to the Task Force, but Houston and Shake will meet with the head of the Corps in San Francisco to work out some permit problems for the restoration effort.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

1916) 445-1531

m-e

November 13, 1985

Mr. Dave Kennedy
Department of Water Resources
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Mr. Dave Houston:
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
2600 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

Gentlemen:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Report on the Coordinated Operation Agreement (COA) for the Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project.

As a trustee agency over natural resources in the State of California, the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) must comply with both the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and our review of this document must satisfy both statutes.

We have reviewed the Draft EIS/EIS and have discussed it with staff of both lead agencies. We find it incomplete in its treatment of impacts to fish and wildlife resources associated with the COA itself, and we have concerns with the way it addresses the CVP as it exists today, and potential marketing of additional water.

Regarding potential impacts of the Agreement itself, the report begins to address the problems, but is incomplete. The report indicates that water used to help fish in the Delta will be at the expense of fish upstream. In a worst-case analysis, 30 percent of chinook salmon will be lost in their spawning beds while downstream migrants in the Delta are protected. This no-win situation is not acceptable from a resource standpoint. In addition, the Bureau's operational studies (using monthly temperatures, etc.) described in the report are insufficient to identify all impacts. The sole mitigation proposed for the Agreement (page 37) is the Exhibit A standards of the preferred alternative. Nowhere in this exhibit is mitigation proposed for upstream impacts in the varying scenarios. Specific mitigation measures for these impacts should be contained in the document and would include, but not be limited to:

1. Guaranteed constant low-flow regimes (i.e. minimize flow fluctuations) below Keswick Dam between October 1 and March 1 of each year to minimize loss of salmon eggs and fry due to dewatering of redds.

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2. Guaranteed releases from Trinity Lake via Whiskeytown Lake into the Sacramento River during the fall when temperature problems in the Sacramento River below Keswick are most prevalent.
3. Guaranteed releases from Shasta Dam to act as dilution flows when water behind Spring Creek Diversion Dam is released or spilled during fall and winter storms. Such dilution flows are critical to avoid concentrations of heavy metals in the Sacramento River below Keswick Dam that are lethal to salmon eggs and fry.
4. Guaranteed releases into the Trinity River below Leviston Dam to improve the anadromous fishery as proposed by the Trinity River Basin Task Force.
5. No new water supply contracts consummated until our Sacramento River instream flow study is completed and an adequate flow schedule guaranteed by the Bureau.
6. Guaranteed higher minimum pool in Shasta Lake to help minimize temperature problems in the fall in the Sacramento River below Keswick Dam.

Modifying CVP operation and setting aside a portion of CVP yield may be necessary to implement the above.

In addition to these mitigation measures, the document should include detailed analyses of how delivery schedules resulting from the COA may increase the demand by landowners for additional bank protection projects along the Sacramento River between Redding and Chico Landing.

The conclusion that about one million acre-feet per year of "uncommitted" water supply will exist at "full development" appears to be based on the assumption that instream flows in the Trinity and American rivers will be reduced at that time. The flows assumed for the "full development" studies have been demonstrated to be inadequate to maintain fish, wildlife, and recreational resources of those rivers.

The document also should address potential impacts of the Agreement on the San Joaquin River system and propose mitigation measures. These should include measures to protect the fall migration of adult salmon from the Delta into the San Joaquin tributaries to spawn and the spring and fall chinook out-migrants.

The document points out (page 5-7) "the proposed agreement could be considered a link in a chain of events that could lead to other actions that could have significant environmental impacts." We agree. The chain of events began with the authorization and

construction of the CVP, continues today, and has no clearly defined endpoint. Unless a conclusive timetable and method for how overall CVP impacts and marketing of water impacts will be addressed is provided, we believe that Section 15164 of CEQA, "where an individual project is a necessary precedent for action on a larger project or commits the Lead Agency to a larger project, with significant environmental effect, an EIR must address itself to the scope of the larger project" should be followed.

Our Department believes there is a need to address the cumulative impacts in addition to the ones directly caused by the COA. NEPA (Section 1508.23) requires this as well. The COA should be put into the perspective of the larger scope of the CVP or explanation provided as to why not and how and where the lead agencies will address these broader issues.

Therefore, if the DEIR/EIS is to reflect potential cumulative impacts beyond the impacts solely caused by the COA, it should address both incomplete mitigation for impacts from the CVP as it exists today as well as potential impacts from increased marketing of additional water. Due to water exchanges in the Delta, these impacts may occur anywhere within the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Trinity River systems. A few examples would be changes in reservoir levels and temperature, alterations of river flow and temperature, the introduction of toxic materials into waterways, and the reduction of available water to waterfowl and other wildlife. If the lead agencies believe that there cannot be full mitigation, the reasons for this should be explained and dealt with.

We note that the Bureau in several documents has stated that fish and wildlife goals need to be dealt with comprehensively for the entire area affected by the CVP (An Appraisal of Total Water Management in the Central Valley Basin, California, 1972; Working Document 12, 1978; CVPWMS Newsletter, April 1982; CVPWMS Report 8-), 1984).

At this time we do not intend to list all unmet mitigation measures needed for the COA for the CVP as it exists today, or for the marketing of additional water. This job should be completed by the lead agencies responsible for the EIR/EIS on the COA. However, we believe this task could be facilitated by the formation of a state/federal interagency task force comprised of the lead agencies and the federal and state fish and wildlife agencies. We have previously suggested the formation of this task force.

The task force would, in effect, assist with the completion of the DEIR/EIS or other appropriate documents to ensure all needed issues are addressed. We would work expeditiously on such a task

force to complete this analysis before the time the Bureau is ready to market additional water and hopefully before the COA is signed.

As we have stated previously, provided that the EIR/EIS fully addresses our concerns and/or provides a commitment that would lead to a satisfactory resolution of all fish and wildlife problems related to the operation of the overall CVP, DFG supports the signing of the COA. The COA itself is silent on issues outside the Delta, but to be placed in the proper perspective, decision makers need information on all the issues which are related and these should be addressed or scheduled to be properly addressed.

We are eager to share the burden of this task.

Sincerely,

Jack C. Parnell
 Jack C. Parnell
 Director



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 Lloyd 500 Building, Suite 1692
 500 N.E. Multnomah Street
 Portland, Oregon 97232

NOV 26 1985

Memorandum

To : Regional Director, Mid-Pacific Region, Bureau of Reclamation
 Sacramento, California

From : Regional Director, Region 1, Fish and Wildlife Service
 Portland, Oregon

Subject : Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report on the Coordinated
 Operation Agreement

This memorandum, with the attached detailed assessment, constitutes our Coordination Act report of the effects on fish and wildlife resources of implementing the "Proposed Agreement between the United States of America and the Department of Water Resources of the State of California for Coordinated Operation of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project." The proposed agreement, dated May 20, 1985, and commonly referred to as the Coordinated Operation Agreement, or COA, would make possible more efficient operation of the Federal Central Valley Project (CVP) and the State Water Project (SWP). Additionally, under terms of the COA the Bureau of Reclamation would be obligated to operate the CVP to meet the water quality standards for protection of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta set by the State Water Resources Control Board in Decision 1485.

Our analysis is based on information provided by the Bureau of Reclamation prior to June 1, 1985 —including the draft COA; operation studies at 1980 and 2020 levels of development under Tracy (in dry and critically dry years only) and D-1485 water quality standards; and the internal review draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report on the COA, dated May 21, 1985. This analysis is valid only for the draft COA of May 20, 1985. In the event that the draft COA is modified a revision of this report may be necessary.

This report was prepared under authority, and in accordance with the provisions, of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 561 et seq.) and is intended for inclusion in the Bureau of Reclamation's report on the proposed action. This report has been reviewed and commented on by the California Department of Fish and Game as indicated by the attached copy of a letter from Director Jack C. Parnell, dated October 17, 1985. Also, it has been reviewed and concurred in by the National Marine Fisheries Service; their letter is attached for your information.

EXHIBIT "D"

Considering the importance of the fish and wildlife resources that would be affected by the proposed action, this report, required for your compliance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, is inappropriately brief and unsupported by field studies as normally required for evaluating a proposed action of this significance. Time allowed for report preparation was too short due to the brief period between completion of the draft COA and its being taken up by the Congress for action. As such, our recommendations to mitigate the impacts of the proposed action are not reflected in the draft COA as they normally might have been. The recommendations should not, however, be wholly unexpected on your part since they are consistent with input to your draft environmental statement which was provided to you in December 1983.

The COA would affect habitat for fish and wildlife resources in (1) the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta — its waterways, agricultural lands, and Suisun Marsh, (2) the Central Valley — especially CVP/SWP-controlled rivers and reservoirs, and CVP/SWP water service areas, (3) the San Francisco Bay system upstream to the western boundary of the Delta, and (4) the Trinity River basin — principally Clair Engle and Lewiston Lakes and reaches of the Trinity River.

Based on our analysis, we conclude that implementation of the COA would beneficially impact striped bass and chinook salmon habitat in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and waterfowl habitat in Suisun Marsh but adversely impact fish and wildlife habitat in the Federal and State water service areas, in San Francisco Bay, and in the Sacramento, American and Trinity Rivers. While we are pleased that better water conditions would exist for fish and wildlife in the Delta, our foremost concern is that the COA would (1) exacerbate temperature problems in the Sacramento, American and Trinity Rivers affecting salmon spawning and egg incubation, and (2) perhaps reduce opportunities to secure a firm supply of CVP water for Federal and State wetland areas in the Central Valley, and meet unidentified/unmet mitigation needs of past constructed units of the CVP. Salmon threatening increases in water temperature downstream from Shasta, Folsom and Clair Engle Reservoirs would result from COA-induced changes in reservoir storage levels and release volumes. During and immediately following critically dry years severe decimation of salmon runs would be highly likely and extirpation of the winter-run race of salmon in the Sacramento River is not inconceivable. For maintenance of wintering habitat in the Central Valley for Pacific Flyway waterfowl populations, it is essential that a firm supply of CVP water be provided to nine wildlife refuges and two wetland easement areas administered under the National Wildlife Refuge System, and to three wildlife management areas administered by the California Department of Fish and Game. This need should be met before the uncommitted firm yield of the CVP, some of which is made possible by the COA, is committed to other uses. The Department of Interior's position on authority to commit CVP firm supply for waterfowl purposes is presently unclear but I understand that clarification may be forthcoming. Further, CVP power should be provided on a non-reimbursable basis to the nine national wildlife refuges, four State waterfowl management areas, and to Coleman National Fish Hatchery.

We must also note that there are known deficiencies in the D-1485 standards that preclude protection of Delta fish habitat at the desired level; habitat necessary for estuarine fish as well as upriver-spawning species which migrate thru the Delta. D-1485 standards may be inadequate for striped bass. Since 1978 the recruitment of striped bass has been very poor. D-1485 standards provide inadequate spring

outflow conditions for juvenile salmon; several years of data supporting this inadequacy have been collected since 1978. These are not yet standards for the protection of San Francisco Bay. These deficiencies will be addressed during upcoming hearings to be held by the State Water Resources Control Board.

The Fish and Wildlife Service therefore recommends that for mitigation of the impacts of the COA:

1. Multiple-level intakes to the outlet structures at Clair Engle and Shasta Lakes be provided to allow the best possible control of water temperature for protection of downstream fisheries.
2. Until multiple-level intakes to the outlet structures at Shasta and Clair Engle Lakes are in operation, storage be held at levels sufficient to assure that release water maintains the temperature in downstream reaches utilized by salmon for spawning and egg incubation at or below 56° F.

And in furtherance of the December 29, 1978 decision by the Secretary of the Interior to conserve fish and wildlife resources and specifically provide a guaranteed water supply to Central Valley national wildlife refuges, the Fish and Wildlife Service recommends:

3. Minimum flows from the Folsom Project to the lower American River be set at:
 - a. No less than 1750 cubic feet per second from Nimbus Dam to the Howe Avenue Bridge from October 15 to December 31, for spawning salmon;
 - b. No less than 1250 cubic feet per second from Nimbus Dam to the Howe Avenue Bridge from January 1 to March 31, for salmon incubation and rearing;
 - c. No less than 1250 cubic feet per second from Nimbus Dam to the mouth of the American River from April 1 to June 30, and such additional flow as may be required to prevent water temperature at the mouth of the American River from exceeding 65° F, for salmon rearing and out-migration;
 - d. No less than 800 cubic feet per second from Nimbus Dam to the mouth of the American River from July 1 to March 31, for all fishery purposes.
4. At least 60,000 acre-feet of water be reserved in Folsom Reservoir for release at the direction of the fishery resource agencies during the period October 15 to June 30 to facilitate upstream and downstream migration of salmon.
5. The minimum flow from the Shasta/Trinity project to the Sacramento River be set at 6,000 cubic feet per second pending the results of a 2-year study currently being undertaken by the California Department of Fish and Game on the relationship of river flows to fish habitat in the river.

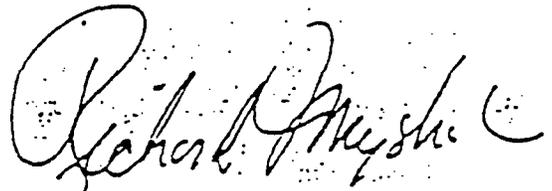
EXHIBIT "D"

6. A firm annual supply of 211,000 acre-feet of Class 1 water be furnished, on a non-reimbursable basis, to Central Valley national wildlife refuges.
7. A firm annual supply of 246,000 acre-feet of Class 1 water be furnished, on a non-reimbursable basis, to the Grasslands Resource Conservation District and Butte Sink Area to serve migratory bird needs.
8. A firm annual supply of 78,000 acre-feet of Class 1 water be furnished, on a non-reimbursable basis, to the State of California's Los Banos, Mendota, and Gray Lodge Wildlife Management Areas.
9. A firm supply of power be provided, on a non-reimbursable basis, to Central Valley national wildlife refuges, State waterfowl management areas, and to Coleman National Fish Hatchery.
10. No further contracting of CVP firm supply for agricultural, municipal or industrial uses be undertaken until all fish and wildlife needs associated with the CVP have been identified, resolved, and solutions authorized.

In a variety of ways and times the Service has previously informed the Bureau of Reclamation of the above needs and has requested that the CVP be reauthorized with fish and wildlife conservation as a co-equal purpose and the above basic and long-standing fish and wildlife needs for offsetting project impacts be provided. The Bureau has not supported these requests via the COA. The COA has been taken up by Congress without benefit of an accompanying Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act report. Consequently, Congressional action taken to date does not include compensation for fish and wildlife impacts associated with implementation of the COA.

As a result, this report is essentially an after-the-fact action. However, it is being submitted in conformance with our Coordination Act obligations and to again stress the need for our agencies to be in accord with the December 29, 1978 Secretarial decision on operation of the CVP. Further, submission of this report affords yet another opportunity to resolve fish and wildlife resource needs before Congressional authorization of the COA.

Please advise us of your proposed actions regarding our recommendations.



Richard J. Myshak



STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

WULF R. BONDERSON BUILDING
901 P STREET
P.O. BOX 100
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95801
(916) 445-3993

APR 15 1987

Mr. Bill Kier
California Advisory Committee on
Salmon and Steelhead Trout
120 Schoonmaker Point
Foot of Spring Street
Sausalito, CA 94965

Dear Bill:

A5628, A15374, A15375; U. S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION TRINITY RIVER PROJECT

Your March 10, 1987 note asked if we had any insight into the issue of future decisions regarding bypass flows released from the Trinity River Project. I assume you are aware the permits issued by this Board for the Trinity River Project require annual releases of 120,500 acre-feet from Lewiston Dam. The permits do not reserve jurisdiction to amend the conditions which specify the release amounts. However, it has been our assumption that when petitions were filed to make significant changes in the project or its purposes and place of use this issue would be reviewed to determine if it would be in the public interest to reconsider the bypass flows for fish. Any petition to amend the state filings for a project requires a public hearing to allow the Board to determine if the change is in the public interest.

The petition filed by the Bureau of Reclamation to consolidate and expand the place of use for its permits related to Central Valley Project facilities includes the permits for the Trinity River Project. When the Board holds a hearing on the petition, the Board will consider the cumulative impacts of the changes and the extent to which it should attempt to mitigate past impacts. The Trinity River Project permits will be one of the issues to be addressed in the hearing.

We have been aware that Bureau operation studies for the Central Valley Project showed that 120,500 acre-feet per annum was reserved for releases into the Trinity River, even though the agreement between the Bureau and U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service is based on the assumption the Secretary of Interior will consider the fishery study results and the possibility of greater releases. The Board staff has been told informally that the Bureau will examine the alternatives for use of Trinity River Project water in excess of the 120,500 acre-feet in their water marketing EIS's that are being prepared.

Mr. Bill Kier

-2-

APR 15 1987

If you have additional questions about the Trinity River Project or issues relating to the Bureau petitions, you may call Ray Dunham of the water rights staff at (916) 324-5636.

Sincerely,


W. Don Maughan
Chairman

cc: Mr. David Houston
Regional Director
U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

PINE CREEK WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND REHABILITATION PLAN

I. Assemble historic aerial photographs and relevant literature available for the Pine Creek drainage basin.

II. Conduct aerial photo analysis to detail the following:

- A. basic road construction history
- B. landslide history
- C. road "related" erosion (gullies and landslides)
- D. other non-road related erosion problems

III. Conduct field inventories and analyses.

- A. map all roads identified in air photo analysis
 - 1. categorize as maintained or abandoned
 - 2. identify existing and potential erosion problems
- B. map all stream crossings
 - 1. note culvert sizes and general condition
 - 2. identify all crossings with a high diversion potential (DP)
 - 3. evaluate existing and 25-yr culvert sizes for high DP crossings
- C. map all significant erosion sources identified in air photo analysis
 - 1. map and describe hillslope and road erosion problems
 - 2. as possible, determine causes and past sediment yield.
 - 3. determine erosion potential for each major problem area
- D. map and describe high priority problem areas in detail
 - 1. identify sites showing preventable or controllable erosion
 - 2. map and describe each site in detail
 - 3. evaluate relative cost-effectiveness of potential treatment
 - 4. develop heavy equipment and labor intensive prescriptions needed for cost-effective treatment

IV. Evaluate problem road segments for rehabilitation or relocation.

A. provide recommendations, techniques and estimated heavy equipment and labor intensive costs needed to rehabilitate high sediment yield erosion sources and to relocate road segments which exhibit persistently severe or uncontrollable erosion problems

B. provide recommendations, techniques and costs to perform erosion prevention treatments on temporary and abandoned roads until they are again needed for timber access

V. Provide final report which includes a) construction history and maintenance status of roads in the Pine Creek basin, b) evaluation and recommendations for all culvert sites with high potential for stream diversion and sediment yield c) cursory and detailed maps of significant erosion sites, and d) evaluations and recommendations for minimizing point sources of erosion and sediment yield to streams which support anadromous fish. Report recommendations regarding road construction and road maintenance practices which might be altered or improved to lessen watershed impacts from future landuse activities.

SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

ACTIVITY

TIMING

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Assemble and analyze locally available historic aerial photographs. Perform literature review for pertinent watershed information. | March - April, 1989 |
| 2. Report first quarter progress (air photo analysis). | April 1, 1989 |
| 3. Develop inventory forms and procedures. Begin field inventories of all roads and significant management related erosion. | May - July, 1989 |
| 4. Report second quarter progress | July 1, 1989 |
| 5. Report third quarter progress | October 1, 1989 |
| 6. Complete road erosion and stream crossing inventory and analysis. Map and analyze potential rehabilitation sites and road removal areas. Develop general treatment prescriptions. | Oct - Nov, 1989 |
| 7. Report fourth quarter progress | January 1, 1989 |
| 8. Develop final prescriptions for road rehabilitation and erosion control. Include treatment work plans and costs for implementation at key work sites. Prepare recommendations for revised or improved road construction and maintenance practices. Prepare and submit a final report including a narrative describing overall findings and observations of watershed analysis. | January 30, 1990 |

BUDGET FOR PINE CREEK WATERSHED ANALYSIS

PERSONNEL SERVICES (includes all overhead expenses such as phone, office rental, employment taxes (FICA), utilities, etc)

<u>Position</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Total</u>
Geologist	35	300	10,500
Geologist	35	300	10,500
Technicians	15	200	3,000
Clerical	12	120	1,440
Drafting/ Graphics	15	60	900

Total personnel services \$ 26,340

OTHER EXPENSES

Travel and per diem (\$55/day/person)	1,375
Vehicle expenses (.22/mile)	1,015
Field equipment	500
Computer expenses (\$10/hr)	1,100
Supplies and materials	775
Printing and reproduction	500
Legal and accounting services	300

subtotal other expenses \$ 5,565

Total project expenditures \$ 31,905

KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE
MEMBERSHIP - 1987

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Representing</u>
Mr. Nathaniel S. Bingham (Vice Chair) Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations Box 1626 Sausalito, California 94966	California Commercial salmon fishing industry
Mr. Don DeVol P.O. Box 1086 Crescent City, California 95531	Del Norte County
Mr. E. C. Fullerton Regional Director National Marine Fisheries Service 300 S. Ferry Street Terminal Island, California 90731	National Marine Fisheries Service
Mr. Leaf Hillman P.O. Box 49 Orleans, CA 95556	Karuk Tribe of California
Ms. Susan M. Masten P.O. Box 910 Klamath, California 95548	Yurok Tribe
Mr. Howard Myrick Trinity County Board of Supervisors P.O. Drawer 1258 Weaverville, California 96093	Trinity County
Mr. Melvyn W. Odemar California Department of Fish and Game Inland Fisheries Division 1416 Ninth Street Sacramento, California 95814	California Department of Fish and Game
Mr. Michael Orcutt Hoopa Fisheries Department P.O. Box 417 Hoopa, California 95546	Hoopa Indian Tribe
Ms. Ronnie M. Pierce 1111 Forsan Road McKinleyville, California 95521	Humboldt County
Mr. Robert L. Rice, Supervisor Klamath National Forest 1312 Fairlane Road Yreka, California 96097	Department of Agriculture
Mr. Philip M. Schafer 888 Fourth Street Crescent City, California 95531	In-River sport fishing community
Mr. William F. Shake Assistant Regional Director U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 500 N.E. Multnomah Street Portland, Oregon 97232	Department of the Interior

(Over)

(Over)

Supervisor George Thackeray
Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors
P.O. Box 338
Yreka, California 96097

Siskiyou County

Mr. Keith Wilkinson
17304 N. Passley Road
Brookings, Oregon 97415

Oregon Department of Fish
and Wildlife

KLAMATH FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

MEMBERSHIP - 1987

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Representing</u>
Mr. Nathaniel S. Bingham Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations Box 1626 Sausalito, California 94966	California Commercial salmon fishing industry
Ms. Virginia R. Bostwick Kamp Klamath RV Park P.O. Box 128 Klamath, California 95548	In-river sportfishing community
Mr. E.A. Naylor Deputy Director California Department of Fish and Game 1416 Ninth Street Sacramento, California 95814	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Mr. E. C. Fullerton (Chair) Regional Director National Marine Fisheries Service 300 S. Ferry Street Terminal Island, California 90731	National Marine Fisheries Service
Robert P. Hayden P.O. Box 189 Laytonville, California 95454	Offshore recreational fishing industry
Mr. C. Lyle Marshall Hoopa Valley Business Council P.O. Box 1348 Hoopa, California 95546	Hoopa Indian Tribe
Mr. James Martin Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife P.O. Box 59 Portland Oregon 97207	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Ms. Susan M. Masten (Vice Chair) P.O. Box 910 Klamath, California 95548	Non-Hoopa Indians residing in the Klamath Conservation Area
Dr. J. Lisle Reed Pacific OCS Region 1340 W. 6th Street Los Angeles, California 90017	Department of Interior
Mr. Richard Schwarz 3075 Tipperary Lane Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401	Pacific Fishery Management Council
Mr. Keith Wilkinson 17304 N. Passley Road Brookings, Oregon 97415	Oregon commercial salmon fishing industry