

NOTES ON THE MEETING  
OF THE  
KLAMATH RIVER FISHERIES TASK FORCE  
HELD 5-6 FEBRUARY 1991  
IN YREKA, CALIFORNIA

February 5, 1991

The meeting was convened at 9:15 am by Chairman Shake, with a quorum present (see roster, Attachment 1). Absent: Howard Myrick (Trinity Co.)

Additions to agenda: (Attachment 2)

1. Discussion of water releases in Klamath River. (Discussion for 2-6-91).
2. Discussion on information distribution. (Discussion for 2-6-91).

Corrections to minutes for meeting in December:

(Bingham): Page 33, discussion of tribal video, it's not clear that the motion passed with the conditions that I asked for. I asked for two conditions that (1) this body have review of final draft, and (2) that video proposals would receive equal consideration. I think we all agreed to this, but I'm asking that the conditions be set forth in the motion, that the motion passed with these conditions.

(Shake): I believe that was understood. Suggest correcting minutes.

\*\*\* Action \*\*\*

Klamath River Fishery Resource Office (KRFRO) to correct minutes.

Agenda item: Presentation of final draft long-range Plan (Kier)

(Kier): The 3 appendices were not included, because they're meant to be taken from your old copy. Appendix a, b, c were all the same. If people have ideas of how this plan can be improved, they should present them to the TF as agenda items. Now you can go forward with this plan. This plan is very well publicized. The challenge and message in this Plan is to go forward with this restoration program. Water quality protection and improvement and watershed restoration is essential in this project. Those agencies, public interests, tribes involved will be served by this plan in the effort. The cost of each plan copy cost \$70. We are not in very good financial shape to send out 200 copies of this at this cost.

(Higgins): If these pages are put on paper printing plates, the cost per copy comes down. The cost is 200 copies for \$2,100, 500 copies for \$3,300, and 1,000 copies for \$6,000. (Quote from Broadway Printing in Eureka).

(Kier): A disk, hardcopy and brochure will serve to popularize this Plan. The brochure would serve well for large scale circulation.

Q: How do we keep the addenda small?

(Kier): The figures for printing are for black and white, non-bound copies. There is additional cost for color plates and binding.

Discussion of Environmental Assessment for the plan: (Attachment 3).

(Sommarstrom): There were minor changes suggested by public comment on this document. There are changes to endangered species lists, and changes suggested by the commercial fisherman's wives association. We decided that this would be a FONSI because of the generalized information within the amended portion of the Plan. USFWS NEPA advisory staff concurred. An EA would have to be prepared for specific projects at a later date. If you would read and accept the FONSI (Attachment 4), to be signed by Bill Shake, this will be put into a press release, federal register, and this would be the end of the NEPA process for the Plan. The upper basin amendment is general and generic enough to fit within the EA of the lower Plan.

Agenda item: Presentation of plan amendment for upper Klamath basin

Note: This 70+ page amendment will be published and distributed for public review at a later date.

(Kier): Sari and Pat have been working on the upper basin work. Here comes the first potential major amendment to the Plan. We have gone through the tasks in the contract amendment in the same outline as laid out in the Plan, by chapter.

Q: What do you consider the upper basin?

A: From Iron Gate dam upstream.

(Sommarstrom): 65% of Klamath River basin (excluding Trinity River basin) is covered by this amendment. Many new agencies involved. We put each chapter amendment into the back of each chapter division in the Plan. Water quality conditions are described. Oregon's #3 and #8 ranked rivers having water quality problems are the Klamath River and the Sprague River, respectively. Also discussed effects of the Klamath Project on lower Klamath River water quality. The dams prolong the temperature extremes. Power generation impacts the stream flow and temperature situations as well. pH levels are high in Klamath Lake, but drop down to acceptable levels below Iron Gate Dam, down to 7.7 to 8.8 at Orleans. There are many different users, rules, etc. than found in the lower basin. The USFS has adopted their new upper basin forest management plan, this forest down here has not. Agriculture... range land is bigger up there, about 15%, livestock grazing 132,000 head cattle, 28,000 sheep. Concentrated in certain areas. Wetland conversion is also a major consideration up there. Uncontrolled grazing, irrigation drainage is also a problem, and currently being studied. Urban and rural development is also an issue. This was added to the plan. I didn't go into the impacts to salmonid populations, but just summarized. Population has actually declined in the past decade. Industrial development in the 60's were a big problem, floating log decks caused fish kills. Only one company now uses log rafts. Toxins monitoring is occurring on a small scale. Low levels of mercury contamination have been found.

The only policy I am recommended is to encourage ODEQ to establish TMDLs by 1992, and meet them in following 5 years. Table 2.8, page 27, water development (dams), a great deal of dams complicate matters up there, which we

don't deal with below Iron Gate Dam. There is a fluctuation change on Klamath Lake now of 6.3 feet, used to be 2 feet. There is no significant impact below Iron Gate Dam, but on rainbow trout habitat, with water diversion for power generation.

Q: What are the temperature changes expected if diversions occur?

(Sommarstrom): One study indicated that there is a lot of ground water seepage, which would serve to cool the water down.

(Higgins): There's about 300 to 400 cfs incoming below JC Boyle Dam.

(Sommarstrom): There are portions of the tributaries in the wild and scenic river system, also the Klamath River above Boyle dam is under consideration, Salt Cave could be licensed by FERC if wild and scenic designation doesn't occur soon. Stream diversions were discussed on the lower Klamath River. I tried to separate subsidized power use. The farmers have gone from flood irrigation to sprinklers and from high pressure to low pressure systems. The Bureau of Reclamation says that the water is used from 2 to 7 times from diversion to return to the Klamath River.

(Wilkinson): In the Butte Valley, there have been many proposals to get Klamath River water. It's something that's lurking over this.

(Sommarstrom): The Compact states that the water diverted has to be returned at Keno.

Q: How often does the Compact meet?

(Mendenhall): About once per year.

(Sommarstrom): Also, we investigated the Oregon adjudication. There's a complicated history, pre-1909 water rights holders are required to file claims, recently, (2-1-91). Many claims were filed, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Klamath Indian tribe filed suite claiming that the state of Oregon did not have jurisdiction over their federal and Indian water rights. Quantification is the big issue here.

(Kier): The Klamath tribe's case is almost exactly like the CDFG's case against the water control board. The state of Oregon has already opposed the Klamath tribe's claim. Why is the Klamath tribe being required to go before that tribunal?

(Sommarstrom): There doesn't seem to be a great concern about expansion of water needs. The irrigable lands are all being irrigated, earlier projections for water needs from the 60's were a little on the high side.

(Kier): Our contract with you directed us to look at certain issues, to prepare a draft. We need to get your thoughts from you at an agreed on date, so we can finish this effort. When Defazio was pushing to put the Upper Klamath River into the wild and scenic system, two house representatives wrote the Commissioner of Reclamation and asked him about the future of water use and quality of the Klamath River in the basin. It asked for the bureau to get back by Jan 15, 1991. We haven't been able to get this report. Whatever time frame we agree on...I hope that we can get our hands on that report.

(Sommarstrom): In the past, the fear was great that S. California was going to get their hands on Klamath River water, so the water users in the upper basin exaggerated their needs to keep S. California from getting the water.

(Thackeray): Southern California made a proposal to get Columbia River water, so the threat is real.

(Odemar): This whole thing is leading up into my desire to discuss Klamath River flows. You suggest that there are no new policies needed in this area. Right now the Bureau proposes reductions in Klamath River flows, but no reduction in irrigation use. I'm confused as to what is needed here in policy.

(Kier): What good is a fishery restoration program for the bottom half of a river?

(Sommarstrom): This issue is very important. The current flow regime in the Klamath River is extremely artificial. We had a policy already in the plan to evaluate instream flow needs for FERC relicensing. Your point about the irrigators cutting back their use is well taken. There is an extreme resistance for changing the existing system. I've discussed with USFWS instream flow people about this issue.

Q: Is this an issue where the Task Force should engage the compact, to address the problem?

(Sommarstrom): The compact can be as proactive as it wants to be.

(Kier): The language in the compact is sufficient to deal with this issue. It's that we are encountering 1990 issues that weren't specifically held in mind when the compact was put together.

(Franklin): There's an effort underway to recover threatened sucker species. What is the water quality below the lake?

(Sommarstrom): There are extreme daily temperature changes. The maximum is 24 C. We measure 83 F water in summer. DWR has records. There are data from the '40s which indicate that temperature was a problem.

(Franklin): We may be better off with less water coming from the Klamath River, since it's so bad.

(Wilkinson): Pacific Power and Light (PPL) may be required to release water from various water levels to protect temperatures. Is there a control devise to get temperature and dissolved oxygen under control?

(Sumner): There was a willingness at the Klamath Falls meeting, that if we could remove the reef at Keno, they would be willing to give us a 1000 cfs of cold water.

(Sommarstrom): The complication is that we'd have to buy the water rights. The reach between Lake Ewana and Keno is the worst water quality area in the river.

Introduction of new Task Force Member:

(Shake): Barbara Holder has been nominated to represent the USFS on the Task Force, Jack West is here as her alternate.

Agenda item: Presentation of amendment for upper Klamath basin (continued):

(Higgins): Open to Section 2.A.2, to the area map for the upper basin. Riparian habitat protection is important in the upper basin. Grazing is largely at fault. The Sprague R. was an important river for chinook and sucker spawning. Water quality conditions on the Sprague R. are poor. Tributaries of the mainstem of Klamath River, Spencer Cr. and Shovel Cr. are important for trout spawning, but heavily impacted. The Williamson and Sycan Rivers go subsurface at certain areas. Some riparian restoration on-going up there. The Sprague and Williamson Rivers are responding. There are over 30,000 acres of marshlands reclaimed, and over 30,000 acres remain to be reclaimed. These marshes were great nutrient sinks. Pumping the marshes is described as having a cause and effect relationship with algae blooms. High pH is a problem in the lake. There was a greater diversity of fish distribution in the lake. If we increase the marsh area, the water quality will improve. Sucker populations indicate that the lake is about to collapse. The benefit would be great to the trout populations. The upper lake flows into lake Ewana, to Keno, where the water quality problems are at their worst. Each of the downstream lakes set up more warming and algal blooms. Iron Gate Reservoir contributes to nutrient loading in the Klamath River below. Iron Gate reservoir was not a good answer to reduce flow and safety problems in the lower river. If it were removed, it would help, but maybe not feasible. The Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) is dependent on PPL funding.

Q: Have you an idea of what happens to the Klamath River when they pump alkaline lakes such as Meese Lake?

(Sommarstrom): The relative amount of impact is not significant because of percentage of flow volume.

(Higgins): A myriad of studies are ongoing, but folks are not willing to share information until it's published. ODEQ, ODFW, USGS, and USFWS have ongoing studies. Policy is to support marsh restoration, encourage CRMPS, petition the Compact to study pollution problems. They are the ones to fix the problems. Chapters 4 and 5 discuss the potential for reintroduction with fish in the upper basin. The bottom line is that habitat is limiting, introduction of anadromous salmonids would be unwise. It would create excessive competition with trout population. In Chapter 4, if the sucker species are recovered with improved water quality, the effects will be seen downstream. They share with the rainbow trout population to convert excess nutrients into biomass. Warm water species are the prevalent species. Restore habitat is the issue, fish population protection really doesn't apply because problems such as poaching don't exist. The trout hatchery in the area doesn't really impact the system, the sucker propagation issue is still evolving. Hybridization is another issue of concern.

Policy recommendations: Task Force shouldn't try to re-establish anadromous salmonids above Iron Gate Dam. Native broodstock should be used in the event this does occur. For the future, if the Sprague were returned to it's original condition, spring chinook could develop a type III life history.

(Kier): The Klamath Tribe has used salmon for last 10,000 years, but not for the last 80 years. We've considered the reintroduction of salmon up there, but until water quality is improved, this shouldn't occur. The Klamath Tribe wants the Task Force to keep the reintroduction in mind though.

What do we do with this upper basin amendment now?

Tricia Whitehouse has prepared a meeting schedule. This draft schedule would have you adopting the upper Klamath R. amendment in late summer.

Agenda item: Clean Water Act Proposal (Attachment 6).

(Kier): The state of California has money they wish to direct into non-point source pollution control activities. This idea is supported by the plan. The monies we're talking about now are from the EPA. The deadline for proposals was 12-21-90. I wrote a proposal on your behalf, to seek new money for the restoration program from the water control board. This item is presented to you today for you to bless the idea, and encourage Ron and me to go with this project. The North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board has approved this and presented to the state for funding approval. I expect that this will be funded. There will be a cash commitment of 40% match to this proposal. Most of the value of the soft dollar match comes from the restoration community. For instance, the folks doing work on the restoration program, i.e. USFS surveys, etc. This qualifies as a match. The project is the part of the plan that argues that we need a data base in which to keep track of fish information on the restoration program. The EPA developed a stream reach filing system. Every stream in the system and respective information for that stream can be stored in this system. An attributes file is maintained to contain information with the stream reach file system. This provides a mechanism by which you can go back and look at this information, by stream reach.

Q: Is there any hard money identified in the 40,000 match?

(Kier): Yes. I implied that there are hard dollars from our side, for example, Ron Iverson's staff would work together with the contractor to learn this system. This is hard money. They'll have to buy software and hardware. Nothing comes to my mind as far as cold cash is concerned. If there is a cold cash requirement, you folks would encourage KRFRO staff to spend the money.

(Odemar): I'm concerned that the State is already required to match about 1 million dollars per year as non Federal matches. We've matched about 1/3 this amount. I'm concerned about the Task Force getting into a situation where we have to identify additional matching funds. One question, since this is a state source of money... Might the USFS monies used on the Basin, qualify as match funds?

(Kier): Yes. The point is that book keepers are not running this program, the folks coordinating this program want to get the money out there to do some good. I tell you that no one will trip you up.

(Odemar): On the second objective on page 5.... Who are these people? What information will they gather? As we know, this is more of an art rather than a science of habitat typing, etc. I don't want to spend an inordinate amount of time on this type of information gathering.

(Kier): I don't know how Jack West verifies that his crews are consistent. You the Task Force would determine this level of adequacy. There are many folks willing to contribute time and efforts in this cause.

(West): Regarding Mel's comment on USFS match, it was made clear to us that we couldn't use USFS money to match. I want to follow the rules. I think there is merit in this proposal, but we shouldn't use USFS money to match.

(Farro): I'm concerned about the procedure here. It's out of our normal technical review of the TWG. I understand this proposal was presented without our knowledge. I'm uncomfortable with being handed this in this meeting, being expected to give our blessing after this proposal was submitted.

(Kier): When you find this proposal as unacceptable, you should bring this concern and recommendation to the Task Force.

(Shake): There was a deadline on this proposal, Bill was working somewhat on our behalf because of the time constraints. We should be willing to consider this, and decide on our commitment after we find out that this proposal was accepted and approved by the state water quality control board.

Motion: (Wilkinson): I move to endorse this proposal in principal, that we pursue this. Seconded by Sumner.

(McInnis): I thought it was necessary to get other funding sources involved. I'm not comfortable with the way this has come to us. I'm concerned that we follow proper procedures. I want to move ahead with this. I feel that we should explore this. We may find that this can't be achieved.

Q: What is the time frame for our meeting and approving?

(Kier): By July, 1991. The state board has presented this to the state legislature to expend this amount by the start of the state's fiscal year.

(Orcutt): So, we have the opportunity to alleviate our concerns.

(Bingham): By us taking this step now, do we simply state that we seek this money by the RFP process? Or are we seeking this funding for this particular proposal? There is a large amount of money obligated for consultants expenses.

(Wilkinson): To address the motion, I'm moving to endorse an effort by the Task Force to pursue the feasibility of obtaining this funding.

(Kier): I've now spent 2 or 3 days researching this. The rates quoted for my services are modest. I've also contacted the Trinity River Restoration Office as well. If you pursue this with the RFP, the chances are that this budget is under-estimated.

Q: If we adopt this, is the commitment for matching funds going to go through the normal process that we go through?

(Shake): This is identified as soft money by Kier.

(Farro): We're saying we'll meet these costs with money we have no control over.

(Shake): These are good concerns, of which I think Keith's motion is to allow Kier to continue to pursue this, but with no commitment.

(Mendenhall): Our Sacramento DWR office is buying a GIS software program for doing this and could be looked at for matching funds. You need to coordinate with DWR, and your objectives need to be identified before doing this.

(Kier): The reach file integrates with the GIS system.

(Lane): I hope that this group would endorse the idea that this is needed. Most of the data from the Trinity restoration program has not been integrated.

(Kier): The whole purpose of this project is to integrate.

(Shake): Keith's motion is...

"We'll ask the TWG to examine the feasibility of this proposal."

\*\* Motion passed by consensus \*\*

(Shake): I'd like to compliment Kier Associates in preparing this plan. We appreciate your efforts to make sure our concerns were met. I think the quality of the plan reflects your dedication.

(Kier): It was a painful process for you and us, and I would like to thank you as well.

Agenda item: Tribal Jurisdiction re-write.

(Pierce): I sent to Kier as scheduled, he included it in the final plan. It's in Chapter 7 of the Plan.

(Odemar): I didn't realize we were through with Kier. I thought that Kier would walk us through the changes.

(Kier): We were told to put this information into chapter 7, page 7-19. What was number B. Agency and tribal jurisdiction has been removed and placed into chapter 7. Appendices C and D, are now B and C.

Agenda item: Title of Chapter 7:

(Iverson): There was a recommendation to re-title chapter 7.

(Shake): Ok, not an issue, let's drop it.

Agenda item: Policy on Task Force role on commenting on EIS's and THPs:

(Odemar): Each of you should have a memo I prepared (Attachment 7), in response to this assignment. In going through the plan, I noted that there were several areas that dealt with land management activities and policies. I went to Chapter 7, and felt that this was the best place to put this in. There was a new policy put into chapter 7, very similar to what I had prepared. They came up with a policy, inserted as Sec. 7-11. I submitted the policy which I prepared, with more detail than appears in the plan. Page 7-1, chapter 7, I suggest a new issue which highlights how we approach the EIS review issue. If you look at the plan, it's close, but the main difference... I suggest we identify the agencies to be monitored. I've identified the four counties, three National Forest's timber harvest plans, Army Corps of Engineers, Caltrans, CDF. I suggest the KRFRO staff will notify the Task Force in advance of activities not covered by EIS's which will impact the basin. Example, the Klamath River flow problem. At the time I wrote this, I was not considering the upper basin. The Task Force may want to identify those agencies and counties that have potential for impacting the basin. Policy 11.B., recommended, self explanatory. Policy 11.C, states that nothing that we do here will interfere each Task Force member's constituency. Basically, what we have here is that we can leave policies as stated in the Plan, or adopt the more specific recommendations in my document.

Motion: (Bingham): I move that we adopt what Mel has presented as an alternative to what is found in the text. The specific listing of what is meant by clearing house is needed as well.

(Odemar): We need specifics as to how to deal with agencies in the upper basin.

(Wilkinson): Oregon was excluded in the last feasibility study we endorsed. If the TWG tells us that this is something we should do, then we should then consider it.

(Shake): We need a mechanism to identify problems and notify the compact.

(Sumner): We discussed this once before, after the Klamath Falls meeting. We wanted to keep a link because of water quality and quantity.

(Shake): Nat, do you wish to include in the language that Oregon agencies would be included as well?

(Motion seconded by Farro.)

(West): Is there a similar review process that the Task Force will ensure that the fish stocking, rearing pond program receives adequate review by the TWG as well?

A: Yes.

(Thackeray): It is not the intent of this group to duplicate the efforts by the compact. I hope our intent is not to duplicate their efforts.

(Shake): We are saying that we want to be aware of activities occurring in the upper basin, and acting as need be.

\*\*\*\* Action \*\*\*\*

Motion passed to replace original language in the Plan with new language from Odemar's memo.

Agenda item: Procedure and schedule for further Task Force review and approval of the long-range plan.

(Shake): I was hoping that we would come to a decision on releasing Kier associates from their contract obligations. We haven't had time to review the final version, I propose that we give ourselves a month to review this Plan. Comments can be given to Ron Iverson to incorporate them into the document.

(Bingham): I agree. Most of my points of concern were changed as requested. I'm concerned on one issue, that this needs editorial clean-up. I guess edits get done in Ron's shop. I don't think it should be sent to the public now.

(Wilkinson): I'm ready to deal with acceptance and rejection of the Plan because my specific concerns for change were made and are acceptable. I think that all of you, collectively, have reviewed this plan in entirety. I would suggest that we can deal with this decision of acceptance or rejection in this meeting.

(McInnis): We're discussing relieving Kier Associates from contractual obligations. I don't know that we've got all the pieces yet. We're still missing ch. 8.

(Kier): I want to talk to you and prepare a better step-down. I want to think on this awhile.

Q: Has the contractor met the terms of the contract?

(Iverson): We haven't made an official findings on this, but my opinion is that the contract has been met.

(McInnis): So, if staff finds that all contract obligations have been met, we would then recommend to the USFWS that the contractor be released from this contractor.

Q: Who is responsible for reading entire document to review for consistency with changes? Will KRFRO have this responsibility?

A: Yes.

(Shake): I suggest that we all take the plan home, read it and confer over the phone. All changes necessary, including editing changes can be made in-house at KRFRO. We own the Plan, and accept it at that point. We'll never have a perfect plan.

(McInnis): We have a joint meeting with the Council coming up, looking at consistency with two plans, we may want to clean that up.

(Wilkinson): For that reason, I needed to know if there was substantive objection to the Plan by this body.

(Hillman): We've talked about this joint session for some time now, I think the scheduling may be pre-mature. The reason for Keith's wanting approval of this plan was for this joint meeting.

(McInnis): We met in December to discuss substantive concerns. Leaf, you expressed concerns for your constituencies. I believe all substantive objections were put out on the table at that time. No one yet, has determined whether those objections were met and improved.

(Wilkinson): There was a consensus process that got the Plan where it is now, including the public review process. So, this joint committee can go ahead with this meeting. If objections really stand out, they will be addressed.

(Shake): Is there a motion to these two ideas?

(Wilkinson): If the responsibility of editing falls on the KRFRO staff, I would suggest we attempt to approve the plan today or tomorrow. If this responsibility falls on the contractor, I suggest delaying this acceptance until we review.

(Bingham): I also think review is necessary. The joint committee will also review and possibly make recommendations. I think they'll be consistent, but there are wrinkles.

(Wilkinson): Changes to text would be made through the amendment process.

(Shake): Do we have a motion?

(Wilkinson): I suggest a recess for lunch, and will have a suggestion for motion after lunch.

-- After Lunch --

(Shake): We are now to make the final decision on how we'll handle the final Plan. My suggestion was that we review the Plan over the next month, giving editorial and content comments to Ron Iverson. We have a Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) meeting coming up March 12 - 15, 1991 in San Francisco. Perhaps we can discuss this issue in the evening during that time. Kier feels that it would be his responsibility to clean up the Plan editorially, the substantive issues are the responsibility of the Task Force, through KRFRO.

(Wilkinson): I endorse your proposal, rather than more immediate actions.

(Shake): Hearing no objections, that's the way we'll proceed.

\*\*\* Action \*\*\*

All TF members to review Plan, give comments to Ron, we'll discuss at PFMC meeting.

Discussion of public information:

(Sumner): This issue allows the Public and Task Force members to be aware of what is going on with this restoration program.

Reads James Cook letter (Attachment 8) -- Lack of communication within restoration program players, is the primary point. The letter asks if it would be possible to put all final reports together in booklet form.

(Sumner): Great Northern volunteers to do this for a materials fee if KRFRO is too busy. We are spending tax payer's money, this would be a simple way of presenting this information to the public, also a way of keeping a line on the work that's being done. This doesn't need to be real extensive.

Q: Ron, isn't Tricia publishing a quarterly newsletter on what's been done? The contracts in this program also require formal write-ups, and they're available in your office. Correct?

(Iverson): The USFWS is involved in information transfer. A newsletter that highlights work accomplished, a set of abstracts that go a little further, this information is available at most libraries. Also, most of this information is available via the UFWS reference service. To do what Jim Cook suggests, we'd have to look at that in terms of our budget. It's not obvious of what would be gained.

Additional comments by TF members:

- o Tricia's pamphlet doesn't address all projects. Much material is excluded. This information could be made available with this effort.
- o This information could be made available to those interested, by writing KRFRO.
- o It would do us well to develop a speaker bureau of Task Force members to do this. (Iverson): I would recommend that you develop this.
- o I see a need for this in-house. It would be nice to have these available to us in synopsis form. The costs and achievements need to be presented. The Task Force could then look at where we've been and where we could go.
- o Tricia passed out a summary of some projects last meeting. She gives the KRFRO telephone number to interested parties for further information.

Q: Has the Task Force established repositories for all reports?

(Iverson): Yes, we've identified all information dissemination organizations to send final reports to. The USFWS reference center is our primary repository. We look at that as the best way to distribute copies of these reports.

Q: Ron, how many requests do you get for public presentations?

(Iverson): I would say 2 or 3 per month.

(Shake): Is this something that we want a recommendation for the TWG to work on?

(Sumner): I'll go back to Great Northern Co., and let them make the phone calls and find out what information is available. We know it's available, but many people don't know that. They need to get the word.

\*\*\* Action \*\*\*

Sumner to get information from Great Northern Co. on information dissemination proposal.

Q: When does this newsletter hit the street? Is it approved?

(Iverson): It's approved, and will hit the street in April.

(Hillman): There are questions regarding the newsletter approval process. This was to be put on as an agenda item. Are we going to discuss this?

(Shake): We can talk about the process right now. Ron, it seems that we had agreement to having the final review of all texts, videos, slide presentations, newsletters. I don't know how much you all want to be involved in the newsletter. We will have to let the coordinator do his job at some point in time.

(Hillman): I asked that the newsletter evaluation process be discussed at this meeting. In the past, we were assured we would have editorial review, which hasn't been the case. I saw the slide show at the last meeting for the first time, but in the mean-time, it had been shown to the public. A mechanism for the review process needs to be in place. Also, comments made to the media must be addressed by the Task Force. If one of us took exception to this, it was too late. I particularly took exception to the assumptions made about the Karuk Indian fishery. There is no information to substantiate some comments.

(Shake): This is a policy question, in terms of what level the Task Force wants to have review responsibility for public information involvement.

Additional comments:

- o The slide show presentation was our chance to provide our comment. The newsletter was also presented to us for review. I feel we've had the opportunity to comment. We are paying KRFRO to take the initiative.

(Shake): Is it the Task Forces desire to see a draft of the newsletter before it goes out? Tricia's explanation of this newsletter was that we were trying to get the public informed.

(Pierce): I suggest that the draft newsletter be sent out to Task Force members, before being sent out to the public, to make sure all information is correct.

Comments to Pierce's suggestion:

- o If one of us has an objection to an article in the newsletter, do we have the power to take something out of the text? Our perspectives are all different.
- o This procedure that Ronnie Pierce suggests is appropriate. Once a sense of trust has been established, then Tricia could go forward

with this newsletter. We may want to address this problem by naming folks to a subcommittee to address this.

- o This is Tricia's job. If she fails to satisfy this Task Force, then she should no longer be in the position. Let's let her do her job. Leaf suggests that possibly some toes have been stepped on. Mistakes are going to be made, I suggest that her job hinges on her ability to do this job.

(Shake): What's the status on the brochure, Ron?

(Iverson): We've got comment from the education subcommittee, but currently assessing our budget to see if we can print the thing.

(Wilkinson): I suggest, to balance out the education committee, to appoint a tribal representative.

(Shake): Leaf, what's your sense about that type of review?

(Hillman): That's OK, but I'm not so sure that that's the proper forum to discuss certain fishery issues. I would certainly feel more comfortable. I don't want to review every newsletter that comes out, but the major items will affect this program for some time to come, and they need review prior to public presentation.

(Wilkinson): The education subcommittee was remiss to bring to the Task Force's attention when the tribal representative left the committee.

(Shake): I would ask the tribal representatives to assign a sub-committee member. The subcommittee would decide what specific public information projects should be reviewed. In the case of the first newsletter, I think everyone should see the draft, so we'll all have a sense of what it will look like. After that, it'll be the responsibility of the education subcommittee to review.

(Wilkinson): One correction, there should be four members, Bingham, West, Myself, and a tribal representative.

**\*\*\* Action \*\*\***

The tribal representatives will elect an education subcommittee member.

Q: Is there a copy of the newsletter for us to see?

(Shake): Tricia passed it around for all to see at the last meeting.

Q: Mr. Chairman, was it your intent that the subcommittee look at the brochure and the newsletter, then the task force would comment?

(Shake): I recommend that the entire Task Force look at the first newsletter, then the subcommittee look at all following ones.

Q: Would Task Force members see draft copies of each newsletter?

(Shake): Under my proposal they would only see the final product. The subcommittee would provide editorial review for all following ones.

(Odemar): I agree with this proposal.

(Orcutt): I'm also concerned that all information be factual. I've dealt with publicity folks, who misrepresent the tribe's interests. This is up to each of us to make sure it's accurate.

Q: This newsletter is quarterly?  
(No Answer)

(Shake): If anyone is interested in the final review, you must make it known, and that opportunity will be provided.

Q: Even those of us not on the subcommittee can be included in the editorial review if we ask?

(Shake): It's up to us to do this

**\*\*\* Action \*\*\***

To make the responsibility of final review of the subcommittee, excluding the first newsletter, which will be reviewed by the entire Task Force. Also, any Task Force member wishing to be involved must make their desire known to be included in the subcommittee task.

Agenda item: Presentation of USFS Project, Spawner use studies.

(West): This project was funded in FY89 by the Task Force. About 180,000 dollars of Task Force money. Summary represents about 15,000 hours of personal work. Our objective was to identify spawning and rearing habitat conditions and usage of tributaries to the Klamath River, in the mid-Klamath region. We tried to do this as a basin wide overview. It was not designed to provide specific prescriptions for repair. One thing to point out, we looked at specific windows of time. This study was geared to summer habitat assessment. We used techniques being used throughout the Pacific Northwest. (Methods and techniques described in detail)

Results (steelhead):

- o Assuming 2% survival of 1+ standing crop, this would result in Total Redds (60% maiden; 40% repeat) = 3,152.
- o We observed spawning all the way through mid-May, which could impact the dredging season.

Conclusion: Present spawning area is adequate to seed the rearing habitat available in the study area under 1989 conditions. Therefore, spawning habitat is not limiting for steelhead.

Results (chinook):

- o 8,960 potential redds could fit into the habitat, 2,174 redds were observed. Some habitats were use heavily, some not at all.
- o We saw juvenile chinook in the salmon river in December (1+ chinooks).

Results (coho):

- o We found very little Coho use through the summer, except in Elk Cr.

(West): We made 9 recommendations.

1. Augment flows in Scott, Shasta Rivers, Shackleford/Mill and Yreka Creeks. We have no suggestions for this.
2. Plant deciduous and coniferous riparian vegetation in Scott, Shasta, Sfk Salmon R. and Shackleford/Mill, Yreka, and Indian Creeks. The USFS is doing this on our streams, we think this is essential for the future health of the streams. Conifers are being planted, to prevent anchor ice formation on some streams. We're putting about \$60,000 into this.
3. Provide overwinter cover (instream cover) except Shasta R., Yreka Creek and Nfk Salmon R. Nfk Salmon had the highest density of steelhead juveniles, a result of complex habitats. Our recommendation is to provide structures.

Q: Is the material imported?

(West): Much of this material is from local area, but in many cases it is opportunistic. We also use root-wads.

4. Provide adequate spawning habitat in Elk, Indian Cr, Nfk Salmon and Shasta Rivers. Elk Cr. has a lot of dredge activity, also late steelhead spawning occurs there.
5. Stabilize banks (Shack and Yreka Creeks).
6. Control poaching. (particularly in Salmon R. drainages.)
7. Modify seasonal migration barriers in Scott River, Nordheimer, and Beaver Creeks.
8. Investigate suction dredge damage to late spawning steelhead redds in Elk and Indian Creeks.
9. Promote juvenile steelhead conservation.

Q: What percentage of spawning redds do your observers see?

(West): Maybe 10%. Under typical spring flows about 35%.

Q: You made a major conclusion regarding spawning habitat quantity, did you conclude anything about rearing habitat?

(West): We think overall rearing habitat for steelhead is limited. From a basin level survey, all we can do is indicate how we think we can meet those objectives.

Agenda item: Sensitive species designation for Klamath spring chinook

(West): The AFS has identified over 150 anadromous salmonid stocks that are at risk of extirpation. In the Klamath River basin, we're talking about 3 stocks, spring chinook, spring/summer steelhead and coho salmon. The sensitive designation is a lever for the USFS to get funds to do research. For example, we got a \$20,000 add-on and an additional \$20,000 to develop a recovery strategy for these species.

Q: Has the decrease in summer steelhead been paralleled in Wooley Creek?

(West): I don't know the answer.

(Odemar): If you propose to do more radio tagging on the spring chinook salmon, I'd like to hear an explanation of the use of this activity.

(Farro): I think that these recommendations for recovery are useful.

(Shake): I agree, this kind of information needs to be fed into our action planning process.

(Higgins): Spawning information is useful for artificial propagation activities.

Agenda item: other updates on state or federal listings of anadromous stocks

(Odemar): I'm not aware of listing petitions for any stocks this year.

(Shake): In Oregon and Idaho, there were five petitions for listing. A coho in the lower Columbia River, three spring chinook stocks and a Snake River sockeye stock were proposed for listing. Various groups were identified by a senator, to put together a pre-decisional recovery program for these stocks, that the NMFS could use in the recovery program. This is ongoing as we speak.

(Pace): I requested that this item be placed on the agenda for this meeting. (see letter, Attachment 9). I was interested in hearing this discussion. Some of you are aware of the status report on these stocks, I'm interested to hear various perspectives from the Task Force, to hear your feelings for negative and positive affects that may result from the listing. If anyone cares to comment, my organization is interested.

(Shake): I think the positive benefits for listing are the strengths of the endangered species act, which ensures that all impacts of users must not impact these stocks. The negative impact is that as managers, we lose management options. There is a look-alike clause, that says if they look alike, then they're considered the same, and given the same protection.

(Bingham): From the commercial fisherman, the downside is that too often, the most powerful entities slide around this issue, and the commercial fisherman are impacted severely. Big irrigation interests somehow don't pay the proportionate cost. I agree with Bill.

(Shake): I'll present Ron with some information on this also.

**\*\*\* Action \*\*\***

Shake to provide Iverson with information on Threatened and Endangered species listings -- Benefits/Detriments.

Public Comment:

Ted Lindow: I want you to be aware of efforts by private corporations to improve water quality on Klamath Lake. If we don't clean up quality and quantity up there, you're effort will be a moot point. The lake is dying. Point source pollution is also a major issue, as well as non-point source pollution. We are going on a multi-billion dollar project, and want the Task Force's support. This effort will be for at least the next 20 years. The only time you'll have more water utilized now is to increase containment.

We've discussed off-site storage. We want to be able to share information with you, monitoring efforts, and show you the effects of all efforts. If you can't control flow in the River, you can't help the fishery downstream. We want to work with you so we don't duplicate effort. It's a major effort. Without your cooperation, we won't succeed. I would be happy to serve as a conduit to set up a meeting with the Compact to discuss the problems.

Agenda item: Discussion of what to do with the upper basin amendment, suggested public review process (Attachment 10).

(Shake): Ron would you discuss Tricia's public meetings process?

(Iverson): Tricia's process ends with approval of the amendment occurring in August. The public review would end by mid-June, a comment summarizing step would occur in July and August, and a final version for adoption would be available in August or September. This does not assume an environmental document, nor a public meeting to meet NEPA requirements.

(Shake): Hearing no comments, I presume that this proposal sounds reasonable in terms of dealing with the amendment.

\*\*\* Action \*\*\* Include this schedule in the minutes.

Agenda item: Discussion of other amendments to the plan

(Bingham): Rural Planning and affects to the upper basin were presented this morning. I'm not sure that it's a present phenomenon in this county, but it could occur in the future. As ranches get converted into subdivisions, there are very few constraints put on these private lands. Timber harvest, road construction, erosion control issues need to be addressed. The plan should be prepared to address these concerns. I suggest that the Task Force try writing a policy such as Sari wrote on the upper basin.

(Sommarstrom): To be parallel, you need history, population history, present, and future plans, identify miles of road, sewer treatment, industrial waste, urban runoff, and a parallel section of how these things impact salmon and steelhead. We reserved item 2.D that the Task Force can use for space for this discussion.

Q: Are you only concerned about rural development and how it pertains to road construction?

(Bingham): Yes. Local planning agencies are not sensitive to fishery concerns. We have fairly good guidelines on Timber harvest plans, but county ordinances for road building may not meet those standards.

Comments on this issue:

- o There are ordinances in Siskiyou Co. that have constraints.
- o The plan discusses the contribution of sediment. It describes what sediments come down from unpaved roads. Couldn't we carry over conclusions from this information?
- o Actions are easier to initiate when fewer landowners are involved, and costs are lower.

(Shake): I think we hear consensus that we should include an amendment to the plan to include discussion on this issue.

\*\*\* Action \*\*\* Bingham, Sumner and Thackeray will get together to decide how to include this information in the amended Plan.

Q: Does an amendment require a NEPA document? I understand that each amendment would require NEPA documentation.

(Sommarstrom): This would be a new addition, therefore NEPA documentation is required if the Task Force determines that this is a significant change. It's just one line that we're talking about adding. It's hard to see without seeing what you propose to draft. In general, EA's are not appealable in the USFWS process but are appealable in the USFS process. How much of your funding do you want to spend on paperwork?

(Shake): After looking at this draft, the USFWS can determine what the NEPA requirement may be.

Agenda item: Addition of geologic map

(Bingham): I'm happy with the new map, I congratulate Kier associates.

Agenda item: Action planning

(Shake): We recognize that this plan is general, we all want to see something more substantive, with specific recommendations, perhaps in priority order, to facilitate our budgeting process. Ron, would you share your ideas with us?

(Iverson): We handed out a sample operational plan, as an example of a possible way to go. I understood that you were all to look at that and consider this, possibly developing a schedule. To think about what the maximum time for an action plan. I'd point out that Chapter 7 puts a lot of responsibility on the TWG. Personally, I think prioritization and scheduling should become principal task for the TWG. I don't have information on NEPA requirements and public input, when we get down to specific impacts there would be documentation required by NEPA. We need to have an operational guideline and level of funding before we jump into this. We should ask Chuck Lane, how well the 3 year action planning process has worked.

(Lane): The Trinity Restoration Program had an 11 point action plan, broken into 3 years of projected work. When we knew what we wanted to do, it worked very well. For example, we have an action called "rehabilitate the mainstem of the Trinity River", we have this broken out into specific tasks. This gives a framework. In terms of environmental compliance, we haven't gotten into this, although we may have to. The Bureau of Reclamation has done a FONSI on each of the projects they have been involved with. The USFS and other agencies have done the same thing. So, I think that 3 year action planning procedure works well. One year being definitive, the following two years less specific.

\*\*\*\* Action \*\*\* (Shake): I suggest that Ron flesh out what he has described to us, with a proposed time-line, and perhaps costs, for our next meeting for us to consider. We'll discuss later at the June meeting. To be included on next meeting's agenda.

(Mendenhall): I recommend that you incorporate the 3 year planning with the long range overview, so you don't get caught up in just 3 year visions.

New item: Trinity River flow issue

(Franklin): For 3 years the Hoopa Tribe has had an appeal for streamflows. At a bare minimum, 300,000 acre-feet is necessary to avoid further damage to the Trinity River fishery. In normal precipitation years, 300,000 acre-feet are supposed to be provided. I would request that this group produce a letter, supporting that 300,000 acre-feet be provided every year, not just normal precipitation years. A strong statement from this body would help. Between now and April, I would like to draft a letter, and have the Task Force address this issue.

(Shake): Good idea. Also, Mel will be discussing Klamath River flows later. If Bob could draft a letter for Trinity River flows, and Mel could discuss the Klamath River flows, we can address these at the same time.

(Odemar): This is not the same issue.

(Wilkinson): The KFMC also directed their chair to draft a letter.

Meeting adjourned until 8:00 am, Feb 6.

FEBRUARY 6, 1991, Convene at 8:05 am.

Agenda item: Results of State-funded projects (Attachment 11 & 12).

(Odemar): I'll hand out reports of results for projects over the last two years. (Introduces Mike Bird). Mike will report on the status.

(Bird): This handout is a listing of projects in our database which the Task Force counts as matching project funds.

Q: On riparian fencing, 89-90 projects, how successful is the education portion with property owners? Are we getting the message to them as far as the effects on the fisheries?

(Bird): Yes. This has been successful in the past, and I expect here as well. As a rule, we work with the landowners on cattle watering problems. The owners seem to go for this type of program, as long as someone else pays for it.

Q: So, much of the money goes for fencing?

(Bird): Yes

(Odemar): I suggest we go through the list, and you ask questions as we go, Mike will discuss and answer questions.

(West): The TWG discussed the disposition of those fish after capture, and where they go. This has been a big issue in the Scott R. drainage. Perhaps we may never know the answer. What happens to those fish if we capture them, and place them on top of a fully seeded stretch of stream later?

(Bird): Nothing has been done for evaluation. We don't have the money for this type of study. Our monies have been spent on rearing some of these fish.

(West): This ties to the yearling chinook salmon rearing project. Has the CDFG given thought to substituting rescued wild fish for the excess IGH fish in the rearing ponds program?

(Bird): We are doing some rearing of the rescued fish to the yearling stage. Project 153 is supported by CDFG, so it hasn't been a part of the rescue operation, they do their own trapping and rearing. Largely our rescue operation is for steelhead, not chinook, especially on the Scott R.

Q: Do you mark any of those fish?

(Bird): In some cases, within these funded programs, the money is for rearing, not marking. Some marking has occurred, but not too extensive.

(Odemar): We do mark the Klamath Ponds fish, which are IGH fish.

Q: Do you have information on coho rescue in these streams, especially the Scott River tributaries?

(Bird): We only caught cohos on Shackleford Creek. We usually catch only steelhead.

Q: What proportion of the steelhead are being marked?

(Bird): Don't know exact proportion, but very few. Our assumption is that we will get some return.

Q: The status is "unknown" on some projects. Is this because some information hasn't been received?

(Bird): It's probably there, but our inland fisheries department may not be aware because the regions are taking care of the contracts.

Q: Does all this information go to the KRFRO?

(Bird): I'm not sure, it's all available to it by us, if requested. I don't think it has been transmitted on a regular basis. There's a lot of paperwork being generated on all projects, of which, the Task Force is a small part.

(Orcutt): I would suggest that all CDFG reports are provided to KRFRO.

(Shake): Ron, you should work this process out, to get the status reports to Task Force members.

\*\*\* Action \*\*\* Ron Iverson to set up information transfer with CDFG.

(Bingham): Maybe we're missing the boat here on recognizing over \$125,000 matching funds.

(Odemar): Our process has changed, the criteria used to determine whether the project gets CDFG funded are different than Task Force procedure. We don't have an amount set aside for the Klamath River, nor do we have a mechanism of rating by people outside of the department. We're trying to mesh the two systems, it happens that sometimes that we fund projects falling below the Task Force line. You say there's 125,000, I'm not aware of that.

(Bingham): I just did a quick calculation. Each projects says "also approved". It seems that we need to figure a way to address this, because we're short on the state side. We may be missing out on a lot of funding.

(Odemar): Approval by the state is not necessarily approval by CDFG. Walt, are you on the salmon steelhead restoration committee?

(Lara): That's my father.

(Odemar): Then he will be involved in the ratings process.

(Bird): We're locked into our RFP process and the proposals that come in. We have a state law that states how we will rate each of the proposal according to pre-set criteria.

(Pierce): I have concerns also with this list, the problem of people funding projects which the Task Force has not recommended. Example, the Tectah Creek project, not approved by Task Force. What would have happened if that had been a proposal to put in a catfish farm on Blue Creek, the Task Force said "No", but the State said "OK" to this?

(Shake): Our authority is to restore the river within our funding guidelines. We can't tell CDFG what to do. We don't have that kind of authority. Our authority is within the Bill. Hopefully our efforts will be coordinated with state funded projects.

Motion: (Farro): I make a motion to revisit the projects which were not on the funding program, to review for consistency with the goals and objectives of this program, and report back to this group.

(West): It should be phrased that those projects are not inconsistent with the plan.

(Odemar): Seconded the motion.

\*\* Motion passed by consensus \*\*

(Farro): Also, with the early release of chinook out of IGH this year, I was wondering about some of the projects having been approved, but not operated because of funding. Why couldn't some of those early released fish be transferred to other projects for rearing? The reason given for early release at IGH was lack of funds, yet there was an approved amount for rearing

yearlings at fall Creek. I believe the rearing conditions will be hostile this year at IGH as well.

(West): The life histories are different than some of the other stocks in other tributaries.

(Odemar): The original proposals for rearing came as one \$500,000 proposal. The TWG didn't want to recommend this for funding.

(Bird): We went to the proposers and said that this was too much money, we wanted more specific information from these folks, on the project Ronnie is discussing. That's why we had an amended proposal turned in on these.

(Sumner): To my knowledge, there is not good information on steelhead on this drainage, wouldn't marking provide information for a database?

(Bird): Yes, if we had volunteer help that was qualified. Also, the programs are usually on very small lots of fish, not worth our effort to do so. Also, in our SB2261, a program we're hiring for right now, a steelhead person will deal with some way of determining the needs for the state's steelhead population.

(Odemar): The whole issue of marking steelhead, the KFMC considered marking all hatchery reared fish, the Tech Team concluded marking may cost as high as 80% mortality. We're marking TRH fish, we were criticized for marking all steelhead. We need to be specific on why fish are being marked.

(Shake): For the record, fin clipping fish causes mortality, adipose clipping is not too costly.

(Odemar): This mark has limited use.

(Shake): I'd say if you want to restore wild runs, mark all hatchery fish with this mark for volunteer release.

(Pierce): Is there a 20% loss on CWT and ad-clipped fish?

(Wilkinson): KFMC scientists view marking mortality as a cost to do business, the fisherman were more concerned. The final KFMC decision is that it has to be considered a cost to do business.

(West): Mel's point of having well defined objectives with the marking program is good. There are marking methods which can be explored for alternatives. Which could be done in an experimental project. We should try to incorporate this, at least with acknowledgment, in this program.

(Bird): Continuing on... In the 89-90, most projects are over. Nothing really significant overall, with exception of Etna Cr. fish passage project. The original plan was changed to install a steep pass rather than a series of steps. This saved money because CDFG had a ladder to donate. Excess monies were spent on upstream habitat restoration.

(Hillman): On a couple of these that have status unknown, project 160, Camp Cr. Weir, the contract administrator is here, maybe he could comment.

(Rushton): That's about \$33,000 on the construction. I'm developing environmental documents and getting COE permits to get the project done this August. Jerry Boberg, USFS, mentioned getting a blanket permit covering these structures, similar to the Trinity River's blanket Army Corps Of Engineers (COE) permit. I hope to get all permits.

(West): There is a need to get a blanket permit for the types of work we're doing here. The TWG should look into this. We would hopefully tier this with USFS environmental documentation also. EA's are duplicating effort already done in the plan. We should prevent duplication.

(Bird): The Camp Cr. project is a maintenance project, which should meet COE national requirements for categorical exclusion.

(West): The Soil conservation has applied for drainage wide permits to allow for this.

(Bird): The blanket permit will usually cover small types of projects, but are usually done quickly.

(Rushton): COE indicated we would have to be more extensive, because of the size of this project. I have verbal approval by the landowners to do this project, I'll have written approval before we start. We were down on fish this year, but percentage wise, not as bad as most. I have a summary of releases, eggs taken, fish taken, all by year.

(Bird): There was one other item, the Indian Creek Rock Weirs. Jack didn't you do instream evaluation?

(West): It was presented in last month's meeting by Al Olson.

(Bird): Our assessment was that this project provided for an increase of juvenile fish rearing habitat, but not well for trapping gravel.

Q: Number 88, Bluff Cr, status unknown, what type of work?

(Bird): Boulder work. Also, another item on this list is the proposals not approved by the Task Force. The riparian fencing is working very well. Jim Yarbrough stopped the Shackleford Cr. steelhead rearing project because of warm water and excessive fish losses. Also, on #62, we armored about 1,100 feet on the Scott River, and fenced cattle out. We accomplished more than we started to do. Number 214, Scott R. sediment trapping and removal, we had problems on this project. We determined that the sediment was being collected as fast as they could be removed. On the 90-91 list, we are just now moving forward with all the contracts. We've had problems in the past with writing contracts, now we believe we've improved the process by identifying specific monies. They have not all cleared general services yet, but are moving through. Project #60 will not be funded because we don't have the money. It was low priority.

(Odemar): One of the projects having already cleared general services, (201) Hummel Creek, a negative declaration cost \$1,200. This documentation expense has really been a set back. The negative declaration fee is collected by the counties, and has come about by state legislation.

\*\*\* Action \*\*\*

(Bingham): We will look into this to see if this can be fixed. It's reasonable to say that projects doing things for fish should be exempted, because this fee is supposed to provide funds for fish restoration. PCFFA will look into that.

(Bird): It's not only the permit process, there is a county rezoning problem also. At any rate, this project is dead in the water, and impacts project 202 as well.

Agenda Item: Klamath and Trinity River Flows

(Odemar): I'd like to introduce Phil Baker. He attended the meetings at Klamath Falls to discuss the Bureau of Reclamation's (BOR) flow variance in the Klamath River. I am providing a draft letter for the Task Force to send under Shake's signature, as Chairman, to state our concerns. (The final version of that draft is provided as Attachment 14).

(Baker): The BOR had a meeting to discuss this variance. All agencies involved had representatives. Upper Klamath Lake volumes were at record low levels. The inflow to the lake was projected to be 30-40% normal. BOR felt it was necessary to institute a flow variance below Iron Gate Dam. At that time, they had proposed to release 700 cfs as the minimum flow, beginning immediately and extending until the water situation improved. Some of the resource agency folks requested that schedule be modified to support fisheries. ODFW is concerned about maintaining flows through Keno, for resident trout, the Klamath Tribe wanted high lake levels for the endangered suckers up there, CDFG was concerned about spawning suckers in Copco, and also anadromous fishes below Iron Gate Dam. The resource agencies decided to meet a week later to discuss this issue from our perspectives. The department presented a flow variance schedule to those at this second meeting. (Describes flow schedule).

Q: What's the cut to the irrigators?

(Baker): The BOR will not cut the irrigators. (Describes the compact).

Q: How do they do this with the endangered species consultation?

(Baker): They have to discuss this with US Fish and Wildlife Enhancement folks. I understand this will take some time. Also, the BOR picked 700 cfs, according to their projections, this should take lake levels up to near normal by June. We've got conflicting figures from the Bureau, and are planning to meet with them this week to iron out our problems.

Q: How does this FERC requirement compare with acre feet?

(Baker): I don't have it right now.

(Odemar): What we're proposing, even with this schedule is to expend 16,000 acre-feet more water than they want to provide under the continuous 700 cfs variance.

(Baker): I don't think any of the agencies there at that meeting adopted this schedule recommendation formally.

Q: Do we have legal teeth to enforce this FERC license requirement?

(Odemar): They can't release what they don't have delivered to them.

Q: What if we're fortunate enough to exceed these runoff projections, do we have a guarantee that this water will be provided for instream flow?

(Odemar): That's what we hope to accomplish by this letter, from this Task Force. After talking to the project manager, he was not aware of any appropriations for Klamath River mainstem flows.

(Baker): When talking to the Bureau, I don't think they have a good grasp of what their requirements are. When water supply is low, the FERC license is usually the one given a variance.

Q: Does the Klamath Tribe have a lawsuit for water rights?

(Iverson): BIA is planning a tribal water rights initiative on the Klamath side of the basin, and may apply here. I believe the Klamath Tribe's water rights are being adjudicated at this time.

(Hillman): Previous successful claims for water rights didn't end with adjudication.

Q: What happens in December, 1991?

(Baker): This schedule covers the drought season, hoping that next year's wet season is a normal year.

Q: What is the normal release schedule for this period?

(Baker): 1,300 CFS.

Q: So we spent it then, and don't have it now?

(Baker): Yes, and more. PPL had to release large quantities of water for maintenance of their projects because of the cold freeze this winter. This is another thing the Task Force could look into.

(Odemar): I also understand that PPL is releasing at 800 cfs instead of 700 cfs, and I don't know for what reason.

(Baker): Under normal water years, PPL has the authority to control releases in a window of lake elevation. This can get us into trouble early on.

Q: You're saying that PPL has authority to control releases, even though they don't have first user priority?

(Baker): Yes.

Q: Isn't there a specific lake level where they lose the ability to control flows? (Baker): Yes.

Q: This schedule you presented, is it accepted by agencies?

(Baker): Tentatively by biologists from agencies at the meeting. The reason for taking the 500 instead of 700 cfs was there was a lot of concern that lake levels wouldn't be high enough to protect spawning and rearing areas under the proposed 700 cfs. This schedule is an attempt to pool water for sucker use in spring. Beginning in second half of March, we recommend taking level to 800 cfs to provide downstream migrant flows for hatchery and natural fish. IGH starts releases of yearling coho by March 16, steelhead released mid May, YOY chinooks released in late May. Summer flows of 500 cfs store water for upstream passage flows of 800 to 900 cfs in the fall. We're hopeful that any water saved will be saved for instream use. This is something we will explore with the Bureau at this week's meeting.

Q: Were they proposing straight 700 cfs for the summer period?

A: Yes.

Q: If we get rainfall between now and the end of the season, how will this schedule be revised? And, can it be?

(Baker): We would discuss this later with the Bureau, but we don't know exactly how this would be changed.

Q: How often has this happened? Last year we were assured that flow requirements would be met, but we took a cut in summer.

(Baker): Right. Variances have occurred during these periods of drought.

(Shake): What is the Task Force recommendation?

(Odemar): I would suggest that the members read this letter and schedule, then approve this.

(Wilkinson): I suggest a disclaimer that if precipitation is normal, then this schedule be re-considered.

(Odemar): This is a policy level letter, not operational.

Motion: (Wilkinson): I move that the Task Force adopt this letter.

(West): Has the state actually approved the no agricultural deliveries. We should make the point that the state is cutting agricultural use off if they are actually doing it.

Motion seconded by West.

**\*\* Motion passed by consensus \*\***

(Shake): OK, then Ron, over lunch will you get the editorial changes made, provide copies to the Task Force for signature for the Department to take back to BOR for this week's meeting.

\*\*\* Action \*\*\* KRFR0 to take re-write of state letter from Task Force chairman, copy today, provide copies to Task Force for consideration at this meeting, later today.

Trinity River flow issue (continued from yesterday, see page 20).

(Franklin):

- o The BOR has the agricultural community as its clients and constituency. They consider managing water for fisheries problems after they have supplied their first commitments. The BOR will only cooperate when forced to.
- o A couple of remarks about the schedule from CDFG.... When you present this to the Bureau, it will come back to haunt you. You should make it very clear that this isn't enough water, but is the best way to divvy it up.
- o If restoration of Trinity R. flows are provided for fishery uses, it will come from Indian rights laws.
- o The letter I drafted (Attachment 14) is short and to the point, it should go out quickly because we don't know when Lujan's staff will make their decisions on this matter.
- o Under the Carter administration, laws and policies for dry year stream flow reductions were established. About 3 years ago, because of pressure from the Indian tribe, these were reconsidered. The tribe's appeal is that a right to water for fishery needs is theirs, then the duty of the secretary is to allocate that. It is the senior water right. This is the key to this appeal.

(Lane): The Trinity Task Force wrote a letter to the Bureau, supporting the Indian petition.

(Shake): I think this letter should be consistent with the Trinity Task Force letter.

(Lane): In our letter, they said that 340,000 acre-feet should be provided at all costs.

(Franklin): Roughly half of the water available in Trinity dam, this year, is supposed to be provided for fishery uses. Under normal flow years, we are supposed to get about 1/4 of the available water, which I don't think is enough.

(Shake): The USFWS has been studying the Trinity River flow issue. We've never been able to do better than 340,000 acre-feet.

(West): I agree with the idea that we be consistent with the Trinity R. restoration letter. Also, I suggest a stronger statement indicating that present flows are grossly inadequate to maintain fisheries, and make reference to the agriculture efficiency policy being considered by the state in the CVP.

(Shake): I think we need to get a letter out right away, if the Task Force agrees, I would recommend that Lane and Franklin work with the Sacramento

office to draft a letter, and send to me for signature. I think we need to go beyond Larry Hancock, up to Secretary Lujan.

Q: In your opinion, Bob, there is and has been 340,000 acre-feet available for instream use in the Trinity R. Is there that much water in the Trinity Lake?  
(Franklin): Yes, there is substantially more water than that. We're actually asking for about 1/2 of what is available.

Q: What's been your average supply?

(Franklin): 270,000 acre-feet in total discharge, average, including one year of uncontrolled spill.

(Lane): About 10 years ago, 340,000 acre-feet was thought to do the job for fishery restoration, but now they feel that 550,000 acre-feet is thought to be needed to restore the fishery. The 340,000 is considered a minimum now.

(West): This should be stated in the letter, regarding its adequacy for fishery restoration.

Q: Who gets first shot?

(Franklin): The senior water right holder should be considered.

Q: If Indian law takes precedence, would you say that all water rights should go to the Indians under this right?

(Franklin): There is a water right that states that the tribes have a right to water to maintain the fishery. The proportion would be something less than 100%, how much is not known or determined, exactly.

Q: Under the same scenario, you would prescribe the senior water right in the upper Klamath River basin, to the ag users, who have the senior rights. Would you approach this similarly to the issue in the Trinity R.?

(Franklin): The water right established by first users, the Indians have first rights. Although, this is subject to change.

(Thackeray): I'm in favor of a balance of uses. To take all of the water from the Trinity R. basin, even though you have the right, is not a balance. The system has changed, it'll never be back to historic levels, so there must be a balance.

(Bingham): For the record, George, you're not alone here, because some of the Trinity R. water does affect the Sacramento R. fish. In representing all of the fisherman in N. California, I support George's point of view.

(Franklin): I hope to keep this discussion focused on low water year usage.

(Odemar): The average yield is about 1.2 million acre-feet, so even at the high end, you're looking at a substantial export of water available.

(McInnis): Because of balancing, and in light of cold water use in the Sacramento R., both levels of flow 340,000 and 550,000 acre-feet should be presented in the letter to Lujan. I see nothing wrong with a letter

supporting that 550,000 is desirable and 340,000 needed to support 50% of the fishery.

(Shake): I think it's fair that everyone shares the pain in short water years.  
(Thackeray): Even though the 340,000 acre-feet is presented as the minimum, will all this water have to be provided in low water years?

(Shake): We're saying that given what we understand, 340,000 acre-feet would be sufficient for fish, when any less is provided, all interests should have to share in the reduction of flow. The 340,000 is the level for serious discussion for cuts to other users. We sent a similar letter on this issue last year.

(Farro): There are other economic dependencies on that water, not just fish.

(McInnis): I'm hesitant to usurp authority for recommending flows from this group.

**\*\*\* Action \*\*\***

Lane, Franklin, to prepare a letter, those interested in seeing this letter, contact Lane, send Shake the draft for signature. Send out by next week.

Item: Tribal appointee to education subcommittee

(Hillman): We didn't have an opportunity to get tribal representatives together. My recommendation is to retain Ronnie Pierce on the subcommittee.

(Shake): If OK, then Ronnie will be appointed to the subcommittee.

**\*\* Consensus to keep Ronnie Pierce on education subcommittee. \*\***

Agenda item: Results of diversion screen maintenance project

(Elfgen): I provide additional personnel to the Yreka Screen shop, screen construction, fish rescue. Our normal fish rescue was 350,000 fish, last year about 78,000 fish. I have a slide show to give you an idea of the project.  
(Slide show given)

Q: Are you working on Kidder Cr.?

A: Yes...There are going to be two screens added, so there will be a total of four screens on that creek.

Q: Any rough costs for these screens?

A: Ron Dotson would have that information available. 15,000 was appropriated for screen development.

Q: What are new services available from your funded position?

A: Screen maintenance and fish rescue work. This enables the Department to keep from neglecting the screens. I maintain and fabricate them. I do a bi-weekly maintenance on all screens. Of 56 screens in operation, I can only get to 1/2 of them in one day.

(Odemar): The Screen shop has the ability to put in more screens than we have the ability to maintain, therefore this position is necessary to ensure that maintenance occurs.

A: Right, I ensure that the screens run more efficiently.

Q: How many unscreened diversions remain?

A: I don't know, because I only go to sites which have them installed. Right now, we have people out there surveying these sites. My position frees them for this activity.

Q: This work was previously funded through a different source, right?

(Odemar): This has been an on-going Department project through Wallop-Breaux program. In recent years, we haven't been able to provide maintenance. It's not something we initiated just to get Task Force monies.

Q: Is there a cap on the amount of Wallop-Breaux funds given to the state?

(Odemar): Yes. The Department was over-extending itself, we had to cut back on the amount. We were projecting out more programs quicker than the money was coming in.

(West): In Washington D.C., we were told that Wallop-Breaux funds were going to be made available to federal agencies, we were told that there were excesses in this fund, and interest groups have lobbied for these funds. If this is true, this group should pursue these funds.

(Shake): I'm not aware that these funds are available to agencies other than states. I would suggest we put this on the agenda for next meeting.

\*\*\* Action \*\*\*

Update on the status on the Wallop-Breaux Funds, Shake to report.

(Odemar): If this group would desire a tour of the Screen Shop, it's just down the road. It would be very interesting, possibly at a future meeting.

(Shake): OK, something to consider...

Q: If a rancher has a screen on his property, and notices a problem, they can call you directly, right?

(Delfkin): Yes. If a problem occurs, I go and fix the problem immediately.

Agenda item: Karuk tribal harvest monitoring project report (Attachment 15).

(Hillman): We began Sept 15, 1991 and concluded November 15, 1991. We used two methods, direct observation when the opportunity was there, we approached tribal fisherman. The other method was interviews of fisherman, conducted by monitors. We broke the results into confirmed and unconfirmed estimates. The results were very low this year. I personally don't see what would be the gain of expanding the numbers out. The numbers are accurate, considering the limited access to the fishing sites which provided good opportunity for monitoring.

Q: Has there been any progress in getting the BIA to meet their responsibility for monitoring?

(Hillman): We wanted to initiate this effort right away, that's why we approached this Task Force. Because of concerns raised, it was my feeling at that time, by the 1992 fishing season rolled around, we would be able to contract directly with BIA, and are still pursuing that. I believe we have a commitment from BIA at this time.

(Shake): We, the Task Force would be happy to provide a letter in support of this.

**\*\* Consensus \*\***

**\*\*\* Action \*\*\***

Ron to draft a letter of support to BIA from Task Force on this monitoring effort.

(Hillman): That's fine, but we're pretty sure of what is going on.

(Shake): I compliment you on your efforts, a new project is always difficult to start.

Q: On this map, you show one trail on the south side of the river, you mentioned before that there is only one access trail to the site.

(Hillman): There is one access from the south, and a road from the ceremonial grounds.

(Hillman): There is another steep, rarely used road, that is an access point.

Q: This year is the lowest run we've encountered, (the 200 fish you estimate for the harvest), do you have an estimate how this compares to previous years harvests?

(Hillman): There's a lot of question, because this is the first year of monitoring. But, I think it's safe to assume that it's the worst season in anyone's recollection. Also, the data here is reflective of the effort that occurred, when there's few fish, there is less effort. Fisherman used to be able to harvest 100 fish, daily, during the peak of the run.

Q: In this 3/4 mile stretch, is there any recreational fishing effort?

(Hillman): In the CDFG regulations, sport fishing is prohibited in this area.

Agenda item: Lower Klamath late fall chinook rearing project report

(Pierce): All tributaries from the mouth to Weitchpec have severely degraded habitat conditions. All endemic stocks are severely depressed. Straying to reseed these streams is impossible because when hatchery fish arrive in the river, the mouths of the tribs are closed. We catch fish late in the fall, with hopes to get the fish back in these tribs. Spruce Creek was the first pilot project. We set up a small hatch box there in 1985. We incubate eggs there, taking 1/3 of those fry to the High Prairie facility, where we rear them to 90/lb before release. 1/3 of the fry are transferred to the Hunter Cr. cages and reared to 90/lb. The other 1/3 of the fry are transferred to

Omagar Cr. and reared to 90/lb. In 1986, the BIA started the Cappell Cr. facility. We have a cage facility at Pecwan Cr. also. We have goals for this program, which we haven't met yet. It's not because of inefficiency on the operators part, it is because of lack of broodstock. The broodstock capture produced 86,700 eggs last year, which were distributed among all projects. We had varying success levels among all projects, with 36,550 yearlings, and 25,750 sub-yearlings being stocked from this programs. As a test, we spawned one coho at the Spruce Cr. facility, and released them in Hunter and Tarrup Creeks. The Cappell Cr. project was using IGH fish until this year. Under this new program, we are trying to turn that facility into a late run natural stock rearing facility. They did have a couple of returning adults, which they took and spawned from previous releases. There were a 2,000 to 3,000 eggs taken from these fish.

Q: Do you have a mortality estimate for the fish you net? Are you holding them in tubes?

(Pierce): We hold them in cages until they get close to ripe, then in tubes. We do have mortalities in holding. We net fish, cut the net, have very few gill injuries. I don't know what the effect is.

(Wilkinson): It is our experience that seining is less traumatic than gill netting.

(Pierce): I'm not quite sure seining is appropriate for this operation.

(Bingham): We did spawning efforts near Fort Bragg. We had a very low mortality in gill netting capture.

Q: Where were these fish captured?

(Pierce): Capture site is generally downriver from Blue Creek, with no capture upriver from Blue creek, and no capture in the creeks. The BIA has funded a capture weir in Hunter Creek, which were used for broodstock.

The Spruce Creek spawn came from 13 females, (2 from Hunter Cr.), the Cappell spawn came from approximately 5 females, (also 2 from Cappell Cr. stock).

Q: Is the ultimate goal to get away from mainstem capture, and capture the adults in these seeded creeks?

(Pierce): Yes, at Pecwan Cr, we would like to use these returning adults for broodstock, at Hunter Creek also.

Q: The numbers you've given, this is for the 89-90 brood year?

A: Yes. This was a relatively successful year, because people said it would never be done. The Tribe has done an excellent job on it. I will report, for you future reference, that runs were down this year. Only 56,000 eggs, so we'll decide on rearing facilities later.

Q: Any estimates on the mortality of captured adults?

A: Will get a report prepared, and will get you a copy, but can't give you the numbers.

Q: Do you have a problem with over abundance of males or females?

A: Not yet, but it gets scary sometimes. We generally use one female, with two males.

(Shake): Our USFWS policy is to spawn one male with one female, to insure maximum genetic mixing. We can get you some information on this spawning method if you need it.

(Odemar): In order to keep the megatable accurate, is there any plan to report those numbers for inclusion in the table.

A: Yes, but the close off dates on the Megatable are possibly different from our fishing effort.

(Odemar): As this program grows, I see the importance on putting this information into the table. This is something for you to keep in mind.

Q: Any CWT on these releases?

(Pierce): Yes. At the beginning, we did well, but later on, we had equipment malfunctions, also, we ran out of water. So, the tagging was not completed at Omagar Cr.

Q: Was there any agency assistance?

(Pierce): The CDFG let us use the tagging equipment, USFWS Arcata FAO helped us set it up, but the Tribe did most of the labor.

(Farro): With the budget cuts in the state, CWT efforts for rearing pond projects were difficult. I would like to encourage working together to get all these fish tagged.

(Shake): That's something the TWG could address, to get a tagging team together and perform this function.

(Odemar): The department has a team, which does this but I encourage the idea of one crew doing this sort of work.

(Pierce): The BIA purchased the Yuroks a tagging machine, but all other equipment was incomplete.

Agenda item: Annual workplanning for FY92

(Iverson): At the last meeting, we distributed a schedule of the FY92 workplan. (Attachment #6 of the notes from the December, 1990 Task Force meeting). There seemed to be general acceptance. We assumed that we would have the step-down from Bill Kier. When we get that, we'll draft an RFP, and work with our Portland office to get it out. The schedule shows that we would get the RFP distributed by early March. Mel, was the state's RFP mailed out?

(Odemar): Yes.

(Iverson): The schedule shows a deadline for proposal submission by April. The proposals would be presented to the TWG in May. This does not show the internal review process by the state for state proposals. I understand the USFWS will institute an internal process as well, I assume that because the state is going to fit this schedule, the USFWS will also fit. We show the ratings occurring in June, with a Task Force meeting later in June, to recommend the final workplan.

(Shake): So this Task Force would be looking for a meeting for the last part of June?

(Iverson): Assuming the state decides on their projects by early July. The operating procedures are that the Task Force is to provide guidance to the TWG and budget committee, as to what share of the funding should go to the specific categories. Also, the Task Force is to provide ranking criteria the TWG.

Q: You said the USFWS is initiating internal review process?

(Iverson): Yes, but the details haven't been worked out. This is because of legal problems.

(Shake): We're reviewing this right now, but hope to keep it streamlined.

Q: How can this be instituted in FY-92, if the TF hasn't approved this?

(Shake): It's a matter of meeting contracting regulations, not the approval process of this Task Force.

(West): I don't want the TWG to put effort into this rating, when it would be thrown out later for any reason.

(Iverson): We can inform you by mail.

(Odemar): Because of our fiscal year being different than the federal side, we have different constraints than this body. The schedule we have is that all RFPs due to CDFG by 3-29. We'll have them to KRFRO by 4-5-91, to copy and get to TWG. We will do the ratings by 5-15-91, for our use, which is well ahead of this schedule. In order to work with the Department, we need the rating from the TWG input by 5-1-91. So we're talking about two sets of meetings, which complicates the whole process. There is no provision for us to treat the Klamath River proposals differently than other proposals in the state. Under this schedule, when the TWG meets in June, the state projects will already be approved or rejected.

(Shake): This is the first year this has happened, right?

(Odemar): Last year it happened, but I was not aware. There has been much more control placed on the Dept., we've lost flexibility that we once had.

(Shake): So, for this year, we would have to have two sets of meetings. For subsequent years, we would have to coincide with your meeting schedules.

(Odemar): When this Klamath Act program began, no one saw the bureaucratic problems that would occur from the funding schedules. The Dept. works under a different and separate set of rules, with additional limitations placed on us by the state legislature. This has become very complicated.

Q: Can we set our process forward this year?

(Iverson): I don't know if we can do this. We can take a look at it.

(Shake): Go over you schedule again, let's write these all on the board.

(Iverson): (Describes state and USFWS dates, on board.) We can squeeze the distribution and proposal deadline together, if the state could extend the May process some. You're giving the TWG folks a couple of weeks to look at this, but the Task Force doesn't have time to look at the state proposals.

Q: What about making the federal side proposal deadline shorter?

(Iverson): We could do that, but you invite poorer quality proposals with a shortened time.

(Shake): Why can't the state send the proposals directly to the TWG, instead of the 10 day turn-around required by sending the proposals to KRFR0, then to the TWG? Then Task Force could meet on the 1st or 2nd week of May, and almost get in sync.

(Farro): I prefer the proposals get sent to KRFR0, because in the past, this has been a problem.

(Odemar): We would send proposals to KRFR0 as we receive them, the April 19 deadline is for the late ones.

(Shake): Mel what does this new schedule do?

(Odemar): It might be best for Ron to come down, with what you have, because I can't make commitments for the Dept. I believe our state dates are soft, but don't know how soft. We could work this out better.

(Iverson): Are you going to establish a Task Force meeting date?

(Shake): Yes, at least the 6th of May is the earliest that the work could be done. The earliest we could get together is 5/6/91. Is this squeezing this too tight?

Q: What do we do on 6 May?

(Shake): Do our ratings and recommendations for funding.

So they would have the material the week of April 22, to review, then meet on 4-29-91, then the Task Force would meet the following week.

(West): I have a proposal to get the state and feds together by 4-15, what if we sent out a pre-notification letter, with the time table, indicating that proposers would have a 30 day window to get the proposals in. Say, 3-29 for the proposal deadline, then the proposals go to TWG 4-2-91, allow 2 week review period, have TWG meeting 4-15-91, and the Task Force meeting right afterwards. The only thing we'd have to change for the state would be for the state to mail state proposals by 4-9-91 rather than 4-15-91. It has been a real problem for all proposers to submit proposals to two different agencies. We need a handle on the process. We've talked a lot on what the TWG needs to do. They will take a very active role here.

Q: Can the TWG meet together at this time?

A: They need lead time....

(Shake): Jack, give your proposed schedule to Ron, Ron will go and meet with the state, maybe to blend the three schedules together.

Q: Shouldn't you include the chairman of the TWG, Bob Franklin?  
(Franklin): No objection.

Q: When will the Task Force develop their recommendations to the TWG and the budget subcommittee?

(Shake): Kier was to provide step-down guidance, at this meeting we, the Task Force, were to provide broad guidance.

(Odemar): We also must include a provision for the state region people have an opportunity to look at the federal projects. We need people to go out on-site to perform reviews. The state does on-site inspection for all proposals. We need to involve our region folks on these, state as well as federal.

(Bingham): There ought to be some way for our TWG to be assisted by CDFG field crews in doing the CDFG ratings on state proposals. It makes sense for the federal side to work a little bit later than the CDFG because of their technical review information is used by the TWG.

(Franklin): Last year, we relied heavily on CDFG people, since they were the only ones familiar with some projects. I would welcome this.

(West): So, what is proposed, is that the state review the federal proposals, and the Task Force depend on the state for review, which indicates a low level of competency by the TWG.

(Shake): Where is this review in the state schedule?

(Odemar): As the proposals are received by KRFRO, the regional department office would have to have them. I propose another way around this, given that the rules the state works under, the final decision must follow these procedures. Another way of approaching this, let the state proceed in the ratings, the TWG ends up with a list of projects already rated by the state process for funding. The TWG would make the case for acceptance of these projects for acceptance as state match. I don't know how that state input would be taken in the ratings process. I recommend proceeding as scheduled, the TWG would receive input from the state process. As part of the federal process, we would ask to review the projects that KRFRO receives for federal funding, comments by CDFG people were used in the TWG ratings procedure.

(Shake): What's the feeling?

(West): Mel's proposal sounds acceptable.

(Pierce): I'm worried about the state process being ahead of the federal process, whereby they may fund whatever they see as proper. This seems to be like the old way, different agencies doing their own things.

(Odemar): There is special consideration given to Klamath River proposals in the state RFP, that is, species priorities consistent with the Task Force as priorities.

(Shake): OK, if we all agree, that the state process goes ahead, and we look at the final product from your folks, giving emphasis for funding (matching funds) from this group, then we proceed with our schedule.

(Odemar): We won't have our final rating by 5-15.

(Shake): Hearing no objections, that's the way we'll go.  
Guidance to TWG and Budget subcommittee -- My feeling is to go with what we did last year. It's still appropriate.

(Odemar): You propose that the proposals that you receive will be sent to the regional CDFG office?

(Shake): Yes, and we don't have to have a meeting with Bob, Ron, and Mel.

(West): Last year's process and the end result, generated some hard feelings, which should be avoided this year. We felt, as a proposer, that the TWG went through a lengthy rating process, which we believed was the end, with no more chance for appeal. Some of us were disappointed that others were able to appeal at the Task Force meeting, and the game rules were changed at this meeting. I think it's important that this process remain consistent.

(Bingham): I'd like to consult the written record, I spoke to this issue. We had a subcommittee that worked on the procedure, and I do not believe that there was to be no chance for appeal at that Task Force meeting.

(Lara): Priority consideration for impacted user group proposals was excluded last year. I would like to see that it be kept in.

(Farro): I vetoed a project which was later reinstated and funded.

(Pierce): A comment for the record, the project that Mitch vetoed was the brochure, not the video. Also, supporting what Walt said was that the ranking process should take heed with the Act, so that those impacted users should get preference points.

(Shake): I'm not prepared to deal with that right now. I recall that we asked the budget committee to report to us on this process. I suggest that the budget committee meet before the next meeting, look at the written record, and operating procedures recommended to them and follow these guidelines.

Discussion ensued about appropriate ranking procedure:

Comments:

- o Must deal with this issue sooner or later.
- o Q: Wasn't this ranking criteria used before?  
A: It was a criterion in 89-90.
- o The TWG decided not to use this as a criteria, we had received advice from the USFWS contracting office about problems. We felt we didn't have clear direction of how to deal with this issue.
- o Prior to 89-90, if a project employed target groups, it got an additional 10 points in the ranking process.

- o The decision to pull this out was based on a recommendation from staff, that there was a logistical problem, no one knew how to deal with it. So, on this recommendation it was excluded.
- o Q: Doesn't the state have minority status for ranking?  
A: We got out from under that constraint by using a single source proposal process. We go to the proposer who presented the proposal.
- o This is a policy issue, not a technical issue.
- o The TWG should make a recommendation to you for weighing those non-political criteria also.

**\*\*\* Action \*\*\***

Iverson to set date for budget subcommittee meeting. Budget subcommittee meeting to look at past written record for guidance on proposal ranking criteria. (Subsequently accomplished. Minutes of the meeting are provided as Attachment 16).

(Discussion ensued on who the members of the budget committee were.)

(Sumner and Thackeray left the meeting 1:05 p.m. because of prior commitments.)

(Shake): We'll notify you of the meeting place for the night before the March KFMC meeting. We also need to decide on the June meeting date. We should plan 2 1/2 days, how about the afternoon of the 17th, the 18th and the 19th of June? Where shall we hold it?

\*\* Consensus for Eureka. \*\*

Q: Did we keep the 10 May date to announce at the salmon steelhead restoration meeting this month?

(Iverson): There have to be 14 second-round appointments, so far there have been 6 or 7. DeVol, Myrick, Fullerton, Holder (to replace Rice), Thackeray, Wilkinson are re-appointed. I'm not sure about the exact expiration date, but these re-appointments should be completed by July.

(Iverson): I have a comment as a public citizen. I suggest a new way to look at the annual workplan. We soon are going to look at this adopted long range plan. One thing brought out in the plan, is that you won't buy restoration of the river with this \$42 million. It will be much bigger than that in exercise of authorities of agencies and additional spending. There's a lot of funding available, and represented here at this Task Force meeting. I understand the tribes have monies for restoration. BIA will beef up their effort also. To me, the way to look at the annual program is to look at all that you have, and all members identifying to this group what they propose to do to further the policies in the plan. They should be organized and laid out before the TWG and Task Force in a timely order, assemble those ideas into an annual workplan. This would then be presented to each agency. This would be a well integrated plan when it comes from the Task Force. I think all proposals should be put in the work plan. I discussed this with one member of the Task Force, who said that his agency is reluctant to be dictated to by this Task Force, which is only an advisory committee, as stated in the Federal Advisory Committee Act. So, my recommendation as public, is the definition of

the annual work plan be broadened to include this greater scope. This is the only way the non-federal matching funds will be identified.

(Shake): I think those are very good comments. Could you commit that to writing?

A: Yes.

(Wilkinson): Has anyone investigated the advisability of seeking national grants? Has the Task Force made a combined effort for making requests for funding? We might be overlooking the art to making applications for grants. We should look into this.

End of meeting.

List of Attachments:

- 1 - Attendance roster
- 2 - Agenda
- 3 - Environmental Assessment for Long Range Plan, 1991, Kier Associates
- 4 - FONSI -- USFWS Regional Director, Marvin L. Plenert
- 5 - Draft Upper Klamath River basin plan amendment
- 6 - Non-point source water pollution proposal (Kier)
- 7 - Memo from CDFG to Task Force -- Subject: Policy on Task Force role in commenting on THPs, EIS' and EIRs
- 8 - Letter from Great Northern Corporation -- Subject: Information dissemination
- 9 - Letter from Klamath Forest Alliance to Task Force -- Subject: Recommended discussion on salmon stocks listings.
- 10 - Tentative Schedule, Public involvement process, Upper Basin Amendment
- 11 - Report -- Subject: California Department of Fish and Game Klamath River Projects (90-91).
- 12 - Report -- Subject: California Department of Fish and Game Klamath River Projects (89-90).
- 13 - Letter from Task Force to Bureau of Reclamation -- Subject: Klamath River Flow Variance
- 14 - Letter from Task Force to Secretary Interior -- Subject: Trinity River Dry Year Streamflow Appeal
- 15 - Report -- Subject: Karuk Tribal Harvest Monitoring Program.
- 16 - Minutes of Budget Committee meeting on March 4.

Also included for your information is Request for Proposals for the California Department of Fish and Game Inland Fisheries Division 1991-92 Fishery Restoration Grant Program.

## KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE

Attendance Roster, February 5-6, 1991 meeting in Yreka, California.

Task Force Members Present

Nat Bingham  
 Don DeVol  
 Mitch Farro  
 Leaf Hillman  
 Ronnie Pierce for Walt Lara  
 Rod McInnis for Fullerton  
 Mel Odemar  
 Michael Orcutt  
 Robert L. Rice  
 Bill Shake (Chair)  
 Dick Sumner  
 George Thackeray  
 Keith Wilkinson

Representing

California Commercial Salmon Fishing Industry  
 Del Norte County  
 Humbolt County  
 Karuk Tribe  
 Yurok Tribe  
 National Marine Fisheries Service  
 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

Phillip Baker  
 W. Chesney  
 Jeff Connor  
 Greg Des Laurier  
 Ted Lindow  
 Robert Franklin  
 Ken Gosting  
 Gary Hegler  
 Pat Higgins  
 Bill Kier  
 Chuck Lane  
 Bill Mendenhall  
 Felice Pace  
 Kim Rushton  
 Sari Sommarstrom  
 Robert Will

Representing

Calif Dept of Fish & Game  
 Calif Dept of Fish & Game  
 Bureau of Reclamation  
 Klamath National Forest  
 Re/Creation Inc  
 Hoopa Valley Tribe  
 Siskiyou Daily News  
 Klamath River Community  
 Kier Associates  
 Kier Associates  
 US Fish & Wildlife  
 Dept of Water Resources  
 Klamath Forest Alliance  
 Calif Dept of Fish & Game  
 Kier & Associates  
 Salmon River

KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE  
MEETING AGENDA  
Yreka, CA

February 5, 1991

- 9:00 Convene. Review and adoption of agenda and minutes.
- 9:15 Planning.
- o Presentation of final draft long-range plan (Kier).
  - o Presentation of plan amendment for upper Klamath basin (Kier).
  - o Proposal for Clean Water Act funding of stream reach database (Kier).
  - o Task Force discussion of long-range plan.
    - oo Discussion of plan elements unresolved at last meeting:
      - Tribal jurisdictions rewrite (Pierce).
      - Title of Chapter 7.
      - Policy on Task Force role in commenting on EISs and THPs (Odemar).
      - Other.
- 10:30 Break
- 10:45 Reconvene. Discussion of long-range plan (continued).
- oo Procedure and schedule for further Task Force review and approval of the long-range plan.
- 11:30 Report on completed projects (Jack West, USFS).
- o Spawning habitat/spawner utilization.
  - o Habitat typing/juvenile fish standing crop.
- Report on anadromous fish stock status.
- o Sensitive species designation for Klamath spring chinook. (West)
  - o Other updates on status of State or Federal listings of anadromous stocks.
- 12:30 Lunch
- 1:30 Reconvene. Planning (continued).
- o Discussion of what to do with the upper basin amendment.
    - oo Suggested public review process (Whitehouse).
  - o Discussion of other amendments to the plan.
    - oo Addition of treatment of rural subdivisions.
    - oo Addition of a geologic map.
    - oo Other

- o Discussion of action planning.
  - oo Work to be done.
  - oo Schedule for implementing.
  - oo Responsible parties.
  - oo Public involvement and NEPA compliance.
  - oo Funding needed.

3:00 Break

3:15 Public comment.

Planning (continued).

- o Task Force action.
  - oo Planning issues.
    - Long-range plan.
    - Upper basin amendment.
    - Other amendments.
    - Action planning.
  - oo Stream reach database proposal.
  - oo Action on sensitive species endorsement.
  - oo Other

5:00 Adjourn

February 6, 1991

8:00 Convene. Results of State-funded projects (Odemar).

9:30 Break

9:45 Reconvene. Results of State-funded projects (continued).

Results of Federally-funded projects.

- o Diversion screen maintenance (CDFG, Dotson).
- o Karuk Tribe fishery monitoring (Hillman).
- o Lower Klamath late fall chinook rearing (NCIDC, Pierce).

Noon Lunch.

1:00 Reconvene. Annual work planning for FY92.

- o Direction to work group and budget committee.
- Status of Task Force appointments, second four-year period (Iverson).
- Public comment.
- Other new business.
- Discussion of next meeting.

3:00 Adjourn

LONG RANGE PLAN FOR THE  
KLAMATH RIVER BASIN CONSERVATION AREA  
FISHERY RESTORATION PROGRAM

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

FINAL

Prepared for the Klamath River Basin  
Fisheries Restoration Task Force

Under P.L.99-552  
Klamath River Basin Fishery  
Resources Restoration Act

Responsible Official: Ron Iverson, Project Leader  
Klamath Field Office  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
P.O. Box 1006  
Yreka, CA 96097  
(916) 842-5763

Prepared by: William M. Kier Associates

January 1991

KLAMATH RIVER BASIN CONSERVATION AREA  
FISHERY RESTORATION PROGRAM  
LONG RANGE PLAN

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

I. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

**Purpose**

The purpose of this Environmental Assessment is to analyze the possible environmental effects of the Long Range Plan for the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area Fishery Restoration Program (May 1990). This Restoration Program is seeking to rebuild the anadromous fish populations to optimum levels and, in doing so, should have a widespread beneficial effect on the Klamath River Basin's environment.

**Need for Action**

The anadromous fish population of the Klamath River Basin has declined significantly from historic levels due to a variety of causes. Recognizing this problem, Congress decided to stimulate a concerted rebuilding effort by adopting the Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Restoration Act in 1986 (Public Law 99-552).

The intent of the Klamath Act is to restore the salmon and steelhead fish populations to optimum levels in the Klamath River Basin through a 20-year (1986-2006) federal-state cooperative program. To advise the Secretary of Interior on the restoration program, the Act created the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force, which is composed of 14 representatives of federal, tribal, state and local government, as well as commercial and sport fishing interests. In addition, the Klamath Fisheries Management Council was established to address the ocean and in-river harvesting of Klamath and Trinity River Basin anadromous fish populations, a major element of the program.

The Trinity River, the Klamath's principle tributary, is covered under a separate restoration program authorized by Congress in 1984 under PL 98-54. Funded for 10 years, the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Management Program is guided by the Trinity River Basin Task Force.

Providing initial guidance for the program has been the 1985 report "Klamath River Basin Fisheries Resource Plan", prepared for the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs by the consultanting firm of CH2M-Hill. While the recommended actions of the 1985 plan were used as the basis for the first two years of the program, the Task Force recognized the need to update and expand the plan, primarily to:

- o add new biological information and new concepts in fishery restoration;

- o take into account the extensive fishery restoration work accomplished in the Klamath River basin since 1985; and
- o reduce the scope of the program proposed in the 1985 plan from \$60.5 million (excluding Trinity Basin) to the \$42 million level contemplated in the Klamath Act.

Additionally, comments received during the public scoping period on the Long Range Plan and Environmental Assessment were consistent in advocating a new direction in fisheries restoration. This revised approach would seek to address the causes of the degraded stream habitat and depressed fish populations, with less emphasis on the symptoms. The proposed Plan incorporates such a change in direction.

Administration of the Program is conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service through its Klamath Field Office in Yreka. The State of California's participation is administered by the California Department of Fish and Game in Sacramento.

## II. ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

Three practicable alternatives are evaluated:

- A. No action (Existing Plan)
- B. Proposed Long Range Plan
- C. No Restoration Program

### A. No Action Alternative (Existing Plan)

This alternative assumes no change ("status quo") from the direction the Task Force was taking before the Long Range Plan was drafted, during the period 1987-1989. The 1985 Klamath River Basin Fisheries Resource Plan was used as the primary reference and guideline for Task Force decisions on project selection. It is an action plan, listing specific restoration projects to be developed for each sub-basin. Primary habitat emphasis was on physical solutions, since instream structures were the main focus of habitat restoration in the early 1980s. The 1985 Plan also lacks specific goals and objectives for which the actions are to collectively attain.

The basic categories of the 1985 Plan are as follows:

- o Habitat Restoration
  - oo instream structures
  - oo watershed stabilization
  - oo diversion screening
  - oo riparian rehabilitation
  - oo debris removal
  - oo adjudicated flow enforcement
- o Artificial Propagation
  - oo Hatchery review

- oo Rearing ponds
- oo Stocking program
- o Harvest Management
  - oo Population monitoring
- o Administration
  - oo Coordination mechanism

Some of these recommendations have been implemented (i.e., new fish counting stations, water diversion screening).

## B. Proposed Long Range Plan Alternative

The current draft Long Range Plan for the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area Fishery Restoration Program (May 1990) proposes a comprehensive approach. It is a policy plan, listing goals, objectives and policies to give long-term direction for the program. While the new plan built upon the previous one, recent field evaluation of many of the local instream structures revealed limitations with this restoration solution. As a result, the proposed plan refocuses the Restoration Program to include:

- o Habitat Protection and Management
  - oo timber harvesting
  - oo mining
  - oo agricultural practices
  - oo water and power projects
  - oo stream diversions
- o Habitat Restoration
  - oo watershed and stream habitat inventories
  - oo biological assessment of fish communities
  - oo watershed rehabilitation
  - oo riparian treatments
  - oo instream structures
  - oo barrier removal
- o Population Protection
  - oo population trend monitoring
  - oo biological information
  - oo genetic integrity emphasis
- o Population Restoration
  - oo hatchery practice upgrading
  - oo rearing pond practice guidelines
  - oo stock transfer policy
- o Education and Communication
  - oo public school curriculum
  - oo community education and involvement
  - oo land and water user communication
- o Program Administration
  - oo Task Force operations and Staffing

- oo funding
- oo coordination and agency jurisdictions
- oo information sharing

The major differences between the 1985 Plan and the proposed Long Range Plan are identified below:

<u>Alt. A: 1985 Plan</u>	<u>Alt. B: 1990 Long Range Plan</u>
Action plan	Policy plan
Not addressed	Habitat Protection
Not addressed	Education and communication
Instream structures	Instream structures only if watershed and habitat assessments show need
Short-term stocking	Stocking, hatchery and rearing pond policies protect genetic integrity
No action	Harvest Management Plan (by Klamath Fisheries Mgt. Council)

#### C. No Restoration Program Alternative

This alternative assumes that the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area Restoration Program is not implemented due to the absence of funding. This scenario could occur if Congress declines to appropriate funds and/or non-Federal sources become unavailable. Without the Federal share of the Program's budget, staffing and other administrative needs for implementation could not continue. Without the non-Federal share currently provided by the California Dept. of Fish and Game, most of the stream restoration and rearing pond projects in the Basin would not be built or operated. The 1986 Klamath Act would remain in place, absent the anticipated \$42 million.

In all practicality, some restoration work would still occur through other efforts (e.g., U.S. Forest Service, private landowners, volunteers) although the magnitude would be substantially smaller and the time to accomplish restoration would be much longer.

#### Other Alternatives

Other alternatives discussed but dismissed as impractical or infeasible include: only hatcheries and stocking; only instream structures; only education; only habitat protection. These were all rejected because they did not reflect the intentions of the Klamath Act.

### III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

#### Project Area

As a requirement of the Klamath Act, the Secretary of the Interior designated the anadromous fish habitat and resources of the entire Klamath Basin in the states of California and Oregon as the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area. This Area establishes the scope of the restoration program (see Figure 1).

While the Klamath River Basin (excluding the Trinity River portion) encompasses over 8 million acres in both California and Oregon, anadromous fish are presently blocked from reaching historic spawning grounds in the upper Klamath sub-basin above Iron Gate Dam (river mile 192). This lower portion of the Conservation Area includes only about 2.8 million acres. The Upper sub-basin is presently very important to the water quality and water supply needs of the lower Klamath River anadromous fish.

#### Specially Designated Areas

Much of the Klamath River and its major tributaries are included in both the Federal and State Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems: mainstem Klamath (from mouth to 100 yards below Iron Gate Dam; Scott River (from mouth to Shackelford Creek); mainstem Salmon River (from mouth to Cecilville); North Fork Salmon River; and Wooley Creek, a tributary to Salmon River. In addition, the upper Klamath River between the J.C. Boyle Dam and the state border is designated a part of the Oregon State Scenic Waterways Act.

Several federally-designated Wilderness Areas are located all or partly within the Basin: Trinity Alps, Marble Mountain, Russian, Siskiyou, and Red Buttes. The Pacific Crest Trail, part of the National Trails System, also crosses through the region.

#### Anadromous Fish Population

The anadromous fish species which are being addressed in the Restoration Program are:

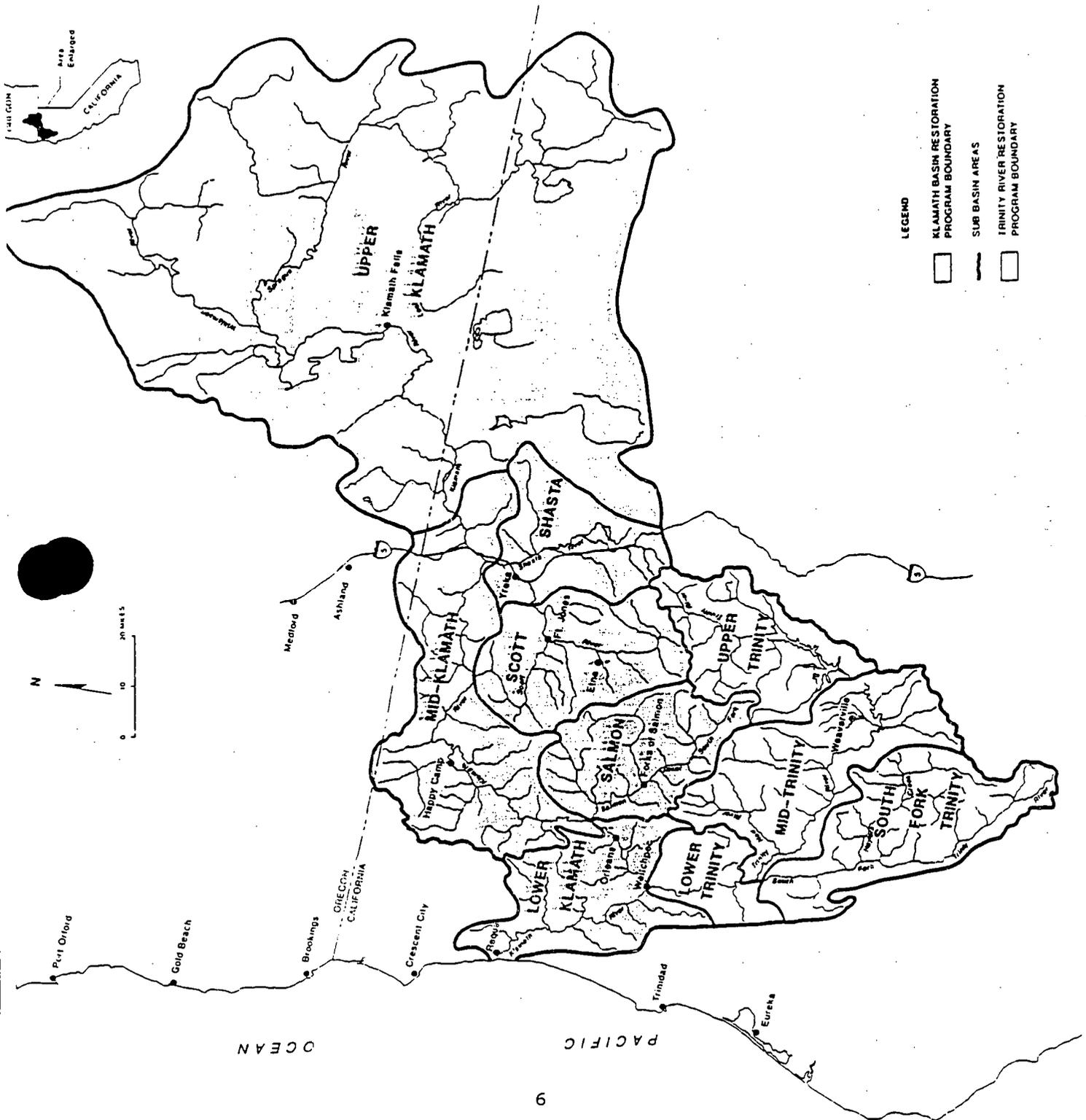
- oo chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)
- oo coho salmon (O. kisutch)
- oo steelhead (O. mykiss)
- oo coastal cutthroat trout (O. clarkii)
- oo green sturgeon (Acipenser transmontanus)
- oo American shad (Alosa sapidissima)
- oo eulachon or candlefish (Thaleichthys pacificus)
- oo Pacific lamprey (Lampetra tridentata)

#### Endangered or Threatened Species

Lists of endangered, threatened or sensitive species possibly found within the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area are presented in Table 1 (Fish and Wildlife) and Table 2 (Plants).

Figure 1

Location of Klamath River Basin  
California and Oregon



Both aquatic and terrestrial types are included since the Restoration Program addresses watershed as well as riparian and instream issues. The Klamath Basin is renowned for its plant diversity: 25 species of cone-bearing trees and 30 different flowering plants rarely found elsewhere are located on the Klamath National Forest alone.

Responsibility for determining current species status rests with three different agencies, under their respective Endangered Species Acts: the California Dept. of Fish and Game; the Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife; and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Over the 20 year lifespan of the Klamath Basin Fisheries Restoration Program (1986-2006), the status and number of animal and plant species will likely change.

Presently, two fish species (Lost River and shortnose suckers) and two bird species (bald eagle and peregrine falcon) are listed as "endangered" on Federal and State Lists. The northern spotted owl is the only animal with "threatened" status on the Federal List, although several species are so listed by the states. While no local plants are federally listed, four plant species are listed as endangered and one as rare in California. Numerous other animal and plant species are considered "sensitive" and are being studied and monitored (identified as C1, C2, FS, SS, or SC in Tables 1 and 2).

#### **Cultural Resources**

Two Indian Reservations, the Hoopa Valley and the Yurok, are located in the lower Klamath River area. The Karuk Indian Tribe also has some tribal lands near Happy Camp, while the Klamath Tribe of Oregon is settled in the Upper Klamath Basin. Ancestral territories for these tribes and others extend throughout the region. In addition to a commercial salmon fishery (Hoopa and Yurok), the tribes have found fishing at the very heart of their religion, economy, culture, and subsistence.

Concurrently, salmon fishing is a family tradition in the coastal communities of Eureka, Trinidad, Crescent City, Fort Bragg and Brookings. The ocean commercial salmon fishermen and women respect and rely upon the salmon for nourishment and income. Additionally, the ocean commercial salmon industry contributes significant amounts of time and monies into the restoration of the resource upon which they depend.

#### **Floodplains and Wetlands**

The anadromous streams have floodplains of varying width. In mountainous tributaries, the floodplain would be very narrow while in the flatter areas of the Scott and Shasta Rivers, the 100 year floodplain zone encompasses much of each valley. Wetlands are also found adjacent to these streams, particularly in the valleys and in the Klamath River estuary.

Table 1

Status of Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Animal Species  
Found in the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area

Species	CA	OR	Federal
<b>Birds<sup>1</sup></b>			
Bald Eagle	E	T	E
Peregrine Falcon	E	E	E
Northern Spotted Owl	SC	T	T
Ferruginous Hawk		SC	C2
Long-billed Curlew		SC	C2
Greater Sandhill Crane	T	SC	SS
Northern Goshawk	SC	SC	SS
Swainson's Hawk	T	SC	
Lewis' Woodpecker		SC	FS
<b>Mammals<sup>1</sup></b>			
Wolverine	T	T	C2
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	SC	C2
Spotted Bat			C2
White-footed Vole	SC		C2
Lynx			C2
Pine marten		SC	SS
Fisher	SC	SC	SS
<b>Herptiles<sup>1</sup></b>			
Del Norte Salamander	SC		C2
Siskiyou Mountain Salamander	T	SC	C2
Shasta Salamander	T		C2
Olympic Salamander	SC	SC	
Tailed Frog	SC	SC	
California Red-legged Frog	SC	SC	C2
Northwestern pond turtle			C2
<b>Fish</b>			
Lost River Sucker	E	SC	E
Shortnose Sucker	E	SC	E
Klamath Largescale Sucker	SC	SC	C2
Bull Trout	E	SC	C2
Redband Trout			C2
Jenny Creek Sucker			C2
Slender Sculpin			C2
Summer Steelhead	SC	Ext.	SS
Klamath River Lamprey	SC		
Coho Salmon	SC	Ext.	
Chinook Salmon (Spring-run)	SC	Ext.	
<b>Invertebrates</b>			
Trinity Bristle Snail	T		C2
Karok Indian Snail			C1
Siskiyou Caddisfly			C2
Fischer's Caddisfly			C2
Klamath Caddisfly			C2
Schuh's Homoptera Caddisfly			C2
Franklin's Bumblebee			C2
Behren's Silverspot Butterfly			C2

Table 2

Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Plant Species  
 Located in the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area

Species	Status	
	Federal	CA
Northcoast sand-verbena ( <u>Abronia umbellata</u> ssp. <u>breviflora</u> )	C2	
Henderson's Bent grass ( <u>Agrostis microphylla</u> var. <u>hendersonii</u> )	C2	
Waldo Rock Cress ( <u>Arabis aculeiolata</u> )	SS	
Koehler's Rock Cress ( <u>A. koehleri</u> var. <u>leichtlinii</u> )	C2	
Preston Peak Rock Cress ( <u>Arabis serpentinicola</u> )	C2	
Crater Lake Rock Cress ( <u>Arabis suffretescens</u> )	C2	
Klamath Manzanita ( <u>Arctostaphylos klamathensis</u> )	C2	
Applegate Milk Vetch ( <u>Astragalus applegatei</u> )	C2	
Peck's Milk Vetch ( <u>Astragalus peckii</u> )	C2	
Pumice Grape Fern/Moonwort ( <u>Botrychium pumicola</u> )	C1	
Greene's Mariposa Lily ( <u>Calochortus greenei</u> )	C2	
Long-bearded Mariposa Lily ( <u>C. longebarbatus</u> )	C2	
Shasta River Mariposa Lily ( <u>C. monanthus</u> )	C1*	
Siskiyou Mariposa Lily ( <u>Calochortus persistens</u> )	SS	R
Wilkin's Harebell ( <u>Campanula wilkinsiana</u> )	SS	
Greentinged Paintbrush ( <u>Castilleja chlorotica</u> )	C2	
Siskiyou Paintbrush ( <u>Castilleja elata</u> )	SS	
Steen's Paintbrush ( <u>C. steenensis</u> )	C2	
Ashland Thistle ( <u>Cirsium ciliolatum</u> )	C2*	E
Talus Collomia ( <u>Collomia debilis</u> var. <u>larsenii</u> )	SS	
Mt. Mazama Collomia ( <u>Collomia mazama</u> )	C2	
Pallid Bird's-beak ( <u>Cordylanthus tenuis</u> ssp. <u>pallescens</u> )	C2	
( <u>Cypripedium montanum</u> )	C2	
Golden Draba ( <u>Draba aureola</u> )	SS	
Mt. Eddy/Shasta Draba ( <u>Draba carnosula</u> )	C2	
Siskiyou Fireweed ( <u>Epilobium siskiyouense</u> )	SS	
Trinity Buckwheat ( <u>Eriogonum alpinum</u> )	SS	E
Crosby's Buckwheat ( <u>E. crosbyae</u> )	C2	
Cusick's Buckwheat ( <u>E. cusickii</u> )	C2	
Klamath Mtn. Buckwheat ( <u>Eriogonum hirtellum</u> )	SS	
Prostrate Wild Buckwheat ( <u>E. prociduum</u> )	C2	
Umpqua Green-gentian ( <u>Frasera umpquaensis</u> )	C2	
Gentner Mission-bells ( <u>Fritillaria gentneri</u> )	C2	
Scott Mountain Bedstraw ( <u>Galium serpticum</u> ssp. <u>scotticum</u> )	SS	
Mendocino Gentian ( <u>Gentiana setigera</u> )	C2	
Boggs Lake Hedge-hyssop ( <u>Gratiola heterosepala</u> )	C2	E
Mt. Ashland Horkelia ( <u>Horkelia hendersonii</u> )	C2	
Pickering's Ivesia ( <u>Ivesia pickeringii</u> )	SS	
Heckner's Lewisia ( <u>Lewisia cotyledon</u> var. <u>heckneri</u> )	C2	
Howell's Lewisia ( <u>Lewisia cotyledon</u> var. <u>howellii</u> )	C2	
Stebbin's Lewisia ( <u>Lewisia stebbinsii</u> )	C2	

Table 2 (continued)

Species	Status	
	Federal	CA
Bellinger's Meadowfoam ( <u>Limnanthes floccosa</u> ssp. <u>bellingera</u> )	C2	
Large-flowered Woolly Meadowfoam ( <u>L.floccosa</u> ssp. <u>grandiflora</u> )	C2	
Dwarf Woolly Meadowfoam ( <u>L.f.</u> ssp. <u>pumila</u> )	C1	
Slender Meadowfoam ( <u>L. gracilis</u> var. <u>gracilis</u> )	C2	
Cook's Lomatium ( <u>Lomatium cookii</u> )	C1	
Peck's Lomatium ( <u>Lomatium peckianum</u> )	C2	
Mt. Ashland Lupine ( <u>Lupinus aridus</u> ssp. <u>ashlandensis</u> )	C2/SS	
The Lassics Lupine ( <u>Lupinus constancei</u> )	C2	
Howell's Microseris ( <u>Microseris howellii</u> )	C2	
Pygmy Monkeyflower ( <u>Mimulus pygmaeus</u> )	C2	
The Lassics Sandwort ( <u>Minuartia decumbens</u> )	C2	
Wolf's Evening-primrose ( <u>Oenothera wolfii</u> )	C1/C2	
Howell's Lousewort ( <u>Pedicularis howellii</u> )	SS	
Beardtongue ( <u>Penstemon glaucinus</u> )	C2	
Tracy's Beardtongue ( <u>Penstemon tracyi</u> )	C2	
Red-root Yampa ( <u>Perideridia erythrorhiza</u> )	C2	
Narrow-leaved Yampa ( <u>Perideridia leptocarpa</u> )	SS	
Cooke's Phacelia ( <u>Phacelia cookei</u> )	C2	
Cott Mtn. Phacelia ( <u>Phacelia dalesiana</u> )	C2	
Cott Valley Phacelia ( <u>Phacelia greenia</u> )	C2	
Yreka Phlox ( <u>Phlox hirsuta</u> )	C2	E
Coral-seeded Allocarga ( <u>Plagiobothry hirtus</u> var. <u>corallicarpus</u> )	C2*	
Oregon Semaphore Grass ( <u>Pleuropogon oregonus</u> )	C2	
Crested Potentilla ( <u>Potentilla cristae</u> )	SS	
Showy Raillardella ( <u>Raillardella pringlei</u> )	SS	
So. Oregon Buttercup ( <u>Ranunculus austro-oreganus</u> )	C2	
Columbia Cress ( <u>Rorippa columbia</u> )	C2	
Tracy's Sanicle ( <u>Sanicula tracyi</u> )	C2	
Pale Yellow Stonecrop ( <u>Sedum laxcum</u> ssp. <u>flavidum</u> )	C2	
Applegate Stonecrop ( <u>Sedum oblanceolatum</u> )	C2	
Canyon Creek Stonecrop ( <u>S. obtusatum</u> ssp. <u>paradisum</u> )	C2	
Marble Mtn. Catchfly ( <u>Silene marmorensis</u> )	C2	
Howell's Tauschia ( <u>Tauschia howellii</u> )	C2	
Salmon Mountains Wakerobin ( <u>Trillium ovatum</u> ssp. <u>oettingeri</u> )	SS	

Abbreviations: Ext. - Extirpated \* - possibly extinct  
R = Rare Species; T = Threatened Species; E = Endangered Species  
C1 = Fed. Candidate Species, Category 1 (Sufficient data to list)  
C2 = Fed. Candidate Species, Category 2 (More data needed)  
FS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Sensitive Bird Species  
SS = Sensitive Species designated by U.S. Forest Service  
C = Special Concern/Sensitive Species designated by State  
1/ Many more species are of Special Concern by Calif. or Oregon

#### IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

While the intent of the proposed Long Range Plan for the Klamath Fishery Restoration Program is to improve the status quo condition-of the area's anadromous populations and their habitat, the environmental effects of the proposal and the two alternatives need to be discussed. There are differences in approach between Alt. A and Alt. B, and Alt. C essentially means no restoration, but the environmental effects of the three are quite similar.

The effects are not being evaluated on a site-specific basis at this time. Certain construction projects (e.g., fish ladder, sediment trap, bank stabilization) may require additional environmental evaluation as well as various permits (e.g., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' "404" permit, California Dept of Fish and Game's 1603 Agreement) when they are being specifically proposed for a particular site. The Restoration Program is seeking a programmatic "404" permit from the Corps of Engineers to cover instream projects in the entire Klamath Basin.

#### **Fishery Resources**

Although both Alternative A and B intend to increase the anadromous fish populations, several potential scenarios could lead to reduced numbers, particularly of native stocks.

Artificial Propagation and Stocking: This effort includes hatcheries, rearing ponds, and hatchboxes and the stocking of local streams with the artificially produced fish.

- 1) "Genetic Pollution" from interbreeding of non-adapted hatchery adults with wild fish (Allen, 1985);
- 2) Habitat competition between wild and outplanted stocks;
- 3) Disease introduction from hatcheries to streams;
- 4) Stock collapse from hatchery overproduction;
- 5) Balance of species shifted due to species favoritism.

Each of these issues is discussed in the proposed Plan and policies are recommended to try to prevent or minimize the potential impacts. Alternatives A and C do not address these impacts. The degree to which the above problems could occur is related to the amount of artificial production and stocking.

Habitat Restoration: This effort involves improving present conditions through instream structures, watershed rehabilitation, riparian zone restoration, and stream flow improvement. Potential adverse impacts to fish include:

- 1) Bank erosion from flows deflected by instream structures could reduce habitat quality downstream;
- 2) Construction work instream could prevent salmon or steelhead from spawning if done at the wrong time;
- 3) Heavy equipment working on instream or bank stabilization projects could remove riparian vegetation, and thereby increase stream temperatures;

- 4) Machinery used near streams could spill small amounts of fuel oil into the stream and impair water quality.

These possible effects are being mitigated by U.S. Forest Service and California Dept. of Fish and Game guidelines for instream habitat restoration projects. All three alternatives would be affected by these agency guidelines.

#### **Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species**

The restoration projects recommended by Alternative A or B are not foreseen to adversely impact the identified threatened or endangered species. Of the sensitive species listed, only the three anadromous species (i.e., coho salmon, spring-run chinook salmon, and summer steelhead) will be directly affected. Their populations will benefit since these stocks are the ones targeted for rebuilding. An indirect benefit may include increasing the food supply for the endangered bald eagle and improving the habitat for the listed aquatic species.

At the time a specific project is proposed, additional information will be collected and assessed, including an update on the status of any endangered, threatened, or sensitive species in or near the site. Impacts will be evaluated through the Section 7 consultation requirement of the Federal Endangered Species Act.

#### **Floodplains and Wetlands**

Restoration work in anadromous fish streams may involve the floodplain area as well as wetlands (e.g., riparian fencing, spawning channels, rearing ponds, instream structures). Since the intent of any such project is to work with the natural system, no effects are anticipated which would adversely alter the floodplain or wetland environment.

#### **Cultural Resources**

Archeological and historical resources will be evaluated at the time a specific project is proposed. It is not anticipated that access to religious or ceremonial sites will be blocked. Since representatives of three local Indian Tribes are members of the project review committee (the Technical Work Group) and the Task Force, potential impacts may better be identified at an early stage.

Increasing the population of anadromous fish of the Klamath Basin will provide significant social, cultural and economic benefits to the local Indian Tribes in the basin and to the ocean salmon fishing communities on the coast.

#### **Recreation**

Sport fishing for the targeted species will profit from their increased populations expected from both Alt. A and Alt. B. By rehabilitating watershed and stream habitat and improving water

quality, the scenic and recreational values of the region will increase from Alt. B, less so from Alt. A, and not increase from Alt. C.

### **Farmlands and Timberlands**

No farmlands are anticipated to be converted to another use as a result of any of the alternatives, but the proposed Plan's habitat protection policies (i.e., for Agriculture and Water Diversions) could affect cropping patterns and livestock distribution. Public and private timberlands could be affected by timber harvesting policies requesting improved stream habitat protection. While such practices may be different from past practices, they would be similar to those applied on timberlands elsewhere.

### **Water Quality**

No new negative impacts on water quality are expected. The Iron Gate Hatchery and local rearing ponds will continue to operate. The North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board has identified the following potential waste discharges from these propagation facilities: fish fecal material, uneaten fish food, salt, antibiotics, anesthetics, and cleaning agents. Settling ponds are used to remove solids prior to discharge. Since the operations of these facilities may enhance beneficial water uses, the Board has determined that it may waive waste discharge requirements for fish hatcheries and rearing ponds, provided that the discharge complies with certain conditions.

Beneficial effects on water quality are likely to result from the habitat protection, restoration and education policies in the proposed Plan. In the Shasta River, for example, the fall chinook salmon population is continuing to decline and poor water quality (i.e., temperature and dissolved oxygen) is considered to be one of the main contributing factors. By addressing livestock management, riparian restoration and streamflow conditions, the implementation of the Plan may be able to reverse the fishery decline in the Shasta River.

### **Coastal Zone Management**

The lower 8 miles or so of the Klamath River (to Tarup Creek) and the adjacent lands are within the Coastal Zone, as defined in the Local Coastal Plan for Del Norte County. Projects anticipated in the area (which is zoned "Resource Conservation" by the County) include both continuing ones, such as rearing ponds and barrier removal, and new ones, such as watershed stabilization and a visitor center near Highway 101. If any Task Force-sponsored projects are to be located on private land, they will also need to be evaluated for "consistency to the maximum extent practical" with the California Coastal Act by the California Coastal Commission (as required under the federal consistency rule of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act).

## Consistency with Other Plans

The Six Rivers, Klamath, Winema and Fremont National Forests encompass the majority of the basin. Providing long-term guidance for the four forests is their Land and Resource Management Plans. Since two of these plans are being done simultaneously with the proposed Task Force Plan (Six Rivers and Klamath N.F.), consistency is being sought to the extent possible. In addition, coordination is assisted by having a representative of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture as a member of the Klamath Fisheries Task Force.

The California Dept. of Fish and Game is in the process of developing a statewide plan and program (as the result of Senate Bill 2261 of 1988) with the objective of doubling the state's anadromous fish production by the end of the century. The proposed Plan (Alt. B) is intended to represent the Klamath River Basin component of the statewide plan.

The Yurok, Hoopa and Karuk Tribes are also developing fishery restoration programs concurrently. Any actions to take place on Reservation lands or in Indian Country will be developed in consultation, coordination and cooperation with the Tribes.

## Energy

Although none of the alternatives propose to increase energy consumption, the proposed Plan seeks to improve the operation of existing hydroelectric projects on the Klamath River to benefit the anadromous fish. One result could be a decline in electrical generation. In addition, new large dams are opposed until existing habitat problems can be corrected.

## Other Issues

It is not anticipated that the alternatives will have any impact on air quality, solid wastes, or noise. Some slight beneficial effects may result from the policies of the proposed Plan (e.g., Habitat Protection - Timber, Agriculture) on: hazardous waste, drinking water, pesticides, and significant scientific resources.

## Human Environment

Although the proposed Plan seeks to promote cooperation with the fishing interests and the land and water users of the Basin, some people may not agree or support all of the Plan's policies since changes to the status quo are recommended. The potentially controversial aspects of the Plan pertain to alternative management practices for: timber harvesting, mining, agriculture, water diversions, water and power projects, and native fish stocks.

On the other hand, increasing the anadromous fish population will benefit the sport, tribal, and commercial fishermen as well

as the local communities supporting these fisheries. Improving the water quality of local streams will also improve the human environment.

#### **Short and Long Term Effects**

The infusion of up to \$2 million each year into the Klamath Basin for fisheries restoration work is the primary short-term effect of the proposed Plan and Alt. A. Initial projects having immediate visible effects include instream structures, rearing pond production, and riparian fencing.

Since watershed improvement (e.g., revegetation, streamflows) and education will take time for results to be seen, the fish population increase will be the eventual long term effect. The life cycles of salmon and steelhead are from 3-5 years per generation.

## Comparison of Alternatives

Table 3 offers a qualitative comparison of the potential effects of the three alternatives.

Table 3

### COMPARISON OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES

Issue	Alt. A 1985 Plan	Alt. B Proposed Plan	Alt. C No Program
Fisheries	+ 1	+ 2	- 1
Endangered Species	+ 1	+ 1	0
Cultural Resources	+ 1	+ 1	0
Floodplains/Wetlands	0	0	0
Recreation	+ 1	+ 2	0
Farmlands/Timberlands	0	- 1	0
Water Quality	0	+ 2	0
Energy	0	- 1	0
Consistency	+ 1	+ 2	0
Human Environment	+ 1	-1/+1	0

Code: A qualitative rating is assigned to each issue to provide a comparative evaluation of potential effects:

- 0 = no effect
- +1 = some beneficial effect
- +2 = significant beneficial effect
- 1 = some negative effect
- 2 = significant negative effect

## V. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH OTHERS

### Public

Public scoping sessions were held in Eureka on September 7, 1989 and in Yreka on October 12, 1989 to identify: 1) issues which the Plan needed to address, and 2) the possible impacts which could result from such a Plan. The Eureka scoping meeting was noticed in the Federal Register on July 8, 1989. Nearly 200 people attended the two sessions. In addition to direct testimonies, 40 letters were submitted from interested people.

A Public Review of the draft Long-range Plan and draft Environmental Assessment occurred during the period of June 11, 1990 to September 15, 1990. Public hearings on the documents were held in Yreka on July 25 and in Eureka on July 26, 1990. The Task Force also received public comments during its meeting in Yreka on December 5, 6 and 7, 1990.

### Organizations and Agencies Commenting

California Coastal Commission  
California Dept. of Transportation  
California Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse  
California Regional Water Quality Control Bd., No. Coast Region  
California Salmon, Steelhead and Trout Restoration Federation  
California Trout  
Commercial Fishermen's Wives of Humboldt County  
Crescent City Commercial Fishermen's Wives Assoc.  
Great Northern Corporation  
Hoopa Valley Tribe  
Humboldt Fish Action Council  
Klamath Alliance for Resources and the Environment  
Klamath River Concerned Citizens  
Klamath River Miners Association  
Marble Mountain Audubon Society  
Ouzel Enterprises  
Pacific Coast Guides Association  
Salmon River Concerned Citizens  
Salmon River Mining Council  
Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District  
Sierra Club  
Siskiyou Fly Fishers  
Siskiyou Resource Conservation District  
Tehama Fly Fishers  
The Klamath Tribe  
Trinidad Fishermen's Marketing Association  
United Anglers of Northern California  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
U.S. Forest Service, Klamath National Forest

## Agencies Consulted for the Environmental Assessment Preparation

### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Don Iverson, Klamath Field Office - General  
Chuck Lane & Bill Brock, Trinity Field Office - General  
Peggy Cole, Sacramento Office - Endangered Species  
Merle Richmond, Portland Office - Environmental Assessments

### U.S. Forest Service

Jack West, Klamath National Forest - Impacts  
Linda West, Klamath National Forest - Environmental Assessments  
Jerry Barnes, Six Rivers National Forest - Alternatives, Impacts  
Hart Welsh, Redwood Sciences Laboratory - Wildlife  
Marla Knight, Klamath National Forest - Plants  
Brent Frazier, Winema National Forest - Plants, Animals

### California Dept. of Fish and Game

Phil Baker, Region 1 - Fisheries  
Susan Ellis, Nongame Heritage Program - Endangered species  
Karen Fleming, Natural Diversity Database - Endangered species

### Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife

Clair Puchy, Nongame Wildlife Program - Endangered species

KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERY RESTORATION PROGRAM

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Allen, G.H. 1985. Artificial propagation in North Coastal California citizen-operated salmon and steelhead restoration and mitigation programs. pp.5-66 In: Report of the Third Annual California Salmon and Steelhead Restoration Conf., U.C. Sea Grant Publ. No. UCSGMAP85-4, Davis.
- California Dept. of Fish and Game. 1988. Natural diversity data base - special plants. Sacramento. 58p.
- . 1990. Natural diversity data base - special animals. Sacramento. 22p.
- California Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region. 1989. Public report on proposed action to amend the Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Region to incorporate policy on the regulation of fish hatcheries, fish rearing facilities and aquaculture operations. Santa Rosa, 13p.
- Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife. 1989. Oregon lists of threatened and endangered species; sensitive wildlife species. Portland. 7p.
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management. 1990. Final eligibility and suitability report for the Upper Klamath Wild and Scenic River Study. Klamath Falls.
- U.S. Dept. of the Interior. 1985. Klamath River Basin Fisheries Resource Plan. Prepared by CH2M Hill, Redding.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1989. Restoration of Atlantic salmon to New England rivers. Final E.I.S., Newton Corner, MA.
- . 1990a. Species list for the Klamath River Long Range Fisheries Restoration Plan. Memorandum from Sacramento Field Office to Klamath Field Office. 7/19/90. 4p.
- . 1990b. Species list for 20-year fisheries restoration program. Memorandum from Portland Field Station to Klamath Field Office. 9/21/90. 4p.
- U.S. Forest Service. 1990. Sensitive plant list for the Klamath National Forest. Yreka.

## FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

LONG RANGE PLAN FOR THE  
KLAMATH RIVER BASIN CONSERVATION AREA  
FISHERIES RESTORATION PROGRAM  
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposed to adopt a long range plan to provide policy guidance for its Fishery Restoration Program. This 20 year federal-state cooperative program is seeking to rebuild the anadromous fish populations to optimum levels and, in doing so, should have a widespread beneficial effect on the Klamath River Basin's environment. Site-specific projects will be environmentally assessed at the appropriate time.

Alternatives evaluated include: (A) no action (existing plan); (B) proposed Long Range Plan; and (C) no Restoration Program.

Study of the environmental and socio-economic effects of the proposed Plan has shown them not to represent a negative impact on the quality of the human environment.

Based on a review and evaluation of the information contained in the supporting reference cited below, I have determined that the proposed Long Range Plan for the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area Fishery Restoration Program is not a major Federal action which would significantly affect the quality of the human environment within the meaning of Section 102 (2) (C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Accordingly, the preparation of an environmental impact statement on the proposed action is not required.

---

Marvin L. Plenert  
Regional Director

---

Date

Reference

Environmental Assessment

DRAFT

UPPER KLAMATH RIVER BASIN AMENDMENT  
TO THE  
LONG RANGE PLAN  
FOR THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN CONSERVATION AREA  
FISHERY RESTORATION PROGRAM

THIS DOCUMENT WILL BE PUBLISHED AND DISTRIBUTED  
FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AT A LATER DATE.

Prepared for the  
KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE  
with assistance from  
William M. Kier Associates

January, 1991

DRAFT

KLAMATH BASIN RESTORATION -- AN  
OPPORTUNITY TO UNIFY AND STRENGTHEN  
NONPOINT SOURCE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL  
AND FISHERY PROTECTION EFFORTS

A Proposal to the State Water Resources  
Control Board, Division of Water Quality,  
Nonpoint Source Unit, for an Implementation  
Project Grant Pursuant to Section 319 of the  
Federal Clean Water Act

Submitted by the  
Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force  
P.O. Box 1006  
Yreka, CA 96097

December, 1990

FORM 1  
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD  
COVER PAGE

Applicant: Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1006  
Yreka, CA 96067

Project Location: Klamath River Basin; Humboldt, Trinity and  
Siskiyou counties

Project Title: "Klamath Basin Restoration - An Opportunity to  
Unify and Strengthen Nonpoint Source Water Pol-  
lution Control and Fishery Protection Efforts"

State Board Funds Requested:	\$102,375.00
Non-State Board Match Contribution:	\$72,625.00
Total Project Budget:	\$175,000.00

Project Director: Ronald A. Iverson, Ph. D.  
Title: Executive Secretary, Klamath River Basin  
Fisheries Task Force

Budget Officer: Dr. Iverson

Applicant's Telephone: (916) 842-5763

Months Required to Complete: 21

**PROJECT ABSTRACT:**

The 14-member Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force, created by a 1986 act of Congress to assist the U.S. Secretary of Interior plan and execute a 20-year-long Klamath Basin Fishery Restoration Program, proposes to organize and maintain diverse physical, chemical and biological information, valuable not only for fish restoration but for nonpoint source water pollution control as well, in a manner that will be equally useful to Restoration Program and water quality management interests.

While developing a long range Plan to guide the Restoration Program, the Task Force identified a large quantity of fish habitat information relevant to water quality, much of it presently unavailable through any established data management system. The Task Force's Plan identifies additional water-related information needed in the years ahead to guide the Program. The Plan recommends that these data be maintained on the computerized "Reach File" developed by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

This proposal contemplates the Klamath Restoration Program working in cooperation with the USGS, Environmental Protection Agency, the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the State Water Resources Control Board, to modify the Reach File as a base for maintaining information concerning both fishery habitat and conventional water quality management data. The resulting data base would be highly useful to both fishery and water quality managers.

FORM 2  
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD  
GENERAL BUDGET

Applicant: Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force

	Total Budget	Match Share	SWRCB Share
A. Personnel Services			
Salaries and Wages	-0-	-0-	-0-
Benefits	-0-	-0-	-0-
Indirect Charges	-0-	-0-	-0-
Subtotal A	-0-	-0-	-0-
B. Operating Expenses			
Travel	\$11,340	-0-	\$11,340
Equipment	13,975	5,638	8,337
Other	18,945	4,425	14,520
Subtotal B	\$44,260	\$10,063	\$34,197
C. Professional and Consultant Services	\$130,740	\$62,562	\$68,178
D. Construction Expenses	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>\$175,000</b>	<b>\$72,625</b>	<b>\$102,375</b>

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### "Klamath Basin Restoration - An Opportunity to Unify and Strengthen Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Control and Fishery Protection Efforts"

#### INTRODUCTION

Both Congress and the Legislature have shown genuine concern for the continuing decline of California's native fish. A recent science article (Moyle) suggests that 64 percent of the state's 113 native gene-related fish groups are at risk of becoming extinct from the degradation of aquatic habitat.

Where the decline in fish resources has been accompanied by loss of employment and economic opportunity, as in the case of the salmon and steelhead fisheries of the Klamath-Trinity Basin, state and federal lawmakers have responded promptly with restoration program authorizations and budget appropriations. Federal fishery restoration commitments in the Klamath-Trinity Basin alone have grown to \$70 million since 1980. The Legislature has appropriated \$26 million for fishery restoration programs statewide, and has targeted much of that into fisheries-dependent northwestern California.

It is becoming increasingly clear, however, that the plans and methods rushed together in the infancy of the fishery restoration movement were simplistic. They rely to an unrealistic degree on instream habitat improvement structures, projects that are easy to design, fund and construct because they do not require sensitive interactions with landowners or water users.

Congress authorized a 20-year Fishery Restoration Program for the Klamath River Basin in 1986 (P.L. 99-552) on the basis of what was later found to be a narrowly-conceived plan prepared in the early 1980's. The 1986 statute created a 14-member Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force, comprised of commercial fishermen, anglers, and Indian fishermen, as well as federal, state, and county government representatives, to guide the U.S. Secretary of Interior in carrying out the Restoration Program.

In 1990 the Klamath Basin Task Force completed an exhaustive review of the region's fish conservation needs and restoration opportunities. This "Long Range Plan for the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area Fishery Restoration Program", unlike its 1984 predecessor, identifies fully the land and water uses of the Basin which are contributing to the decline of the region's fisheries and proposes a comprehensive program of watershed, stream and fisheries restoration efforts involving community, landowner, water user, tribal and government interests.

The Klamath Basin long range plan specifically addresses the need to organize information, both that developed prior to the Restoration Program and that which the Restoration Program will generate and gather from cooperating agencies, in a coherent system that will enable the Task Force to answer, at intervals over the next 20 years, "Is the Restoration Program working? Is the Basin's fish habitat being restored, as Congress envisioned?"

The long range plan identifies the <sup>EPA</sup> USGS-developed Reach File as the best vehicle for long-term maintenance of data pertinent to the quality and utilization of the Basin's fish habitat (see the attached excerpt from the plan). The project proposed here would prepare the Reach File for the Klamath River Basin to make it adequate for the purposes of the Restoration Program and would accomplish the first substantial stage of data organization and entry for long-term use by both Program personnel and water quality managers.

#### OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the proposed project are to

- 1) create a computer data base for the maintenance of physical, chemical and biological information pertinent to both the fisheries restoration and water quality management interests in the Klamath River Basin;
- 2) train a substantial number of fishery-interested volunteers to gather and report reliable observations about the quality of fish habitat in the Basin's streams, its use by fish (e.g., by spawning or young-of-the-year fish), and land and water use impacts on habitat quality;
- 3) demonstrate the cost and utility of integrating federal resources (e.g., Reach File, water quality data bases) with State resources (e.g., SWRCB hydrologic unit system, Department of Fish & Game fisheries data) to strengthen fisheries restoration and nonpoint source water quality management field and administrative functions; and
- 4) provide both fisheries restoration and water quality management interests the means to evaluate the effectiveness of their efforts over a long period of time.

#### BACKGROUND

The "Long Range Plan for the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area Fishery Restoration Program" comments that over the years a great deal of information pertinent to both the Basin's fish habitat and water quality, gathered at substantial cost to

state and federal fishery agencies, has entered the "grey literature" of administrative reports or, worse, remains as "raw" data in cabinets and cartons in a dozen office locations between Arcata and Sacramento. It is clear that a central manageable information system is needed if the Restoration Program is to be accountable to its state and federal supporters and to the public.

The long range plan also explains in detail the contribution that past and present land and water uses, including logging, grazing, mining, road development and irrigated agriculture, have made, and continue to make, to the decline of the Basin's fish and their stream habitat. The plan reasons that the Restoration Program should work hand-in-glove with State Porter-Cologne and federal Clean Water Act efforts to assure that the Basin's land and water users employ Best Management Practices ("BMPs").

Because the Task Force involved the public fully in the development of the Restoration Program's long range plan (seven well-attended "scoping" and plan review public hearings were held in the region, and media interest in the plan continues to be very high) the Program enjoys a high level of public approval and involvement. The Shasta Valley and Siskiyou (Scott River Valley) Resource Conservation Districts, for example, are implementing the plan by constructing livestock exclosures to allow re-establishment of riparian vegetation along these two key salmon and steelhead spawning streams. (This work is being done, in part, with CWA Section 319(h) funds.)

The Klamath Fishery Restoration Program presents the opportunity, therefore, not only to implement what we believe to be BMPs, but to evaluate the effectiveness of such practices over a substantial period of time through the development and maintenance of a high-quality data base.

#### METHODOLOGY

The proposed project involves four principal elements:

- 1) Updating and upgrading the Reach File for the Klamath River Basin in cooperation with the North Coast Regional Board, USGS, SWRCB and EPA;
- 2) Completing the classification and inventory of the Basin's stream habitats, with major assistance from the US Forest Service and CA Fish & Game;
- 3) Completing the identification and evaluation of biological information pertinent to both the Restoration Program

- 3) Completing the identification and evaluation of biological information pertinent to both the Restoration Program and water quality management (e.g., Humboldt State University aquatic insect data) in cooperation with Fish & Game, SWRCB and the Regional Board staff;
- 4) Training anglers, commercial fishermen, tribal members, students and others to survey "index" streams for spawners, young-of-the-year fish, land and water use effects, etc.

#### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

As indicated by the news articles included in our proposal, the development of the long range plan for the Klamath River Basin Fishery Restoration Program has attracted spirited, positive public commentary and support. The Task Force has directed this energy into a number of proposed activities involving the direct participation of the Basin's landowners, angling clubs, water users, the Yurok, Hoopa and Karuk Indian tribes, commercial fishermen, students, the region's three resource conservation districts and other community organizations.

Volunteers will be trained to assist in annual surveys of streams in search of spawning fish (a critical need given the number of remote Klamath tributaries that harbor endemic fish stocks believed to be at risk of becoming extinct), maintaining fish-counting weirs, in estimating the abundance of young-of-the-year fish in nursery stream areas and in similar ongoing efforts to monitor the health of the Basin and the success of the Restoration Program.

The Task Force has launched public information and classroom education programs throughout the Basin counties to increase public interest in, and support for, the Restoration Program. This project will enable the "Clean Water Connection" to be made with even greater authority in the Task Force's outreach and education efforts.

#### NEED FOR GRANT FUNDS

The language of the Klamath Act provides that, to the extent practicable, Restoration Program work shall be performed by "unemployed commercial fishermen, Indians, and other persons whose livelihood depends upon Area fishery resources". The Klamath Basin Task Force has been respectful of this intent of Congress and has struggled to hold the share of Program funds going into "administrative" activities to a minimum.

The Task Force believes the Restoration Program has a significant potential to strengthen clean water efforts in the Basin and that the project proposed here is especially appropriate for nonpoint pollution source control funding assistance given the enormous amount of effort contributed to the Program by Fish & Game, the Indian Tribes and other non-federal agencies that are not primarily engaged in water quality protection programs.

SCOPE OF WORK

Task 1 Upgrade the Klamath Basin Reach File Total Cost: \$54,544

- 1.1 Obtain digital line graph (DLG) hydrography for cataloging units of interest from National Mapping Division of USGS, edge-match quads, delete some waterbody features, and provide centerlines for wide river reaches.
- 1.2 Obtain trace coverage from EPA for cataloging units of interest, update and correct.
- 1.3 Join coverages, transfer EPA attributes to USGS coverage, assign new numbers to new reaches, add upstream and downstream connections, recalculate lengths, and provide sinuosity.

Cataloging units:

Upper Klamath, California	18010206	1400 sq mi
Shasta, California	18010207	791 sq mi
Scott, California	18010208	802 sq mi
Lower Klamath, California	18010209	1520 sq mi
Salmon, California	18010210	748 sq mi

Optional units (depending on availability of funds, cost-participation by Trinity River Fish & Wildlife Management Program)

Trinity, California	18010211	2010 sq mi
South Fork Trinity	18010212	926 sq mi

Estimated cost per cataloging unit: \$3,000

- 1.4 Obtain 1:24,000 USGS map coverage for cataloging units of interest (approximately 140 maps @ \$5)
- 1.5 In cooperation with Regional Water Quality Control Board, SWRCB hydrologic unit data managers, tag unnamed reaches in new coverage with names derived from 1:24,000 maps, tie USGS Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes to SWRCB hydrologic units.

6 Run naming, stream order, and stream sequencing algorithms on cataloging units.

1.7 Provide final EPA River Reach System in electronic format (ASCII file).

Estimated cost per cataloging unit: \$3,000

Task 2 Classify, Inventory Stream Habitats Total cost: \$84,956

2.1 Twenty-two distinct stream habitat types have been described for northwestern California streams (Bisson, Decker) based on stream channel morphology, pool-riffle and step-pool formation, and fish habitat utilization. The Klamath Basin Restoration Plan calls for the classification and inventorying of all streams in the Conservation Area in the first five years of the Program. Approximately 35 percent of the stream reaches have been classified to date at an average cost of \$960 per mile. The estimated cost of this task includes the non-federal contribution to those habitat typing efforts scheduled for completion during the 21-month term of the proposed project.

The Basin Restoration Plan calls for the re-evaluation of these streams over time as a primary method of evaluating the effectiveness of the Program.

Task 3 Identify, Evaluate Biological Information

Total Cost: \$21,000

3.1 This task involves continuing the identification and evaluation of biological data begun by the Task Force and its Technical Team (although most Task Force members are well-grounded in the technical dimensions of the Restoration Program, each has enlisted a biologist, hydrologist or similar specialist to serve on the Task Force's team of technical advisors to ease the project- and issue-review burden on the largely-volunteer Task Force.) The long range Plan identifies the information needed to demonstrate improvement over time in the Basin's fish habitat.

The aquatic insect collection at Humboldt State University, for example, affords a good opportunity to compare macro-invertebrate diversity in the several Klamath Basin streams that have been sampled by the same faculty member for over 30 years.

2 In cooperation with Regional Water Quality Control Board, SWRCB, and EPA, design program for end-user data entry

system to utilize the Reach File system.

Task 4 Train Volunteers in Stream Survey Methods

Total Cost: \$14,000

4.1 The long range plan for the Restoration Program identifies the several apparently-distinct populations of locally-adapted salmon and steelhead which survive in the Klamath River Basin and recommends that at least one "index" stream be established for each in order to monitor and protect their status. The plan recognizes that the regular monitoring of the proposed index streams is beyond the current capability of state and federal fishery management agencies and calls for the training of locally-based volunteers to augment Restoration Program resources. Organizations that have volunteered to assist in stream monitoring efforts include the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermens' Associations (commercial fishermen), the Yurok, Hoopa Valley and Karuk Indian Tribes, the Klamath Forest Alliance, Salmon River Concerned Citizens, North Coast Flycasters and the Siskiyou Fly Fishers.

The costs associated with this task are those of getting Technical Team member-trainers together with the volunteer stream monitors during the times of spawning, egg incubation, rearing, aquatic insect production, etc. necessary for maintenance of the data base.

MATCH SHARE

A total of 41.5 percent of the project costs will be met by non-grant sources, largely through the in-kind services of non-federal agencies, including the California Department of Fish & Game and the Yurok, Hoopa Valley and Karuk Indian Tribes, Task Force members, Technical Team members, and community volunteers. A breakdown of the match contribution follows:

Task	Match	SWRCB
Task 1, Prepare Reach File	-0-	\$54,544
Task 2, Classify Stream Habitats	\$39,625	45,331
Task 3, Organize Bio. Info.	18,500	2,500
Task 4, Train Volunteers	14,500	-0-
Totals	\$72,625	\$102,375

State of California

The Resources Agency


 Memorandum

To : Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force

Date : January 30, 1991

From : Department of Fish and Game



Subject : Policy on Task Force Role in Commenting on THP's, EIS's and EIR's

This draft policy for reviewing environmental impact documents is designed to provide policy direction to the Task Force in responding to proposed projects and actions having the potential for impacting the anadromous fish and their habitats of the Klamath River Basin by lending support to the achievement of the objections in Chapter 2 (Habitat Protection) of the Long Range Plan.

The Objectives and Policies in Chapter 2 are specific to the five sources of impact on land and water management in the basin. These are: timber harvesting, mining, agriculture, large water developments, and water diversions. Although there are no policies in Chapter 2 specifically addressing the review of environmental impact documents, it can certainly be read into the policies that such review was contemplated.

Rather than insert environmental review policies into each of the five subsections of Chapter 2, it is proposed that the issue be identified in Chapter 7 (Program Administration) and a policy be added to address the issue. Thus, the policy for review of environmental impact documents would be contained in one place and would give clearer policy direction to the Task Force regarding this issue. The proposed additions are as follows:

## Chapter 7

## Issues: (new)

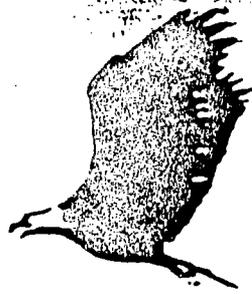
- \* how to provide for Task Force review of projects and actions having the potential for impacting the anadromous fish and their habitats within the Klamath River Basin.

## Policies for Program Administration: (new)

11. Provide timely review of proposed projects and actions impacting the implementation of the Plan:
    - a. The Klamath Field Office shall monitor and maintain a file of all notices of Timber Harvest Plans (THP's), Environmental Impact Statements (EIS's) and Environmental Impact Reports (EIR's) for projects that have the potential for impacting the anadromous fish and their habitats within the Klamath River Basin. The agencies to be monitored include the county planning commissions of Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity and Siskiyou Counties; the Klamath National Forest, Six Rivers National
- 

Forest and Shasta Trinity National Forests; the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation; the Army Corps of Engineers; the California Department of Transportation; and the California Department of Forestry. The Klamath Field Office shall notify Task Force members in a timely manner on all such THP's, EIS's and EIR's or on any proposed actions not covered by environmental impact documents that may impact the Basin.

- b. The Task Force shall comment on proposed projects and actions within the Basin when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so by a consensus vote of the Task Force.
- c. Nothing in this policy is intended to discourage any individual on the Task Force from commenting for his or her agency or constituency on any proposed project or action. However, only those comments approved by a consensus vote shall represent the Task Force's views.



## Great Northern Corporation

780 South Davis Street  
P. O. Box 20  
Weed, California 96094  
(916) 938-4115

February 1, 1991

Dear Dick,

As you may know, one of my concerns with the fisheries projects being conducted in the Klamath Basin is the severe lack of communication between agencies, the public, tribes, etc. The proposal by the USFWS to have the final reports of all KTF funded projects be reviewed and perhaps published through the USFWS biblio. service does not go very far to solve this problem.

Would it be possible for you to suggest that all final reports be gathered together and made available in booklet form. It would be similar to publishing symposia proceedings.

To save costs the KTF could:

- 1) Put an editorial disclaimer at the front of the document and make no other editorial changes.
- 2) Ask that all reports use a similar format and type.
- 3) Copy on both sides of paper.
- 4) Make only 50 copies (for KTF members)
- 5) Charge a minimum fee for additional copies.
- 6) Great Northern might be willing to do all of the above and bind them for a materials fee if the USFWS is too busy.

This would allow public, agency, and tribal access to the information as well as let the KTF members review what their funds have purchased.

Sincerely,

James C. Cook  
Rural Resource Specialist

KLAMATH FOREST ALLIANCE  
PO BOX 820  
ETNA, CALIFORNIA 96027  
916-467-5405

January 10, 1990

Mr. Ron Iverson  
US Fish & Wildlife Service  
PO Box 1006  
Yreka, California 96097

Dear Ron,

At the December meeting of the Klamath Fisheries Restoration Task Force I asked the Task Force to discuss at the next full meeting the appropriateness, need and impacts of petitions to list spring chinook salmon, summer steelhead and/or other Klamath fish stocks as threatened or endangered under either the national or California Endangered Species Acts. At this time I am formally requesting on behalf of the Klamath Forest Alliance that this discussion be scheduled for the February 5-6 meeting in Yreka.

In order to facilitate a substantive discussion I would recommend that you circulate to task force members a copy of the most recent draft of the westcoast anadromous stocks assessment by the American Fisheries Society. It is my understanding that a new draft has just been issued for review. It might also help to invite Eric Gerstung of Ca. Fish & Game who has worked for years on summer steelhead and is knowledgeable about the Klamath situation. Peter Moyle from the Dept. of Wildlife & Fisheries Biology, UC Davis has prepared state petitions for summer steelhead (current status unknown to me). Prof. Moyle is also author of a 1989 Ca. Fish & Game report on Ca. fish species of special concern. Input from Prof. Moyle or at least circulation of his report would, in my opinion facilitate a productive discussion. Jack West could provide an informed local perspective on this subject.

I would prefer not to make an initial presentation, particularly if a briefing from informed scientists could be scheduled, but rather to participate in the discussion as a representative of the environmental community. In any case, I hope sufficient time can be scheduled to allow for substantive discussion.

Please let me know if there is a problem placing this item on the agenda. Thank you for your service to the public and the fish.

Sincerely,

  
Felice Pace for KFA

# TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

## Public Involvement Process

### Task Force - Upper Basin Amendment

- I. Draft upper basin amendment ready for initial review by TF at Feb 5,6 Mtg
  - A. Revisions provided by representatives
- II. Revised upper basin amendment presented to the TF at the late April? meeting.
- III. If ok'd by TF, then sent out to public for a 45 day review period
  - A. Review period will consist of
    1. opportunities for written comment
    2. public meetings are not required, so I suggest not planning for them unless a great need is seen
- IV. Comment period closes in mid June
- V. Comments will be summarized in July and August
- VI. August or September will be another TF mtg to adopt the revised amendment.

January 1, 1991

Klamath River Fishery Restoration Projects Approved for Funding by CDFG, FY 1990/91  
Contracts for 1990/91 are in the process of being written.

<u>Proposal Number</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>Termination Date</u>
3	Fall Creek Rearing Ponds	Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District	\$25,640		
	Objective: Rear fingerling salmon to yearling stage for release.				
	Status: Originally approved for Proposition 99 funding, but project will not be undertaken because Iron Gate Hatchery did not have surplus salmon for rearing. Also approved by Klamath River Task Force for 1991 work plan, meeting of June 26-27, 1990.				
14	Bogus Creek Cattle Exclusion Fencing	CDFG	\$4,232		
	Objective: Exclude cattle from entering the riparian zone along approximately 2,000 feet of Bogus Creek.				
	Status: Proposition 70 subcommittee recommended funding provided that 4,000 feet of fencing is built. Also approved by Klamath River Task Force for 1991 work plan, meeting of June 26-27, 1990.				
17	Kidder Creek Diversion Screen	CDFG	\$15,000		
	Objective: Screen an existing open agricultural diversion ditch leading to property owned by local ranchers to prevent the loss of juvenile and adult steelhead.				
	Status: Sent to WCB for funding consideration. Also approved by Klamath River Task Force for 1991 work plan, meeting of June 26-27, 1990.				
47	Tectah Creek Habitat Restoration Project	Calif. Conservation Corp Del Norte Center	\$50,000		
	Objective: Survey 14.5 miles of Tectah Creek (and forks), design and construct approximately 109 habitat enhancement worksites. Worksites consist of one or more structures in a single location.				
	Status: Approved for Proposition 70 funding. Not on KRTF approved list.				

<u>Proposal Number</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>Termination Date</u>
60	Indian Creek Salmon Spawning Habitat Improvement Project	Ouzel Enterprises	\$41,193		
	Objective: Increase spawning & rearing habitat in Indian Creek. 4 rock weirs made of boulders will be built downstream of rearing-pond outlet. These weirs will be backfilled with river gravel. 3 boulder deflector groups will be placed upstream.				
	Status: Approved for Proposition 99 funding. Not on KRTF approved list.				
109	Beaver Creek Rearing Habitat Restoration Project	USFS Klamath National Forest Oak Knoll Ranger District	\$21,349		
	Objective: Add large woody debris to the Beaver Creek System to restore overwintering rearing habitat to a condition similar to that which once occurred prior to its removal by flooding and man caused actions.				
	Status: Sent to WCB for funding consideration. Not on KRFT approved list.				
111	Nordheimer Mouth Modification	USFS Klamath National Forest Salmon River Ranger District	\$7,600		
	Objective: Improve access for chinook salmon into Nordheimer Creek by modifying the mouth.				
	Status: Approved for Proposition 70 funding. Also approved by Klamath River Task Force for 1991 work plan, meeting of June 26-27, 1990.				
113	Summer Steelhead/Spring Chinook Cover Ledges	USFS Klamath National Forest Salmon River Ranger District	\$2,910		
	Objective: Provide suitable cover ledges in bedrock pools for summer steelhead and spring chinook.				
	Status: Approved for Proposition 70 funding. Also approved by Klamath River Task Force for 1991 work plan, meeting of June 26-27, 1990.				

<u>Proposal Number</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>Termination Date</u>
114	Elk Creek Winter Habitat Restoration #1	USFS Klamath National Forest Happy Camp Ranger District	\$18,872		
	Objective: Provide complex winter, spring and summer rearing habitat for juvenile salmon and steelhead in Elk Creek.				
	Status: Approved for Proposition 70 funding. Also approved by Klamath River Task Force for 1991 work plan, meeting of June 26-27, 1990.				
115	Elk Creek Weirs #3	USFS Klamath National Forest Happy Camp Ranger District	\$17,330		
	Objective: Provide spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and steelhead in Elk Creek.				
	Status: Approved for Proposition 70 funding. Also approved by Klamath River Task Force for 1991 work plan, meeting of June 26-27, 1990.				
116	Elk Creek Weirs and Boulders CWD #2	USFS Klamath National Forest Happy Camp Ranger District	\$20,505		
	Objective: Provide spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and steelhead in Elk Creek.				
	Status: Approved for Proposition 70 funding. Also approved by Klamath River Task Force for 1991 work plan, meeting of June 26-27, 1990.				
117	Klamath River Yearling Chinook Salmon Rearing Project	Northern California Indian Development Council	\$93,637		
	Objective: Operate a yearling chinook rearing pond program on Klamath River tributaries for a period of one year.				
	Status: Approved for Proposition 99 funding. Also approved by Klamath River Task Force for 1991 work plan, meeting of June 26-27, 1990.				
140	Eagle Ranch Steelhead Trout Rescue Rearing Facility	Paul Luckey/Mike Luckey	\$12,466		
	Objective: Operate steelhead trout rescue rearing facility to increase the survival of juvenile steelhead trout in the Bogus Creek area which is located approximately 4 miles upstream from the mouth of Bogus Creek on Cold Creek.				
	Status: Approved for Proposition 99 funding. Also approved by Klamath River Task Force for 1991 work plan, meeting of June 26-27, 1990.				

<u>Proposal Number</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>Termination Date</u>
170	Orleans Community Rescued Steelhead Rearing Project	Orleans Rod and Gun Club	\$8,851		
	Objective: Advanced rearing for 18,000 to 20,000 rescued steelhead from the Scott River.				
	Status: Approved for Proposition 99 funding. Also approved by Klamath River Task Force for 1991 work plan, meeting of June 26-27, 1990.				
171	Spring Run Chinook Salmon/ Steelhead Inventory	Great Northern Corporation	\$35,295		
	Objective: Inventory spring-run chinook salmon and spring-run steelhead in seventeen northern California streams.				
	Status: Approved for Proposition 99 funding. Not on KRTF approved list.				
195	Lower Bogus Creek Spawning Weir/Riffle Restoration	CDFG	\$10,120		
	Objective: Renovate existing boulder weirs from earlier project and replenish salmon spawning gravels behind the weirs.				
	Status: Approved for Proposition 70 funding. Originally funded in 89/90 FY (proposal 180). Due to scheduling and time constraints work was not done and funds reverted. Therefore project transferred to 90/91 FY. Not on KRTF approved list.				
201	Hammel Creek Chinook Hatching/Rearing Project	Art Frazier	\$14,239	FG-0048	12/31/91
	Objective: Artificially propagate approximately 35,000 native chinook at site along Hammel Creek then transfer fish to existing pond on Little North Fork Salmon River for advanced rearing.				
	Status: Approved for Salmon Stamp funding. Also approved by Klamath River Task Force for 1991 work plan, meeting of June 26-27, 1990.				
202	Little North Fork Salmon River Rearing Project	Robert Will	\$18,835	FG-0094	
	Objective: Artificially propagate fall chinook to boost production to offset suspected reduced egg and fry survival within the North Fork Salmon River drainage as a result of the devastating 1987 fire damage.				
	Status: Approved for Salmon Stamp funding. Also approved by Klamath River Task Force for 1991 work plan, meeting of June 26-27, 1990.				

January 1, 1991

Klamath River Fishery Restoration Projects Approved for Funding by CDFG,  
and the Klamath River Task Force, FY 1989-90

<u>Proposal Number</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>Termination Date</u>
160	Camp Creek Weir and Trap	CDFG	30,954	TBA	
	Objective: Construct permanent weir and trap on Camp Creek just downstream from Highway 96 near Orleans.				
	Status: Unknown, contract administrator Kim Rushton (916) 475-3325				
178	Cold Creek Diversion Screen	CDFG	10,001	TBA	
	Objective: Screen an existing open agricultural diversion ditch leading to property owned by local ranchers to prevent loss of juvenile salmon and juvenile and adult steelhead.				
	Status: Project was completed during the summer of 1990.				
179	Parks Creek Diversion Screen	CDFG	10,001	TBA	
	Objective: Screen existing open agricultural diversion ditch leading to property owned Mt. Shasta Beef, Inc. to prevent loss of juvenile and adult steelhead.				
	Status: Project was withdrawn. Screen built on Bogus Creek instead (higher priority).				
95	Camp Creek Instream Habitat Enhancement	Calif. Karuk Tribe	31,920	FG-9366	12/31/90
	Objective: Increase quality/quantity and diversity of instream habitat for chinook/steelhead in lower Camp Creek.				
	Status: Project near completion. Final report due.				
153	Klamath River Yearling Chinook Rearing Project	Northern Calif. Indian Development Council	73,990	FG-9321	06/30/90
	Objective: Operate yearling chinook rearing pond program on the Klamath River Tributaries for a period of one year.				
	Status: Project completed. Contractor evaluation received.				

<u>Proposal Number</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>Termination Date</u>
12	Salmon River Steelhead Project	Orleans Rod and Gun Club	8,810	FG-9362	10/31/90
	Objective: Supplement steelhead runs in the Salmon River.				
	Status: Contract extended to 3/31/91. Contractor doing a good job.				
63	Etna Creek Fish Passage	Siskiyou Resource Conservation District	10450	FG-9353	10/31/90
	Objective: Provide coho salmon and steelhead passage over a 8 foot municipal water diversion to approximately 2.5 miles of suitable habitat.				
	Status: Amended 9/23/90 to extend termination date from 10/31/90 to 10/31/91. Fish ladder installed additional work identified.				
88	Bluff Creek Instream Habitat Enhancement	Six Rivers National Forest	49,950	FG-9365	11/16/91
	Objective: Increase quality and quantity of spawning habitat for chinook/steelhead in Bluff Creek.				
	Status: Unknown, contract administrator Carl Harral 8-442-2309.				
90	Camp Creek Instream Habitat Enhancement	Six Rivers National Forest	26,030	FG-9365	11/16/91
	Objective: Increase quality/quantity and diversity of instream habitat for chinook/steelhead in Camp Creek.				
	Status: Project complete, waiting for final report and invoice.				
30	Indian Creek Rock Weirs	U.S. Forest Service	19,147	FG-9363	10/31/92
	Objective: Provide spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and steelhead on Indian Creek.				
	Status: Project complete, final inspection 10/18/90. Need final report and invoice.				

<u>Proposal Number</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>Termination Date</u>
31	Indian Creek Rock/Rootwad Clusters #1	U.S. Forest Service	10,027	FG-9363	10/31/92
	Objective: Provide spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and steelhead on Indian Creek.				
	Status: Project complete, final inspection 10/18/90. Need final report and invoice.				
32	Indian Creek Rock/Rootwad Clusters #2	U.S. Forest Service, Happy Camp	10,052	FG-9363	10/31/92
	Objective: Provide spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and steelhead on Indian Creek.				
	Status: Project complete, final inspection 10/18/90. Need final report and invoice.				
33	Indian Creek Rock/Rootwad Clusters & Bank Stabilization	U.S. Forest Service, Camp R.D.	14,094	FG-9363	10/31/92
	Objective: Provide spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and steelhead on Indian Creek. Stabilize bank erosion and enhance streambank vegetation.				
	Status: Project complete, final inspection 10/18/90. Need final report and invoice.				
29	Salmonid Rearing Habitat Woody Cover Structures	U.S. Forest Service, Salmon River Ranger District	26,912	FG-9393	12/31/92
	Objective: Enhance summer and winter rearing habitat for juvenile salmon and steelhead and evaluate effectiveness.				
	Status: Project complete, need final report and invoice.				

# Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force

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

February 11, 1991



California Commercial Salmon  
Fishing Industry

California Department of  
Fish and Game

California In-River Sport  
Fishing Community

Del Norte County

Hoopla Indian Tribe

Humboldt County

Karuk Tribe

National Marine Fisheries

U.S. Department of  
Fish and Wildlife

Siskiyou County

Trinity County

U. S. Department of Agriculture

U. S. Department of the Interior

Yurok Tribe

Mr. Lawrence F. Hancock  
Regional Director  
Mid-Pacific Region  
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2841  
Sacramento, California 95825

Dear Mr. Hancock:

This is to express the concern of the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force (Task Force) of your decision to declare a variance in the Klamath River flows being discharged at Iron Gate Dam. This variance will allow the Pacific Power and Light Company to release less than the minimum flows required of the company at that facility under its Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license. The substantially reduced precipitation and snow pack levels experienced to date in the upper Klamath River basin and the resultant water shortage projected by the Project Office are cited as the reasons for establishing the variance.

The information we have received to date indicates that the anticipated shortfall in water supplies will be between 38 and 50 percent of normal. We also understand that water levels in upper Klamath Lake are presently at record low levels for this time of year. The variance, which directs Pacific Power to release only 700 cubic feet per second below Iron Gate Dam for an indefinite period, is expected by the Klamath Project Office to return lake levels to near normal by June 1, 1991.

In operating the Klamath Project, the Project Office appears to be relying at least in part on the 1957 Klamath River Basin Compact (Compact) which assigned a higher priority to agricultural use than it did to fish and wildlife use. While the Compact recognized certain Indian rights, we are concerned that planned flow reductions will adversely impact downstream anadromous fisheries and, therefore, the rights of downriver Native American tribes.

It is our understanding that while water released for fisheries maintenance in the Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam will be substantially reduced, no deficiencies are scheduled for agricultural uses. The Task Force finds this action

Mr. Lawrence F. Hancock

2

untenable, especially in a drought year such as this one when greatly reduced water deliveries for agriculture are planned for the Central Valley Project in California.

We call your attention to some Federal actions that have occurred within the last decade which strongly suggest that more consideration should be given the protection of the anadromous fishery resources of the Klamath River. In 1981, the Secretary of the Interior declared the Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System. One of the major reasons for the Klamath River's inclusion in the System was to protect its outstanding anadromous fishery values.

Because of concern over declines in the anadromous fish populations in the Klamath River, Congress passed Public Law 99-552 to provide for the restoration of the anadromous fishery resources in the Klamath River basin. The Act recognized that reduced flow was one of the primary causes of the declining anadromous fish populations, and the Secretary of the Interior was directed to take such actions as are necessary to reduce negative impacts on fish and fish habitat. We fail to see how further flow reductions in the river below Iron Gate Dam complies with directions given to the Secretary of the Interior.

It is the request of the Task Force that any reallocation of water in the Klamath River basin during this period of water shortage give equal consideration to the highly important anadromous fishery resources in the Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam and that agricultural water users share in any deficiencies by taking reduced water deliveries.

Sincerely,



William F. Shake  
Chairman, Klamath River  
Basin Fisheries Task Force

**DRAFT**

ATTACHMENT 14

February 6, 1991

Dear Secretary Lujan:

The Klamath Task Force is charged with the management and coordination of anadromous fisheries restoration in the Klamath Basin. As chairman, I am writing to you today in support of the Hoopa Valley Tribe's Trinity River Dry Year Streamflow Appeal, which is currently under consideration by Interior.

Trinity fish populations account for a large percentage of the total escapement seen each year at the mouth of the Klamath River. Consequently, the protection and restoration of Trinity stocks is of considerable importance to the Klamath Task Force, even though Trinity restoration matters are officially beyond the scope of our program.

Based on data developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Trinity Flow Evaluation Project, the Tribe has requested that a minimum of 340,000 acre feet of water be allocated to fishery flows below Lewiston Dam each year. It is the consensus opinion of the Klamath Task Force that at least this volume of water must be provided each year if further damage to beleaguered Trinity salmon and steelhead populations is to be avoided.

Sincerely,

William Shake  
Chairman, Klamath Task Force

**DRAFT**

# Karuk Tribal Harvest Monitoring Program

## Annual Report 1990

### FORWARD

There are currently four groups in the Klamath Basin that actively participate in the harvest of Klamath Basin stocks. These include the Yuork, Karuk, and Hoopa Tribes, as well as the in-river Sports fishing community.

Historicly, the Karuk Dip-Net Fishery has been the most "mysterious" of all the fisheries in the basin. This is due to several factors, one of which is the fact that the Karuk Fishery is the only Tribal and/or Indian Fishery conducted off reservation in the entire Klamath River Basin or in the State of California for that matter. A State recognized Aboriginal Fishing Right is a status that has caused much confusion in the past. Due to its remote location, the Karuk Fishery it has eluded such things as Television and Newspaper coverage, as well as the eyes of the general public.

Due to this mysterious status, and therefore the lack of information concerning harvest impacts on natural stocks, the Klamath Fishery Management Council, in February of 1990, requested that this fishery be monitored and a data base be established. Because of time constraints, faced at that time, the Karuk Tribe through its Fisheries Department, proposed a limited monitoring effort for the fall of 1990, with the implementation of full-scale monitoring commencing in the spring of 1991. The Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force responded to the request of the Klamath Fishery Management Council, by recommending funding for the monitoring of the Karuk Subsistence Fishery in the fall of 1990, as well as the spring, summer, and fall of 1991.

# NET HARVEST MONITORING

## INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of the Karuk Tribal Harvest Monitoring Program is to obtain biological and habitat information needed by the Klamath Fishery Management Council for harvest management purposes. Specifically, the objective of the project is to quantify fish species and number of each species, which are harvested for subsistence use by the Karuk Tribe.

## LOCATION

## DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

The study area for this project is located in the middle Klamath River near the town of Somes Bar. The actual Project Reach is approximately three quarters of a mile in length. The upper portion of this reach extends to the very crest of Ishi-Pishi Falls, with the bottom portion lying directly upstream from the confluence of the Salmon and Klamath Rivers. (see figures 1&2)

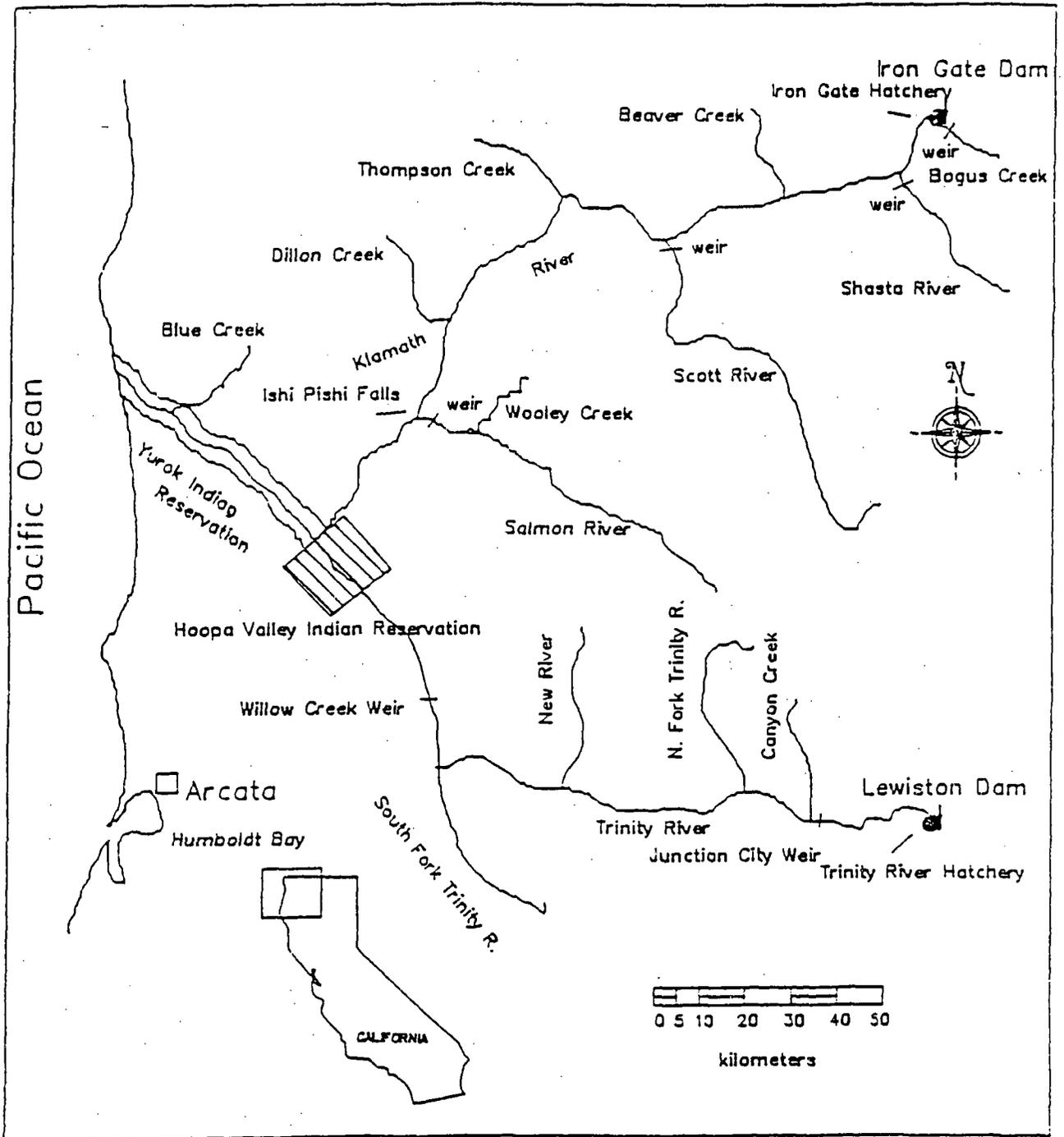
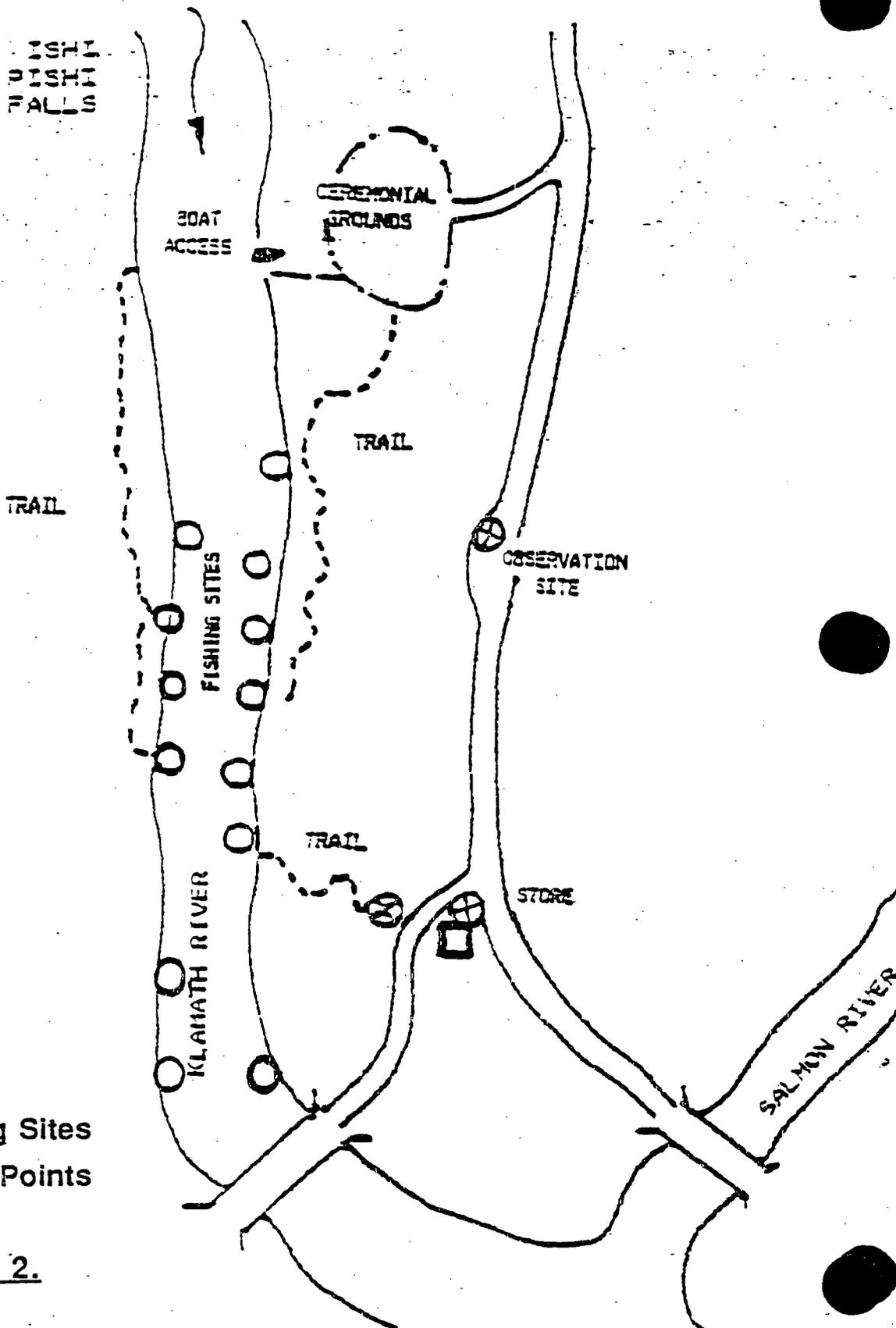


Figure 1. Map of Klamath-Trinity Basin.

W  
O  
U  
L  
D  
H  
I  
G  
H  
A  
L  
L  
S  
H  
I  
P



- Fishing Sites
- ⊗ Check Points

FIGURE 2.

Karuk Tribal  
Harvest Monitoring Program

## METHODS

### HARVEST METHODS

Traditional methods of harvest were employed with Dip-Netting being the preferred method. Other methods of harvest were Platform/Trigger Net Fishing, however due to an unusually low abundance of fish, as well as low flows, the latter proved to be so ineffective that it was all but abandoned in the Fall Fishery.

### SAMPLING METHODS

A field Monitoring Crew was employed to carry out the specific objectives of the Harvest Monitoring Program. The Monitoring Crew consisted of three (3) Indian Technicians as well as personnel from the Karuk Tribal Fisheries Department, who provided direct supervision and daily oversight for the Harvest Monitors. The Fall Fishery was monitored seven days per week, sunrise to sunset, from September 15 through November 15, 1990.

Net Harvest information was collected primarily through direct sampling of catch from Individual Indian Fishers. Personal interviews were also conducted with Indian Fisherman who were not contacted on the river. Interviews were conducted at various fishing camps and personal residences, to obtain information on the number of fish caught and species. The information and/or raw data obtained, through the above described methodologies, was used as the basis to generate an overall Karuk Subsistence Harvest Estimate for the 1990 Fall Fishery at Ishi-Pishi Falls.

# NET HARVEST MONITORING

## METHODS

### (SAMPLING METHODS) cont.

Random samples, consisting of a thorough examination for fin clips, hook scars, tags, gill-net marks, and other distinguishing characteristics, were conducted on a daily basis, each time the Monitoring Crew came in contact with a successful fisherman. Scale Samples, fork length and weight measurements were obtained on a random basis as opportunistically as circumstances allowed.

\* *The utilization of two different methodologies, to obtain information, necessitated the division of raw data into two groups for primary analysis. These two data groups are classified as; Confirmed (C), based on varified/confirmed accounts of fish harvested and Un-confirmed (UC), based on reliable, but unverified, accounts of fish harvested.*

# NET HARVEST MONITORING

## CONCLUSIONS

### RESULTS AND FINDINGS

#### FINAL HARVEST FIGURES AND ESTIMATES

The final figures for Data Classification \*(C) Confirmed harvest occurring, show a total harvest of 139 for all species. See Table 1.

The final figures for Data Classification \*(UC) Un-confirmed/Reliable, show a total harvest of 27 for all species. See Table 2.

The total combined figures from Data Classifications \*(C) & \*(UC) show a total harvest of 166 for all species. See Table 3.

Due to the fact that The Karuk Subsistence Fishery occurs in a relatively confined area (approx 3/4 mile in length) and in light of the intensity of Monitoring efforts which were conducted, we conclude that the harvest figures shown on Tables 1 & 2 are quite firm. Considering the few instances where un-counted harvest may have occurred and taking into account the fish which were harvested for Ceremonial Purposes, we finally conclude that the final harvest estimate for the Fall 1990, Karuk Subsistence Fishery is 200 for all species.

#### RANDOM SCALE SAMPLES

Random Scale Samples were collected from seventeen Chinook, one Coho, and one Steelhead. All nineteen samples were analyzed to determine age class. Final results showed A total of 9 three year olds, 7 four year olds, 2 five year olds, and 1 one year old comprised the sample. See Table 4.

## NET HARVEST MONITORING

### CONCLUSIONS

#### RESULTS AND FINDINGS (cont.)

##### FINAL C.W.T RECOVERIES AND MARKS OBSERVED.

The final figure for Coded Wire Tag recoveries was 0. Of the 139 \*(C) figure (see table 1) the majority were inspected for Marks, Tags, ect. and none were reported. Likewise, none were reported in the \*(UC) category.

**KARUK TRIBAL HARVEST MONITORING PROGRAM**

**TABLES**

**1 THRU 3**

**FINAL SUMMARY OF  
HARVEST FIGURES**

**1990**

## Karuk Tribal Harvest Monitoring Program

**TABLE 1.**

A final summary of (C) harvest figures  
obtained through direct observation and sampling.

Data group classification (C)

Based on confirmed/varified accounts

	<b>CHINOOK</b>	<b>COHO</b>	<b>STEELHEAD</b>
	53-MALE	3-MALE	7-MALE
	58-FEMALE	6-FEMALE	6-FEMALE
	6-JACKS	0-JACKS	0-IMMATURE
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>

Total for period one: 64

(Sept. 15 - Sept. 30)

Total for period two: 74

(Oct. 1 - Oct. 31)

Total for period three: 1

(Nov. 1 - Nov. 15)

\*(C)

**COMBINED SEASON TOTAL: 139**

(all species)

## Karuk Tribal Harvest Monitoring Program

---

**TABLE 2.**

---

A final summary of (UC) harvest figures  
obtained through personal interviews with Tribal  
Fishermen

Data group classification (UC)  
Based on reliable but un-confirmed accounts

---

	<u>CHINOOK</u>	<u>COHO</u>	<u>STEELHEAD</u>
	11-MALE	4-MALE	2-MALE
	2-FEMALE	5-FEMALE	2-FEMALE
	1-JACKS	0-JACKS	0-IMMATURE
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>

---

**Total for period one: 8**

(Sept. 15 - Sept. 30)

**Total for period two: 15**

(Oct. 1 - Oct. 31)

**Total for period three: 4**

(Nov. 1 - Nov. 15)

---

\*(UC)

**COMBINED SEASON TOTAL: 27**

(all species)

# KARUK TRIBAL HARVEST MONITORING PROGRAM

## TABLE 3

A final summary of \*(C) and \*(UC) combined  
harvest figures

	CHINOOK	COHO	STEELHEAD
	53-MALE 58-FEMALE 6-JACKS	3-MALE 6-FEMALE 0-JACKS	7-MALE 6-FEMALE 0-IMMATURE
<b>TOTALS *(C)*</b>	117	9	13
	11-MALE 2-FEMALE 1-JACKS	4-MALE 5-FEMALE 0-JACKS	2-MALE 2-FEMALE 0-IMMATURE
<b>TOTALS *(UC)*</b>	14	9	4
<b>COMBINED TOTALS *(C) AND *(UC) (ALL SPECIES)</b>	131	18	17
	<b>= 166</b>		

## NOTES

## TASK FORCE BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE

MEETING OF 3 MARCH 1991

SACRAMENTO, CA

Attending: Bingham, Farro, Hillman, Odemar, Shake, West. Iverson recording. Pierce comments received by telephone. See Attachment 1 for the meeting agenda.

1. PREFERENTIAL CONSIDERATION FOR IMPACTED USER GROUPSPolicy statements:

Yurok (Pierce): Ten-point preference should be given for proposals that claim to hire at least a few members of impacted groups.

Agriculture (West): USFS can't preferentially hire.

California Department of Fish and Game (Odemar): We can't preferentially hire, but some of our cooperators probably can -- for example, the Karuk Tribe.

Karuk Tribe (Hillman): Our concern is to get preference for Indian groups, such as the tribes and Northern California Indian Development Council. We use TERO guidelines which allow us to legally discriminate on a racial basis.

Discussion

Discussion of compliance and evaluation of hiring of impacted groups.

- o Not enthused about using a rating criterion for a factor that can't be evaluated
- o How about judging by a contractor's past performance
- o If we consider impacted groups in rating proposals, the contract should have language to cause compliance
- o The RFP could have language telling the proposer that performance must be demonstrated
- o The final project report should say how the contractor complied.

Discussion of what to use as a basis for rating:

- o Suppose a group of fishermen proposed to produce videos, but only some participants would be fishermen, others professional media people. Would this proposal get preference?
- o Let's specify the target groups...specify the tribes. (Hillman): The State of California, in its agreements, uses a phrase like "indigenous people of the Klamath - Trinity Basin", since there are several unorganized tribes.
- o How about using whatever criterion is used in qualifying bidders as minority businesses? (Hillman): This is 51% ownership.

- o When 51% or more of project employees are from target groups, the proposal could get preference.
- o The rating criterion could include a subcategory for past performance.
- o Onus should be on the proposer to show they deserve the preference points.

Discussion of who makes the judgement on awarding preference points:

- o It shouldn't be the work group -- let them deal with technical issues, while the Task Force deals with political issues.
- o Last year, the budget committee decided not to add the preference points, because that would change the ranking recommended by the work group.
- o (Shake): I think this is an appropriate task for the budget committee. We would inspect the proposals for detailed information on hiring of targeted groups.
- o For example, a project located on an Indian reservation would very likely employ targeted groups. The proposal could even identify targeted individuals to be hired, by name.

Discussion of the process for awarding preference points:

- o The budget committee could discuss how many points to award...there could be degrees of preference.
- o Fund/don't fund redlines would be drawn after award of preference points. This means the budget committee would be doing a certain amount of reordering of the ranked table produced by the work group.
- o This would be the only reordering done by the budget committee. Any other reshuffling would be left to the Task Force.
- o The work group should flag proposals where hiring of targeted groups is claimed.
- o The preference points would be an additional 10 points, to be added to the basic 100 as bonus points.
- o Award of points would be by consensus, rather than by averaging scores awarded by individual committee members.
- o The award of points would be all or nothing...no gradations.
- o The budget committee should consider past performance of contractors in hiring targeted groups. The committee would review final reports for this purpose.

Consensus: A ten-point preference for hiring of impacted groups will be awarded to proposals by the budget committee. The ten points will be in addition to the 100 points used in technical rating. Ten-point preference will be awarded by consensus, and on an all-or-nothing basis. The ranked list of proposals received from the work group will be re-ranked after ten-point assignments, and fund/don't fund redlines will then be drawn.

\*\*\*\*\*

TECHNICAL CRITERIA FOR RATING PROPOSALS

Note: The technical criteria used for Fiscal Year 1991 proposals are frequently referenced in the following discussion. Those criteria are:

<u>Criterion</u>	<u>Maximum Points</u>
C1 Contribution to Restoration Program goals, policies, and species priorities.	40
C2 Ability of the proposer to successfully implement the proposed project.	20
C3 Scientific validity, technical quality, development of new concepts or information.	20
C4 Compatibility with other elements of the Restoration Program.	10
C5 Cost-effectiveness.	10
TOTAL POSSIBLE	100

Discussion of species priorities:

- o We were working with species priorities, but these seem to have fallen out of our long-range plan.
- o Giving first priority to fall chinook seems out of date
- o Maybe spring chinook should have highest priority.
- o How about giving priority to proposals that would benefit the stocks at risk, as identified in Chapter 4 of the plan.
- o This could be done by adding, ..."as noted in the long-range plan"... to criterion C1.
- o How about a new criterion for species/stock priorities.
- o C1 should be a yes or no criterion; either the proposal would contribute or it would not. We could then redistribute those 40 points among other criteria, adding a new species priority criterion.
- o This would make it easier to make a first cut through the proposals.
- o I don't see how we can use the plan goals to judge proposals. Most proposals would address goals I and IV.
- o With an initial cut being made by USFWS before the work group gets started (see Item 3 below), how about dropping criterion C1, and adding a species priority criterion.
- o I still think the work group should look for consistency with the long-range plan.

Consensus: Leave C1 in place, with addition of a species prioritization criterion.

\*\*\*\*\*

- o In using the species priority, the work group needs a way to give depleted stocks an edge. If we have two similar proposals, and one benefits a depleted stock as identified in Chapter 4, that proposal should be favored.
- o Criterion C5 (cost effectiveness) needs more emphasis. Let's assign more points there.
- o (West): Let's talk about how C5 relates to matching funds. It seems like, if a proposer offers matching funds, that adds to the cost-effectiveness of the funds contributed from the Restoration Program. Last year, I understand the Task Force did not accept some of our Forest Service offers of matching funds.
- o (Hillman): I thought the work group gave credit for some USFS matching contributions that weren't justified. I had only a brief look at your proposals on which to base my judgement.
- o (West): It appears we need some clear guidance as to what is meant by matching contributions...what does and does not count.
- o There are two aspects of cost effectiveness here. One is pricing -- whether a proposer is asking a fair price for goods and services. The other is leveraging...whether a proposer is willing to put up some funds or in-kind contributions.
- o (West): USFS has a challenge funding system. If we can leverage our own fishery funding with outside money, we have a better chance of getting those funds from our regional office. Our national goal is to get our own funds matched 50/50. Our proposals that went to the work group last year reflected the true cost of doing business. When we offer to pay our own overhead (14%) this is a substantial contribution, and should count for something. We would like to know whether this leveraging is going to help our proposals in the Restoration Program funding process. If it won't, there are many other funding sources we can submit proposals to.
- o Can we agree that contributed overhead would count toward cost effectiveness? (General agreement).  
\*\*\*\*\*
- o In-kind services should count, too, such as contributed use of equipment.
- o (Hillman): I agree we want to leverage our funds...the Karuk Tribe contributed 638 funds to our harvest monitoring. This does seem to give an advantage to big agencies with lots of resources to put up as a match.

Consensus: Criterion C5 should include cost-sharing. Weighing the cost-sharing claimed by the proposer would be left to the judgement of each work group member.

\*\*\*\*\*

- o The other aspect of C5 should be judged in terms of return to the resource per dollar spent.
- o The long-range plan (Chapter 3) points out there has been a lot of instream work done that has not yielded long-term benefits, because of unstable channels or whatever. Presumably, proposals of this kind would be counted as having low cost-effectiveness.

- o Under criterion C3, each proposal should display the scientific or technical basis for why we should think it will work, will solve the problem.
- o C3 tends to promote the funding of studies. This may be what is needed, but the public will be skeptical.
- o Disagree -- there is plenty of technical information already available, on which to base proposals. We should concentrate our restoration investments in activities for which there a basis of supporting information.
- o For example, information from Pine Creek can be applied to other watersheds.
- o This is true to some extent, but each watershed is unique.

### 3. DISCUSSION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE REVIEW OF PROJECT SELECTION

(Shake): Maybe the first cut through proposals should be made by Yreka field office staff, as part of their overview of project selection. Our contracting regulations tell us that FWS must make our own determination, before we fund a proposal, as to whether it is substantive and meets the goals and objectives of the Restoration Program plan. If a proposal appears not to be responsive, our staff would get more information from the proposer before rejecting it.

FWS must also review the annual work plan as recommended by the Task Force. That is, there would be an agency oversight at the beginning and at the end of the project selection process. We have sketched out a procedure (Attachment 2), which we will develop in more detail.

#### Discussion:

- o Don't understand why this is needed. It may expose your staff to some political pressure. (Shake): This is a contracting requirement, not something I am imposing.
- o The work group should get a detailed report from FWS on their initial review of proposals.
- o (Odemar): I wouldn't think FWS would reject any of the proposals we received last year, except one or two bizarre ones.
- o The FWS review (Attachment 2) seems to cover three of the criteria: C1, C2 and C5. What need is there for the Task Force work group ranking? (Shake): We don't foresee FWS taking over the ranking task. It would be a matter of determining whether a given proposal is responsive... whether funding it would be a legitimate expenditure of Restoration Program funds.
- o Would FWS be conservative, in the sense of giving the benefit of the doubt?
- o You could be criticized for dropping a proposal from further consideration.
- o (Shake): If a proposal seems lacking, our Yreka office would contact the proposer to insure we have the facts right. We will keep the Task Force informed and there could be an appeal process, even up to our Regional Director if necessary. Please note that what we are pursuing (Attachment 2) is much simpler and more liberal than what we might be held to by a strict interpretation of contracting rules.

- o Are you saying this is non-negotiable? (Shake): That's correct -- this is something we have to do.
- o (Hillman): I am concerned the Klamath Restoration Program would move toward the Trinity situation, where the funding agency controls the entire process, claiming this is required by their regulations. Seems like you are closing the door on others who should be participating.
- o (Shake): I disagree. The Task Force participated in developing the long-range plan, which will give most of the direction as to how we invest the funds. The Task Force also participated in developing rating criteria. I respect the guidance we have gotten from the Task Force and assure you we will not go off unilaterally in implementing the Restoration Program...but we still have to have safeguards when expending public funds.
- o (Bingham): I agree with Leaf that the Bureau of Reclamation is an example of uncontrolled bureaucracy, manipulating Congress through the pork barrel process. Changes are being made, though, that I think will make BR more responsible. We on the Task Force will be vigilant in advising Interior on how the Klamath program is being handled...if we see problems, we will inform you.
- o (Shake): We will deal as equals on the Task Force. You won't see FWS acting as dictator.

4. ASSIGNING WEIGHT TO RANKING CRITERIA

- o How about dividing C1 into 30 points for contribution to goals and policies, and 10 points for species priority. The RFP should advise proposers to identify stocks their project would benefit.
- o How about this: Reduce C1 to 25 points, beef up C5 to 15 points, and add a new C6 (species priority) for 10 points.
- o (Farro): I suggest:  
C1: 25 pts  
C1A: 10 pts (species priority)  
C2: 10 pts  
C3: 25 pts  
C4: 10 pts  
C5: 20 pts

Consensus: Recommend Farro's proposed criterion weighting for use by the technical work group, with an additional 10-point criterion C6 for hiring of targeted groups, to be applied by the budget committee. Criteria should be arranged in order of weighting.

\*\*\*\*\*

5. DISCUSSION OF CDFG PORTION OF THE RESTORATION PROGRAM

(Odemar): As you know, we have not been able to come up with a complete match for the Federal appropriation of \$1 million/year...our contribution has dropped to about \$1/3 million, through tough budget times. We are now writing internal budget proposals for our FY92-93 fiscal year. I intend to identify about \$1/2 million to collect basic information in Klamath basin, and to try to get this hard-funded on a stable basis. One of my selling points will be that this money would apply toward the matching requirement for the Klamath Restoration Program.

If we can't get this approved, I don't see how we will ever come close to a 50/50 match. In fact, our contribution would continue to decline. The Federal Aid money freed up by the proposed State funding would go to ocean salmon monitoring, and anadromous fish work elsewhere in the state.

The most likely source of this funding would be the Environmental License Plate fund. Principal uses would be: operation of Klamath tributary weirs, sport catch estimates, and marking production groups at Iron Gate. These activities have been funded mostly from Anadromous Grants, or Klamath Restoration Program funds. If we got the whole \$1/2 million we would be able to expand into some new work, such as extending the time periods over which the weirs operate.

I will submit the proposal in May, and hope for funding in July 1992. I am looking for the endorsement of this group, and subsequently of the entire Task Force, to count this State funding as a match. I hear a general endorsement here, which is encouraging.

(Shake): Please share a draft of your proposal with us.

\*\*\*\*\*

(Odemar): I'm not sure how much I can shape the proposal to fit what the Task Force would like to see...the long-range plan policies.

(West): Do you really want the Task Force advising you on your business? I have the same question about our USFS fishery program. For example, do you want our advice on whether to operate a weir in Salmon River?

(Odemar): There are frustrations with all this advising. The Trinity Task Force told us we should mark all the Trinity Hatchery steelhead. Then the Klamath Fishery Management Council told us that would be dumb, because of marking mortality.

(Shake): Could we provide some help through a work group?

(Odemar): I would like to see a group formed to identify fishery information needs in Klamath basin, and recommend funding sources. I had hoped Kier would lay this out in more detail than we got in the plan.

(Shake): Bingham, Farro, Hillman, Iverson and West can help you. Please give this group a strawman budget proposal to comment on.

\*\*\*\*\*

(Odemar): I'm happy to get some advice on a long-term budget proposal. This is more useful than having people look over our shoulders each fiscal year.

#### OTHER DISCUSSION

(Iverson): We started the year with a work plan, on the Federal side, that was about \$30 thousand over our \$1 million budget. With the unbudgeted costs of the Klamath Council public information process for their long term plan, and the costs of printing and distributing the Restoration Program plan, that projected deficit is more like \$60,000. I would ask the budget committee to recommend some part of the work plan to drop or defer. One candidate would be the curriculum development project for the high school level, which could be deferred to FY92.

(Shake): Run this by the entire Task Force next meeting.

\*\*\*\*\*

Adjourned.



United States Department of the Interior  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Klamath River Fishery Resource Office  
P.O. Box 1006  
Yreka, CA 96097-1006  
(916) 842-5763

February 11, 1991

Memorandum

TO: Task Force, Budget Subcommittee Members

FROM: Ron Iverson DA For

SUBJECT: Budget subcommittee meeting, March 4, 1991.

This is a reminder that the budget subcommittee is scheduled to meet on March 4, 1991, 8:00 a.m., at the Federal Building, Fish and Wildlife Office, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, Room E-1816 (map attached). The subcommittee is to discuss the following issues:

- o Criteria for rating FY-92 proposals
- o Preferential consideration for impacted user groups (directed to consult the written record)
- o Assigning weight to ranking criteria

The subcommittee is to report back to the Task Force before the Technical Work Group meets to rate the FY-92 proposals.

If you have questions regarding this meeting or its location, contact Lila Coburn at this office.

cc: All Task Force members  
Grover

DA/da

NOTE: Travel authorization included to reimbursable TF members.

# DRAFT

## Klamath River fishery Restoration Program

1. FWS requests proposals to do projects which are on the long-range plan.
2. FWS team evaluates proposals determining which are acceptable (evaluation factors to be determined with advice from CGS, but approximately: a. scope of work meets requirements of plan, b. price, and c. contractor ability).

Proposals which are not found acceptable by the FWS evaluation team may be discussed with the proposer, subsequently re-submitted, re-evaluated and found acceptable.

3. Those projects for which proposals are found acceptable are given to the Task Force for recommended ranking.
4. FWS receives recommended ranking from the Task Force and uses advice to establish final ranking for funding purposes.
5. a) AFF prepares and submits to CGS for adequacy review cooperative agreements for those proposals to which funds have been allocated.  
b) AFF also submits to CGS acquisition requests for projects which are to be competitively advertised.

**REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR THE  
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME  
INLAND FISHERIES DIVISION  
1991-92 FISHERY RESTORATION GRANT PROGRAM**

The Department of Fish and Game is requesting proposals for fishery restoration work to be accomplished on a statewide basis. Funds to accomplish this work come from a variety of sources which are explained and summarized in this packet.

Recent legislation (AB 1589) amended Section 1501.5 of the Fish and Game Code, which pertains to habitat restoration activities funded by the Department of Fish and Game. Within certain limitations, the Department of Fish and Game may grant funds for this work to public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and Indian tribes. This section of the Fish and Game Code is reprinted here, for your information.

§1501. The department may expend such funds as may be necessary for the improvement of property, including nonnavigable lakes and streams, riparian zones, and upland, in order to restore, rehabilitate, and improve fish and wildlife habitat. The improvement activities may include, but are not limited to, the removal of barriers to migration of fish and wildlife and the improvement of hatching, feeding, resting, and breeding places for wildlife.

The department may undertake the services and habitat improvement work on private, public, and public trust lands without the state acquiring an interest in the property.

§1501.5 (a) The department may enter into contracts for fish and wildlife habitat preservation, restoration, and enhancement with public and private entities whenever the department finds that the contracts will assist in meeting the department's duty to preserve, protect, and restore fish and wildlife.

(b) The department may grant funds for fish and wildlife habitat preservation, restoration, and enhancement to public agencies, Indian tribes, and nonprofit entities whenever the department finds that the grants will assist it in meeting its duty to preserve, protect, and restore fish and wildlife.

(c) Contracts authorized under this section are contracts for services and are governed by Article 4 (commencing with Section 10335) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code. No work under this section is public work or a public improvement, and is not subject to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

(d) This section does not apply to contracts for any of the following:

(1) Construction of office, storage, garage, or maintenance buildings.  
(2) Drilling wells and installation of pumping equipment.  
(3) Construction of permanent hatchery facilities, including raceways, water systems, and bird enclosures.

(4) Construction of permanent surfaced roadways and bridges.

(5) Any project requiring engineered design or certification by a registered engineer.

(6) Any contract, except contracts with public agencies, nonprofit organizations, or Indian tribes that exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in cost, excluding the cost for gravel, for fish and wildlife habitat preservation, restoration, and enhancement for any one of the following:

(A) Fish screens, weirs, and ladders.

(B) Drainage or other watershed improvements.

(C) Gravel and rock removal or placement.

(D) Irrigation and water distribution systems.

(E) Earthwork and grading.

(F) Fencing.

(G) Planting trees or other habitat vegetation.

(H) Construction of temporary storage buildings.

## Proposals for Studies and Experimental Projects

The funds provided under our fishery restoration grants program are for implementation of solutions to problems affecting fisheries, rather than for research or experimentation. Because of this, any proposals for research studies or experimental projects that we receive in response to this request for proposals will not be considered for funding, and proposal sponsors will be so notified, in writing.

When we have research needs that cannot be met by our own staff of fishery professionals, we first consult with the University of California System and the California State University System to seek their advice and to determine whether their resources can satisfy our requirements. If we find it necessary to seek assistance from other agencies or the private sector, we generally do so through a request for proposals that specifically describes the sort of work we desire accomplished, in accordance with State contracting laws.

## Klamath River Basin Proposals

Within the Klamath River Basin (excluding the Trinity River Basin) the Department of Fish and Game has followed a set of guidelines for project proposals that was formulated by the Klamath River Task Force. These conditions apply only to this geographic area and not to other areas within the State. The following criteria are to be followed by parties submitting proposals for fishery restoration projects in the ***Klamath River Basin***.

1. Consideration will be given, in descending order of species priority, to projects benefiting fall-run chinook salmon, steelhead trout, spring-run chinook salmon, and other species or subspecies of fishes;
2. Highest priority will be given to projects which will result in increased natural production of the target species. Artificial propagation projects will also be considered.

For further details concerning proposals for work in this geographic area, contact Mr. Mel Cdemar (916-445-4088).

## Adopt-A-Lake Proposals

The Department expects to have \$200,000 in funds available, on a matching basis, for warmwater fishery restoration projects under the Adopt-A-Lake Program. Restoration activities using these funds include the enhancement of fish habitat in lakes, reservoirs, and other waters that support warmwater game fish species such as black bass, crappie, and bluegill. For more details about this program, contact Mr. L.B. Boydston (916-445-8719).

## Funding Sources

This section summarizes the funding sources and the expected amounts of money available within each funding source for grants during the 1991-92 fiscal year. Do not apply for a specific funding source. The Department of Fish and Game will assign projects to the most appropriate source as proposals are selected for funding. However, proposals for work in the Klamath River Basin and those requesting Adopt-A-Lake funds must be clearly identified, because each of them will be subject to a separate review process.

## Propositions 70 and 99

The California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Fund of 1988 (Proposition 70), provides funds for restoration and enhancement of salmon streams, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commercial Salmon Trollers Advisory Committee and the Advisory Committee on Salmon and Steelhead Trout.

The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund (Proposition 99) is another source of funds for fish habitat restoration. The Department expects that up to \$2.7 million and \$650,000, from Propositions 70 and 99, respectively, will be available during 1991/92.

### Commercial Salmon Stamp Account

Up to \$250,000 may be available in 1991-92 for the grants program. Funds will be granted to projects directed at restoring salmon populations through habitat enhancement or fish rearing, and to projects which are designed to provide public education on the importance and biology of salmon. Proposals are reviewed by the Commercial Salmon Trollers Advisory Committee, and the members of this committee make recommendations to the Department regarding the funding of proposals.

### Wildlife Conservation Board

These funds are available only to public agencies and can be used for the enhancement, development, or restoration of flowing waterways for the management of fish outside the coastal zone. Up to \$2 million may be available from this source for new fisheries projects in 1991-92.

### Application Procedures

In order to be considered for 1991-92 funding, all proposals must follow the guidelines given below and must be received by the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) by 5 p.m. **March 29, 1991**. Proposals must be typed using 10 or 12 CPI pica or elite characters on plain white paper. You must submit five (5) copies of each proposal submitted. If you have letterhead stationery, please use it only on the transmittal letter for the package. You must follow the format outlined in the attached example proposal or your proposal may be rejected. Use separate pages for the Summary, Additional Information, and Budget sections of the proposal and for supporting material such as maps, pictures, and drawings. If administrative overhead costs exceed ten percent of the total costs of all other aspects of a proposal, a separate sheet detailing these overhead costs must be attached and submitted with the proposal.

Proposals for restoration activities in the Klamath River Basin and those requesting Adopt-A-Lake funds must be clearly identified as such. This is necessary to ensure that these proposals are routed properly for evaluation.

The Department is required to review and rank each project and therefore will no longer accept a single proposal for multiple projects. A separate proposal should be submitted for each identified work site and work type, except in the case of a proposal for an educational program. A work site should be an easily definable geographic area on a physically similar section of a stream or drainage. A work type should be defined in general terms such as habitat improvement, fish passage, artificial propagation, or education. Similar types of work in a limited geographical area such as several brush shelters using a variety of construction methods in one reservoir, or several rock weirs and floating log structures in a limited reach of stream could be covered in one proposal. Your cooperation is needed because accountability is essential if the grant program is to continue to have public support and be funded by the Legislature.

Please submit **five (5) copies** of each proposal to:

For Mailing:

Grants Proposals  
California Department of Fish and Game  
Inland Fisheries Division  
P.O. Box 944209  
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090

For Hand Delivery:

Grant Proposals  
California Department of Fish and Game  
Inland Fisheries Division  
1416 Ninth Street, Room 1251  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## Evaluation Process and Tentative Schedule

Immediately following our receipt of each proposal, copies will be sent to the appropriate DFG fishery representative for comment and scoring. Examples of the evaluation forms used and instructions for their use by DFG personnel are included with this packet. The evaluation process requires a consideration of not only cost, but of the benefit to fish resources, benefit to cost ratio, and the relative need for work in that drainage or at that site for the target species. Proposal sponsors should consider working closely with local DFG fishery specialists for assistance in developing proposals and should ensure that all appropriate DFG personnel are included in the planning stage. It is likely that you will be asked to provide a field tour of your proposed project site for one or more DFG fisheries specialists.

The scores and comments resulting from field review will be submitted to the regional headquarters, and then transmitted to Inland Fisheries Division in Sacramento. In Sacramento, the regional evaluations will be used to assist in development of a comprehensive statewide list that shows proposed projects in order of their numeric scores.

From this list, projects for salmon restoration will be sent to the Commercial Salmon Trollers Advisory Committee and the Proposition 70 Subcommittee (a five-member group representing the Commercial Salmon Trollers Advisory and the California Advisory Committee on Salmon and Steelhead Trout) for Commercial Salmon Stamp Account and Proposition 70 funding consideration. Lists of recommended projects and amounts will be forwarded to the Director of the DFG for approval to fund.

Salmon restoration projects submitted by public agencies that are not recommended for funding from the Commercial Salmon Stamp Account or from Proposition 70 monies, as well as other public agency proposals that meet Wildlife Conservation Board criteria, will be transmitted to the Board for funding consideration. Projects still remaining on the comprehensive statewide list will receive funding from DFG discretionary funds (Proposition 99), in order of their numeric scores, until these funds are exhausted.

We suggest that project sponsors keep in mind that, at this time, the only funds for fishery restoration grants that fall under complete DFG control are the \$650,000 from Proposition 99 that we anticipate for 1991/92. All other monies require recommendations for expenditure from outside the DFG, as provided by law. Thus, it is entirely possible that projects with scores lower than those we are able to fund from limited discretionary monies can receive grants from other, non-discretionary sources, such as the Commercial Salmon Stamp Account, Proposition 70, and the Wildlife Conservation Board.

Following approval from the Director of the DFG, grant agreements will be written, sent to the contractor for signature, and, upon return to the DFG for signature, sent to the Department of General Services (DGS) for approval. When DGS returns the contracts to the Department, a Notice to Proceed can be written and sent to the contractor so work can begin. This process cannot be completed before **mid September**, at the earliest, so contractors should plan their project proposals accordingly. Often, the contracting process cannot be finished quickly enough to allow work to be completed during the same year in which funds were requested. Thus, potential applicants for funds may find it useful to submit for consideration projects which can be implemented up to a year after the request for funds is approved.

Example

FISHERY PROJECT GRANT PROPOSAL

SUMMARY SHEET

1. Contractor: Acme Stump Grubbers
2. Type of Contractor: (Public agency; Nonprofit organization; Private Enterprise; Indian tribe)
3. Street Address: P.O. Box 456
4. City: Halfway Hill
5. State: CA
6. Zip Code: 95677
7. Contact Person: Chuck E. Chainsaw
8. Telephone Number: (999) 888-7777
9. Project Title: Trickle Creek Stream Restoration Project #1
10. Funding Request: \$8,500
11. Objective: Modification of three log barriers located 2.5 miles upstream from the mouth of Trickle Creek.
12. Species Benefitted: Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, Steelhead
13. Work Schedule: 10 weekend days in August or September
14. County: Backwoods
15. Stream: Trickle Creek
16. Tributary to: Muddy River
17. Assembly District: 10
18. Senate District: 3
19. Past Contractor: (Contracted with DFG in the past for fisheries restoration work?) Yes/No

Example  
TRICKLE CREEK STREAM RESTORATION PROJECT #1  
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

## BACKGROUND

Trickle Creek is a minor tributary to Muddy River with summer flows generally exceeding 2 cfs and winter flows as high as several hundred cfs. There was a historic run of steelhead and coho salmon in this drainage according to long-time residents of the area. Recent information provided by the Department of Fish and Game fishery biologist, Speedy Fishzapper indicated that no juvenile steelhead or coho were found in this stream during summer surveys. The drainage was extensively logged in the 1960's and there is a considerable amount of logging debris in the stream channel. Three log jams near the mouth of Trickle Creek were identified as barriers to fish migration by Mr. Fishzapper. Removal of these barriers would allow fish access to 1.5 miles of stream above the upper most barrier and this area contains suitable spawning and nursery habitat.

## OBJECTIVE

The objective of this project will be to reestablish a run of steelhead in Trickle Creek. Removal of the three log barriers near the mouth of the creek as proposed will allow fish access to suitable spawning habitat. Additional habitat restoration work has been proposed (Trickle Creek Restoration Project #2) to increase the carrying capacity to the stream and to make the stream again suitable for coho salmon.

## LOCATION *(use separate page for map)*

The location of the work is near the junction of Trickle Creek and Muddy River in Backwoods County (Sections 4, 5, Township 5 North Range 2 East). Log jam numbers 1, 2, and 3 are located 0.5, 1.3, and 2.5 miles above Trickle Creek's confluence with Muddy River. Access is by private road with a locked gate.

## PROCEDURE *(use separate page for drawings or pictures)*

The three log jams are located in a narrow canyon where access with heavy equipment is not possible. The property is owned by the Use It All Resource Conservation Company, who have tentatively agreed to allow access for the work. All work will be accomplished with hand crews, portable winches and chain saws. Logs will be sawed into short lengths that can be moved by hand and stacked above the high water mark. The Department of Fish and Game will make specific recommendations on how much of the log material should remain in the stream channel for fish habitat.

## SCHEDULING

The work can only be accomplished during periods of low flow and when the Use It all Resource Conservation Company is not using their access road for hauling. It is estimated that log jam numbers 1, 2, and 3 will require 4, 1, and 5 days respectively to accomplish the removal. This work can only take place on weekends when the haul road is not in use. Five weekends during August and September will be required.

Example - Instructions on next page

ESTIMATED BUDGET

PROPOSAL NAME

FISCAL YEAR

PERSONNEL COSTS

<u>Level of Staff</u>	<u>Number of Hours</u>	<u>Hourly Rate</u>	<u>Total</u>
-----------------------	------------------------	--------------------	--------------

Staff Benefits at \_\_\_%

TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS

MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES\*

Construction materials  
Construction supplies  
Tools and instruments  
Fish tagging/marking materials  
Fish cultural supplies  
Fish food  
Seeds, plants and fertilizer  
Safety items and clothing  
Other (list below)

TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

OPERATING EXPENSES\*

Equipment lease/rental  
Transportation costs  
Subcontractor costs\*\*  
Building/storage rental  
Fuel costs  
Camp expenses  
Photographic supplies  
Printing and duplicating  
Other (List below)

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Administrative overhead at \_\_\_%

TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET

\* Detail is to be provided wherever possible.

\*\* Detail must be provided. Subcontractors estimates can be attached.

## Instructions for Estimated Budget

### PERSONNEL COSTS

Please include each level of staffing necessary to complete the proposed project, the number of hours for each level, the hourly rate and an extended total. For example:

<u>Level of Staff</u>	<u>Number of Hours</u>	<u>Hourly Rate</u>	<u>Total</u>
Administrator	32	15.00	480.00
Laborer	336	6.50	<u>2,184.00</u>
Total			2,664.00
Staff Benefits at 26%			<u>693.00</u>
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS			3,357.00

### MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

Provide as much detail as possible. For example:

Construction materials:

Boardfeet of lumber at cost per

Cubic yards of gravel at cost per

Fish food:

Number of pounds at cost per

### OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses are to be done in the same manner. For example:

Equipment lease/rental:

Dump truck -- two days at cost per day

Apply administrative overhead on a percentage basis which covers the costs incurred in administering the project.

It is important that this format be utilized. Projects receiving funds will be required to use this format for billing the Department for reimbursement.

PRIORITY RATING SYSTEM FOR  
COOPERATIVE SALMONID REARING PROJECTS

The following cost standards for raising salmon and steelhead have been established using information from past years experiences with ponding projects and from data from the Department's hatchery system. Adherence to these standards in establishing priority ratings will help control the cost to the Department of pond reared fish.

Each numbered item, except number 6, will be rated from 0 to 20 with 20 being the highest value and 0 the lowest. Item number 6 will be rated from 0 to 40. The rating values for all numbered items will be totalled to develop an overall priority rating for each proposed project.

1. Project Set-up Costs for New Projects

a. The Department's standard allowable costs are:

10,000 fingerlings or 4,000 yearlings --- \$ 3,500  
20,000 fingerlings or 8,000 yearlings --- \$10,000  
30,000 fingerlings or 12,000 yearlings --- \$11,500  
40,000 fingerlings or 16,000 yearlings --- \$13,000  
50,000 fingerlings or 20,000 yearlings --- \$14,500

Proposed projects meeting these standards will be assigned a median value of "10".

- b. Contract costs exceeding the standard will be penalized by subtracting "1" point from the median value for each \$850 exceeding the standard.
- c. Contract costs below the standard will be rewarded by adding "1" point to the median value for each \$850 below the standard. A perfect score of "20" would be obtained if funds other than DFG funds were used to set up the project.

RATING \_\_\_\_\_

2. Production Cost Standards

a. The Department's standard cost for raising salmonids are:

fingerlings ----- \$0.15/fish  
yearlings ----- \$0.70/fish

Proposed projects meeting the standard will be assigned a median value of "10".

- b. Contract costs exceeding the standard will be penalized by subtracting points from the median value as follows:

fingerlings ----- "-1" for each \$0.01 above the standard  
yearlings ----- "-1" for each \$0.04 above the standard

- c. Contract costs below the standard will be rewarded by adding points to the median value as follows:

fingerlings ----- "+1" for each \$0.01 below the standard  
yearlings ----- "+1" for each \$0.04 below the standard

RATING \_\_\_\_\_

3. Technical Merit of the Proposed Project

- a. If the project uses standard techniques and materials accepted by the Department, has an appropriate site and an adequate water supply then assign a median value of "10".
- b. If the project has substandard design and materials, an inadequate water supply, or requires excessive annual maintenance costs subtract points from the median value as follows:

marginal water supply ----- "-5"  
substandard facilities ----- "-3"  
high annual maintenance ----- "-2"

- c. If the project has a design, site, or water supply proven superior by past performance then add points to the median value as follows:

superior water supply ----- "+5"  
superior facilities ----- "+3"  
superior location ----- "+2"

RATING \_\_\_\_\_

4. Department of Fish and Game Manpower Requirements

- a. If no DFG involvement is required besides routine inspections by the Contract Administrator and routine disease control work then rate the project with a median value of "10".
- b. If DFG assistance to the contractor will be necessary in the form of planting fish, moving fish, or excessive site visits to provide expertise and advice then subtract from the median value "1" to "10" points in relation to the amount of help it would be necessary to provide.
- c. If the project staff has the expertise to provide all their own disease control work then add "1" to "10" points to the median value.

RATING \_\_\_\_\_

5. Contractor Performance

- a. If the contractor is new, or if a repeat contractor has satisfactorily completed all contract obligations in past contracts then assign a median value of "10".

- b. If the contractor has failed to meet contract obligations in past contracts, such as late reports, incomplete reporting data, or failure to produce the number of fish specified in the contract then subtract points from the median value as follows:

late reports ----- "-2"  
incomplete data ----- "-3"  
low numbers of fish ----- "-5"

- c. If the contractor has met all obligations of the contract and provided additional services beneficial to the goals of restoring fish stocks and rehabilitating fish habitat then add "1" to "10" points to the median value.

RATING \_\_\_\_\_

6. Biological Soundness of the Project

- a. If the project would result in fingerling or yearling fish from local or natural stocks being released in streams which have adequate habitat to support the releases then assign a median value of "20".
- b. If the project would result in fingerling or yearling fish from local or hatchery stocks being released in streams that are already fully stocked or where the particular stock was not appropriate, then subtract from the median value "1" to "20" points.
- c. If the project would result in local or natural stocks of fingerling or yearling fish being released in streams where populations are extremely low because of stream blockages, or in areas where habitat restoration activity has improved carrying capacity then add "1" to "20" points to the median value.

RATING \_\_\_\_\_

7. Add Up Scores of Items 1 through 6 to obtain Final Rating

TOTAL RATING \_\_\_\_\_

For Informational Purposes Only: Will this project employ minorities or economically disadvantaged groups?

PROJECT TITLE \_\_\_\_\_  
 NAME(S) OF RATER(S) \_\_\_\_\_  
 RATING \_\_\_\_\_ PROPOSAL # \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE \_\_\_\_\_ REGION \_\_\_\_\_

PRIORITY RATING SYSTEM WORKSHEET  
 FOR  
 SALMONID POND REARING PROJECT PROPOSALS

1. Project Set-up Costs for New Projects

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

2. Production Cost Standards

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

3. Technical Merit of the Proposed Project

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

4. DFG Manpower Requirements

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

5. Contractor Performance

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

6. Biological Soundness of the Project

0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40

- Instructions:
- (1) Circle the rating for each category.
  - (2) Total the ratings for all categories.
  - (3) Write the name of the project, the names of the raters, the project rating, date, proposal #, and region on the appropriate lines above.
  - (4) A detailed explanation of the categories is available on separate sheets or by calling Harvey Reading (916) 739-3019.

## PRIORITY RATING SYSTEM FOR HABITAT REHABILITATION CONTRACTS

The following rating criteria were developed to standardize the evaluation of fish habitat rehabilitation projects on a statewide basis. Each numbered item except number 1 will be rated from "0" to "20" with "20" being the highest score and "0" the lowest. The rating values for all numbered items will be totaled to develop an overall priority rating for each proposed project.

### 1. Biological Soundness

- a. If the project will benefit an area where fish are present and occupying most of the available habitat, by creating more habitat or by improving the quality of existing habitat then assign a median value of "20".
- b. If the project would seek to create fishery benefits in an area which is at carrying capacity and where DFG considers opportunities for habitat enhancement to be limited, or where fish populations are low but no feasible habitat projects are possible then subtract from the median value "1" to "20" points.
- c. If the project would add fishery habitat by opening up areas where passage has been blocked, or would enhance habitat quality or amount of critical habitat, or is in an area which supports a fish population of special importance that would be increased by the implementation of the project, then add "1" to "20" points to the median value.

RATING \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Technical Merit of the Project

- a. If the project will use standard techniques and materials accepted by the Department then assign a median value of "10".
- b. If the project will use techniques or materials which are not recommended by the Department, or where the effective life of the project will be short then subtract from the median value "1" to "10" points.
- c. If the project will use innovative means to accomplish work that could not be accomplished with standard techniques and where the Department has concurred with the objectives then add "1" to "10" points to the median value.

RATING \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Contractor's Past Performance

- a. If the contractor is new or if a repeat contractor has satisfactorily completed all the contract obligations in past contracts, then assign a median value of "10".
- b. If the contractor has failed to meet contract obligations in past contracts, such as not filing final reports, not completing contracted work, or completed the work in a manner not approved by the Contract Administrator, then subtract from the median value "1" to "10" points.

- c. If the contractor has met all obligations of past contracts and provided additional services beneficial to the goals of restoring fish stocks and rehabilitating their habitat, then add "1" to "10" points to the median value.

RATING \_\_\_\_\_

4. Funding Required

- a. If funding for the project is provided entirely by the Department, the project can be completed in the contract period, and funding for maintenance will not be required in future years, then assign a median value of "10".
- b. If funding for the project is insufficient to accomplish the proposed work or funds will be required in future years for maintenance, then subtract from the median value "1" to "10" points.
- c. If funding for the project will be partially supported by money from other groups and/or volunteer labor and the project will not require Department monetary support in future years, for maintenance, then add "1" to "10" points to the median value.

RATING \_\_\_\_\_

5. Requirement for Use of DFG Manpower

- a. If the project is to be implemented by DFG, or if no DFG involvement is required besides routine inspections by the Contract Administrator assign a value of "10".
- b. If DFG assistance to the contractor will be necessary in the form of engineering expertise, equipment, equipment operators, or specialist skills such as blasters then subtract from the assigned value of 10 "1" to "10" points. This does not apply to projects implemented by DFG.
- c. This category cannot be rated higher than the assigned value of 10.

RATING \_\_\_\_\_

6. Cost/Benefit Ratio

Assign a value between "0" and "20" based on experience with the project type and proposed location.

RATING \_\_\_\_\_

7. Add Up Scores of Items 1 through 6 to Obtain the Final Rating

TOTAL RATING \_\_\_\_\_

For Informational Purposes Only: Will this project employ minorities or economically disadvantaged groups?

PROJECT TITLE \_\_\_\_\_  
 NAME(S) OF RATER(S) \_\_\_\_\_  
 RATING \_\_\_\_\_ PROPOSAL # \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE \_\_\_\_\_ REGION \_\_\_\_\_

PRIORITY RATING SYSTEM WORKSHEET  
 FOR  
 HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT PROPOSALS

1. Biological Soundness

0    4    8    12    16    20    24    28    32    36    40

2. Technical Merit of the Project

0    2    4    6    8    10    12    14    16    18    20

3. Contractor's Past Performance

0    2    4    6    8    10    12    14    16    18    20

4. Funding Requirements (state vs. private)

0    2    4    6    8    10    12    14    16    18    20

5. Requirement for Use of DFG Manpower

0    2    4    6    8    10    12    14    16    18    20

6. Estimated Cost/Benefit Ratio

0    2    4    6    8    10    12    14    16    18    20

- Instructions:
- (1) Circle the rating for each category.
  - (2) Total the ratings for all categories.
  - (3) Write the name of the project, the names of the raters, the project rating, date, proposal #, and region on the appropriate lines above.
  - (4) A detailed explanation of the categories is available on separate sheets or by calling Harvey Reading (916) 739-3019.