



# United States Department of the Interior

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PRIDE IN  
AMERICA

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Klamath River Fishery Resource Office  
P.O. Box 1006  
Yreka, CA 96097-1006

December 4, 1992

Memorandum

TO: Task Force and Technical Work Group Members

FROM: Project Leader, Klamath River FRO  
Yreka, California

SUBJECT: Minutes from the November 4-5, 1992, Task Force meeting in Yreka

Attached, please find the minutes from the most recent Task Force meeting. We will prepare a summary of these minutes for distribution to our Interested Party mailing list. The summary version will not contain the attachments as provided in this package. A comprehensive minutes package will be provided to anyone upon request.

Ronald A. Iverson

Attachments:

cc Jerry Grover

MINUTES FROM MEETING OF THE  
KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 3-4, 1992

11/03/92

Members present: Nat Bingham, Kent Bullfinch, Leaf Hillman, Barbara Holder, Rod McInnis, Ronnie Pierce (for Walt Lara Jr.), Forrest Reynolds, Bill Shake, Tom Stokely (for Matt Leffler), George Thackeray, Keith Wilkinson. Absent: Don Devol, Mitch Farro

11/03/92

9:00 am, Chairman Shake called meeting to order and announced that meeting agendas and handouts were available for the public. He also asked that all Task Force members introduce themselves.

Agenda item: Discussion/adoption of agenda.

Bob Rohde asked to move the discussion of the "water quality standards request" to today's agenda. The Task Force adopted the agenda (Attachment 1) with this noted change.

Agenda item: Approval of minutes from June 15-17, 1992, meeting.

(Reynolds): I wrote a letter (Attachment 2) last summer requesting correction of the summary minutes, specifically the wording of the motion by Mitch Farro (page 11 of the summarized minutes).

(Iverson): Mitch said he'd provide the wording for that motion through an alternate representative at this meeting.

(Stokely): I also have corrections to the minutes, and I will draft a letter at a later date (Attachment 3, received November 10, 1992).

(Shake): We'll table approval until we get these comments.

Agenda item: Report from budget committee on the review of FY1993 KRFR0 budget and initiatives. (Bingham)

(Bingham): We didn't develop a recommendation for a final Klamath River Fishery Resource Office (KRFR0) budget. The committee was asked to look at some specific budget items: the education workshops. The committee met July 13, 1992 in Yreka, and came up with a series of recommendations (Attachment 4).

Bingham's brief explanation of the recommendations:

1) Each Task Force member is to try to secure additional appropriation for program administration costs. 2) The committee suggests that the Task Force send a letter to the USFWS director requesting add-on funding. 3) This recommendation asks that Task Force members be provided copies of KRFR0 monthly reports. 4) Once per year, we should schedule an executive session to review personnel and litigation matters. 5) This recommendation is for KRFR0 to provide adequate levels of budget detail, in order for the committee to assess their budget request. 6) We decided not to fund field office education workshops. We told KRFR0 that money is not available for these workshops, as was recommended by several Task Force members. 7) The Task Force should reconsider the concept of KRFR0 developing proposals for the Request For Proposal process. We recommend that this issue be looked at by the full Task

Force. 8) The KFMC and Task Force and KRFRRO staff support costs and travel costs should be broken out in future budget assessments.

Q: Regarding recommendation number 6, does this mean not to fund the workshops out of Task Force funds or KRFRRO operating funds?

(Bingham): Out of Task Force funds. As you may recall, that was the issue that held up finalization of the budget.

(Pierce): But they would be funded out of administration funds?

(Shake): No. Ron advised us that they could fund those workshops with existing funds from KRFRRO's budget. There was concern raised by Task Force members about that, and my understanding is that the subcommittee was to consider whether they would be funded with existing administration funds.

(Bingham): The subcommittee recommends that the Task Force consider all of these recommendations carefully.

(Shake): Does the Task Force want to review these recommendations prior to discussion, or consider them today? We could have them typed up, then take action on these recommendations at the next meeting.

(Wilkinson): I would like an opportunity to review these recommendations, and maybe deal with them tomorrow.

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

(Shake): We'll have these recommendations typed up and distributed to Task Force members later today, and delay discussion on this item until tomorrow if time allows.

Agenda item: Task Force discussion on adding bonus points to proposals employing target groups.

(Shake): The Klamath Act has specific language directing us to consider these particular groups. There's been much discussion on this.

(Bingham): To explain the current ranking process, after the Technical Work Group (TWG) has ranked proposals, the proposals are given to the budget subcommittee which then adds these points where applicable. Either 10 or 5 points; 10 points for projects that clearly employ target members and 5 points if there is a possibility of hiring target groups.

Q: Has that been applied to all target groups?

(Bingham): Yes, but it's been hard to find proposals that employ commercial fishermen, and other impacted groups.

(Pierce): I find it offensive to refer to them as "bonus points." It is a core part of the Act, just as restoration goals and species protection are. These are not a "bonus points" to give extra benefit to Indian programs. Rather, it is an incentive for this Task Force and agencies to incorporate Indian people in restoration programs.

(Bingham): The budget committee does not view these as bonus points. It was at the request of this Task Force to separate the addition of these points from the ranking process.

(Reynolds): I agree with Ronnie that these are not bonus points, but are integral, and also believe the budget committee should have oversight for the

addition of these points. Identifying target groups is sometimes difficult. It comes close to a policy decision as to how it's applied, but I agree with Ronnie.

(Shake): A couple of suggestions have been raised to me. Rather than add a fixed number, add say, 10% of the technical score. A 60 point proposal would have 6 points (10%) added. Another suggestion was that value added points would be used only in the event of a tie score. This method would be used to break a tie. These are a couple of alternatives. In terms of ranking, we seem to be doing a good job, this is the only item of concern.

(Holder): I think the use of the tie breaker might be a good one. We hear from the public that we need to fund the things that produce good results. To me, deciding which have the best technical merit, then using this criterion to break a tie would be effective.

(Pierce): I don't support the tie concept, because it doesn't have the incentives that we're looking for.

(Rohde): Having participated in the TWG review process, I think this might be somewhat resolved as we get into the subbasin restoration approach. When the TWG works with the planning committee the Indian people will have equal opportunity to submit proposals with other proposers. Until we get more specific about what subbasin planning ought to be and what restoration priorities are, it is premature to come up with a new rating systems.

(Shake): As an agenda item, we have an opportunity for public input on this.

Agenda item: Public comment

Fred Schutt: (Port of Brookings) Regarding your decision making process, if the Port Authority of Brookings Harbor had to make decisions by consensus, we wouldn't accomplish anything. Oregon representation on this Task Force is very small. This year our fishing industry was almost non-existent. I'd like to see Task Force do something about it.

Marcia Armstrong: (Siskiyou County Farm Bureau) Did you consider the implications of salmon protection on timber and agriculture in this area? You might want to broaden your idea on who is impacted by this Restoration Program.

(Bingham): Both points mentioned are issues related to the statutory law. We are required to make decisions by consensus, and the law also identified the "impacted" groups. You should write congress with these recommendations.

(Shake): We're to a point where we need to decide on this issue. We can give it back to the budget committee or act on this.

\*\*\* Motion \*\*\*

(Pierce): I move that the criteria which the TWG is now using to rank proposals include the degree to which target groups are employed, and that the total number of points given to a project proposal cannot exceed 100%, including target groups.

Q: Is your intent to allow 0 to 10 points for the target groups?

(Pierce): Yes.

(Bingham): I'd like to ask the TWG chair what his reaction would be.

(West): Two years ago the TWG asked that someone else handle this because we didn't feel that it was a technical rating criterion. It is political. My opinion remains unchanged.

Q: Does your motion imply that rating be done by the TWG?

(Pierce): It implies that it's done by the TWG. I am a member of the TWG and the only reason that points became a problem for the work group was because this criterion was pulled out as a separate item, rather than left a part of the original rating process. I'd like to see it be incorporated into the TWG ranking process again.

(Jud Ellinwood): As a member of the TWG, I'm uncomfortable with this motion. When the TWG completed the rating process last year, we believed that we had been objective. Without having a clear cut way to assign points, our objectivity would be hindered. Our job is to rate purely on technical merit, assignment of these points pushes the boundaries of technical evaluation.

(Rohde): I don't disagree, but I think this motion could be easily remedied in the proposal process. Proposers would be required to clearly state whether they would employ target groups. The TWG process would then would be merely a "checking of the box" procedure for the TWG. If the process and the proposers' responses are clearly defined, then it won't be subjective.

(Orcutt): I don't see how you rate it from 0 to 10. You either employ them or not. I think the subcommittee should do it, not the TWG.

(Bingham): I agree with Mike Orcutt. In a lot of the proposals it's clear that they will employ target groups. But there are proposals that are less clear. It's difficult to assign points to a proposal that says that will try to hire target group employees. I don't want to change the TWG rating process.

(Shake): In the discussion I've heard, the motion would place the responsibility with the TWG. Would the maker of the motion consider allowing the budget subcommittee to continue in this function, making recommendations back to the Task Force?

(Pierce): I don't think that the budget subcommittee has any more expertise in deciding that a proposal will, or will not, employ target groups than TWG members. TWG members have more expertise on that issue because they work closer to the field. As the Act specifies, target groups shall be hired where practicable. All these criteria are important and should be included in the ranking process, and should total only 100%. For the moment, I will leave the motion as it stands.

(Bullfinch): The objective is restoration. These are points added for incentive. We should let the TWG judge on technical merits. I think it should be an incentive for investment in these areas.

(Shake): Ron, when the Request For Proposal (RFP) goes out, does it identify that we would seek proposals from unemployed fishermen and native american groups?

(Iverson): Yes, whether or not it's adequate I would defer to the TWG.

(Bullfinch): The RFP does specify this, but it is not strong enough. It doesn't provide incentive.

(Bingham): I believe that's what is happening now. Looking at the dbase table (Attachment 5), you'll note that the point spread is fairly close. So if you add 10 points, it has a very significant impact on which projects are funded.

(Pierce): The intent is to get agencies and non-profits to look for innovative ways to put Indian people to work in Indian country. If they can do that, their proposals will include these target group points.

(Harral): I believe the percentage idea has real merit. If a proposal does employ target groups, but isn't really that great, then the added value would reflect that merit. Another comment, it doesn't matter too much where the points are given. What is proposed is often different than what is actually accomplished. We need to make sure that proposers meet their commitments.

(Ellinwood): We must develop a way to assign a point value for the different degrees of participation. Some proposers state that they will "try" to employ target groups.

Pete Peters (Klamath River miners) The Target groups include native americans and fishermen, but miners and loggers are also impacted. The more subgroups you have, the more ranking levels you need and the more complicated it gets. If you go strictly on technical merits, you will get the job done a lot better.

\*\*\* Motion failed. \*\*\*

(Shake): Any other discussion on this issue?

\*\*\* Motion \*\*\*

(Reynolds): I move that we refer this issue to the Budget subcommittee to give us recommendations addressing the concerns that Ronnie expressed.

(Rohde): Going back to the comment that the subcommittee is not better equipped to make the decision. It's more of a programmatic problem.

(Wilkinson): The budget subcommittee is not limited in membership. If we're going to assign specific criteria as suggested, I would suggest limiting that group to a specific representation from the Task Force.

(Holder): I'm trying to understand what it is about the motion that people are having problems with. Rather than defer to another committee, maybe we should deal with it while it's fresh on our minds. I'm hearing that the TWG is uncomfortable with giving the points. We could have a simple declaration of assigning points for proposals.

(Bingham): I won't offer a motion, but will suggest that we need to pass a resolution stating that the target points are integral to the process, then leave the details to the budget subcommittee and staff. We could come up with a specific process. I think it's important to act on this today.

(Reynolds): In my motion, I intended this issue to be integral. In my review of proposals, I saw all kinds of variations on this theme. The intent of my motion is that the Task Force would receive recommendations for sideboards. The Task Force would make the final determination.

(Wilkinson): I'll speak against the motion. I think there should be something that includes compliance and review during the length of contracts to ensure that this is not abused.

(Shake): We all agree that there should be a method to consider target proposals. I also understand that follow-up would be incorporated into the project agreements.

(Orcutt): I agree with what Keith has said. It would be a disservice to give this issue back to the budget subcommittee. I think we can flesh it out here in this meeting.

\*\*\* Motion failed. \*\*\*

(Shake): We can sit here today and hammer this thing out, as proposed by Mike Orcutt.

(Orcutt): We could work on this tonight.

(Shake): We've got several different ideas, but no specifics in front of us. I'd like to see a group work up some specifics, and come back to this group.

(Thackeray): I suggest that you appoint those that you believe have the greatest interest on this subject, to meet with you and develop some proposals, and let the Task Force make the decision.

(Shake): I don't think we'll be able to do that in the next two days. I'll appoint some individuals to look at this issue, develop proposals, and discuss them at the next meeting. We agree that this is an issue where there must be a method of consideration for targeted groups. It's a matter of process.

\*\*\* Motion \*\*\*

(Bingham): I move that we allow the chair to appoint a committee to address this issue, develop specific recommendations to make target group points integral to the ranking process.

(Thackeray): Second the motion on the condition that prior to coming back to the Task Force, the chair will review the recommendations.

(Bingham): I'll accept the amendment to the motion.

\*\*\* Motion carried. \*\*\*

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

Chair to appoint special committee to develop specific recommendations how to make target group points integral to the ranking process.

Q: Where does this fit into the process in evaluating this year's proposals?

(Iverson): The next Task Force meeting is in early February. We try to get the RFP out in late winter. It seems that there is time to get this incorporated into the upcoming year's process.

(Reynolds): When the RFP goes out, are rating criteria included? Or could you do that?

(Iverson): It has varied in the past. Last year there was a pre-review Federal ranking process. The TWG criteria were not really solidified at the time the RFP went out.

(Reynolds): In the RFP, can you provide rating criteria, and clarify that target group participation will be included as part of these?

(Iverson): Yes, if a decision is reached on this issue.

(McInnis): Regarding compliance with the proposal, I would be interested to know what the USFWS writes into their agreements that requires compliance.

(Shake): That process could be included in the committee response.

-- After Break --

(Shake): The individuals to serve on the committee are Barbara Holder, Nat Bingham, Ronnie Pierce, Mike Orcutt, and Keith Wilkinson. Jack West will also participate as the chair of the TWG. I'll ask Nat to be coordinator.

Agenda item: What to do about KRPRO estimated budget, FY1993 workshops, and determine role of KRPRO in FY1993.

(Shake): I suggest we defer that until given an opportunity for review, as requested earlier.

Agenda item: Report on the meeting of the three advisory committee chairs.

(Shake): We met in June, 1992. I'll ask Ron to go over the discussion points. I think the most significant item discussed was the hatchery evaluation issue. I compliment the CDFG for working with other representatives.

(Iverson): As Bill said, the three chairs of the advisory committee met in June in Sacramento. Several issues were identified, the chief of which was hatchery operations and interactions of hatchery and wild fish stocks. The other items listed in the minutes of that meeting were: 1) a discussion of education programs, 2) how to implement Indian trust responsibilities, 3) endangered species issues, 4) harvest and escapement, 5) special fish and habitat problems in the South Fork of the Trinity River, and 6) discussion of the future of the two restoration programs, especially the Trinity Restoration program which will hopefully be re-authorized and extended. The three chairs decided to meet again. Some of these issues were to be converted into action plans prior to the next meeting of the chairs. They will be dealt with as appropriate by advisory committees. Chip Bruss and I drafted up action plans for some of these items. Those action items were sent around to advisory committee members on September 1. The idea is that you would have looked over these suggestions as a take off point on how you deal with these problems. As an example, the two secretaries recommend actions to improve performance of the education program. One recommendation is to evaluate how well education materials are being used and how effective these materials are. Another recommendation is to ask for periodic reports from school districts on how these curricula are being incorporated, and for periodic reports from education coordinators.

So, that's an update on where we are on this item. The next step is for you all to take some action, or further flesh out these recommended actions.

(Shake): My understanding was for us to provide our respective groups' opportunity for review. After that review, the chairs were to get back together for discussion prior to taking these issues and action items to our advisory committees. Is this correct?

(Iverson): Yes. That's correct. This is all supposed to come back to the 3 chairs. The action for this group would be to add to this action plan.

(Reynolds): In listening to the discussion on the education program, I got the feeling the three chairs were looking for suggestions for getting the fish/natural system curricula institutionalized, trying to get away from relying on annual budget approval for implementation.

(Iverson): Right, there's a need to make the education program self sustaining.

(Wilkinson): On the education component, one of the concerns that I bring from the State of Oregon, is the matter of funding public school education programs. I'm cautious in looking at alternate funding for fear of losing funding we've already got.

(Shake): I suggest that we get copies of this report, and provide Ron with written feedback on these suggestions. We can call for a future meeting of the 3 chairs. Action items would then be taken to the advisory committees.

Q: Was there any thought given to the flow evaluation group on the Trinity River being included in this 3 chair coordination meeting?

(Shake): I don't think that group was specifically invited in the 3 chairs meeting, although there were discussions on flows.

(Iverson): They weren't there.

Q: Is there any way we could include those people?

(Shake): The purpose of the meeting is to promote coordination of the three advisory committees. Out of that first meeting, came a list of issues and areas where we felt that improvements could be made for all programs, i.e. joint funded projects. I'm not sure that the 3 chairs were prepared to get into a technical discussion on flows. If this is an issue, then those folks could make a presentation.

(Orcutt): I think it would be a good idea to have them there. I will provide written comments to Ron.

(Shake): Yes, and we'll schedule a meeting of the 3 chairs. The meeting is open to members of the advisory committees.

Q: Would you clarify the Indian trust issue (No. 3).

(Iverson): Let me read the list of issues that fell under that heading. I don't think Chip or I felt competent to turn that into an action plan. The first issue -- 1) Indian trust responsibilities should be clearly defined and entered into the management process, 2) the Hoopa Tribe's position is that the Federal trust responsibility is at least equal to the Endangered Species Act (ESA). There was also discussion of State sovereignty in hatchery operations. Trust responsibility might enter there. That subject was melded into a discussion of how to carry out the Restoration Program, considering that many fish stocks might be listed. The ESA should be considered in all restoration actions.

(Shake): Hearing no other discussion, we'll provide copies of that report from Ron's office and those that wish to will provide written comments back to Ron.

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

KRFRO will distribute copies of the Three Chairs Secretaries' Report. Written recommendations will be provided back to KRFRO from those wishing to comment.

Agenda item: Report on development of the hatchery review committee (Reynolds)

(Reynolds): We try to have an ongoing review/evaluation of our hatcheries. We reported on this at the last Task Force meeting. One issue was "what are the effects of flows on natural stocks?" The other issue was "what are the effects of hatchery operations on natural stocks?" To what extent were hatchery operations resulting in straying and possible genetic pollution of discrete races? We have come up with scenarios for operating Trinity River

Hatchery (TFH) and Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) to halt genetic drift between stocks. We had previously established a protocol for release strategies to reduce impacts on wild stocks. It was timely that the chairs asked CDFG to work with them on these issues. We now have a panel appointed from these chairs to work with us to review operations and management strategies to reduce impacts and maximize fishery protection. We've also been working with Don McIsaac in Oregon. This group is scheduled to meet 11/13 to discuss these issues. Iron Gate is a mitigation hatchery for Iron Gate Dam. If we interpreted the court decision for this mitigation, verbatim, we'd be doing a disservice to the natural stocks. Mitigation requirement is for fingerling planting. I think everyone agrees that water supply at Iron Gate is limiting production and success. If we want to go back further, FERC license modification or adjudication must be addressed. Under any circumstances, I think we are remiss if we don't ask for a better water supply from Iron Gate Reservoir now. PP&L would have to negotiate with the Klamath Project. Water is the limiting factor, as you know it's very unreliable. The panel will also probably consider the issue of supplemental fish rearing in the system.

(Shake): What's the schedule for a report?

(Reynolds): We'd like to wrap this up by the next Task Force meeting.

(Stokely): The Trinity river hatchery has the opposite problem, water is often too cold. We get diseases and slow growth as a result. Temperature control curtains have been installed in Lewiston Reservoir to improve rearing conditions. Temperature objectives for natural fish production are impacting the conditions at the hatchery. We've hired a consultant to computerize all historic hatchery records, for use by hatchery operators, to improve production. In the past, hatchery releases were estimated, but now will be more accurate based on accurate mortality counts.

(Wilkinson): Were increased flushing flows in the Trinity River successful?

(Stokely): We had a 6,000 cfs release in June, but I'm not sure what the success was for flushing smolts out.

(Lee Hillwig): The 6,000 cfs flows were not designed to help fish outmigrate, but were to look at flushing sediment. However, as flows were rising we noticed fish moving. Migration stopped when flows peaked, then as flows reduced to between 3,000 and 4,000 cfs, they moved again.

(Wilkinson): Were you able to compare the relationship of flow and outmigration on the Trinity and Klamath Rivers?

(Hillwig): No.

(Halstead): We have no outmigrant traps below the confluence of the Trinity and the Klamath Rivers. We have no data for that kind of comparison.

(Wilkinson): It might be a good deal for us to get improved flows on the Klamath River.

(Orcutt): I'm unclear on Forrest's comment about court adjudication and PP&L's mitigation requirement. Were temperature concerns voiced at the hatchery?

(Reynolds): Temperatures were marginal, and everyone was at a loss to know what to do about that. Hatchery folks thought we should leave it alone. Fish were released into the Klamath last spring when temperatures were marginal. The fish were acclimated to the river water prior to release. Regarding your question on the court adjudication and mitigation issue -- the court determined that PP&L has the responsibility to raise fish to a certain size, they call them fingerlings, we call them smolts.

Q: Who is on the panel to review these hatchery practices?

(Hillwig): I'm on it, Serge Berk (BOR), Dave Leith (USFWS), Nat Bingham (Klamath Task Force), Eric Laudenslager (HSU), and Don McIsaac (ODFW).

Agenda item: Public comment

(Shake): Jim Welter, you've been interested in this issue, and have looked at some flow information. Also, we've received a letter from the Klamath Forest Alliance about biological enhancement.

Jim Welter (Klamath Management Zone Fishery Coalition): (Handed out a graph of flow levels/hatchery releases/fall chinook escapement (Attachment 6).) I appreciate your work at the 3 chairs meeting. The natural production should not be jeopardized by increased hatchery production.

(Wilkinson): The Chetco system has similar species, it's smaller, and interesting to look at the productivity of the systems.

(Welter): The estimated Checto River fall chinook run was 18,000 to 30,000 this year.

Felice Pace (Klamath Forest Alliance): We got interested and involved in biological enhancement because of the proposal to raise fish in the Salmon River drainage. I was involved in developing the recovery strategy produced by the Klamath National Forest. We're concerned about how these bioenhancement efforts are to be implemented. We understand that on the Columbia River system, there is someone hired to track all bioenhancement programs. This may be appropriate in the Klamath basin. We are concerned about bioenhancement, in general, in the Klamath basin. The bioenhancement program in the Salmon River traps fish on the weir, incubates them at Hammel Creek, then rears them at Little North Fork. No one knows where these fish were destined for in the Salmon basin. Your stock identification committee may have identified the Wooley Creek chinook as a distinct fall stock which shouldn't be jeopardized. We think there is a place for bioenhancement, but we're not confident that the way it's being implemented now is the proper way.

Q: Are you saying that people are spreading fish around from the Little North Fork program back into Wooley Creek?

(Pace): No, but possibly some Wooley Creek fish are being trapped at the weir and are being used for broodstock.

(Reynolds): I agree that these are serious considerations, and your recommendations are valuable to us.

(Hayes): We've been involved with bioenhancement rearing programs in the Klamath Basin since 1979. We built the Little North Fork pond several years ago to raise Iron Gate stocks, but fortunately we never used them. In 1991 we took fall chinook off the Salmon River weir for broodstock, and incubated the eggs at Hammel Creek. We no longer have funds to operate the weir. Because these facilities exist, someone suggested trapping and rearing spring chinook. We (CDFG) had concerns about this. We didn't want to overwhelm the few remaining spring chinook with hatchery reared fish.

(Pace): The Task Force should consider how you will evaluate bioenhancement projects submitted for funding. Is relying on your TWG sufficient?

(Bingham): The concerns you raise are real. In talking about small scale facilities, the TWG does review these proposals. There might be some value on what you're suggesting, but not sure how we'll get it funded. The stock

identification committee is making progress. I would suggest that we give the hatchery review committee the job of looking into that issue.

(Shake): I'm not aware of one person looking at all bioenhancement projects on the Columbia River system, as Felice stated. There's been a lot of money spent to determine the effectiveness of bioenhancement. We have a report on supplementation that we can make available. We also have a system management plan laying out criteria for operations, and a risk assessment is a part of it. This independent review could be performed by the TWG or others with this information. This Task Force has a long range plan policy which requires that bioenhancement programs not impact natural stocks. I'll make sure that all members get copies of these documents I've mentioned.

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

KRFR0 will distribute copies of the reports on bioenhancement/supplementation, and the Columbia River System Management Plan to Task Force and TWG members.

The hatchery/wild stock review committee will be asked to look at the issue of basin wide bioenhancement.

(Holder): It sounds like we'll ask the Task Force to take on the issues of evaluating these projects. There are limits on what the Task Force can do, and would like to see some real effort in getting other expertise.

(Shake): In looking at some of these documents I've mentioned, we may determine how we'll approach the basin wide bioenhancement program.

(Ellinwood): I think the TWG would be more effective if we had a flow of information from KRFR0 on this issue. If we have assignments, we need this information sent to us.

(After lunch)

Agenda item: Fiscal year 1993 work plan development. (Alcorn)

(Alcorn): I've passed out two handouts for you to review. Both are database tables. One contains the list of proposals ranked down to 61 (Attachment 5); the other is a list of proposals by long range plan category (Attachment 7). In September, we sent a letter to successful proposers indicating that they would receive draft cooperative agreements for their review in early December. We intend to mail draft cooperative agreements to successful proposers by November 30. Some changes should be noted on the draft workplan (Attachment 5). With the proposed budget amounts, Restoration Funding would have carried down to project FR-03. With some cost savings identified in Project FR-09, it allowed us to reach down lower on the list. The next project, FP-07 was to survey the 1992 spawning chinook in the mainstem Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam. The '92 run is almost over, my question is, does the Task Force want this project implemented in 1993?

A: Yes, the survey information will still be valuable.

(Iverson): There may be a problem using Fiscal Year 1993 funds for a Fiscal Year 1994 project by the Arcata USFWS office.

(Shake): That can be worked out later.

(Alcorn): The savings in project FR-09 comes from a reduced trapping and rearing effort for the mid Klamath ponds this year.

(Joyce Jones, NCIDC): We anticipate a cost reduction of approximately \$30,000 for project FR-09, this year.

(West): One of the rating criteria was cost effectiveness. Reduced production changes the cost effectiveness of that program. Does the Task Force want to spend more money for these fish?

(Bingham): It seems that any time a cooperator tells us he's going to save us money, we should take it in order to fund more projects down the list.

(Shake): Our instruction to staff at the June Task Force meeting was to fund down the list until the money was expended. As far as I'm concerned that direction is still pertinent.

Agenda item: Presentation of the annual Fishery Restoration Program review.  
(Alcorn)

(Alcorn): We sent a draft annual report to the Task Force members in the briefing package for this meeting. This report is different from last year's report in that it does not discuss each long range plan policy. It briefly describes accomplishments in the past year, and identifies some critical needs for the upcoming year. The report also contains a synopsis of recommendations contained in the final reports for many of the data gathering projects funded by this Task Force. The purpose for this synopsis is to allow the Task Force, TWG, and the public to respond to these recommendations as deemed appropriate. The third part of the report contains a brief discussion and overview of long-term data sets that exist in the basin, which could contribute to this fishery restoration program. The Task Force may wish to implement a similar long-term monitoring program; one that will provide feedback on the effectiveness of this restoration program. [Alcorn discussed the lists of accomplishments/critical needs/expenditures, (Attachment 8).]

(McInnis): I thought the report was good. I see one problem in that there is a disconnect between fish protection discussion and the expenditures graph. \$8 million has been spent in fish protection activities, and the report contains only a short description of this work. We should acknowledge the efforts by NMFS and the KFMC in ocean fish management, primarily for monitoring the Klamath River fall chinook catch. Should we be addressing the KFMC activities?

(Shake): I think it's appropriate. I agree it's an activity where a lot of things have happened, and this report only gives a part of the picture.

(McInnis): Does the Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC) produce a similar document? a: No.

(Reynolds): I agree that this information needs to be incorporated into this report, but should be touched on briefly. Otherwise, it seems we would have to throw in discussion of all ocean management. Where do you draw the line?

(McInnis): The KFMC has not made a consensus recommendation for harvest management in quite a few years. But, much of the activity and discussion by the KFMC should be included.

(Bingham): One other activity not reported on is work done by the Klamath River Technical Advisory Team. The reason why I think we should incorporate ocean management into this report is to allow public to know what's going on.

(Shake): My sense is that we should instruct staff to include information on harvest and the role the KFMC plays in the harvest arena. Hearing no objection, we'll ask staff to include discussion of these issues in the report.

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

KRPRO staff will incorporate discussion of ocean harvest management and population protection into the 1992 annual report.

(Wilkinson): I would propose a deadline for written response to this draft report.

(Shake): OK, we'll hold that thought until final instructions.

(Franklin): In the TWG we discussed some of the critical needs of the basin. How do the critical needs identified in this report fit with the critical needs identified by the TWG?

(Alcorn): The prioritized needs for each subbasin occur in the report as Appendix A, and are complementary. The critical needs identified in the annual report are actions I felt the Task Force could implement in 1993 that would be most effective.

(Shake): You could incorporate the two lists.

(Pierce): Regarding the draft report discussion on fish population protection (page 7). The introductory paragraph states that "stocks must be identified." A policy in our long range plan states that the Task Force will work with the KFMC to protect stocks. We need to do a little bit more work regarding communication between the KFMC and Task Force for protecting local stocks, specifically, to prevent dipping into the spawning escapement floor.

(Reynolds): The KFMC does provide advice to us on these issues.

(Shake): The Act says that we are to deal specifically with habitat restoration and fish stock restoration. We've gotten crosswise with each other when we try to step into the harvest arena recommending harvest management. The KFMC's responsibility is to make harvest recommendations to the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC). They have not come to us to tell us what specific restoration activities to support.

(Reynolds): They wanted to participate in our hatchery evaluation.

(Wilkinson): It is my conviction that the Task Force and KFMC should have joint meetings during the harvest allocation discussions allowing the Task Force to provide input on what level of escapement is needed.

(Shake): The KFMC is taking a positive and aggressive approach in addressing habitat issues. So, a joint meeting prior to the PFMC meeting might be appropriate.

(Wilkinson): I suggest that we do these types of things to make us more proactive.

(Shake): Ronnie, we've talked around your suggestion. Does Keith's suggestion help?

(Pierce): Whatever we could do to open up communication so that harvest is not totally separate from restoration would help.

(Bingham): If this group wants to discuss harvest with the KFMC, they will want to discuss what we're doing for restoration.

(Shake): We'll instruct staff to include that as a critical need. I think the National Marine Fisheries Service will be forced to develop an overfishing report for Klamath Basin fall chinook stocks.

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

KRFRO to include as a critical need, better communication between the KFMC and the KRBFTF on basin wide escapement goals.

(McInnis): There will be an overfishing review, as required to the PFMC salmon fishery management plan. That doesn't mean the failure of the stock is a result of overfishing, but communication and information sharing will occur between NMFS, KFMC, and the Task Force.

(McInnis): (Defined overfishing.) When the Magnuson Act was amended, it included definitions of "overfishing". For each of the salmon runs, it contains specific escapement goals. If these goals are not met for three consecutive years, it is defined as "overfishing", which triggers a review to determine what the causes were. In case of Klamath River fall chinook, under this plan, the escapement goal is 35,000 natural spawners or 33-50% of standing stock in the ocean population. Looks like we'll fail this year for a third year in a row. Even with no harvest in 1992, we would have failed to meet the goal.

(Wilkinson): Overfishing includes all mortalities.

(Shake): Let's refocus our discussion to the issue. I wanted the public and Task Force to know that a report would be prepared.

(Bingham): I would suggest someone from this group participate on it.

(Holder): I compliment the field office on this document. It is well written, and will be useful after some minor changes are made. I have two comments: 1) we need to make the report more consistent with the TWG critical objectives list, and 2) we may want to report U.S. Soil Conservation Service expenditures.

\*\*\* Motion \*\*\*

(Wilkinson): I move to adopt the draft report and set a time of 30 days to respond. That means any specific concerns about the draft report should be presented in writing to staff.

Q: What happens to comments? Are they automatically included?

(Wilkinson): My motion is to accept the report in draft form. After incorporation of comments, it will be brought back to us.

Q: How will we do this logistically?

(Wilkinson): They have a good grasp of comments from being here at the meeting. Many of these comments will be editorial and will be added prior to discussion at our next meeting.

(Shake): We'll have 30 days to get comments back to staff. They will edit and present the final version for action at the February meeting.

(McInnis): Does this include our recommendation to include information on harvest management.

(Wilkinson): Yes.

\*\*\* Motion carried. \*\*\*

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

Task Force members will provide written comment to KRPRO staff within 30 days (by December 3, 1992) on the draft 1992 annual report. Staff will incorporate comments into the final document and present it to the Task Force prior to the February meeting.

Agenda item: Presentation of existing timber harvest rules and regulations as established by the California State Board of Forestry. (Bischel)

(Dragseth): This presentation relates to what I've been pushing for for quite some time. I have the opinion that many of you do not know much about the industry. You may not be aware of the rules and regulations imposed on this industry in the Forest Practice Act. Dave Bischel will discuss the current timber harvest regulations.

(Bischel): I was called to present what the State Board of Forestry is, and how it's involved in forest practices on State and private owned land. The Board of Forestry is a governor-appointed body to develop harvest policy for the timber harvest industry. Originally formed in 1885, the Board was not effective beyond education and served in an advisory capacity. By 1907 the Department of Forestry was organized. In 1947 the original Forest Practices Act was passed by the State legislature. The Board operated under this Act through the 1950's and '60's. Through the Forest Practice Act of 1973, the role of the State Board was changed to develop rules and regulations through the public hearing process. In addition, the present composition was established. The rules have been changed considerably since 1973. Increased demands and increasing populations have impacted this industry. Presently foresters must develop Timber Harvest Plans (THPs) (functional equivalent of the Environmental Impact Statement) as required through the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Forest Practice Act calls for maximum sustained yield as well as for protecting the environment. The rules are to prevent degradation of water quality, riparian habitat, etc. These rules have been developed over the years using input from professionals. Most recently the Board has been active in projects that impact beneficial uses of water. From June, 1991 through June, 1992 the Board passed 11 rules packages, the largest of which incorporated cumulative impacts regulations. The latest rules package was adopted October 16th, 1992, which address issues of maximum sustained yield, late succession forest stands, wildlife informational needs to be incorporated in THPs, and a new designation of sensitive watersheds. After a year of detailed review and debate, the Board enacted some significant changes; smaller clear cuts, longer rotation ages from 50 to 80 years (depending on the site), watershed protection, and protection of stands of large or older trees. That's a brief overview of what is happening with the Board. I think they're addressing many issues you're concerned with. The Board established a water quality monitoring task force about 5 years ago, which address impacts of water quality and hillslope monitoring. That report will be out within the next 30 days.

Q: Regarding sensitive watersheds, were any included in the new rules package?

(Bischel): Not at this time. Members of the public or agencies can nominate specific planning watersheds as being sensitive. There is a specific process by which the Board would classify or declassify a watershed as being sensitive.

Q: So if a watershed is adopted as sensitive, specific mitigation measures will be adopted for that watershed?

a: Yes.

Q: Did the Board adopt the list of sensitive watersheds established by EPA?

a: No, but the list will be considered independently.

Q: How do the new rules differ from what we've had for the past few years?

a: I'll let Kathleen Shori address that in the next presentation.

Q: Is there anything in your plan that provides for cumulative impacts?

(Bischel): Yes. The past rules provide for evaluation of on-site and other operations. The late seral/wildlife package which just passed, is an attempt at considering cumulative impacts.

Q: Are you using temperature profiles in this analysis?

(Bischel): No, but they may be incorporated into the monitoring program.

Q: Does the cumulative impacts analysis use road acreage as a criterion for evaluating watershed impacts?

(Bischel): The new package incorporates the equivalent road acreage (ERA) in determining impacts.

Q: Do they look at public and private lands?

(Bischel): They look at operations both past, present and proposed, for adjacent landowners.

Agenda item: Presentation by California Department of Forestry on enforcement and compliance with rules and regulations for timber harvest on private lands. (Shori)

(Dragseth): The second part of this presentation will be by Kathleen Shori. She will describe the review process for Region 2 (from Happy Camp upstream, including the rest of the Klamath River Basin in California.)

(Shori): I'm the review team Chairperson for Region 2. This process is similar in any part of the state. When a private landowner wants to harvest timber, he must have a licensed forester prepare a timber harvest plan (THP). The THP is reviewed by professional foresters, CDFG, and the Water Quality Control Board. (Shori handed copies of the process, Attachment 9.) This review process develops questions which are evaluated in the field (pre harvest inspection). We often ask additional agencies to participate. During and after the inspection, additional mitigation will often be recommended. All agency reports and responses by the forester are re-screened, followed by a finding of conformance or non-conformance with the rules. If the finding is for non-conformance, we must tell the harvester how to make the harvest plan comply. The normal review process takes about 35 days, with additional 10 working days in areas where sensitive wildlife species occur. Along with the process, in the Klamath province, we must assure that we have a biological opinion for the spotted owl, by CDFG. The opinion is drafted during the review process. Currently the California Department of Forestry (CDF) and the Water Quality Control Board have no review fees. CDFG has an \$850 fee for reviewing plans, which are paid for by the plan submitter after the plan is approved.

Q: So that activity is supported out of general fund obligations.

a: Yes.

(Shori): Once the THP is approved, CDF inspects the operation usually within the first 10 days. We inspect to ensure that the harvest is in compliance. If we note violations, we can issue warnings (paper violation), misdemeanor action (citation or District Attorney complaint process \$1000/day fine or 6 months in jail). We can also draft an administrative letter. Following harvest, a final inspection and stocking report is required, which also requires implementation of erosion control facilities and maintenance for 1 to 3 years. They must meet minimum requirements for vegetation regeneration.

Q: What is the process if riparian canopy requirements are violated?

a: Can be prosecuted as a misdemeanor case.

Q: How many of the THPs, as a percentage, have a water quality specialist from the State Water Board make site inspections? And, what percentage of THPs are monitored?

a: Every THP is evaluated for conformance to regulations. Just guessing, I'd say that 5 to 10% of the plans in the north coast area are actually inspected by a water quality expert.

(Stokely): Does CDFG attend all pre-harvest inspections?

a: No. They review between 5 and 10% of the THPs.

Q: Is there a standard for assessing cumulative impacts?

a: Harvest plans must meet minimum standards established in the rules.

(Q): On the stream protection zone, is there any consideration given to species composition? And, can the harvester come back in subsequent years to remove more canopy?

a: They're required to leave 25% of existing conifers in the overstory. If there is less than 50% of shade canopy in a proposed harvest area, they can only do sanitation harvest in the riparian zone, taking dead or dying trees.

Q: How is the review committee funded?

a: I'm funded through the general fund of the State budget.

Q: Are you sure to cover all these inspections?

a: We're not there to administer the logging contract, like the U.S. Forest Service. We do a spot check of the harvest to insure that it complies with rules.

Q: Is there a minimum board feet requirement that requires no THP?

a: We have a waiver for 3 acre or less harvests.

Q: Are there differences between state harvest plans and the USFS plan?

(Holder): I think they're similar. We have a consultation with USFWS on endangered species. There are some differences in specific protections, i.e. riparian canopy, etc. but generally the processes are similar.

(Dragseth): This is where you get into personal property rights. The USFS is protecting the resource over large areas. The significant difference is that the USFS is charged with managing the land for multiple use, private industry is in this as a business.

(West): You guessed that 5 to 10 percent of plans are reviewed. How many are submitted per year?

(Shori): As a guess, there's 50 to 80 plans in Siskiyou and Trinity areas. That guess might be high. It may be more like 30.

Q: Have you had a THP denied for cumulative impacts?

a: No. All plans must be in compliance with basin plans. No further degradation is allowed in harvest.

(Dragseth): A forester won't submit a plan that he believes will fail. Our job is to prepare one well enough that we feel will pass this review process.

Agenda item: Fruit Growers Supply Company viewpoint on state legislation and existing stream protection measures. (Dragseth)

Dragseth: The \$800 THP review fee is only part of the full story. Every member of the review team is invited to come out to review each plan. It's up to them to come out. They have to pick and choose, the CDF inspector has to be there. In many cases we're proud that they choose not to come out because of our past history. We also have fees to review installation of stream crossings. I've invited Chuck Konvalin, CDFG warden, to talk about his process.

(Konvalin): Regarding Section 1600 of the Fish and Game Code -- Section 1603 deals with diversion or obstruction of natural flows of water courses. It also deals with changes to streambanks. This section was written so that an applicant had to notify the department of his intentions. It was enacted in 1961. In 1970, it became mandatory that recommendations to the Department be incorporated in the THP process. In 1991, Section 1603.1 was added, which authorizes civil penalties as high as \$25,000/day per violation. To walk through the process of a THP -- you must realize that the 1603 process is not a part of the THP process. Outside of the THP process, the applicant must apply through section 1603 if impacts to State resources are possible. The application is filled out and a fee is charged. An enforcement officer must respond within 30 days. The 1603 permit covers many other operations other than timber harvest. In most cases, the 1603 application is \$132 and non-refundable. If it is for a timber operation, the cost is \$530 to \$833, dependent on stream crossings. The 1603 process is designed to protect the State resources. It is another process that the industry has to comply with outside of the THP process.

Q: Why do they have law enforcement administering these permits?

a: It's an assignment delegated to the Enforcement Branch of the Department. It takes away from some of our other duties.

(Shake): Seems there may be other ways to make this more efficient.

(Konvalin): That's the point that Rich Dragseth wanted to get across. It's difficult and complicated to get approval for timber harvest with existing regulations.

Q: From the fishery perspective, one of the major problems from timber harvest and road construction is culvert installation. Who inspects and monitors them to ensure they're installed and functioning properly?

(Konvalin): It's done by wardens, but district biologist provide technical input.

(Reynolds): The \$850 fee is to prevent hunting and fishing license revenue from paying for this. Everything we do is supported by hunting and fishing license revenue, and through some excise taxes. We asked the State legislature to allow these enforcement costs to be paid from the general fund. The legislature decided that fees would be charged to the permittee. CDFG has this charge because we're not in the general fund. As far as why biologists don't write 1603s, the regions decide who writes them.

(Dragseth): I would like to add to these presentations by expounding on a few things mentioned here today. Cumulative effects assessment, in many cases, is not real specific. We have to contact adjacent landowners, and identify those who were contacted. As you can imagine, we're not authorized to go on someone else's land to gather information. We also have to analyze cumulative effects from the visual aspect. Regarding violations revealed through this inspection process, there are not many because we keep them to a minimum. Most are paper violations which are corrected immediately. Most major violations are held to a minimum. To wrap up this presentation, a team got together and developed additional mitigation measures for use in decomposed granitic soils. In many cases, when we go out on review, the team commonly asks us to use some of these mitigation techniques. Rocking roads, for example, is used to reduce erosion. (Dragseth passed out Attachment 10). I give you this because nothing has changed from what I have provided you in the past. Yield tax law was passed to allow the landowner to allow timber to stand longer, and is now based on yield, not standing value. I included that in this packet. The next item I'd like to talk about is that our industry has been involved in efforts to reduce impacts of timber management. We participate on the French Creek watershed advisory group. Road management plans in this watershed are valuable to reduce erosion. We provide access into and through areas by utilizing better roads. We also choose to close roads. We also enforced seasonal closures, especially during winter season. This group may want to support road management plans.

(Shake): What would you want the Task Force to do?

(Dragseth): I put together a sign to be placed along roadsides and gates. One thing I would like to ask, if this Task Force would be willing to put your name on these signs as well. Development of road management plans should be supported. I was disappointed in reading your minutes awhile back, you sent a letter supporting the proposed Grand Accord. We felt that there were many things that didn't meet your needs or our needs. The Grand Accord was defeated. I think there were other ways to support legislation, road management plans would help.

Q: What is your corporate stance on your liability to allow people on your land?

(Dragseth): The landowner is liable regardless if the person was invited or not.

(Wilkinson): I would like to see us consider endorsing some of these road management plans.

(Holder): As a member of the Task Force, I want to publicly acknowledge what the Fruit Growers Supply Company has done. I've looked at the Beaver Creek road management project and believe it's a fine bit of work. I imagine that we can support the concept of road management, the subbasin watershed planning process may be a way to incorporate this.

(Bullfinch): The term endorsement may be inappropriate in this case. I would suggest "appreciate."

(Reynolds): We should investigate how we might enter into a dual partnership to work with the industry. Anything that we can do to cooperate with industry to control winter runoff would help.

(Dragseth): I'm after the support of the concept of the road management plan, not just names on signs. I'm hoping you'll support the concept.

Q: Have you asked for this kind of support from other organizations such as the Siskiyou County Sportsmen's Society?

(Dragseth): I've approached them and they were supportive until some bear hunters objected to road closures.

(Dragseth): One other thing, the last page of the packet, you can see some of the things we've done. In 1987 we've rocked 82 miles of roads on our lands, we've worked to fence riparian areas, etc.

(Bingham): I commend you for everything I've heard here. I would like to make you aware that the Prop. 70 committee is working with Pacific Lumber to reduce impacts.

(Dragseth): We're also working with USFS on instream habitat restoration. To wrap this up, you've heard me say that the timber industry is not represented on this Task Force. I want to emphasize that we want to cooperate with this Task Force. We are willing to cooperate and answer questions.

(Shake): I think this is a great example of how we can cooperate with industry. I suggest that we ask staff to prepare a letter to thank Fruit Growers Supply Company for this presentation, and also to express support for the concept of developing road management plans. I think everyone here agrees. Hearing no objections, I will ask staff to do this, and also recommend that this be reported in a future newsletter.

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

KRFRO staff will draft a letter to Fruit Growers Supply Company corporate headquarters, expressing appreciation for their presentation and willingness to work with the Task Force in a cooperative way. Staff will also incorporate this topic of cooperative work into a future newsletter.

(Pace): In tracking the Forest Practices Act, the opinion of the environmental community is that we're unhappy with the way that the rules have been gutted. There's a lot of scientific information regarding impacts, but I will defer my comments in the interest of time. We'll ask the Board to identify sensitive watersheds, and would also like to make a presentation on this issue, possibly at the next Task Force meeting.

(Ellinwood): You might wish to approach the endorsement issue as a demonstration project. I think there's an opportunity for Fruit Growers Supply Company and the Task Force to cooperate, which would be a good topic for our annual restoration conference.

Joan Smith (KARE): I commend Rich. The industry has to go through many stringent guidelines. I'm concerned that private industry is not represented on this Task Force. How could that be accomplished?

(Shake): Membership on this Task Force is specified in the Act. County representatives speak for the residents of the counties, and represent the industry. It would take an amendment to the Klamath Act to identify a representative from the forest products industry.

Agenda item (from 11/5 agenda): Status on ad hoc committee effort to develop a recommendation for water quality standards for the Klamath Basin. (Rohde)

(Rohde): You may recall at the last meeting a Water Quality Control Board representative gave a presentation of water temperature standards development for the Trinity River. After that presentation this Task Force passed a motion to send a letter to that agency. I've talked with Theresa Wistrom, and reviewed the basin plan, and held an informal meeting to draft this letter. This is a triennial review process, in which the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board prioritizes areas/issues of concern for their basin plan. They don't usually get to lower priority problems. We were counseled by the NCRWQCB staff to request that Klamath River basin water quality be given first priority, if we feel that it should. Otherwise it won't be dealt with in this review process. The first of three public hearings in this triennial review process was held last week. We were advised that we should express our concerns in a consolidated effort. The NCRWQCB has received letters from various agencies and we've all agreed to go before the Board at the December 10 meeting, to request that water quality in the Klamath Basin be considered first priority. I've drafted a letter which you all have in your briefing package (Attachment 11) regarding the things we've discussed. It's here for your review. The intent is to get this letter placed on the 12/10 meeting agenda.

(Shake): I quickly read through the letter, and suggest that members read it this evening, to decide whether to send it. We can give staff our final recommendations.

(Sommarstrom): I believe these water quality concerns are to be addressed by the Shasta and Scott Valley CRMPs. I request that copies of this letter be sent to them.

Meeting adjourned for the day.

11/5/92

(Shake): An item left unfinished from yesterday's discussion, the report from the budget committee.

(Bingham): To recap, the committee was directed to look into budgetary issues concerning KRFR0. We met July 13, 1992. We came up with a set of recommendations. (Bingham reiterated the 8 recommendations, then volunteered to lead the effort to get additional add-on funding.) I recommend that this list of recommendations be discussed at this meeting, and tabled for action at our next meeting.

(Orcutt): Could you clarify recommendation number 7?

(Bingham): It's a matter of establishing policy. KRFR0 staff had prepared proposals in the past. We need to say "OK" or "not OK" to their effort.

Q: Regarding Number 4, did the committee recommend one annual executive session, or at each Task Force meeting?

(Bingham): I don't recall whether we said annual or at every meeting.

(Hillman): I recollect that an executive session would be scheduled for each Task Force meeting.

(Bingham): I believe you're correct.

Q: Would you clarify Number 6, the recommendation not to fund public workshops?

(Bingham): We believe the proposals for putting on the workshops should come from the public and not KRFR0. This is saying we disapprove the funding, but KRFR0 can fund from their existing budget. This should be a discussion item by the full Task Force.

Q: How do Number 1 and 8 relate?

(Bingham): Number 1 includes overhead charged by the Portland USFWS Office, and all other administrative costs. Number 8 suggests that all administrative costs and advisory committee travel expenses would be displayed during the budgeting process. Some things may not be pulled out for each advisory committees, such as staff time for each.

\*\*\* Motion \*\*\*

(McInnis): I move that we accept the recommendations as listed, except Number 7, which will be deferred for discussion at the next meeting.

(Wilkinson): I speak against the motion. I'm concerned about Number 6.

(McInnis): The reason I included No. 6 is because the budget subcommittee was authorized to make that decision for the FY1993 budget. The related concern is number 7. These workshops are specific to KRFR0.

(Wilkinson): My concern is that those types of outreach programs are beneficial and I don't want to lose that opportunity for staff to participate.

(Shake): A little background on number 6. As I recall, those proposals were developed after Tricia tried to encourage local folks to develop proposals, and received no response. These workshops were successful in the past and we did not want to lose these. KRFR0 put in the proposals with staff facilitating or local coordinators being hired. There was concern expressed about these proposals at the June meeting. Ron Iverson said they could be funded within the existing KRFR0 budget request. The Budget subcommittee looked at them and recommends that we not pursue them with additional funding.

(Bingham): The intent was to address the request for \$10,000, not to stop the workshops. If KRFR0 staff could do them within their budget, then we encourage them to do so.

(Wilkinson): In light of that explanation, I support the motion.

(Thackeray): Is there additional information you might have on some of these other items that might help us to understand all these recommendations. Deferral to next meeting might allow us to look at the recommendations.

(Shake): We can vote on the motion, which excludes acceptance of Number 7. Passing this motion would require that we not spend additional funds for the workshops. We can then discuss KRFR0 involvement in developing workshops. We have a discussion later on today on the public education program, maybe then we can decide how to proceed on this. I suggest that we vote on the motion.

(McInnis): To clarify, Number 6 is specific to those proposals submitted to us in June. It is not judging the value of the public workshops in general.

(Reynolds): I understand that it also would be a policy decision that henceforth the KRFR0 would not submit proposals in additions to their basic budget.

(McInnis): That's not what I'm saying. Number 7 is the policy issue, which is to be deferred.

(Iverson): The motion includes having executive sessions, and there is a process which describes that activity. The way I read the Federal regulations, an executive session has to be approved in advance by the agency head, announced in the Federal Register, announcing and explaining why the executive session is being held.

(Chip Bruss): For the Trinity Task Force we don't call them executive sessions. We call them operational meetings. A task force can have operational meetings.

(Shake): It seems to me that we can propose to do it, and work out the bureaucratess later.

(McInnis): The reason this came up was for discussions of personnel matters. There have been some concerns regarding the type of thing that should not be discussed in public. It's personnel issues primarily.

(Orcutt): In regards to requesting additional appropriations from Congress, is there any thought for a time frame to accomplish this?

(Bingham): The committee basically recommends that the Task Force discuss this. We didn't come up with specifics. I see ways that entities on the Task Force can cooperate to get it done.

(Shake): Our Regional Office has tried to get funds for Klamath administrative costs, but this item has never survived to the final Interior budget initiative.

(Hillman): It appears that the most effective way to secure these dollars would come from outside the agency. Efforts occurred this year but were not coordinated. We felt that assistance was needed by KRFRRO for this effort. A request was made of staff this past year, and that request for information was not met.

(Shake): I suggest that this be given to the budget committee to develop a strategy of how to do it.

\*\*\* Motion carried. \*\*\*

(Bingham): On behalf of the budget committee, we feel that KRFRRO is doing a good job, and there is no implied criticism in this recommendation.

(Shake): Item No. 7 will be placed on the agenda of the February meeting. Staff will develop background information for discussion.

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

Discussion of KRFRRO's role in preparing proposals will be placed on February meeting agenda. KRFRRO to develop briefing information.

Agenda item: Retrospective on 1992 flows in Klamath River. (Bryant)

Jim Bryant (Klamath Project, Bureau of Reclamation) (Attachment 12): I will make this presentation for Dan Fults. I have some slides that will give you an idea what the Klamath basin looks like today and what it used to look like. (Mr. Bryant showed slides of drought stricken basin and a hydrograph of upper Klamath Lake level.) Presently we are at 4000 cfs net inflow into upper

Klamath Lake. If it continues for the next 30 days we'll possibly be into normal operating range.

Q: Seeing the pattern of relative constant agriculture acreage, is water use and delivery constant?

(Bryant): Use varies greatly from one year to the next, but basically use is going down, with smaller return flow volume going to the refuge.

Q: What do people pay for water?

(Bryant): It varies between districts, but as an estimate, ranges from about \$4 to \$5 per acre-foot to \$30-\$40 per acre foot for delivery to the farmer. He then has additional costs to distribute that water. The initial construction costs of the Klamath Project have been repaid by water users.

(Unidentified public comment): Looking at historic flows prior to the project, it's evident to me that a great volume of water would have been used by natural marshes and evaporation, the water use is within 10% of prehistoric use today. It's important to realize this, which is substantiated by scientific studies.

(Bryant): The net consumptive use is roughly 2 acre-feet/acre, which includes evaporation. This is very low, indicating high degree of use for the project.

Q: Are there any farms that exceed 960 acres and pay full cost for their water?

a: One farm is larger than 960 acres and pays full cost, but most average 300 to 400 acres.

Q: So, the Environmental Impact Statement the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) is preparing at the Sacramento Office may not impact the Klamath Project?

(Bryant): The impact will be minimum.

[Note keeper's note: The Bureau of Reclamation was required by court order to develop rules and regulations for administering the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982, which established limitations on sales of subsidized water to farms in excess of 960 acres.]

Q: Is the BOR developing initiatives for the 1993 water year?

(Bryant): Yes. As a result of the last Klamath Compact Commissioner's meeting, everyone wants to know what we're planning to do in the upcoming year. It's difficult because of competing uses, operational windows, etc. The report is not complete, but will be completed soon, hopefully by mid November, 1992. We have no way to project what will happen this upcoming year. We're looking at what has happened since Oct. 1, and all needs are being considered.

Q: Will the plan also address ranges of expected inflows, with mechanisms for periodic operational adjustments. I'm specifically referring to this past year's operation. It appeared that we were in an emergency situation, notably the drought. We've been in drought for the past 6 years, and I hope that this planning effort will be more logical.

(Bryant): The problem is that storage is very limited in the upper basin. When normal precipitation years come, most of the water is bypassed downriver. Back to back low runoff years are what cause our problems.

Q: In reference to FERC flows, and the flow variance, FERC intends to require minimum flows at Iron Gate when the drought ends. What do you consider the end of the drought?

(Bryant): It's hard to say. Normal runoff depends on normal snowpack late in the season, and when projections of normal runoff can be made. For now, we're still in the drought.

(Todd Kepple): There seems to be some confusion between FERC flows and how they relate to operations of the BOR. They're two different things.

(Bryant): Right. The FERC permit is for operating Iron Gate, and is held by Pacific Power and Light Company (PP&L), not the BOR.

Q: Please explain what would happen if we took out all of the existing structures.

(Bryant): Historically, the lower Klamath Lakes acted as off-stream storage systems, acting as large sponges. Stream wouldn't have gone dry.

(Bullfinch): Iron Gate is operated as a constant level reservoir. Can it be drawn down to provide flow in the river? Is it policy or mechanical?

(Bryant): I don't know exactly, it's PP&L's dam.

Agenda item: Retrospective of 1992 flows in Klamath River, Klamath Compact perspective.

(Rick Bastach): I'm not prepared to speak on what the Compact Commission did, and would prefer to discuss the upper basin amendment.

(Shake): For some background, the Compact Commission met this past summer. Many different users attended, and discussed their respective concerns. There were no decisions made. I welcome the dialogue, and support continued dialogue.

Agenda item: Update on the status of the upper basin amendment. (Alcorn)

(Alcorn): By way of background, last year at this time the draft upper basin amendment to the long range plan was distributed for public comment. The public comment period was open from late October to December 15, 1991. Comments were received and summarized into a "digest" document by Tricia Whitehouse. The digest document and all written comments were reviewed by a Task Force committee in April, 1992. The review committee recommended adoption of this document, pending editorial work and final review by the Task Force. The Task Force concurred with this recommendation at the April, 1992 meeting here in Yreka. This summer, KRFR staff incorporated the comments according to the committee's recommendation, and on August 17, mailed the final draft document to Task Force members for about a 4-week review period. We received written comments from only one source; CDFG. At this time we are waiting for direction from this Task Force on how to proceed.

(Shake): Last spring we said we would review the document after editorial revision. After that we would be prepared to make a decision regarding the upper basin amendment. Our charge, here today, is to listen to public comment and then take action on this amendment.

Agenda item: Comments from the Klamath Basin Water Resources Advisory Committee.

(Kerns): I'm the chair of the Klamath Basin Water Resources Advisory Committee for the upper three counties of the Klamath Basin. While drafting the Klamath Compact, it became apparent that we would be out of water some day. The flow is highly variable, ranging from 400 cfs to 2 million cfs. About 2,000 cfs is needed to supply all needs. In 1992, flow never got to 1,000 cfs. We looked at historic flows before and after significant irrigation, we found that there was only a 2% difference. Peaks occur in spring, and low flows occur in the fall. If the peak flows could be stored, we could level out the average flow. (Showed picture of Clear lake). It was designed to evaporate water, about 100,000 acre feet per year. By damming the Lost River we could save 40,000 acre feet. (Showed pictures of other proposed dams). We need financial and political help to get these things done. Some of the other things we've done, we're supporting the acquisition of Wood River Ranch, trying to fix streambanks and restore riparian systems. We're trying to get rid of the juniper trees to get more water. The average flow from the upper basin is about 10% of the average outflow at the mouth of the Klamath River.

(Ellinwood): Is it correct to assume that water in high runoff years spills into the Klamath River?

a: Yes.

Q: If these projects were completed, would the high flows going down the Klamath be eliminated?

a: Only what could be pumped into the reservoirs during high flow events. Pumping capacity would be much less than peak flows.

Q: Are there any projections, by month, on what would be the total quantity diverted for irrigation under this plan, versus the current water diversion schedule?

a: Impacts from drought would be lessened.

Q: Are you proposing to use as a pumping storage hydroelectric facility to pump water?

a: Yes.

Q: Are you proposing the irrigated acreage in Klamath basin be increased?

a: No, but we would have enough water to irrigate in dry years.

Agenda item: Public comment on the upper basin amendment.

(Unidentified): What is the Task Force relationship with the KFMC?

(Shake): The Task Force is responsible to develop a restoration plan and implement that plan through annual Federal appropriated funds. The KFMC's responsibility is to develop harvest sharing recommendations to be provided to the PFMC and State of California for harvest regulations.

Q: If this proposed amendment is accepted, does it expand your conservation area?

(Shake): Under the Act we're charged with developing a management plan for restoration. We were advised by our Solicitor's Office that it can include the upper basin. The Klamath Act is amended to include new members in the event that the amendment is accepted.

Q: Does this obligate the State of Oregon to fund part of this restoration project?

(Shake): I would assume there would be funding responsibilities from both States. For background, in the final completion and approval of our long range plan, our contractor asked us if we should consider the upper basin. We were approached by the Klamath Tribe who recommended restoration of the upper basin because of water quality and quantity problems. That made sense to this Task Force, and we began the planning process.

(Bingham): We also contacted the author of the Klamath Act, Doug Bosco, and asked what his intent was. He said that the upper basin could be included, as far as he was concerned.

Francis Landrum, retired engineer: The author of the Act thought the upper basin should be included in the Act. The Federal Register notice did include the upper basin. This Task Force used the opinion of the solicitor who said nothing prohibits the Restoration Program from reaching into the upper basin. The Task Force met in May, 1990, and decided to include the upper basin. I have a copy of H.R. 5809, (read language, Attachment 13). The membership of this Task Force is to be added to when this program is expanded, and this addition is not contingent on your acceptance of the plan amendment. If you read the Act, you'll find that all decisions you make must be unanimous, not by those members present. I submit that you don't have the right to include the upper basin, and that your action of April, 1992 was null and void because you didn't have a full Task Force present. If the new members either voted negative or were absent, then it would not be able to proceed.

Rick Bastach, Oregon Department of Water Resources: Martha Pagel sends her regrets. A brief comment on the upper basin amendment. It would come as no surprise to you that the State of Oregon would support a delay in the adoption of the amendment. The State is supportive of the Klamath River Restoration Program, and wants to be involved. We think the plan amendment is a good start, and can be used as one initiative in solving the problems in the basin. We see the restoration effort as a part of the bigger picture. If the State of Oregon is obligated to fund portions of this restoration program, we want to know about it. All the parties would like to approach it as constructively as possible and would request that you defer action on it.

Frank Goodson, Klamath Basin Waterfowl Association: (Attachment 14 for written statement).

Ted Lindow, consultant. I approached this Task Force and Kier Associates about holding public hearings in the upper basin. At that time I didn't hear any discussion about getting water from the upper basin. I looked at the draft long range plan and didn't see an effort to get more water. Water quality and quantity were discussed later. We need the assistance of the people from the South that receive the water to help us clean it up and store more water. We must work in cooperation. Storage to cool and to improve water quality would help.

Q: Can we expect expenditures of restoration monies in the upper basin if this amendment is passed?

(Shake): Yes, proposals would be ranked with others. I don't think this Task Force felt there would be a huge shift of effort from the lower to upper basin.

Fred Schutt: I'm a farmer from Brookings, Oregon. I'm surprised that Oregonians would try to stop this restoration work.

Elwood Miller, Klamath Tribe: I've mentioned water quality and quantity of the upper river to this Task Force before. The Klamath Tribe desires to have anadromous fish runs in the upper basin. I commend your effort to restore the entire basin, not just the lower half.

Rod Kucera, Klamath County Farm Bureau: I believe the key is to work together. I believe with off stream storage you can improve habitat conditions for all uses, including agriculture. I propose to the Task Force, that rather than continuing with this amendment, come together with us to work on developing the off stream storage projects. It would be good for the entire ecosystem.

Marshall Stanton: Tule Lake Growers: There's a lot of things going on in the upper basin now. There are many different needs and farmers must be represented in the decision making process. The amendment is poorly written and outdated, and should be deferred. Litigation is not the answer. It's our dream that we spend money on restoration projects, not litigation. We must proceed with wisdom.

Bob Franklin, Hoopa Valley Tribe: I come from a family of failed midwestern farmers. My heart breaks when I see people preparing to confront each other over these issues. The subbasin planning efforts by the Technical Work Group will insure that all users be involved in planning restoration activities. This system can serve people pretty well if we'll only participate.

Felice Pace, Klamath Forest Alliance: It's obvious that changes are coming for agriculture, all over the West. People in agriculture have a choice to make, to pull together with fishermen and environmentalists or butt heads.

Harry Carlson: University Extension, Tule Lake. The upper basin amendment misrepresents some agricultural issues in the upper basin. I recommend further professional review from agricultural interests to improve the content of the document.

(Shake): Hearing no more comment, that concludes the public comment period. Let's move to discussion of the action item regarding the plan amendment. Before we do that I want to thank the folks that came down from the upper basin. We are receptive to public testimony.

Agenda item: Task Force discussion of rising concern among upper basin residents regarding the upper basin amendment.

(Wilkinson): I wish to speak to the Oregon folks here. Being the lone Oregon representative on the Task Force, I've been as persuasive as I can be regarding the upper basin amendment. I was appointed to represent ODFW by the Governor of Oregon. I'm not an employee of ODFW, but am a full time commercial fisherman. I have been involved in fisheries restoration for many years. It is clear to me that it is ludicrous to only manage half of the basin. I support including the upper basin in the restoration program from the standpoint of water quantity and quality. I would look forward to talking with folks about agriculture, wildlife, and fishery concerns. If you've tracked this Task Force, you're aware of the major economic impacts to the fishing communities as well.

(Bingham): I've been a professional commercial fisherman for 30 years. Over these years the salmon have come to mean a great deal to me as a symbol of the health and state of the entire ecosystem. I also share the desire of the Klamath Tribe in getting anadromous fish back to the upper basin. We respect and support the agriculture community. Our intention is not to take water from you, we extend a hand to you to work together in resolving these

problems. We invite further input to make this a more accurate and cooperative document.

\*\*\* Motion \*\*\*

(Bingham) I move delay adoption of the amendment document, and to extend the comment period on this document to correct deficiencies.

(Thackeray): I support the motion not to proceed with the amendment.

(Reynolds): There were a couple of issues brought out in testimony. If the amendment to the Act is correct, then we have the authority to extend this program into the upper basin. If we need an amendment to include this upper basin, then we should proceed. By deferring action we're simply putting off the inevitable, and this might be considered in the legislative process. I support the motion to continue with the process and improve the document.

(Bingham): I do support the amendment, but feel it is important to make it as accurate as possible and to eliminate the sense of the threat.

(Bullfinch): The fear that I'm hearing is that this Task Force is hoping to grab the water and run it down the river. In reference to Mr. Landrum's comments, I don't understand some of his claims. Water from Iron Gate Reservoir has already left the Klamath Project. The request to the Secretary was to increase flows at Iron Gate. This Task Force has no authority to appropriate water from the Klamath Project. The quality of the water is the responsibility of the States and the Federal agencies. I don't see any reason to defer a decision on this amendment. I support passage of the amendment now.

Q: Is it your intention to get more information and representation from the upper basin communities?

(Bingham): The best scenario would be to have the representation prior to adoption of the plan, but I would hope that it would be informal with the interests represented. I suggest having one meeting in Klamath Falls as a Task Force, to hear public comments. My motion will include that, at that time we will schedule action for adoption.

(Shake): My perception of the motion is that very soon, let's say in January, 1993, a group of us would meet with Klamath County Commissioners to explain this amendment to them. We would also have a public hearing to explain this and allow public comments. We would direct staff to take input, summarize it. We would also clear up the legislative issue and then maybe be prepared in spring to make a decision on the amendment.

(McInnis): We've made a decision to extend the program into the upper basin. Whoever needs to know that should be informed of that in order to get adequate representation on the Task Force.

(Shake): We'll get clarification on that. One final comment, I strongly support the motion. It shows that we're interested in working with folks in the upper basin. We're not attempting to get more water from the upper basin. We should do everything we can to cooperate.

(Wilkinson): Are you going to deal with it as a single motion?  
a: Yes.

\*\*\* Motion carried. \*\*\*

Chairman Shake introduced Dick Sumner. "Dick was a member of the Task Force. I want to take a minute and thank you for participating. We miss you, you're a good friend, and we wish to recognize your service with this plaque.

(Sumner): Thank you and stick with it.

(Shake): We have an unfinished item, the draft letter from Bob Rohde to the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

(Stokely): The issue of flow is beyond the Board's control.

(Thackeray): I'm hopeful that what this letter means is that the Board will allow natural healing with local effort, rather than have the Board come into these valleys to make recommendations that would take water. The CRMPs are going to be instrumental in improving water quality. I assume that this letter is asking the Board to look into the impacts, but will not come in without due process.

(Stokely): The important thing about this letter is that we'll get staff from the Board working on the same issues we're trying to address on this Task Force.

\*\*\* Motion \*\*\*

Motion made, and carried, to send the letter.

Public comment:

Marcia Armstrong, Siskiyou County Farm Bureau. We are very upset that this letter is going out. We feel that the Task Force is not being held accountable, and you're asking a State body to set temperature standards. The issue here is the economic implication of what might happen should such objectives go through. Studies have indicated that temperatures are increased from agricultural use. It may be that if objectives are imposed that some users won't be allowed to divert water any longer. Land value drops dramatically without water and the value of the crop is degraded. In this county we have an ordinance passed that will not allow "taking" from economic viable use of land. We ask that this Task Force consider the economic repercussions of this. We had hoped through the CRMP process these problems would be worked out. This Task Force is kind of steamrolling over us, and creating an adversarial condition between us and the Task Force. We just started the Scott Valley CRMP, this letter is, to us, an act of bad faith. We hope that it doesn't go this way.

(West): My understanding of the letter is that we're asking the Board to provide staff time to investigate whether or not there are water quality problems on the Klamath, Scott, and Shasta Rivers. Staff would make recommendations to the North Coast Board. I don't understand why you object to us requesting technical expertise.

(Armstrong): If this process concludes with establishment of temperature objectives other agencies would be responsible for insuring that these objectives are met.

(West): It's speculative to say that objectives can only be met with regulation. I look at this as an opportunity to get additional money from say, EPA, to achieve improved water quality.

(Armstrong): These are family farms and we hate to see more government regulation.

(Thackeray): I listened to an extensive discussion last night between the RCD and Carl Harral and they appear to be agreeable to restore the riparian areas and to protect the farmers' right to raise cattle and farm the land. I have comfort in knowing that there are some safeguards there. I think that due process must become a part of the total effort. We'll ensure that everybody will feel comfort that all has been done.

(Shake): A question to the Task Force, do we reconsider our position on this letter? a: No.

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

KRFRO staff will finalize the letter, send to Shake for signature and forwarding to the North Coast Water Quality Control Board.

Agenda item: Discussion of Task Force comment on proposed changes to 1993 suction dredge mining regulations.

(Mike Rode): A short overview on CDFG's position, CDFG is charged with implementing and enforcing regulations on mining activities in State waters. The burden of proof is to show that deleterious results to fish stocks will not occur from suction dredging. We all agree that salmonid stocks are in trouble in the basin. The proposed regulations are to protect these stocks, primarily incubating eggs, emergent fry, and in some cases migrating adult spawners. A public hearing on 11/12/92 in Sacramento will be held on this proposal. Most changes entail a 5 week shortening of the season in some upper river areas.

Q: Has the CDFG held hearings in the affected area?

(Rode): No, because the proposed changes cover the entire state, this would be difficult to do.

Q: What areas are impacted?

(Rode): Predominantly the Trinity, Upper Klamath, and Sacramento Rivers.

(Stokely): Is there evidence that anadromous fish are being harmed by the existing suction dredging regulations?

(Rode): The old regulations were not definitive enough. They did not protect the resource adequately. We've moved the starting time to a later time in the season to protect eggs or emergent fry.

(Stokely): Have they actually been impacted in the past?

(Rode): Our directive is to prove that dredging is not detrimental. We know specifically that suction dredging will impact fishery resources.

Chris McGuire: You mention only regulating 5 more weeks of the season. That's greater than 30% of the time we have to mine. You don't know what the impacts are on the fish.

(Thackeray): We don't have any scientific data that what you're saying is true. That's probably where the Siskiyou County is going to make its position.

Q: Are these regulations for the general permit?

(Rode): Yes. There are special permits.

(Unidentified): After much review of these proposed regulations, I've found that the reasons for making these changes comes from three studies of suction dredging. In each case they state that there is moderate damage which is site specific. What is your reasoning for making the changes?

(Rode): Our main responsibility is to protect the resource and it's in dire straights right now. We know a little about life history and the timing of emergence and outmigration. We're caught in the middle of balancing the needs of the industry and the resource. That's why we're having this meeting.

(West): The U.S. Forest Service is concerned about late run steelhead which remain in the tributaries in late May. Eggs remain in the gravel into early summer.

(Thackeray): Jack, Mike, if you have data, can you provide it at the Tuesday meeting of the Siskiyou County Supervisors' meeting.

(West): Yes.

(Hayes): These were stimulated by some requests from the public on the mainstem Trinity River below the North Fork. We know fish spawn down there and mining occurs in that area. These regulations are in response to these concerns and policies contained in this Task Force's long range plan.

Q: What's the difference between impacts of 4" and 6" intakes?

(Rode): Increased material movement and turbidity.

(Shake): Now, let me explain why this is on the agenda. It's a discussion of potential comments by the Task Force on these proposed regulations.

Public Comment:

Chris McGuire: Read signed resolution (Attachment 15). I would also request that the CDFG be responsive when special permits are requested.

(Hegler): In reference to your draft report, page two, was this directed by this Task Force?

(Shake): Policy 2.B.1.E specifies that start date be extended. etc. It is a policy of the Task Force identified as a concern to reduce impacts.

(Hegler): Does this committee issue or accept 5th amendment takings?

(Shake): I don't think it's a discussion item at this time.

(Hegler): If there's financial compensation for a taking, who will pay for it?

(Shake): That's not at issue right now.

(Hegler): Also page nineteen, the word "coordination" is used three times. The Siskiyou County Land Management plan and Board of Supervisors are avenues for this coordination. Miners can help the streams. Your draft report indicates that mouths of tributaries need to be excavated, they can do it.

(Unidentified): The CDFG has gone after the miners. They have regulated the industry out of the streams and rivers. They keep reducing the size of the dredges. That means it will take longer and longer to go through these beds. CDFG is restricting our ability to generate income, that constitutes a taking. I recommend that this group not allow further changes in the rules.

Ken Oliver, WMC Klamath River Miners: Some USFS data is not accurate because some tributaries are not mineral bearing. This Task Force must work with the miners to provide improved fish habitat. We don't want your money, we want to work with you and rehabilitate it as we go. You have a good opportunity to work with a user group that should have a seat on this Task Force.

(Bingham): I've been struck by the irony of the situation I'm in today. Fifteen years ago when CDFG began regulating the fishing industry, we offered cooperation and tried to work with them. It isn't until regulations are staring you in the face that you become involved, we did the same thing. I think you will be forced to look at "best available data" which is what the CDFG looks at as well. They will be better able to help you if you help them. Salmon are a public resource, they don't belong to me. The responsibility for protecting the early stages of these fish populations is in your hands.

Q: When will a decision be made on these regulations?

(Hayes): The decision will be made shortly after the hearings, before 1993. The Department must make the determination that the regulations will not be deleterious to fish.

(Reynolds): This effort is to comply with plans that have been put into place by the Task Forces and to respond to public complaints. These are here for consideration by this Task Force. The new regulations will provide more protection for the fish.

(Shake): Do we wish to respond to CDFG regarding their proposed changes?

(Thackeray): I'd like to work with that user group to see what they do.

(Reynolds): CDFG is attempting to address the issues raised in the Task Force plan. It would trouble me if the Task Force didn't give the Department some feedback.

(Pierce): Maybe we could send our policy to the Department.

(Shake): Our policy also states that we will work cooperatively with the mining industry. Hearing no motion the Task Force will take no action.

(Shake): I suggest that we finish up with this presentation, then table the remaining agenda items until our next meeting February 3-4, 1993. We should set a date for a Klamath Falls meeting in conjunction with the public input process. Hon, do you have a recommendation for a meeting schedule?

(Iverson): I suggest that you meet in Klamath Falls in late March. This will allow us time to get the amendment out for a 60 or 45 day review period.

(Shake): Would it be advantageous for a few of us to go up there for a meeting to help them know what this amendment is all about? Can we do that with the idea that we'd have a follow-up meeting?

(Iverson): We can do all those things; the initial session telling what it's all about, then having a follow-up Task Force meeting.

(Whitehouse): I suggest that the public comment period begin around mid-February, and then have a public meeting in late March.

(Shake): How about the last week in march to have the full Task Force meeting. March 30-31 in Klamath Falls for a full Task Force. The January meeting will be to kick off the review process. The evening of January 25 in Klamath Falls for a workshop.

(Reynolds): We want to be sure and notify Modoc County.

(Shake): OK, we'll meet in Klamath Falls the evening of January 25, February 3-4 in Brookings, and March 30-31 in Klamath Falls. The comment period will begin February 15.

Agenda item: Report on public education program. (Whitehouse/Higgins/Stokely)

(Whitehouse introduced the public education program and following presentations.)

(Higgins): We've developed two curriculum manuals for grades 2nd-6th, and 7th-8th. We're currently working on the 9th-12th grade curriculum. We've done summer institutes for three years now to get teachers interested in the Klamath River and to increase their competence. We're helping teachers develop funding programs. This curriculum has fish restoration as the major focus.

(Kim Stokely): The Adopt a Watershed program is this, Kindergarten students adopt a watershed all the way through the 12th grade. This is a powerful way of learning. At each grade level students learn and do sequences of activities. Education is localized for local issues, to develop a sense of stewardship and caring for the resources. The fourth goal of this program is that the future citizenry will be educated on these issues. (Stokely described the education process). Stewardship, restoration, long term field studies, class room studies, community action, public action are all incorporated into this program. These education concepts can be incorporated into the science curriculum. Data collection can be performed by school projects.

(Reynolds): I would be interested to see this approach used in other basins.

(Bullfinch): The Siskiyou County Department of Education has quite a few schools involved in this type of activity. Do they use your program? If so, are you able to get matching funds from these districts?

(Stokely): Yes they do use the Adopt a Watershed concept.

(Bingham): I would ask a question whether linking efforts from school districts constitutes a match for the "non-federal" portion of the Klamath Restoration Program?

(Wilkinson): I suggest that you look for partnerships with citizen groups.

(Whitehouse): To summarize the program, if you compare what has been identified in the long range plan and what has been represented here, it looks like 70% of the policies are being implemented.

(Bingham): I believe the education program will ultimately do the job. Thank you folks for your presentations. Anything further that the Task Force should consider?

(West): As a retrospective on the agenda, I suggest that the agenda specify timing for each item. It would be easier to control topics. In some way, we need a better sensing of what agenda topics are going to be publicly sensitive. I think staff should be more specific.

(Bingham): As you get into increasingly more political issues, the chair has to limit discussion.

Meeting adjourned.

Attendance Roster:

Name:

Representing:

Alcorn, Doug	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Amity, Ron	Self
Armstrong, Marcia	Siskiyou County Farm Bureau
Atkins, Chuck	Self
Baley, John	Self
Baley, K.	Self
Bastach, Rick	Oregon Department of Water Resources
Bernhard, Fay	Self
Beuttner, Mark	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
Bingham, G. W. (Bill)	Fly Casters, San Jose
Bischel, David A.	California State Board of Forestry
Brown, Linton	Self
Brucker, Peter	Self
Bruss, John "Chip"	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
Bryan, Mike	Self
Byrne, Bob	Self
Carlson, Harry	University of California
Cassidy, Steve	WMC Klamath River Miners
Cochrane, Karen	WMC Klamath River Miners
Cook, Jim	Shasta River CRMP
Danosky, Earl	Tule Lake Irrigation District
Darner, Patrick	Siskiyou County Fly Fishers
De Salvatore, Gary	Siskiyou County Fish and Game Commission
Dragseth, Richard	Fruit Growers Supply Company
Duncan, D. V.	Self
Eddy, Bruce	Pacific Power and Light Company
Ellinwood, Jud	California Salmon Steelhead Trout Restoration Fed.
Franklin, Bob	Hoopa Valley Tribe
Giardino, Jerry	Self
Goodson, L. Frank	Klamath Basin Waterfowl Association
Hardenburger, Leroy D.	Self
Harral, Carl	California Department of Fish and Game
Hayes, John	California Department of Fish and Game
Hopkins, Dan	WMC
Huffman, Nancy J.	Modoc County Supervisor's Office
Jones, Joyce	Northern California Indian Development Council
Johnson, Dick	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Halstead, Bruce	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Hegler, Gary	Hegler logging
Heiney, Mr., Mrs. Dick	Tule Lake Irrigation District
Higgins, Diane	KREP
Hillwig, Lee	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Kandra, Dorothy	Women for Agriculture (Klamath Falls)
Karejwa, David	Klamath River Miners
Kepple, Todd	Klamath Falls Herald and News
Konvalin, Chuck	California Department of Fish and Game
Kucera, Rod	Klamath County Farm Bureau
Lane, Chuck	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Lindow, Ted	Western Lone Consultants Incorporation
Lloyd, Rebecca	Northern California News Service, Pioneer Press
Maria, Dennis	California Department of Fish and Game
Mendenhall, Bill	California Department of Water Resources
McGuire, Christopher	Klamath River Miners
McNeil, Robert	Self
Oliver, Ken	WMC Klamath River Miners
Pace, Felice	Klamath Forest Alliance
Peters, Pete	Self
Rode, Michael	California Department of Fish and Game

Schutt, Fred	Port of Brookings Harbor
Shori, Kathleen	California Department of Forestry
Silva, Richard	Self
Sims, Jerry D.	Self
Smith, Joan	KARE
Sommarstrom, Sari	Self
Staiger, Thomas	WMC
Stanton, J. Marshall	Tule Lake Growers
Taylor, Mary K.	Oregon Farm Bureau Board
Vass, Joe	Self
Vogel, Dave	KBWUBA
Webb, David	Shasta River CRMP
Welter, Jim S.	KMZ Fishery Coalition
Will, Robert	Little North Fork Salmon River chinook rearing ponds
Williams, Dan	Self

FINAL AGENDA FOR THE MEETING OF THE  
KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE  
NOVEMBER 4-5, 1992, YREKA, CALIFORNIA

November 4, 1992

9:00 am Convene public meeting

- o Discussion/adoption of agenda.
- o Approval of minutes from June 15-17, 1992, meeting.

9:15 - 12:00 noon

- o Report from budget committee on the review of FY1993 KRFRO budget and initiatives. (Bingham)
- o Task Force discussion on adding bonus points to proposals employing target groups.
- o Public comment on preceding agenda items.
- o Action: What to do about KRFRO estimated budget, FY1993 workshops, and determine role of KRFRO in FY1993.
- o Report on the meeting of the three advisory committee chairs, followed by Task Force discussion of action items identified in that meeting. (Shake)
- o Report on development of the hatchery review committee. (Reynolds)
- o Public comment on preceding agenda items.
- o Action, as needed from meeting of the Chairs.

12:00 Lunch

1:00 - 4:30

- o Fiscal Year 1993 work plan development. (Alcorn)
- o Presentation of the annual Fishery Restoration Program review. (Alcorn)
- o Presentation of existing timber harvest rules and regulations as established by the California State Board of Forestry. (Bischel)
- o Presentation by California Department of Forestry on enforcement and compliance with rules and regulations for timber harvest on private lands. (Shori)

November 4 -- Continued

- o Fruit Growers Supply Company viewpoint on state legislation and existing stream protection measures. (Dragseth)

4:30 Public comment on preceding agenda items.

5:00 Adjourn for the day.

November 5, 1992

8:00 am - 12:00 noon

- o Retrospective on 1992 flows in Klamath River
  - Bureau of Reclamation perspective (Fults)
  - Klamath Compact Commission perspective (Sparks)
- o Task Force discussion on mainstem Klamath River flows.
- o Public comment on preceding presentations and discussion.
- o Action on instream flow issues.

Break

- o Update on the status of the upper basin amendment. (Alcorn)
- o Comments from the Klamath Basin Water Resources Advisory Committee. (Kerns)
- o Public comment on the upper basin amendment.
- o Task Force discussion of rising concern among upper basin residents regarding the upper basin amendment. Reopen public comment period for amendment?
- o Action on upper basin amendment.
- o Status on ad hoc committee effort to develop a recommendation for water quality standards for the Klamath Basin. (Rohde)
- o Discussion of Task Force comment on proposed changes to 1993 suction dredge mining regulations. Direction to KRFR0.
- o Discussion of local Fish and Game Commissions -- their role in the restoration program. (DeSalvatore)

12:00 - 1:00 Lunch

November 5 -- Continued

1:00 - 2:45

- o Report on public education program. (Whitehouse/Higgins/Stokely)
- o Task Force discussion of Newsletter objectives -- to report the status of the Restoration Program or to sway public opinion. Provide direction for KRFRO staff.
- o Report from TWG chair on spring chinook broodstock capture project. Discussion of strategies for obtaining broodstock for Hammel Creek rearing project (FR-02 in FY1993 work plan).
- o Discussion and appointment of a representative to the Shasta Valley CRMP.
- o Report from Klamath River Fishery Resource Office (KRFRO) on investigation of financial compensation for services provided by Technical Work Group (TWG) members. (Iverson)
- o Stock Identification Committee report (Barnhart).

2:45 Public comment on preceding agenda items.

- o Task Force recommendations on involving county fish and game commissions.
- o Task Force recommendations on newsletter.
- o Task Force recommendations on compensation to committee members.
- o Review of assignments, action items.
- o Identification of future agenda items.
- o Set date for spring or summer 1993 meeting.

3:15 Adjourn meeting.

## DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Box 944209  
SACRAMENTO, CA 94244-209X  
(916) 653-6194

JUL 22 1992



July 21, 1992

Mr. Ron Iverson  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
Klamath River Fishery Resource Office  
P.O. Box 1006  
Yreka, California 96097-1006

Dear Mr. Iverson:

Thank you for the Summary Minutes and Minutes of the June 15-17, 1992 meeting of the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force (KRTF). The copy of the complete minutes was very helpful, and causes me to wonder if we shouldn't continue to issue copies of the unabridged minutes.

On page 33 of the complete minutes, in response to my request for clarification, Mr. Mitch Farro restated his motion regarding formation of a committee "to look at the issue of artificial propagation and wild stock interaction". His motion, as acted upon by the KRTF was not to "compose a committee to address the topic of hatchery operations.." as incorrectly reported in the Summary Minutes. I realize that the full minutes are the official record, however, the Summary Minutes should be corrected to avoid misunderstandings.

If I am mistaken, and this correction cannot be made in the Summary, please let me know (Phone: 916-653-4729), so I can review this issue with Mr. Farro prior to the next Task Force meeting. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Forrest Reynolds in cursive.

Forrest Reynolds, Assistant Chief  
Inland Fisheries Division

cc: Mr. Bill Shake, Chairman, KRTF

Mr. Mitch Farro, Member KRTF

Department of Fish and Game

Mr. Tim Farley  
Inland Fisheries Division

Mr. John Hayes  
Region 1

Attachment 3

Rt DA

**TRINITY COUNTY**

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLANNING

P.O. DRAWER 2490  
WEAVERVILLE, CA 96093-2490PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION  
(916) 623-1365PLANNING DIVISION  
(916) 623-1351

Ron Iverson,  
Project Leader  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Klamath River Field Office  
P.O. Box 1006  
Yreka, CA 96097-1006

By FACSIMILE 1-842-5763 4517

Re: Minutes of the June 15-17, 1992 Klamath River Task Force Meeting

Dear Ron:

Attached are my suggested changes in the minutes of the above-referenced KRTF meeting. To ensure clarity, they are as follows:

Page 25- the "we" refers to the Trinity River Task Force.

Page 26, second line- The County has hired a nonprofit law firm to work on water issues related to the environment, but also the economy.

Page 26, fifth paragraph- the "plan" is the Basin Plan amendment for Trinity River temperatures (Basin Plan refers to the "Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Region"). The Basin Plan amendment had to be approved by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, as well as the U.S.E.P.A. I have attached the EPA's letter for your information only. Hopefully, there will be a similar letter for the Klamath River in the near future (in geologic time anyway).

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at 623-1352. Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,

Tom Stokely,  
Associate Planner

Recommendations by the Budget Subcommittee of the  
Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force  
July 13, 1992

- 1.) Recommends to the Klamath Task Force a more carefully coordinated effort to get additional funding in Congress for Klamath Restoration Program administrative costs.
- 2.) The Klamath Task Force should send a letter to USFWS Director (and Secretary of Interior) requesting support for funding add-on.
3. Staff will provide copies of monthly and annual KRFR0 Activity Reports to members of the Klamath Task Force.
4. Executive sessions should be scheduled at every Task Force meeting, for discussion of personnel and litigation issues.
5. Provide adequate levels of discovery to the Klamath Task Force and budget subcommittee, concerning operations of KRFR0.
6. KRFR0 public education workshops will not be funded.
7. Klamath Task Force should reconsider KRFR0's role in developing and implementing project proposals.
8. Break out of Klamath Fishery Management Council and Klamath Task Force staff support and administrative costs should be provided to the Klamath Task Force.

KLAMATH FISHERY RESTORATION PROGRAM  
DRAFT FISHERY RESTORATION 1993 WORKPLAN

PROJECT NUMBER	COOPERATOR	SUBBASIN/PLAN AREA	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	COST	COMMENT	RANK
PA-01	USFWS Klamath River FRO	Basinwide	Administer contracts and cooperative agreements to implement restoration program	149500	Operate Klamath River Fishery Resource Office.	
PC-09	USFWS Klamath River FRO	Basinwide	Logistical support for advisory committees, coord. of restoration activities.	272300	Includes personnel and travel costs for staff, and travel costs for nonagency advisory committee members, and logistical costs for advisory committee meetings.	
FP-04	USFWS CA/NV Fish Health Center	Mainstem Klamath River	Health and physiology monitoring of hatchery and natural outmigrating chinook.	14000	Disease monitoring and impacts on hatchery and wild chinook.	90
PC-05	Great Northern Corporation	Shasta River	Shasta River CRMP Field Projects Coordinator.	0	Field coordinator for Shasta Valley habitat restoration projects. Funded with FY1992 money.	90
PC-01	Siskiyou RCD	Scott River	Scott Valley Coordinated Resource Management Plan.	24134	To sponsor development and operations of the Siskiyou CRMP.	87
FP-06	USFWS Coastal California FRO	Basinwide	Age composition/scale analysis of Klamath River fall chinook run - 1992.	7350	To provide the KRTAT with age composition estimate of Klamath fall chinook (natural and hatchery combined).	86
HR-33	Great Northern Corporation	Shasta River	Parker riparian fence construction.	41456	7,900 feet of 5-strand barbed wire cattle exclusion fencing.	84
HP-15	Karuk Tribe of California	Mainstem Klamath River	Water temperature monitoring of the Klamath River Mainstem.	12740	To determine if streamflows from Lost River and Iron Gate Dam affect temperatures in Klamath River. Partially funded with \$24,000 of FY1992 money.	84
FR-02	Art Frazier	Salmon River	Hammel Creek chinook hatching/rearing	7709	To rear 35,000 fingerling chinook before transfer to another rearing project on Little North Fork Salmon River.	84
PC-03	Salmon River Concerned Citizens	Salmon River	Develop and implement Salmon River Community Restoration Program.	9828	Education, program planning, habitat restoration included.	84
E-13	USFWS Klamath River FRO	Basinwide	Salmon Education Community Workshops.	0	Funded out of KRFRRO operating budget.	84
E-11	USFWS Klamath River FRO	Scott River	Salmon Education Community Workshops.	0	Funded out of KRFRRO operating budget.	84
FP-03	PSMPC	Basinwide	Temporary help for Yreka fisheries habitat improvement shop.	31118	Increased construction and maintenance of diversion ditch screens in Shasta, Scott, and upper Klamath tributaries.	84
E-12	USFWS Klamath River FRO	Middle Klamath River	Salmon Education Community Workshops.	0	Funded out of KRFRRO operating budget.	82

Attachment 5

KLAMATH FISHERY RESTORATION PROGRAM  
DRAFT FISCAL YEAR 1993 WORKPLAN

PROJECT NUMBER	COOPERATOR	SUBBASIN/PLAN AREA	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	COST	COMMENT	RANK
E-06	Fisheries Focus - Paula Yoon	Basinwide	Portable information display for upper Klamath watershed.	8500	To develop informational display on upper Klamath River watershed fishery restoration and land management issues.	81
E-02	USFS-Six Rivers NF, Orleans Dist	Lower Klamath River	Public fisheries education through nonconsumptive enjoyment.	2750	Provide education experiences which enhance understanding, stewardship and nonconsumptive use of our local fish resources.	81
E-14	USFWS Klamath River FRO	Lower Klamath River	Salmon education community workshops.	0	Funded out of KRFRRO operating budget.	81
HR-34	Great Northern Corporation	Shasta River	Volunteer support package.	0	To buy tools and materials to facilitate volunteer restoration projects. \$5,911 FY1992 funds used.	80
E-03	CA Salmon Stihd Trt Rest Federation	Basinwide	Annual restoration conference.	3000	To sponsor Restoration Federation annual conference. Focus on fishery restoration work.	79
HP-02	USFS-Klamath NF, Happy Camp Dist	Middle Klamath River	Coarse Woody Debris Survey of Mid-Klamath tributaries.	4800	Survey of woody debris in W. Fk. Clear, upper Clear, Rainy Valley, upper Elk, upper Dillon Creeks.	78
PC-02	USFWS-Klamath River FRO	Basinwide	Technical/operational support for watershed-based restoration planning.	16000	Additional funding to support watershed-based planning.	78
HR-38	USFS-Klamath NF, Salmon River Dist	Salmon River	Native seed collection - Salmon River Drainage.	4544	To collect native riparian vegetation seeds for germination and growth to seedlings.	77
E-10	USFWS-Klamath River FRO	Shasta River	Salmon Education Community Workshops.	0	Funded out of KRFRRO operating budget.	77
FR-06	NCIDC	Lower Klamath River	Yurok reservation late run fall chinook accelerated stocking program.	156810	To trap and spawn sufficient late fall run chinook to provide enough green eggs to produce 25,000 fingerling and 75,000 yearling chinook. To rear juveniles in lower Klamath River tributaries to target size before release.	76
E-15	USFWS Klamath River FRO	Salmon River	Salmon River salmon festival.	4000	An educational festival accompanied with recreational activities to inform the public about the value of anadromous fish and gain local support for the restoration program.	76
FR-09	NCIDC	Basinwide	Mid-Klamath chinook restoration/acceleration	200767	To rear 120,000 yearling chinook in various tributaries.	75 971,306
FP-05	USFWS Coastal California FRO	Mainstem Klamath River	Monitoring of Klamath River yearling juvenile salmonid	9000	To collect and analyze data regarding abundance, outmigration timing, and use of	75 980,306

05/26

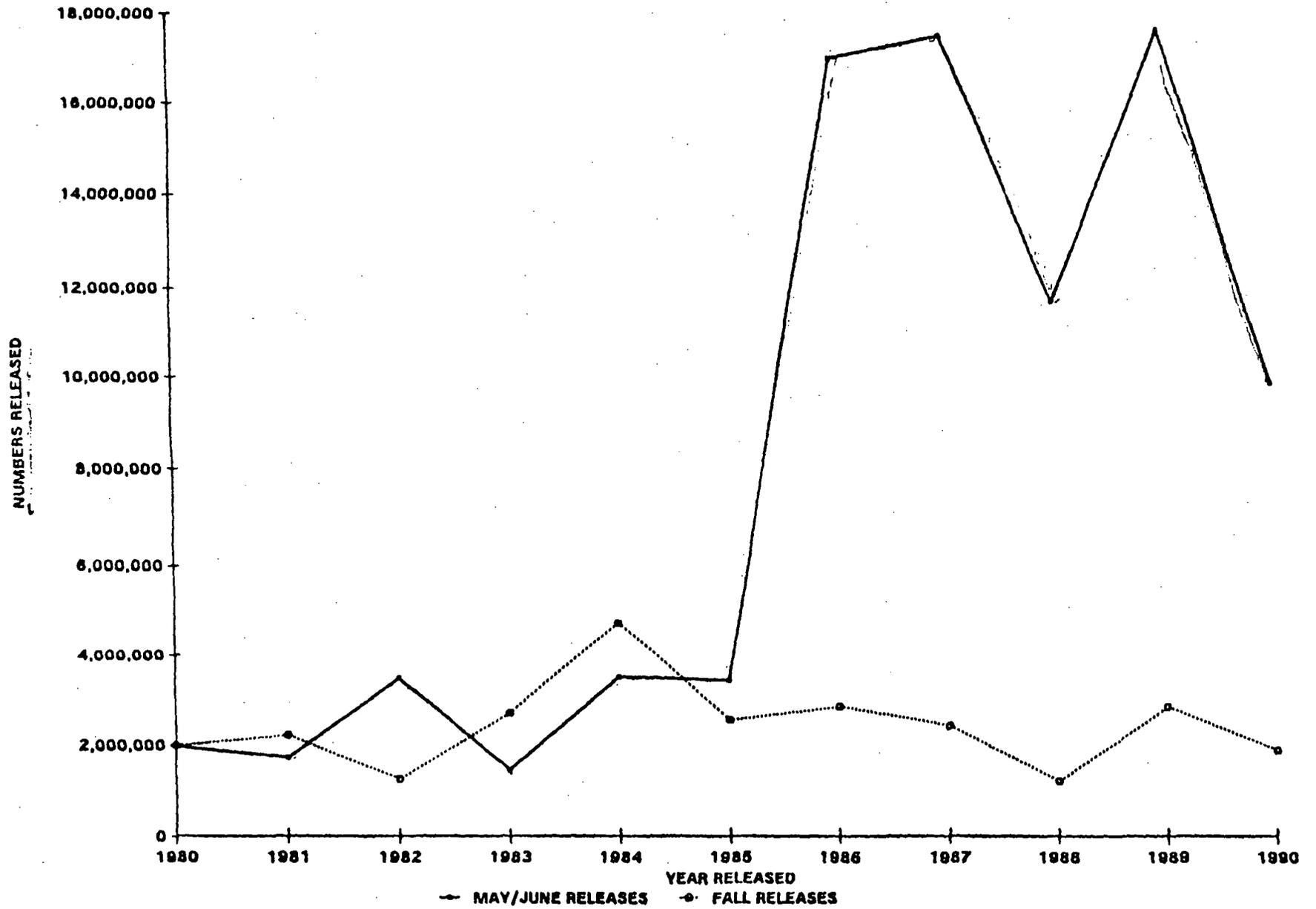
KLAMATH RIVER RESTORATION PROGRAM  
DRAFT YEAR 1993 WORKPLAN

PROJECT COOPERATOR NUMBER	SUBBASIN/PLAN AREA	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	COST COMMENT	RANK
		emigration.	natural rearing areas of juvenile hatchery and natural salmonids.	
FP-13 Nakamoto/Kisanuki	Mainstem Klamath River	Age and growth of Klamath River green sturgeon.	8340 To document age structure and provide descriptive growth data related to past life history.	75 188,646
FP-07 USEWS Coastal California FRO	Mainstem Klamath River	Mainstem Klamath River fall chinook spawning escapement.	15228 Identify and quantify spawning habitat in the mainstem Klamath River, estimate number of fall chinook spawners in same.	72 1,003,874
FR-03 Orleans Rod and Gun Club	Lower Klamath River	Orleans community anadromous fish rearing.	12476 To rear rescued steelhead and/or hatchery salmon for placement into Klamath River tributaries.	73
PC-06	Basinwide	Sound amplification and recording equipment.	0 \$8,500 FY1992 funds obligated to purchase equipment.	00
*** Total ***			1016350	

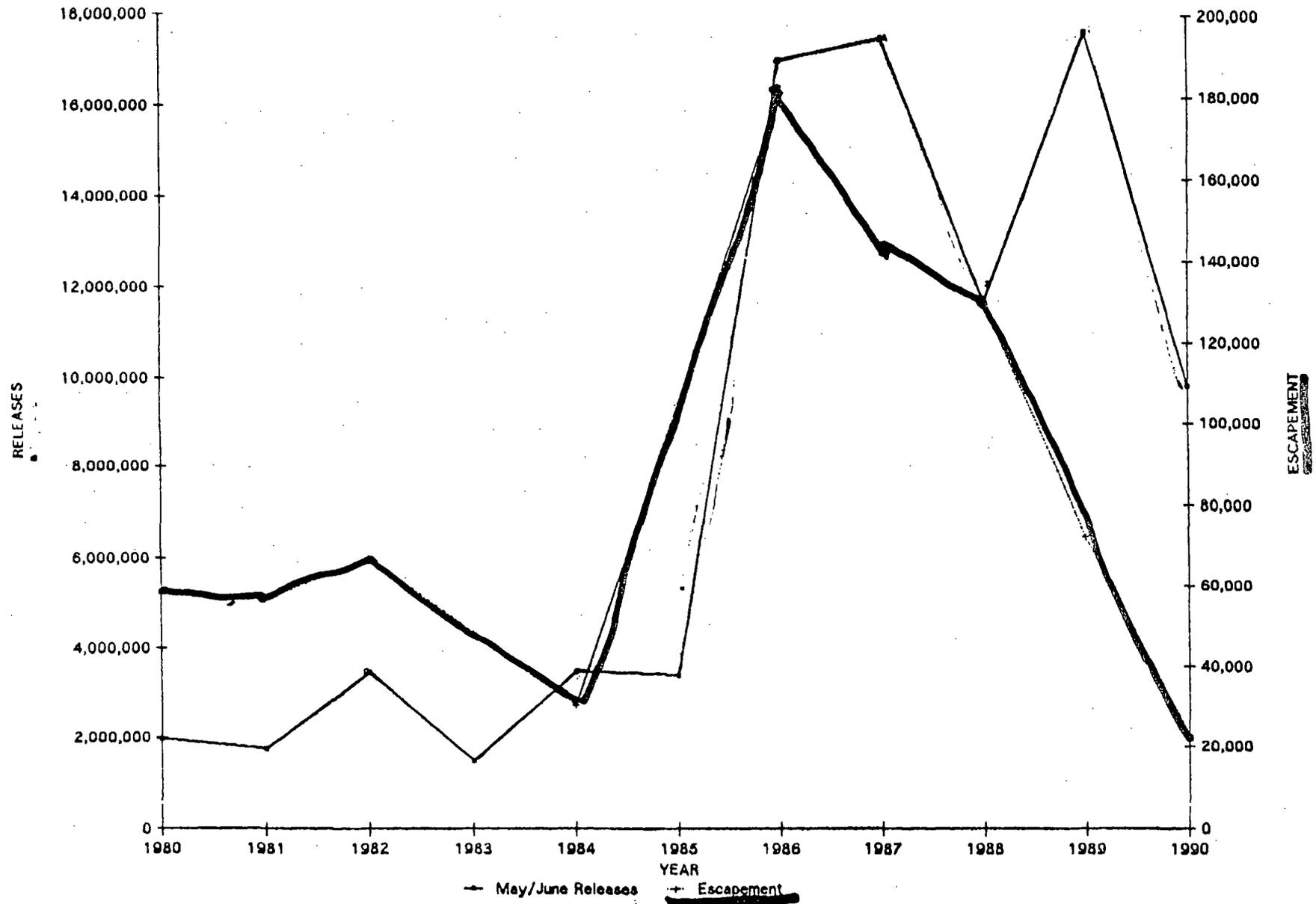
## Klamath Basin Chinook Spawner Escapement

Year	<u>RELEASES</u>			<u>SPAWNER</u>
	May/June	Fall	Total	<u>ESCAPEMENT</u>
1980	1,965,412	1,999,726	3,965,138	57,683
1981	1,737,588	2,218,866	3,956,454	56,333
1982	3,465,257	1,259,094	4,724,351	67,076
1983	1,470,013	2,701,607	4,171,620	47,966
1984	3,491,882	4,719,731	8,211,613	30,375
1985	3,406,599	2,552,318	5,958,917	104,487
1986	17,022,748	2,834,628	19,857,376	180,263
1987	17,524,433	2,412,211	19,936,644	143,890
1988	11,689,657	1,190,860	12,880,517	130,249
1989	17,657,770	2,816,009	20,473,779	72,288
1990	9,850,400	1,844,731	11,695,131	22,633
1991		0		17,631

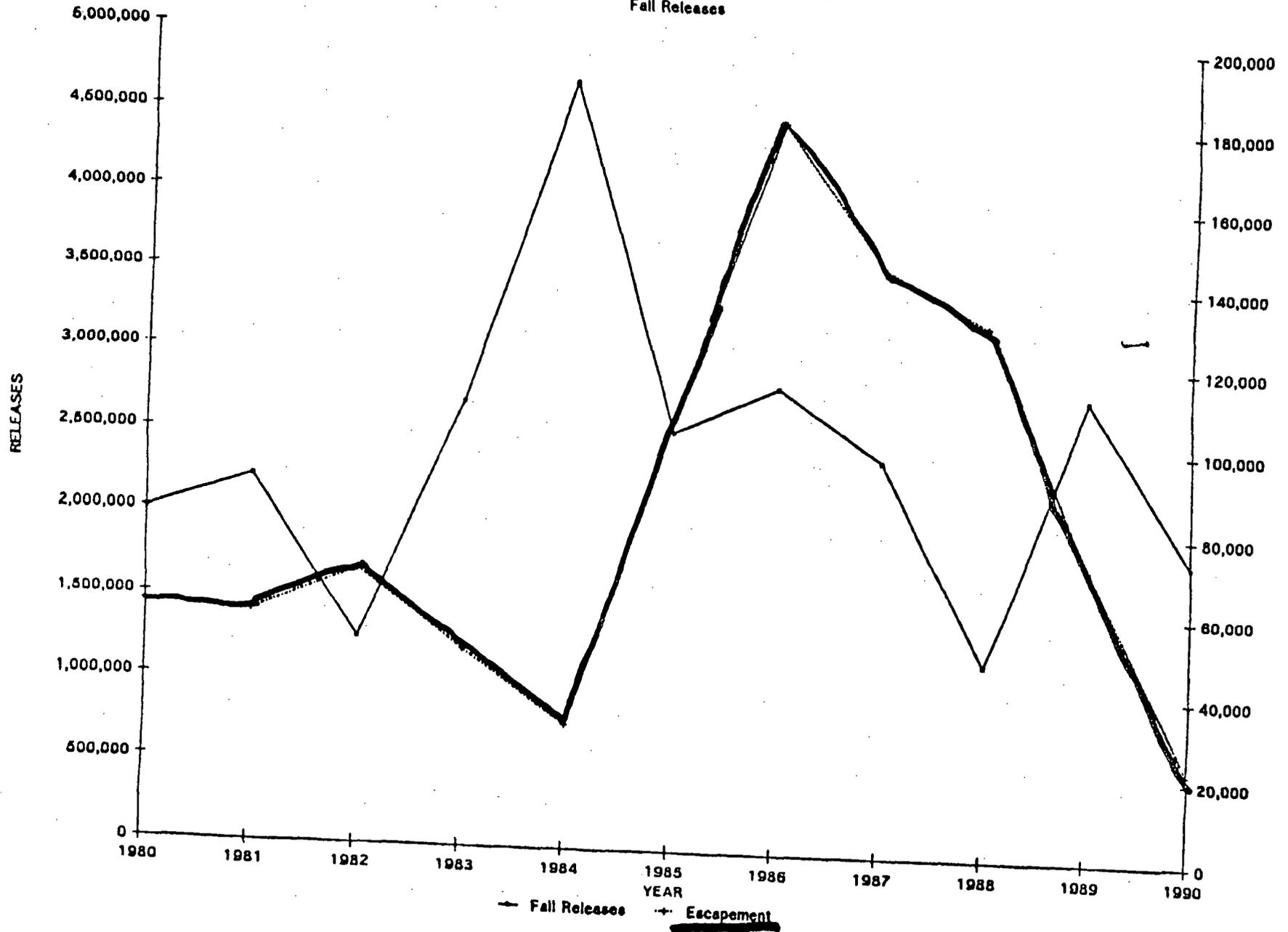
KLAMATH BASIN CHINOOK RELEASES  
SPRING & FALL RELEASES



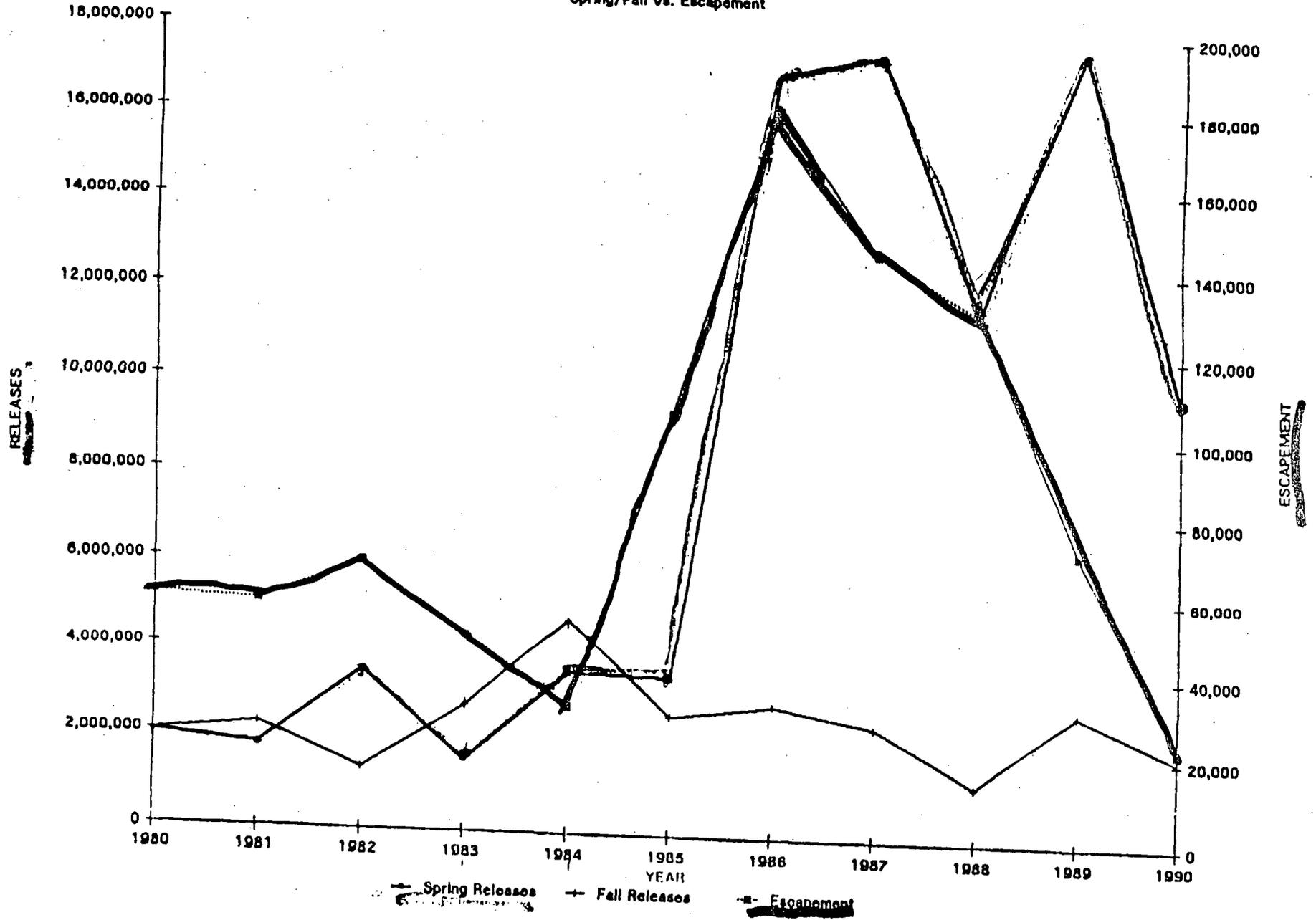
KLAMATH BASIN CHINOOK ESCAPEMENT  
May/June Releases



**KLAMATH BASIN CHINOOK ESCAPEMENT  
Fall Releases**



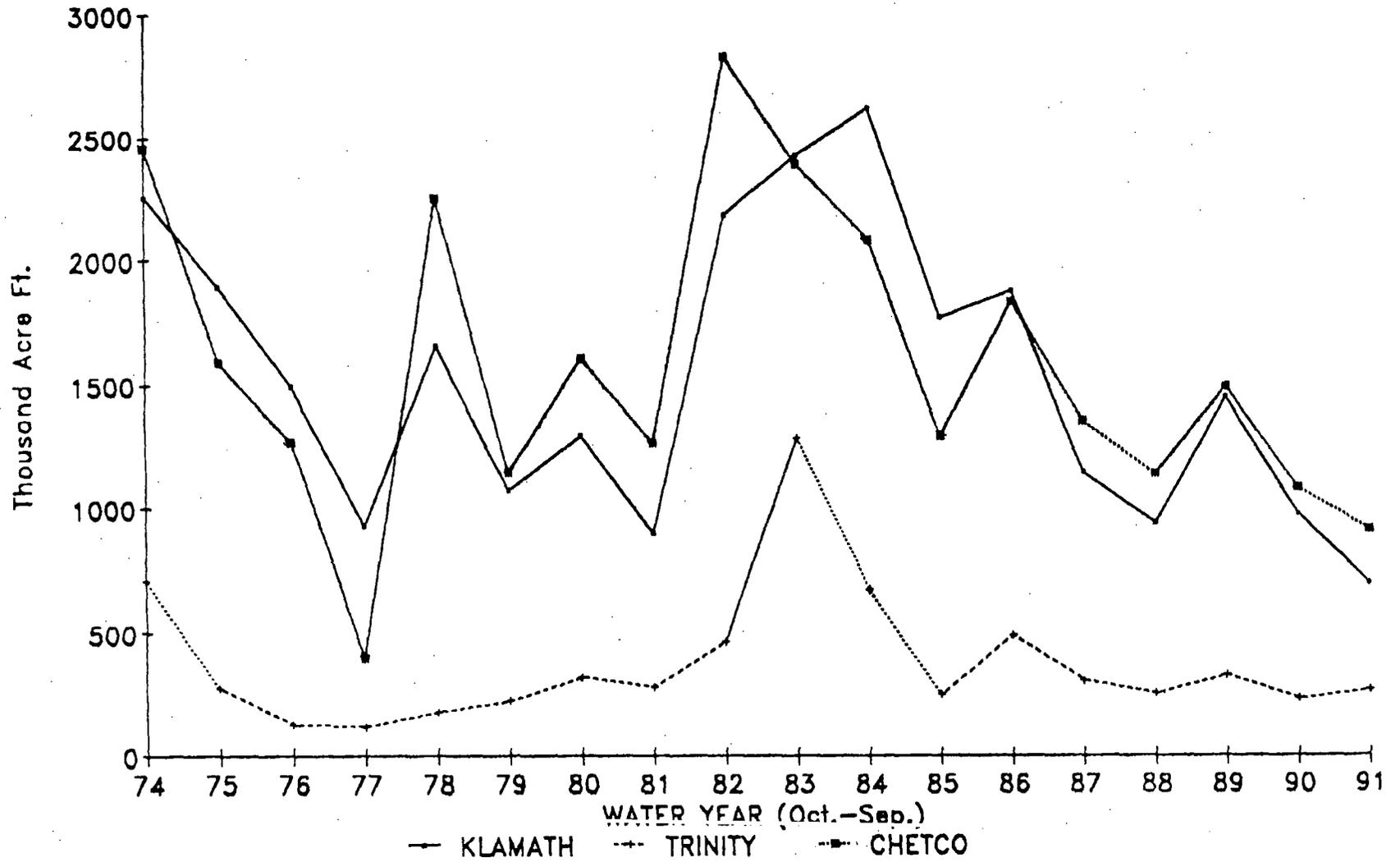
**KLAMATH BASIN CHINOOK ESCAPEMENT**  
 Spring/Fall vs. Escapement



KLAMATH BASIN CHINOOK ESCAPEMENT  
Total Releases



RIVER FLOWS  
Acre Feet



KLAMATH FISHERY RESTORATION PROGRAM  
DRAFT FISCAL YEAR 1993 ANNUAL WORKPLAN  
(BY WORK CATEGORY)

PROJECT COOPERATOR NUMBER	SUBBASIN/PLAN AREA	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	COST COMMENT	RANK
<b>** WORK CATEGORY EDUCATION</b>				
E-13 USEWS Klamath River FRO	Basinwide	Salmon Education Community Workshops.	0 Funded out of KRFRD operating budget.	84
E-11 USEWS Klamath River FRO	Scott River	Salmon Education Community Workshops.	0 Funded out of KRFRD operating budget.	83
E-12 USEWS Klamath River FRO	Middle Klamath River	Salmon Education Community Workshops.	0 Funded out of KRFRD operating budget.	82
E-06 Fisheries Focus - Paula Yoon	Basinwide	Portable information display for upper Klamath watershed.	8500 To develop informational display on upper Klamath River watershed fishery restoration and land management issues.	81
E-02 USFS Six Rivers NF, Orleans Dist	Lower Klamath River	Public fisheries education through nonconsumptive enjoyment.	2750 Provide education experiences which enhance understanding, stewardship and nonconsumptive use of our local fish resources.	81
E-14 USEWS Klamath River FRO	Lower Klamath River	Salmon education community workshops.	0 Funded out of KRFRD operating budget.	81
E-03 CA Salmon Stlhd Trt Rest Federation	Basinwide	Annual restoration conference.	3000 To sponsor Restoration Federation annual conference. Focus on fishery restoration work.	79
E-10 USEWS-Klamath River FRO	Shasta River	Salmon Education Community Workshops.	0 Funded out of KRFRD operating budget.	77
E-15 USEWS Klamath River FRO	Salmon River	Salmon River salmon festival.	4000 An educational festival accompanied with recreational activities to inform the public about the value of anadromous fish and gain local support for the restoration program.	76
<b>** Subtotal **</b>			10250	
<b>** WORK CATEGORY FISH PROTECTION</b>				
FP-04 USEWS CA/NV Fish Health Center	Mainstem Klamath River	Health and physiology monitoring of hatchery and natural outmigrating chinook.	14000 Disease monitoring and impacts on hatchery and wild chinook.	80
FP-06 USEWS Coastal California FRO	Basinwide	Age composition/scale analysis of Klamath River fall chinook run - 1992.	7350 To provide the KRTAT with age composition estimate of Klamath fall chinook (natural and hatchery combined).	86
FP-03 PSNEC	Basinwide	Temporary help for Yreka fisheries habitat improvement shop.	31118 Increased construction and maintenance of diversion ditch screens in Shasta, Scott, and upper Klamath tributaries.	83

KLAMATH FISHERY RESTORATION PROGRAM  
 DRAFT FISCAL YEAR 1993 FEDERAL WORKPLAN  
 (BY WORK CATEGORY)

PROJECT NUMBER	COOPERATOR	SUBBASIN/PLAN AREA	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	COST	COMMENT	RANK
FP-05	ESFWS Coastal California FRO	Mainstem Klamath River	Monitoring of Klamath River yearling juvenile salmonid emigration.	9000	To collect and analyze data regarding abundance, outmigration timing, and use of natural rearing areas of juvenile hatchery and natural salmonids	75
FP-13	Nakamoto Klamath	Mainstem Klamath River	Age and growth of Klamath River green sturgeon.	8340	To document age structure and provide descriptive growth data related to post-life history.	75
** Subtotal **				69000		
** WORK CATEGORY FISH RESTORATION						
FR-02	Art. Frazier	Salmon River	Hammel Creek chinook hatching/rearing	7709	To rear 35,000 fingerling chinook before transfer to another rearing project on Little North Fork Salmon River	81
FR-06	NCIDC	Lower Klamath River	Yurok reservation late run fall chinook accelerated stocking program.	156810	To trap and spawn sufficient late fall run chinook to provide enough green eggs to produce 25,000 fingerling and 75,000 yearling chinook. To rear juveniles in lower Klamath River tributaries to target size before release.	76
FR-09	NCIDC	Basinwide	Mid-Klamath chinook restoration/acceleration	200767	To rear 120,000 yearling chinook in various tributaries.	75
FR-03	Orleans Rod and Gun Club	Lower Klamath River	Orleans community anadromous fish rearing.	12476	To rear rescued steelhead and/or hatchery salmon for placement into Klamath River tributaries.	73
** Subtotal **				377762		
** WORK CATEGORY HABITAT PROTECTION						
HP-15	Karuk Tribe of California	Mainstem Klamath River	Water temperature monitoring of the Klamath River Mainstem.	12740	To determine if streamflows from Lost River and Iron Gate Dam affect temperatures in Klamath River. Partially funded with \$24,000 of FY1992 money	81
HP-02	USFS Klamath NF, Happy Camp Dist	Middle Klamath River	Coarse Woody Debris Survey of Mid-Klamath tributaries.	4800	Survey of woody debris in W. Ek. Clear, upper Clear, Rainy Valley, upper Elk, upper Dillon Creeks.	78
** Subtotal **				17540		
** WORK CATEGORY HABITAT RESTORATION						
HR-33	Great Northern Corporation	Shasta River	Parker riparian fence construction.	41456	7,900 feet of 5-strand barbed wire cattle exclusion fencing.	83

DRAFT FISCAL YEAR 1993 FEDERAL WORKPLAN  
(BY WORK CATEGORY)

PROJECT COOPERATION NUMBER	SUBBASIN/PLAN AREA	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	COST	COMMENT		
HR 34	Great Northern Corporation	Shasta River	Volunteer support package.	0	To buy tools and materials to facilitate volunteer restoration projects. \$5,911 FY1992 funds used.	80
HR 38	USFS Klamath NE, Salmon River Dist	Salmon River	Native seed collection - Salmon River Drainage.	4544	To collect native riparian vegetation seeds for germination and growth to seedlings.	77
** Subtotal **				46000		
** WORK CATEGORY PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION						
PA 01	USEWS Klamath River FRO	Basinwide	Administer contracts and cooperative agreements to implement restoration program	149500	Operate Klamath River Fishery Resource Office.	
** Subtotal **				149500		
** WORK CATEGORY PROGRAM COORDINATION						
PC 09	USEWS Klamath River FRO	Basinwide	Logistical support for advisory committees, coord. of restoration activities.	272300	Includes personnel and travel costs for staff, and travel costs for nonagency advisory committee members, and logistical costs for advisory committee meetings.	
PC 05	Great Northern Corporation	Shasta River	Shasta River CRMP Field Projects Coordinator.	0	Field coordinator for Shasta Valley habitat restoration projects. Funded with FY1992 money.	90
PC 01	Siskiyou RCD	Scott River	Scott Valley Coordinated Resource Management Plan.	24134	To sponsor development and operations of the Siskiyou CRMP.	87
PC 03	Salmon River Concerned Citizens	Salmon River	Develop and implement Salmon River Community Restoration Program.	9828	Education, program planning, habitat restoration included.	84
PC 02	USEWS Klamath River FRO	basinwide	Technical/operational support for watershed-based restoration planning.	16000	Additional funding to support watershed-based planning.	78
** Subtotal **				322262		
*** Total ***				1001122		

CRITICAL NEEDS FY1993/94

Fish Population Restoration:

- o Continue support for lower river late fall chinook program through BY1993 production season

Education:

- o Initiate impartial evaluation of education and communication products
- o Determine the utility of the quarterly newsletter

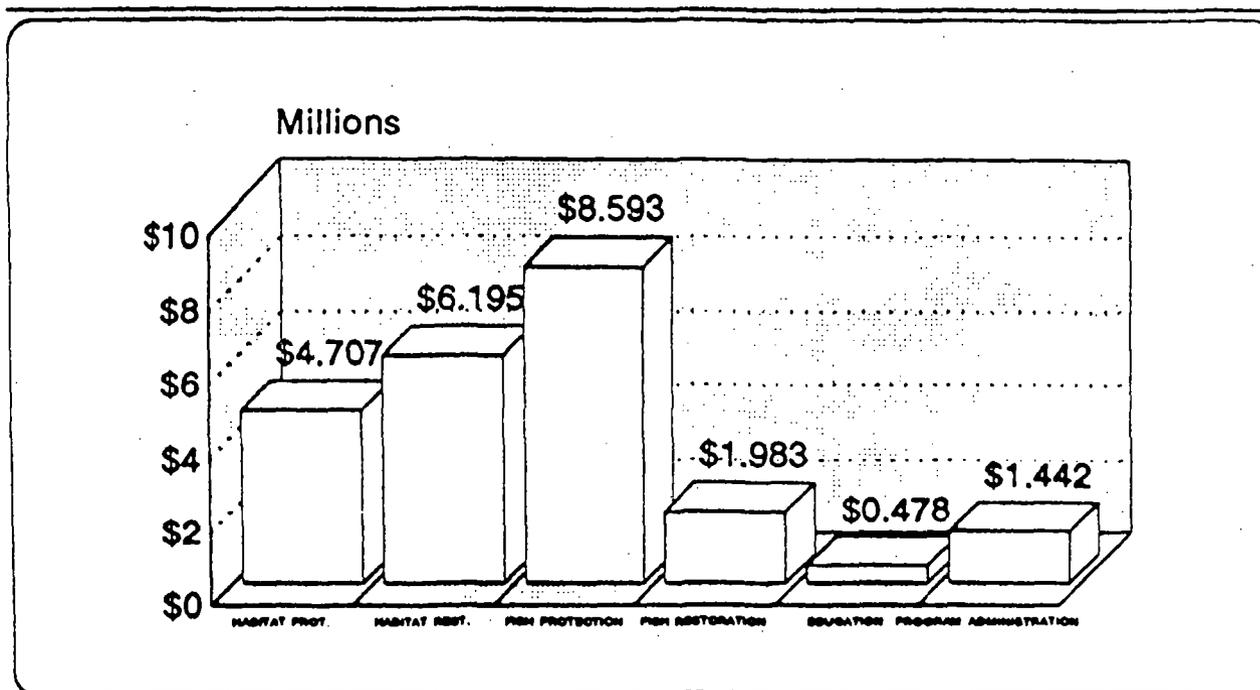
Program Administration:

- o Initiate long range plan chapter review committees

# KLAMATH RESTORATION PROGRAM

FY1989-FY1993

GRAND TOTAL \$23,398,073



Cumulative expenditures by: USFWS, Bureau of Indian Affairs, USFS - Klamath National Forest  
USFS - Six Rivers National Forest, California Department of Fish and Game, Hoopa Tribe,  
Karuk Tribe, and National Marine Fisheries Service. Chart prepared 10/92.

## FY1992 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- o CDFG proposes changes in mining regulations to protect salmonids
- o Shasta Valley CRMP and Scott River Watershed CRMP are supported with Restoration Program Funds
- o "Unreasonable" water use is being investigated by CDFG, USFS, and may be worked on by CRMPs
- o CDFG and the KRBFTF are funding more than \$450,000 worth of riparian fencing projects
- o CDFG assessed hatchery practices at Iron Gate and Trinity River Hatcheries
- o Advisory committee chairs assigned representatives to a hatchery/wild stock interaction committee
- o Education workshops held in mid Klamath and Salmon River subbasin
- o Task Force implemented a subbasin restoration planning approach
- o USFS-KNF received approximately \$1 million to implement spring chinook recovery strategy
- o Stock identification committee efforts nearing completion
- o Completed 7th and 8th grade education curricula for four-county area

## CRITICAL NEEDS FOR FY1993/94

### Habitat Protection:

- o Ensure adequate flows are provided at Iron Gate Dam
- o Promote the completion of instream flow studies for Klamath, Shasta, and Scott Rivers
- o Pursue "reasonable use" issue in Scott River

### Habitat Restoration:

- o Continue extensive riparian zone restoration efforts in Klamath tributaries
- o Accelerate investigation on opening lower tributary stream-mouths for migration

### Fish Population Protection:

- o Substantiate status of "stocks at risk" in the Klamath Basin
- o Continue research on interrelationship of hatchery and natural populations

## NOTIFICATION PROCESS

In order to notify the public of the proposed timber harvesting, and to ascertain whether there are any concerns with the plan, the following actions are automatically taken on each THP submitted to CDF:

\* Notice of the timber operation is sent to all adjacent landowners if the boundary is within 300 feet of the proposed harvesting, (As per 14 CCR 1032.7(e))

\* Notice of the Plan is submitted to the county clerk for posting with the other environmental notices. (14 CCR 1032.8(a))

\* Notice of the Plan is posted at the Department's local office and in Region II Headquarters office in Redding. (14 CCR 1032)

\* Notice is posted with the Secretary for Resources in Sacramento. (14 CCR 1032.8(c))

\* Notice of the THP is sent to those organizations and individuals on the Department's current list for notification of the plans in the county. (14 CCR 1032.9(b))

\* A notice of the proposed timber operation is posted at a conspicuous location on the public road nearest the plan site. (14 CCR 1032.7(g))

## THP REVIEW PROCESS

The laws and regulations that govern the timber harvesting plan (THP) review process are found in Statute law in the form of the Forest Practice Act which is contained in the Public Resources Code (PRC), and Administrative law in the rules of the Board of Forestry (rules) which are contained in the California Code of Regulations (CCR).

The rules are lengthy in scope and detail and provide explicit instructions for permissible and prohibited actions that govern the conduct of timber operations in the field. The major categories covered by the rules include:

- \*THP contents and the THP review process
- \*Silvicultural methods
- \*Harvesting practices and erosion control
- \*Site preparation
- \*Watercourse and Lake Protection
- \*Hazard Reduction
- \*Fire protection
- \*Forest insect and disease protection practices
- \*Logging roads and landings

When a THP is submitted to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) a multidisciplinary review team conducts the first review team meeting to assess the THP. The review team normally consists of, but is not necessarily limited to, representatives of CDF, the Department of Fish and Game (DFG), and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (WQ). The Division of Mines and Geology (DMG) also reviews THPs for indications of potential slope instability. The purpose of the first review team meeting is to assess the logging plan and determine on a preliminary basis whether it conforms to the rules of the Board of Forestry. Additionally, questions are formulated which are to be answered by a field inspection team.

Next, a preharvest inspection (PHI) is normally conducted to examine the THP area and the logging plan. All review team members may attend, as well as other experts and agency personnel whom CDF may request. As a result of the PHI, additional recommendations may be formulated to provide greater environmental protection.

After a PHI, a second review team meeting is conducted to examine the field inspection reports and to finalize any additional recommendations or changes in the THP. The review team transmits these recommendations to the RPF, who must respond to each one. The director's representative considers public comment, the adequacy of the registered professional forester's (RPF's) response, and the recommendations of the review team chair before reaching a decision to approve or deny a THP.

If a THP is approved, logging may commence. The THP is valid for up to three years, and may be extended under special circumstances for a maximum of 2 years more for a total of 5 years.

Before commencing operations, the plan submitter must notify CDF. During operations, CDF periodically inspects the logging area for THP and rule compliance. The number of the inspections will depend upon the plan size, duration, complexity, regeneration method, and the potential for impacts. The contents of the THP and the rules provide the criteria CDF inspectors use to determine if violations exist. While CDF cannot guarantee that a violation will not occur, it is CDF's policy to pursue vigorously the prompt and positive enforcement of the Forest Practice Act, the forest practice rules, related laws and regulations, and environmental protection measure applying to timber operations on the non-Federally owned lands of the State. This enforcement policy is directed primarily at preventing and deterring forest practice violations, and secondarily at prompt and adequate correction of violations when they occur.

The general means of enforcement of the Forest Practice Act, forest practice rules, and the other related regulations range from the use of violation notices which require corrective actions, to criminal proceedings through the court system.

Timber operator and RPF licensing actions can also be taken. CDF cannot guarantee there will be no forest practice violation in the execution of these THP's. THP review and assessment is based on the assumption that there will be no violations that will adversely affect water quality or watershed values significantly. Most forest practice violations are correctable and CDF's enforcement program assures correction. Where non-correctable violations occur, criminal action is usually taken against the offender. Depending on the outcome of the case and the court in which the case is heard, some sort of environmental corrective work is usually done. This is intended to offset non-correctable adverse impacts.

Once a THP is completed, a completion report must be submitted certifying that the area meets the requirements of the rules. CDF inspects the completed area to verify that all the rules have been followed including erosion control work.

Depending on the silvicultural system used, the stocking standards of the rules must be met immediately or in certain cases within five years. A stocking report must be filed to certify that the requirements have been met. If the stocking standards have not been met, the area must be planted annually until it is restocked. If the landowner fails to restock the land, CDF may hire a contractor to complete the work and seek recovery of the cost from the landowner.



Since 1907

September 12, 1990

U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
Klamath Field Office  
P. O. Box 1006  
Yreka, CA 96097

Re: Draft Plan for Klamath River Basin Fisheries Restoration

Gentlemen:

Fruit Growers Supply Company (FGS) is extremely interested in the plan for restoration of fisheries in the Klamath River Basin. We are the oldest timberland owner in the basin, having entered the business in 1911. We currently own and manage over 190,000 acres in the basin, historically having produced up to 150 mmbf. and are currently harvesting 25 mmbf., working toward a sustained yield of approximately 50 mmbf./yr. by the year 2010.

To accomplish this, we have a staff of 22 working out of our office in Hilt, California, 9 of which are Registered Professional Foresters. Our forestry staff is proud of the work we have been doing, producing high-quality timber products while giving consideration to values related to watershed, wildlife, range and forage, fisheries recreation and aesthetic enjoyment.

FGS basically agrees with the goals and the plan, but is extremely concerned with the implications that timber harvesting has not been responsive to fisheries' needs. We feel that the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 was a big turning point in the management of private timberlands in California and to this date is still considered to be the most stringent in the country. As per the requirements of the Act, all rules and regulations were developed, including input from California Department of Fish & Game, California Water Quality Control Board and other interested parties.

Three other laws, not mentioned in your report, have had a big or bigger influence towards improved forest practices. The first was the California Timber Yield Tax Law of 1976. This law changed the taxes on timber from a "personal property" tax paid each year to a yield tax based on an appropriate immediate harvest value at the time of harvest. This has given the timber owners incentive to let the timber grow to a larger size and even allows the leaving of timber within riparian zones without the penalty of paying taxes.

A second law is a companion to the Yield Tax Law and is called the California Timberland Productivity Act of 1982. This law, with a similar premise as the Williamson Act for agriculture, is designed to insure a continued and predictable commitment to timberlands and to insure the long-term productivity of the forest resources, protection and aesthetic enjoyment and to discourage unnecessary conversion of timberlands to urban or other uses.

The third law is the Professional Foresters Law of 1972, which provides regulation of persons who practice the profession of forestry on private lands in California. This means that in order to practice forestry a person must be of good moral character, have a good reputation for honesty and integrity, furnish evidence of having completed seven years of experience in forestry work and successfully complete an examination as prescribed by the Board of Forestry. Upon successful completion of these items the forester becomes a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) and is issued a license. In difference to foresters who work on federal lands, the RPF who works on private lands is held accountable for his actions. The Board of Forestry may cause investigation to be made of the actions of any RPF. Through these actions the RPF may lose his license and thereby not be allowed to practice forestry in California.

The registration and licensing of professional Foresters is believed to be one important way in which to obtain continued productivity and the most lasting benefits from the forests of California, since this provides a source of experts; knowledgeable, trained, experienced and skilled in all fields related to forestland management. The RPF must be cognizant that forests produce wide varieties of uses in addition to timber products, such as water, fish, wildlife, recreation and aesthetics.

Clearly what the Foresters Licensing Law did was to take the management of timberlands, including logging, out of the hands of untrained people and put it into the hands of trained RPF's. The California Licensed Foresters Association, Society of American Foresters, University of California Extension Service, along with others, regularly sponsor continuing education courses for RPF's to complete and broaden their education.

The report also neglected to mention the existence of the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) laws, especially code section 1600. These codes have been in existence for many years and govern all projects which will divert, obstruct or change the natural flow or bed, channel or bank at any river stream or lake in which there is at any time an existing fish or wildlife resource or from which these resources derive benefit. This means that without exception all streams within timberlands fall under these code sections.

It is unlawful for any person to engage in a project or activity near streams without first notifying the DFG in writing at least thirty days prior to such activity. Historically all proposed projects have had an on-site investigation where the DFG may approve the project or propose additional measures necessary to protect the fish and wildlife before they will approve the project. The primary type of projects they must approve are crossings of streams, for both roads and skid trails, and generally must approve the type of crossing such as ford, bridge & culvert and culvert size. These codes are generally enforced by law enforcement officers employed the DFG.

We really feel that to gloss over the Forest Practice Act the way the report did is a great injustice to all who are working to keep this act and these rules the best in the nation. Sure, forest practices of a few years ago left something to be desired, but were considered best management practices for their day. The same was done with farming, highway construction, and subdivision building, which we all look back on now and say we should have done better. As a positive note, it is now required under the act that all timber operators be licensed. As a requirement of their license application, they must successfully complete a timber operators' course, which emphasizes the rules and the reasons for these rules.

It should be pointed out that Forest Practice Rules under the act were developed by the Board of Forestry and are based upon a study of the factors that significantly affect the present and future conditions of timberlands. The rules and regulations are to be continuously reviewed and may be revised. During the formation of revisions of such rules the board shall consult with and carefully evaluate recommendations of the department, the district technical advisory committees, concerned federal, state and local agencies, educational institutions, civic and public interest organizations and private organizations and individuals. To help insure that the rules are in the public's general interest, the makeup of the board and district technical advisory committees are composed of five members from the general public, three members from the forest products industry and one member from the range livestock industry.

The Klamath River Basin Draft made mention several times that for certain cases there is a lack of specific rules to govern operations, i.e. decomposed granite (pages 2-343, 4.b). It must be remembered that rules cannot be written to cover all situations. A prime example is decomposed granite; what will work in one area may not work in another. The Timber Harvesting Plan Review Team (composed of representatives from California Department of Forestry, California Department of Fish & Game, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, California Division of Mines and Geology plus others as need

arises), takes all these things into consideration and evaluates the added mitigation measures proposed by the RPF before approving the plan. When, after an on-the-ground review, they determine that mitigation measures are lacking or are inadequate, the review team will not recommend approval of the plan until such time as the RPF does propose measures beyond the rules that do meet the intent of the law.

We would like to request that you further research the Forest Practice Act to see how it actually works. Three people we would suggest talking to are:

Carlton Yee, Acting Chairman  
California State Board of Forestry  
and/or Dean Cromwell, Executive Officer  
1416 Ninth Street  
P. O. Box 944246  
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460  
(916) 445-2921      445-2753

and,

Jim Wilson, Chairman  
Timber Harvesting Plan Review Team  
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection  
6105 Airport Road  
Redding, CA 96002  
(916) 224-2483

The following comments are directly related to the review draft and are specifically related to private lands in the upper basin (mouth of Scott River and above) and are referenced by page:

Page

2-3 Precipitation and Runoff

There are two other events that we feel should be brought to your attention.

- 1) The upper basin experienced flood waters in February 1974. These waters were almost as high as those experienced in 1964 in some drainages. This flood did not cause the extensive damage as '64 because stream crossings replaced after '64 were of adequate size to handle runoff - this included all crossings from logging roads to state highways. From personal communications with Bob Caddel, DFG employee at Yreka Stream Improvement Shop (retired), he felt '74 was a good flood in that it cleaned sediment deposits from gravel

in many streams.

- 2) The 1986 high water experienced by most of central and coastal northern California, had almost no effect on the upper basin.

## 2-7 Recent Fires

The private lands in the upper basin received little fire damage during the summer of '87, even in the areas hard hit by lightning. We attribute this to quick response to the fires by CDF and landowners. The entire area on private land is well roaded and the people responding had a familiarity with the land and were able to have all the fires under control within half a day. Contrast this to of the USFS land involved wherein much of the lands involved were marginally roaded, if at all, and their crews had little familiarity with the areas, thereby slowing the initial attack.

## 2-15 Forest Management Practices

### Types of Silvicultural Systems

The term "clearcutting" prior to 1930 had a different definition than clearcutting today (pages 2-16 Figure 2-6). The new definition means "removal of the entire stand in one cutting". The old clearcutting was in actuality an economical harvest cut where only large high-quality trees were harvested, usually Ponderosa Pine, Sugar Pine and Douglas-fir, leaving all the smaller and low-value trees, White Fir and Incense-cedar. No reforestation was done and in fact generally not needed. Railroad logging in the upper basin was generally confined to the flatter ground in the Weed to Tennant area and in the vicinity of Hilt.

It should also be pointed out that one of the primary reasons why more uneven age silvicultural systems are used in the upper basin is because we are managing primarily young-growth timber. Most of the old growth was harvested prior to 1960. Young growth generally lends itself to selective harvest.

## 2-17 Causes of Timber Harvesting Impacts

In any discussion of impacts due to timber harvesting, it should be noted that the choice of logging method is determined by topography soils and silvicultural method. The RPF is trained and required by forest practice rules, to evaluate many factors to come up with the combination that

will be best for the existing site.

As a general rule tractor logging can take place on slopes up to 50%, but given "high" erosion hazard ratings, tractors would probably only be used on slopes up to 30%. Highlead would be used on those slopes exceeding the criteria for tractor only if the silvicultural method is clearcut. Selective logging in these cases would have to be done by skyline cable systems. Cable methods require a road to be constructed to the top as logs must be yarded uphill. Helicopter, being very expensive, would only be used where geographic features would not allow a road to be constructed above the timber or it is so rocky that it cannot be logged by any other method.

Each method has its advantages and disadvantages.

<u>Method</u>	<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Disadvantages</u>
Tractor	<p>Least expensive.</p> <p>Most ideal for selective harvest.</p> <p>Variety of equipment sizes to best fit timber and ground.</p> <p>Limited yarding disturbance only.</p> <p>Allows frequent re-entry cycles for complete harvest including sanitation, salvage &amp; thinning</p>	<p>Has greatest ground disturbance.</p>
High-lead Cable	<p>Most economical cable method.</p>	<p>Ground disturbance only slightly less than tractor logging.</p> <p>Needs wide roads with max spacing of 800'. (high road acres/mi)</p> <p>Can be used only in clearcut harvest.</p>

<u>Method</u>	<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Disadvantages</u>
Skyline Cable	<p>Capable of flying logs in some situations.</p> <p>Ground disturbance limited to rows.</p> <p>Medium road acres/mi.</p> <p>Good for selective harvest.</p> <p>Good for harvest of stream zones.</p>	<p>Needs wide roads and expensive bridges.</p> <p>Needs close road spacing.</p> <p>High road acres/mile.</p>
Helicopter	<p>Low ground disturbance.</p> <p>Low road acres/mi.</p> <p>Can harvest scattered trees.</p>	<p>Least return to landowner.</p> <p>Can harvest only large trees economically.</p> <p>Poor for selective harvest.</p> <p>Needs extremely large landings and support landings.</p> <p>High fuel consumption/mbf.</p>

2-17 Cummulative Impacts From Timber Harvesting

During the initial step of the "208 Report" a questionnaire was sent to all RPF's. It came out in this questionnaire that RPF's felt almost to a person that roads were the major problem regarding erosion in timberlands. It was emphasized that the greatest threat to roads and erosion was traffic in winter or rainy periods. Most of the major timberland owners have an open hunting policy wherein the general public is allowed to hunt, fish, cut firewood and generally recreate on the lands. Road closure programs have not been successful, as the public

does not want to cooperate. Because of the excessive use of forest roads it is almost impossible to keep maintenance current.

Again, foresters will agree with the report that mass wasting from roads was a big problem, particularly from some roads constructed prior to 1964. In the old days the attitude around much of the industry (not just big companies) was to "cut and get out", so bare minimum drainage structures were installed in roads. Most of these either washed out in 1964 or have failed due to age or collapse. With the new forest practice rules developed in 1974, RPF's who were in charge of preparing Timber Harvesting Plans planned for proper drainage structure sizes and were generally approved by the THP Review Team and DFG under code section 1600. Failures of this type should be less and less as time goes on.

- 2-18 In any discussion of cumulative effects it must be remembered that not all effects are negative. Many timber operations being conducted today actually have a positive effect. In most cases it is unfeasible to take corrective action without being associated with a harvesting operation. Most of the road systems on private lands have already been constructed with current emphasis being put on corrective maintenance and improvement. This is also emphasized by the forest practice rules. Other positive effects from operations are corrections or improvement of drainage and erosion control measures outside roads (skid trails), reforestation and revegetation.

The original premise of Cooperative Road Construction Maintenance and Use Agreements between landowners was to reduce adverse cumulative effects due to road construction. This allowed for proper road location and standards, basically so that each owner did not have to build his own road system with steep grades, trying to stay on his own land.

- 1-27 Timber Harvest Regulations for Private and Public Lands  
Private Lands: Board of Forestry

We disagree that dragging logs down stream channels was a common practice. It probably was common to skid down dry draws and even this practice was stopped with the new Forest Practice Rules in 1974.

- 2-28 A correction should be made to the development of Grass Valley Creek mitigation measures. The impetus for these rules came from the Board of Forestry and were developed cooperatively with board staff and the major landowner (Dan Fisher, Champion

Timberlands). This development process has not ended and is under constant review and modification.

RPF's today propose many mitigation measures above and beyond what the rules call for.

2-31 Wild and Scenic Rivers Designation and Timber Management

It is basically standard that the California Department of Fish & Game is requested to attend a pre-harvest inspection for any Timber Harvesting Plan proposed within the vicinity of Wild and Scenic Rivers (Jim Wilson, Review Team Chairman NFD).

Note: All of Wooley Creek is included within Marble Mountain Wilderness boundary.

2X-34 4.b.1 The Forest Practice Rules are all based on soil erodibility and erosion hazard rating. Therefore specific rules for decomposed granite soils are not necessary, but it has been common practice by RPF's and encouraged by the review team, that additional mitigation measures be added to THP's in areas with highly erodible soil. (Jim Wilson)

2-35 Proposed Policies for Timber Harvesting

4.b.3. The Board of Forestry is currently developing a new set of stream and watercourse protection rules. This latest proposal was developed by a Watercourse Protection Task Force. The task force was composed of 11 people representing:

- 2 - Board of Forestry
- 1 - Division of Mines and Geology
- 1 - California State Water Quality Control Board
- 2 - California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- 1 - California Department of Fish and Game
- 1 - USDA - Forest Service
- 1 - Industrial Timberland Owner
- 1 - Small Private Timberland Owner
- 1 - Public Member

The new rules have been proposed to take effect early in 1991. A copy of the proposed rules is available from the Board of Forestry.

4.b.4. The THP Review Team generally asks for and receives agreement from RPF's for an extended review period in critical watershed areas. Many times this is to assure that WQCB and DFG are able to attend the pre-harvest inspections.

3-13 Watershed Stabilization: Some Successes But Even More Potential

The dam installed by the USFS on French Creek is not a "sediment trap"; if so it was poorly conceived with no provisions for cleaning nor have there been any facilities for fish passage installed. This dam should be removed!

3-13 and 3-30

FGS is a major landowner in the Beaver Creek area and we have not been contacted by the USFS regarding controlling erosion. FGS has been and would rather continue to concentrate our restoration efforts on the decomposed granite soils in south Scott Valley; at least for the next five years.

3-28 and 6-8

FGS would be a great supporter of any training sessions re: education and restoration of streams.

7-1 FGS feels strongly that there should be a representative from the timber industry on the task force. Recommendations from the report could have a big impact on the industry. Also a representative could help correct misconceptions about our industry as is currently being exploited in the Review Draft.

7-9 FGS has done considerable road rocking to reduce erosion from roads in the Scott Valley area. Can this work be credited toward the non-federal funding of projects?

7-10 Rather than a tax on timber, why not recommend an incentive program such as a property tax break for those who protect riparian zones? This can be fashioned after the Timber Production Zoning wherein a landowner dedicates a portion of his land along streams for riparian protection for a minimum of 10 years, automatically renewable each year for an additional 10 years, as long as he maintains the zone. The landowner could elect to withdraw his lands and his benefits would stop at the end of the current 10-year period.

An increased tax on timber would not be fair to those timber owners who do not have any riparian zones to protect nor does it involve those who are non-timberland owners.

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September 12, 1990  
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FGS would also like to make one additional suggestion. There is great need for "road management" plans. Many of the roads developed in the past are necessary for continued management of the lands, but constant traffic over them, especially during wet weather periods, is a major contributor to sedimentation entering the streams. Deer and bear hunters, especially, have used many of the roads for so long that it is hard to stop traffic short of destroying the road, which eliminates the road for fire protection and general land management. Any program such as this would take a lot of public education, understanding and support, but could be successful with support from the Klamath River Fisheries Task Force.

Since the forest industry is not a member of the task force, we would also ask that at least one person be invited to participate in discussion regarding the next draft of the report.

Thank you for allowing us to comment on the Review Draft.

Sincerely,

FRUIT GROWERS SUPPLY COMPANY



Richard A. Dragseth  
Chief Forester, RPF #325

## FRENCH CREEK WATERSHED

### ROAD MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared by the  
French Creek Watershed Advisory Group

\*\* January 1992 \*\*

#### OVERVIEW

##### **The Problem**

Granitic soils in the western United States are noted for their high erodibility because of their relatively coarse texture and lack of cohesion. Concern for soil erosion on decomposed granitic (DG) soils is especially high in the French Creek drainage of Scott Valley. Extensive timber resources in the mountainous reaches attracted logging activities, which demanded road construction. Areas of excessive and poor road construction and maintenance have led to serious adverse cumulative effects to the valuable anadromous fisheries of the Scott River.

##### **Purpose**

To formulate effective erosion control measures, the French Creek Watershed Advisory Group (sponsored by the California State Board of Forestry) has proposed that the roads in the area be put under a Road Management Plan. Some of the proposed solutions, such as rocking road surfaces, seeding and mulching exposed surfaces, and closing unneeded roads, have already been recognized and applied by several of the landowners in the basin. However, to ensure long-term effectiveness, a comprehensive and coordinated effort with the full cooperation of the public is needed.

##### **Summary**

The plan recommends specific practices for road improvement, maintenance, and construction in the watershed. One critical component of the plan is to limit traffic to only those roads where erosion is already controlled or where cost-effective erosion control measures can be installed. The remaining roads would be closed to all traffic except for landowners' administration and fire protection, or closed seasonally from November 1st to April 15th when roads are the most vulnerable to excessive erosion. Unnecessary roads would be "put to bed". Signs to educate the public regarding the reasons why traffic is being controlled or restricted will also be placed in the area. The public will be assured continued access to and through the area, as can be seen on the attached map. Although certain roads will be closed to vehicle access, the public is still allowed access for hiking, horseback riding and hunting, unless otherwise posted.

## FRENCH CREEK WATERSHED ROAD MANAGEMENT PLAN

**Goal:** Ensure that the road system in this sensitive watershed protects water quality and wildlife values while giving reasonable access to recreation, fire safety, timber harvesting, and residential uses. Water quality will be improved through a net reduction in sediment delivery to the streams and wildlife will benefit from a reduction in traffic and human disturbance.

### Objectives:

- A. Identify and correct existing drainage and erosion problems within the road prism, focusing on those sites with the greatest potential for impacting the stream system;
- B. Provide continual drainage and erosion control maintenance based on recommendations for all roads which have not been put to bed, with the intent to make the roads as maintenance-free as possible;
- C. Ensure that any newly constructed temporary or permanent roads are designed and treated to prevent drainage and erosion problems;
- D. Consider wildlife habitat needs while implementing the above objectives, particularly related to road density and season of use;
- E. Promote public awareness and cooperation in implementation of this plan.

### Findings

#### History and Extent of Existing Road System

The oldest of the high elevation roads is the "High C" road, built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the early 1930s. A network of permanent and temporary roads has developed over the decades to provide access to extensive public and private timber harvest areas and to intensive (5-20 acre size parcels) residential development (mainly in Section 32). Although the Russian Wilderness Area encompasses the upper part of the French Creek watershed, some pre-existing roads were included in its boundaries when the area was designated in 1984.

At least 119 miles of roads exist in the French Creek drainage, of which 74 miles (62%) are located on decomposed granitic (DG) soils. This amount of road on DG translates to 367 acres in area, or a density of 29 feet per acre and 3.5 miles per square mile.

## Contribution of Roads to Sediment in the Scott River

Based on an evaluation of granitic sediment production in the Scott River Basin, the French Creek sub-basin was found to produce 79,295 tons of granitic sediment annually, or 23% of the total for the Scott River basin. Roads in French Creek contributed about 62% of the sub-basin's total average annual granitic sediment production. Of the 62% figure, the road prism's contribution was estimated to be: road cuts = 40%; road fills = 20%; road surface = 2%.

## Inventory of Road-related Erosion Problems

In a recent field inventory of erosion sites in the French Creek watershed, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service found that significant erosion problems were caused by concentrated flows affecting the road surface and the cut and fill slopes. Unrocked road surfaces were an obvious source of sediment. Soil disturbance caused by traffic and road grading can create conditions that are susceptible to soil movement. For example, ruts formed from wet-weather vehicle travel can concentrate water runoff and lead to sheet and rill erosion and gullies, especially when there is improper drainage. Steep, bare cutbanks also intercept subsurface flows in the very permeable sandy soils, and tend to erode until their angle of repose is obtained.

The SCS inventory report contains data identifying erosion sites by area (section number or subwatershed), by type of erosion (sheet/rill surface, gully, mass wasting), by location (road surface, cut, fill, or ditch), how many miles/acres of road (cut/fill/surface/ditch) need work, and the type of remedial work recommended.

## Erosion and Drainage Improvements Possible

Studies have shown that erosion control measures on granitic roads can effectively reduce erosion. Proper road drainage, which includes such measures as waterbars, dips, culverts and outsloped roads, directs surface runoff from the road surface onto a nonerodible material downslope.

A smooth unsurfaced road will produce half the sediment as a rutted unsurfaced road. Sediment yield was reduced in one study by a factor of 4.3 for gravel surfacing, 3.2 for dust oil, and 28.7 for bituminous surfacing (e.g., chip seal) relative to an unsurfaced granitic road.

California Forest Practice Rules require erosion prevention measures on roads as well as maintenance of erosion control measures for up to three years after logging. However, the high recreational traffic uses of the area by hunters, fishermen, wood cutters, sightseers and hikers have made these erosion control measures ineffective on some sections of roads in the watershed.

## Wildlife Benefits from Road Closure

When permanent and secondary roads are frequently traveled, wildlife use of good habitat may be significantly reduced. Large mammals such as deer and bear seem to be particularly affected. Much of the French Creek watershed is deer winter range. By reducing the density of roads open to unrestricted travel, wildlife will benefit from reduced poaching and human disturbance.

## Progress to Date

Since 1989, approximately 30.4 miles of unsurfaced road have been rocked by public and private landowners: 24 miles by Fruit Growers Supply Company, 1.4 miles by Siskiyou County, 2 miles by Sierra Pacific Industries, and 3 miles by the U.S. Forest Service. In addition, two major stream crossings were replaced with bridges rather than culverts, and about 4 miles of road were put to bed within the Russian Wilderness Area. While many roads were previously closed to traffic, others are also now gated for a total of 52.6 miles of road gated to prevent wet-weather use.

The upper 1.4 mile portion of the French Creek County Road is being proposed for wet-season closure to reduce erosion and stream sedimentation. Before treatment in 1991, this section was generally considered to be one of the worst erosion sites in the watershed. Cooperative efforts among three landowners allowed this degraded section to be regraded for better drainage and rocked with 6,000 cubic yards of rock 6-18" deep: the U.S. Forest Service offered a nearby rock quarry source, Fruit Growers Supply Company provided use of equipment at the quarry site, and Siskiyou County supplied the hauling and grading equipment and labor. The Siskiyou County Roads Department has also adopted a new approach in working with roads on decomposed granitic soils and has formally instructed its road crews in better practices.

Off-road vehicle (ORV) damage to the roads occurs but is a minor component of the problem. Cross-country use by motorbikes, however, is making water bars on roads and on skid trails ineffective in certain sites. At this time, an educational approach is preferred over the alternative of a County ORV Ordinance to regulate use.

Road management is the responsibility of all the landowners. Public roads are managed by the U.S. Forest Service and the County with private roads managed by timber companies, ranchers, and residential property owners. Roads used jointly between the U.S. Forest Service and major landowners are managed on the basis of Cooperative Road Agreements, which specify a fair allocation of road work responsibility over time.

## Recommendations

We will cooperatively work to evaluate and repair road-related problems and to recommend guidelines for road improvement, maintenance and construction in the French Creek Watershed.

### Education and Public Support

- A. Educate road users about problems by placing informational signs at appropriate places:
  1. Entrance signs:  
These will be four foot square signs placed at the beginning of each of the three major access roads in the area.
  2. Permanently closed gates:  
One of these signs will be placed on each of the gates with a brief explanation of the reason for closure and thanking them for their cooperation.
  3. Seasonally closed gates:  
One of these signs will be placed at each of these gates specifying the season of closure.
  4. No off-road vehicles:  
These signs will be placed at all locations with historical off-road vehicle use as well as at other locations where vehicles could potentially get off of the road.
- B. Produce and distribute a map of the current road access system, delineating the various road classes (Attachment)
- C. Publicize the Road Management Plan.
- D. Seek and address comments on the Plan, and revise when necessary.

### Identify Priority Problems on Existing Roads

#### Criteria for Setting Priorities:

1. Sites located close to or within stream corridors
2. Steeper gradient roads with bare DG soil surface
3. Sites contributing higher volumes of sediment to the stream

#### Inventory

- A. Use the SCS road inventory database to identify:
  - oo Quantity of road problems by erosion location: surface, cut, fill, ditch
  - oo Location of problem by road (combine reaches)
  - oo Sites with similar erosion and drainage treatments
- B. Reevaluate road-related problems as needed

### Correct Priority Problems on Existing Roads

The four classes of roads are defined in the Attachment: Open Roads, Year-Round; Closed Roads, Year-Round; Seasonal Closure; and Put-to-Bed Roads.

#### Road Surface

- A. Close unneeded, unsurfaced roads to wet-season traffic

- access with secure barriers
- B. Rock roads with hard, rock aggregate where needed
- C. For roads "put-to-bed", provide for adequate cover (mulch & vegetation) on bare surfaces and for proper drainage. Pull culverts, reestablish original watercourse, and regrade to outsloped shape.
- D. Eliminate side-casting of road material, especially near creeks or onto a stable, vegetated slope
- E. Heavy vehicles and equipment should cease operation during an intense summer thunderstorm and other rainy periods and not resume until traffic will not contribute to road damage or the erosion problems in the drainage.

### Drainage

- A. Encourage regrading to an outslope shape where feasible
- B. If a road cannot be outsloped, sufficient number and size of culverts or rolling dips should be developed.
- C. Do not change natural drainage pattern by means of culvert or waterbar placement.
- D. Cross drains or water bars should be installed after logging operations and before the onset of winter rains.
- E. When necessary, redesign fills over culverts so that if the culvert fails or plugs with debris, water will not flow out of the channel and down the road, thereby causing a large washout.
- F. If water bars are to be used, they should be spaced a minimum of every 50 feet on unsurfaced roads, with more on steeper gradients
- G. Dissipate the energy from water concentrated by road diversion onto nonerodible material for the entire distance to the watercourse.
- H. Only use berms when alternative drainage controls are not available to protect a bare fill slope.
- I. Analyze stream crossings for adequacy and upgrade when necessary. Bridges are preferred because they usually cause less modification of stream channels and are often the best way to allow fish passage. Low-water crossings are the next best where transportation requirements are seasonal and slope configurations are suitable. Culvert installations are the least desirable, but are generally the most cost-effective or are the only possible way to cross some drainages given the slope configurations.
- J. Culverts should be designed to accommodate peak flows while giving consideration to the possibility that the bedload and debris will restrict the flow capacity of the structure. Any stream crossing has a 100 percent chance of failure in its life. Trash racks can reduce culvert plugging on existing culverts but new or replacement culverts should be designed to be large enough to pass debris downstream.

### Cut Banks and Road Fills

- A. Stabilize cut and fill slopes which contribute sediment to streams by establishing appropriate vegetation.
- B. If steeper than the angle of repose, stabilize toe of

- slope with retaining structure or logging slash.
- C. Use mulch or equivalent while revegetating bare slopes.

#### **Provide Continuous Year-Round Maintenance**

1. Landowners should meet together annually to discuss maintenance plans for:
  - oo USFS roads
  - oo USFS Cooperative Road Agreements
  - oo Private timber companies' roads
  - oo County roads
  - oo Private residential roads

#### **Guidelines**

- A. Clean out any existing or potential debris from culverts.
- B. Train equipment operators in working with granitic soils.
- C. Avoid undercutting or clearing the cut slope with grader.
- D. Reestablish plantings on critical slopes where needed.
- E. Before winter season, regrade the roads only where needed to remove ruts or channels and reestablish the outsloped surface.
- F. Rerock road surfaces when needed.
- G. Trap potential sediment with surface litter, slash, or vegetation on road cuts, fills, and sidecast slopes.
- H. Eliminate side-casting of road material because it covers existing vegetation, moves downslope, and makes the road wider.
- I. Grade and shape roads to conserve existing road material.

#### **Design and Treatment of New Roads**

- A. Select road alignment to avoid granitic soils and excessive grades as much as possible; if only granitic soils are available, use only stable sites.
- B. Keep cuts and fills as small as possible.
- C. Minimize excavation with a balanced earthwork design.
- D. Schedule road construction during non-critical times for local fish populations.
- E. Design slope outward for road surface.
- F. Design minimum width to handle proposed equipment and stabilization of the toe of the cut slope.
- G. Locate on ridge tops and away from stream corridors when possible.
- H. Do not incorporate woody or vegetative material into road fills.
- I. See Drainage guidelines under Maintenance section.
- J. Determine the type and extent of fish habitat before selecting the type of drainage structure. Bridges and arch culverts are preferred for streams with migratory fish.
- K. At stream crossings, avoid changes in channel width, gradient, or alignment.
- L. Cover permanent road surfaces immediately with an adequate amount of hard rock aggregate; angular rock is preferred on steeper gradients.

- M. Maximum sustained grade on unsurfaced roads should be 4%, wherever possible. Grades in excess of 4 percent should be surfaced to reduce erosion potential.
- N. Determine the optimum slope for DG cut slopes to minimize the amount of bank sloughing.
- O. Ensure that erosion-control measures are completed prior to rainy weather, even if road construction is not complete.
- P. Review all erosion protection measures during and after the first major runoff following construction and correct any problems.

SELECTED REFERENCES FOR ROAD MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Burroughs, E.R., Jr., Watts, F.J. and D.Haber. 1984. Surfacing to Reduce Erosion of Forest Roads built in Granitic Soils. Proc. Symposium on Effects of Forest Land Use on Erosion and Slope Stability. Honolulu. pp.255-264.
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Attachments:

- oo Road Classes
- oo Map of French Creek roads by status

FRENCH CREEK WATERSHED ROAD MANAGEMENT PLAN

ROAD CLASSES

**A. OPEN ROADS, YEAR-ROUND**

A series of strategic roads have been planned for year-round access to and through the watershed. These roads have been chosen because of their strategic locations and because erosion is already controlled or cost-effective measures can be installed.

**B. CLOSED ROADS, YEAR-ROUND**

These road are primarily dead-end roads with little recreation potential, but strategic for logging use. To bring these roads to a high standard is not cost-effective. Restricting traffic will allow use of less costly erosion control measures, such as waterbars, seeding and mulching, and encouraging native ground cover densities.

**C. SEASONAL CLOSURE, November 1st to April 15th**

These roads are strategic for general access, but have specific problems related to erosion when the soils are saturated, given their proximity to stream courses, or are strategic to winter deer ranges.

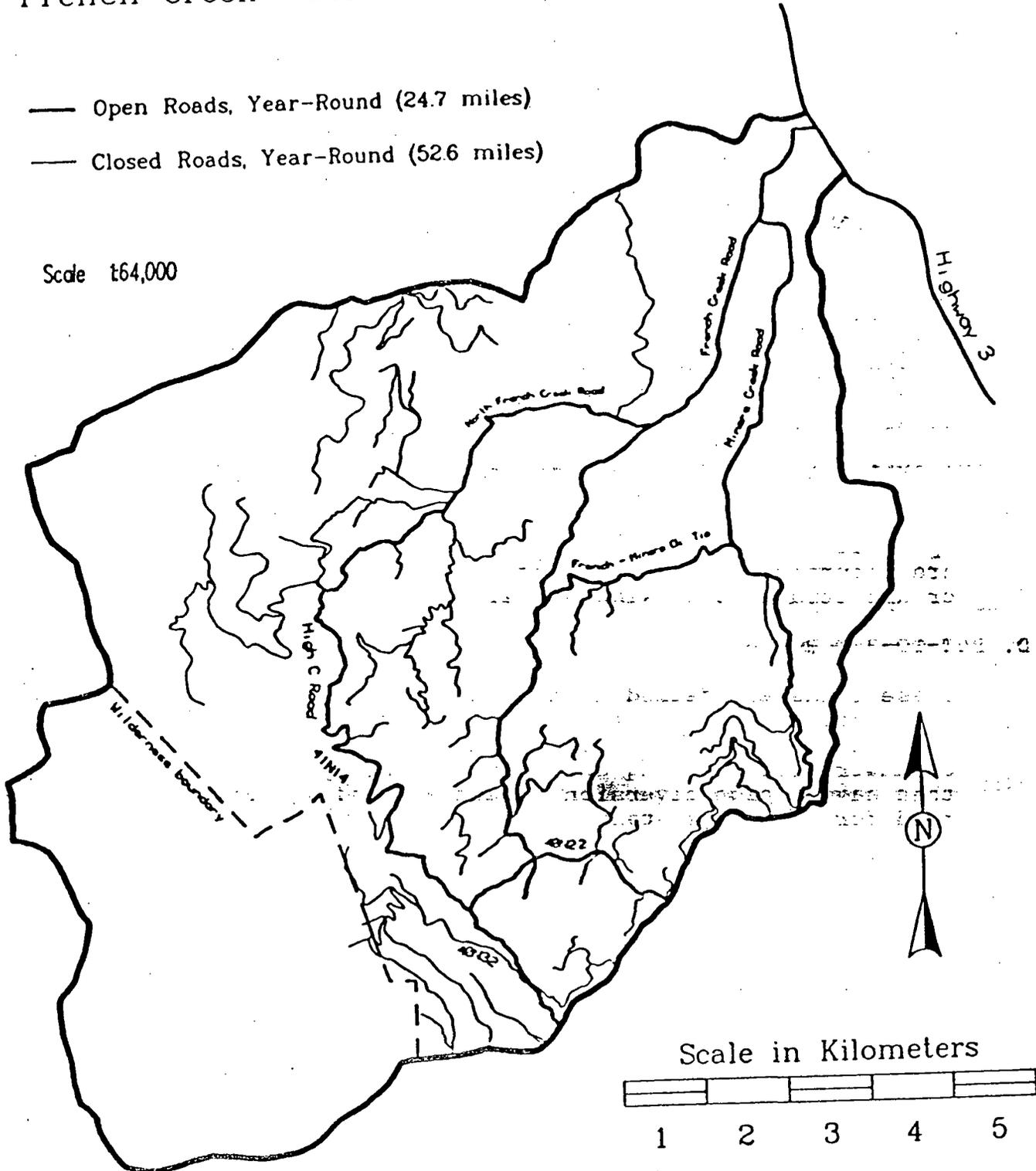
**D. PUT-TO-BED ROADS**

These roads are deemed unnecessary by the landowner. They should be put into shape to be stable and drain properly without maintenance, which usually requires earthwork for removing culverts, reshaping crossings that have a high diversion potential, and shaping the road for long-term stability.

# French Creek Watershed Road System

- Open Roads, Year-Round (24.7 miles)
- Closed Roads, Year-Round (52.6 miles)

Scale 1:64,000



FRENCH CREEK WATERSHED  
FIRE AND FUEL MANAGEMENT PLAN

\*\*\* May 1992 \*\*\*

OVERVIEW

**The Problem**

The French Creek watershed has a high chance of experiencing a large wildfire. Concern about the potential for a conflagration is expressed from three different landowner viewpoints:

- 1) the private homeowners in the middle portion of the watershed are worried about the concentrations of untreated slash on adjacent private timberland, and fear that a fire could spread to their homes;
- 2) the private industrial timberland owners fear that a fire start in the lower residential area would rapidly move onto their lands; and
- 3) the U.S. Forest Service is afraid that fires starting anywhere in the lower watershed would move rapidly upslope onto National Forest lands, especially the Russian Wilderness.

An extensive fire causing resource damage of high or moderate intensity would also greatly accelerate erosion of the decomposed granitic soils in this very sensitive watershed, undoing much of the protective and remedial efforts to date. Salmon and steelhead habitat in lower French Creek and the Scott River would be further degraded as a result.

**Purpose of Plan**

Fire is a natural process which is inevitable in the French Creek watershed. The area has apparently escaped any large or serious fires this century, and the present fuel loading is quite high. What is most controllable in the event of a wildfire is its extent and intensity, barring extreme weather conditions.

The intent of this plan is to provide a coordinated and effective fire management effort by all landowners and fire protection agencies. Since fire prevention is easier and cheaper than fire control, the emphasis is on reducing both fire risk and fuel loadings.

**Summary of Plan**

The first focus of the plan is on fire prevention and fuel reduction on both residential and timber production land. Fire safe practices are encouraged for homeowners. Guidelines are offered for treatment of slash on past and future timber harvest sites. To improve fire defenses, a 150 foot wide shaded, modified fuel break is proposed between the residential area and the adjacent timberland.

## FRENCH CREEK WATERSHED FIRE AND FUEL MANAGEMENT PLAN

**GOAL:** Protect the natural resource and residential values of the French Creek watershed by significantly reducing the potential risk and intensity of a wildfire through coordinated fire prevention, fuel management, fire defense, and fire control efforts.

### OBJECTIVES:

- A. Minimize the risk of a human-caused fire start;
- B. Identify and treat areas with high fuel loadings near residential areas to obtain a lower hazard level, while retaining an adequate ground cover to protect decomposed granitic soils;
- C. Develop slash treatment guidelines for future silvicultural activities;
- D. Develop and maintain an effective fire defense zone around the residential area;
- E. Coordinate fire control efforts among all landowners and agencies and improve early detection and control abilities;
- F. Ensure road access coordination between the Road Management Plan and this plan;
- G. Promote public awareness and cooperation in implementation of this plan.

### Findings

#### Risk of Fire Start

Wildfires are started by two main causes: accidental or lightning. The most probable fire event in the French Creek area is an accidental start from the human activity concentrated in the residential/recreational area primarily located in Section 32. Lightning starts occur in the summer, especially in the upper area, but to date these have not spread far. Based on local records, they have averaged less than one start per year. Fire professionals identify the French Creek watershed to be a high fire hazard area because of its combination of high fuel loadings and relatively intense human activity.

#### Fire Ecology

This area's ecosystem evolved with a cycle of fires about every 10-14 years, according to recent fire ecology studies performed by the U.S. Forest Service in the Klamath Mountains. Before the suppression of fires began 50 to 80 years ago, the landscape reflected the pattern of vegetation affected by various intensities of periodic burning. Although scientists are unsure

what the "natural landscape" looked like, the density of trees was likely lower and the species composition and dominance were probably different. Fires today, as a result, are more intense and burn more acres. Fire management specialists are seeking better ways to mimic the past to get the forest back in balance. Fire suppression, however, will need to continue until such a strategy is developed.

### Fire Control Responsibility

As of January 1, 1992, the California Dept. of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) has the watershed fire suppression responsibility for all of the French Creek watershed, including the Klamath National Forest lands, as part of its state responsibility area. In its role as coordinator of wildfire control efforts, CDF also uses the U.S. Forest Service and other fire-fighting assistance when needed.

Structural fires are the primary responsibility of the Scott Valley Fire Protection District, a volunteer organization with the only fire station in the watershed. During the declared fire season, CDF will respond from the Fort Jones station to assist with a structure fire and to protect against spread to the wildland.

In addition to CDF's fire station in Fort Jones, the U.S. Forest Service has an engine in Callahan and a helicopter at the Scott Valley airport. Both CDF and the U.S. Forest Service are undergoing cuts in their fire protection budgets, resulting in the reduction of local fire lookouts and other services.

### Residential Fire Safety

Each home needs a basic level of protection so that it has a better chance to survive a watershed fire. Having such a "defensible space" will also reduce the ability of local fire starts to spread. Besides reflecting good common sense, minimum fire safety measures are now state law and must be complied with.

Many homes in the subdivision area of French Creek are presently not "fire safe", based on CDF's regulations and guidelines. Examples include poorly marked driveways and unsafe bridges which limit fire truck access, and inadequate vegetation clearance around homes to prevent fire spread.

New construction is now required by Siskiyou County to meet CDF's fire safety standards (Public Resources Code Section 4290), as the result of recent state legislation. These required features include driveways that are easily accessible for ingress and egress by fire equipment, establishment of adequate water supplies, and fuel modification around structures to provide for defensible space. Fire safety measures around existing homes could also help prevent the spread of fire between forest and homes. These practices are described in CDF's fire safety handouts and video for homeowners.

CDF will be monitoring for compliance with its Fire Safe regulations. Several financial incentives also exist to stimulate homeowner action. The possible penalty for a violation could range up to \$1,000. Secondly, if a structure fire is determined to be caused by negligence and the fire spreads off-site, the homeowner can be charged the full costs of watershed fire fighting by CDF.

#### Benefits of a Modified Fuel Break

To help slow or stop the spread of a wildfire, a wide fuel break of the "modified" or "shaded" type would help both homeowners and timberland owners. This form leaves some large trees and the duff layer intact while removing brush, slash and other flammable materials that could help spread a fire into the tree canopy causing a crown fire. A similar fuelbreak was just developed around the City of Etna in the Etna Creek drainage.

The best fuelbreak location would be between the residential area and the timberland in Sections 32 and 29. Such a fuelbreak can be established by: 1) chipping, 2) piling and burning, or 3) a combination of both. Labor from inmate crews of CDF's Deadwood Conservation Camp near Fort Jones can probably be used for this project.

A fuel break alone, however, is only helpful in about 50-80% of wildfires. Under the right weather conditions, fire professionals predict that a fire could easily jump a fuel break. To be effective, a combination of fuel reduction around homes and on the adjacent timberland is also needed.

#### Slash Treatment / Fuel Modification Alternatives

Logging slash tends to decompose slowly under the low moisture conditions prevalent in the French Creek watershed. The amount and depth of small fuels is a critical factor in the level of wildfire hazard. An evaluation of the 1987 wildfires on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest found that those timberland areas which had site preparation or fuel treatment experienced less damage.

Current State Forest Practice Rules for slash treatment on private timberland require that logging residues be lopped to the ground and left no higher than 30 inches within 100 feet of public roads and within 50 feet of private roads open to the public. In addition, all pine slash greater than 3 inches in diameter must be lopped and scattered to reduce insect brood material. The U.S. Forest Service's slash treatment policies will be defined in the Klamath National Forest's new Standards and Guidelines.

Various treatment measures applied on both public and private land include: tractor piling slash on flatter slopes and hand piling on steeper slopes, followed by burning the piles in fall or spring; broadcast burning; yarding of unused material.

(YUM); and chipping. Snags and downed logs are now usually left for wildlife habitat on both private and public timber harvest sites and must be maintained in any slash treatment effort.

Extensive timber harvesting in the area over the past two decades has created a large accumulation of slash. Complete removal would be expensive and may not be compatible with erosion control and wildlife concerns. Partial treatment may be appropriate near residential areas to reduce hazard levels.

### Fire Control Procedures

CDF is primarily responsible for detecting, responding to, and controlling each watershed fire occurring in or threatening the French Creek area. Their strategy is to use a balanced and integrated system of detection, dispatch and communications, ground attack, air attack, and mutual and outside aid resources. Due to the loss of lookouts in the Scott Valley area, additional aerial detection will be required during lightning activity.

The amount of fire-fighting resources dispatched to a watershed fire in the French Creek area will be determined by weather conditions transmitted from a remote automated weather station at Quartz Hill lookout to the Emergency Command Center in Yreka. Dispatch response will be proportional to the low, medium, or high level weather conditions which the fire warrants. Using the "closest engine" concept, CDF will also request first response from whichever fire station is closest, including the Scott Valley Fire Protection District.

Large landowners such as the U.S. Forest Service, Fruit Growers Supply Company, and Sierra Pacific Industries will be notified of wildfires on or threatening their property. The Klamath National Forest has its own fire-fighting crews and equipment. Local residents, with proper training, can also help with initial fire control to prevent the spread of fire. Through such coordination, additional firefighting resources can be expedited and assistance obtained in locating the quickest route to the fire scene.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### Fire Prevention and Hazard Reduction

#### Residential Area

1. Promote the development of a defensible space, or fire safe landscape, around each home in the watershed, based on the CDF Fire Safe regulations and guidelines. (See Attachment A for a list of recommended actions.)
2. CDF, or its designated representative, shall inspect the exteriors and yards of existing structures to offer fire safety

and hazard reduction advice to the homeowner, as required by state law (PRC 4291).

3. Clearly identify all access roads with names and all homesites with numbers to reduce access time; nighttime visibility is also desirable.
4. Promote the development and maintenance of emergency water sources for on-site firefighting needs.
5. Identify bridges that can and cannot be used by all fire equipment and seek to correct those that are inadequate.
6. Upgrade existing roads and driveways to meet CDF's Fire Safe standards (PRC 4290) for new roads and driveways, where practical.
7. Support regular fire defense training workshops for local residents to help prevent the spread of a fire start and to practice emergency evacuation methods.

#### Non-residential Area

1. Develop a concentric circle strategy of slash treatment around the residential area: most intense treatment of slash within a 500 foot radius, moderate treatment within a 1000 foot radius, and low level treatment within a 1500 foot radius.
2. Designate controlled woodcutting sites with excess fuel loading to remove more of the existing slash.
3. Apply the following prudent slash treatment guidelines for future silvicultural activities:
  - a. Distribute silvicultural activities in units to reduce contiguous areas of fresh slash;
  - b. Maintain a variety of vegetation sizes, ages, and densities over the landscape;
  - c. Encourage slash treatment after logging by using silviculture systems that allow treatment (Example: group selection where slash can be piled).
4. Promote the development and maintenance of emergency water sources for on-site firefighting needs.
5. Develop a consistent road signing system in addition to signs for each stream crossing to assist fire fighters in locating and accessing wildfires.

#### **Fire Defense Improvements**

1. Construct and maintain a shaded modified fuel break 150 feet wide between the residential area and adjacent timberland in Sections 32 and 29 (see Exhibit A for map of location). CDF will be responsible for access agreements, implementation, and

maintenance.

### Fire Control

1. Support the need for adequate fire protection budgets by the fire protection agencies.
2. The location of all fires should be immediately reported to 9-1-1, even if the fire initially seems controllable.
3. Maintain roads for fire access and ensure that CDF has ability to quickly open all gates during a fire.
4. Develop a useful road map of the watershed, identifying road status (open, closed), gates, water sources, and names which can be used for Interagency Dispatch and local fire stations.

### References

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- Rice, C.L. and J.B. Davis. 1991. Land-use planning may reduce fire damage in the urban-wildland intermix. U.S. Forest Service Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-127. Berkeley, 13 p.
- Weatherspoon, C.P. and C.N. Skinner. 1991. An assessment of factors associated with damage from the 1987 wildfires in Northern California. Draft report. U.S. Forest Service, PSW Research Station. Redding, 850 p.

Attachment A - Map of Proposed Fuel Break

Attachment B - Fire Safe Checklist for Homeowners



## Exterior

## 1 Roof

- Remove dead branches overhanging your roof
- Remove any branches within 10 feet of your chimney
- Clean all dead leaves and needles from your roof and gutters
- Install a roof that meets the fire resistance classification of "Class C" or better
- Cover your chimney outlet and stovepipe with a nonflammable screen of 1/2 inch or smaller mesh

## 2 Construction

- Build your home away from ridge tops, canyons and areas between high points on a ridge
- Build your home at least 30 feet from your property line
- Use fire resistive building materials
- Enclose the underside of balconies and above ground decks with fire resistive materials
- Limit the size and number of windows in your home that face large areas of vegetation
- Install only dual-paned or triple-paned windows

## 3 Landscape

- Create a "defensible space" by removing all flammable vegetation at least 30 feet from all structures and replacing it with fire resistive plants
- On steep slopes, remove flammable vegetation out to 100 feet or more
- Space native trees and shrubs at least 10 feet apart
- For trees taller than 18 feet, prune lower branches within six feet of the ground
- Choose ornamental landscaping plants that are fire resistive
- Reduce the number of trees in heavily wooded areas
- Maintain all plants by regularly removing dead branches, leaves and needles

## 4 Yard

- Stack woodpiles at least 30 feet from all structures and clear away flammable vegetation within 10 feet of woodpiles
- Locate LPG tanks (butane and propane) at least 30 feet from any structure and surround them with 10 feet of clearance
- Remove all stacks of construction materials, pine needles, leaves and other debris from your yard
- Contact your local fire department to see if open burning is allowed in your area; if so, obtain a burning permit
- Where burn barrels are allowed, clear flammable materials at least 10 feet around the barrel; cover the open top with a non-flammable screen with mesh no larger than 1/4 inch

## 5 Emergency Water Supply

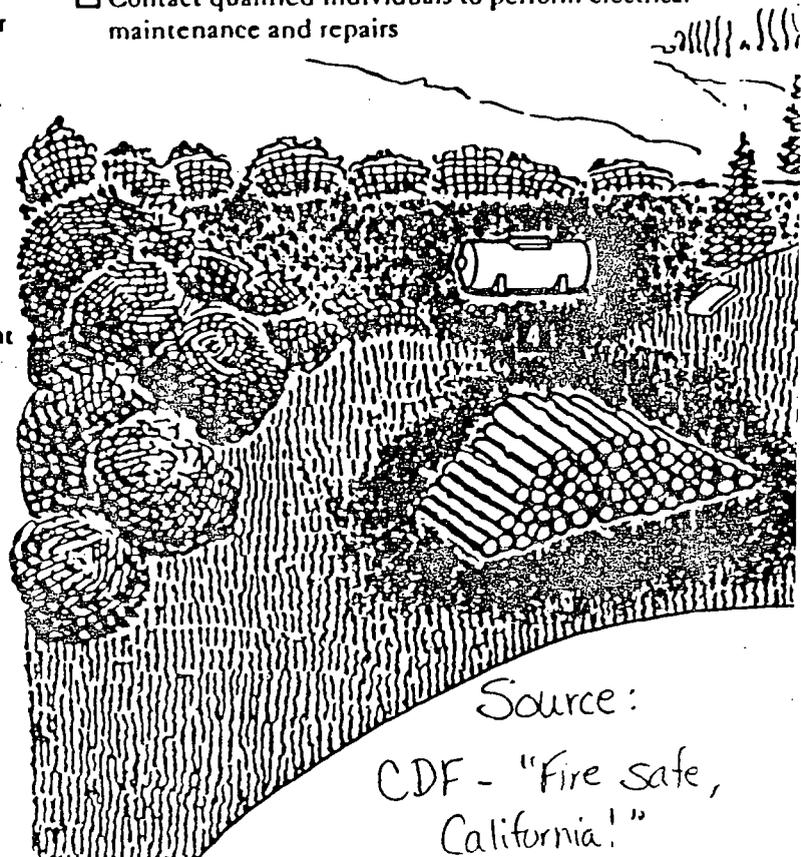
- Maintain an emergency water supply, that meets fire department standards, through one of the following:
  - a community water/hydrant system
  - a cooperative emergency storage tank with neighbors
  - a minimum storage supply of 2,500 gallons on your property
- Clearly mark all emergency water sources
- Create easy firefighter access to your closest emergency water source
- If your water comes from a well, consider an emergency generator to operate the pump during a power failure

## 6 Access

- Identify at least two exit routes from your neighborhood
- Construct roads that allow two-way traffic
- Design road width, grade and curves to allow access for large emergency vehicles
- Construct driveways to allow large emergency equipment to reach your house
- Design bridges to carry heavy emergency vehicles, including bulldozers carried on large trucks
- Post clear road signs to show traffic restrictions such as dead-end roads, and weight and height limitations
- Make sure dead-end roads and long driveways have turn-around areas wide enough for emergency vehicles
- Construct turnouts along one-way roads
- Clear flammable vegetation at least 10 feet from roads and five feet from driveways
- Cut back overhanging tree branches above roads
- Construct fire barriers, such as greenbelts, parks, golf courses and athletic fields
- Make sure that your street is named or numbered, and a sign is visibly posted at each street intersection
- Make sure that your street name and house number are not duplicated elsewhere in the county
- Post your house address at the beginning of your driveway, or on your house if it is easily visible from the road

## Outside

- Designate an emergency meeting place outside your home
- Practice emergency exit drills regularly
- Make sure that electric service lines, fuse boxes and circuit breaker panels are installed and maintained as prescribed by code
- Contact qualified individuals to perform electrical maintenance and repairs



Source:  
CDF - "Fire safe,  
California!"



Since 1907

DATE: June 24, 1991  
 TO: Paul E. Rooney  
 FROM: Richard A. Dragseth

For years Fruit Growers Supply Company has only been getting credit for trashing wildlife habitat with its' logging activities, but what has gone largely unnoticed and perhaps unappreciated, is the company's policy of keeping its' land holdings in California open to hunting, fishing and other recreational activities. For the past 15 years Fruit Growers Supply Company has developed an unwritten land management strategy designed to enhance wildlife habitat and populations.

Some of the wildlife enhancement activities Fruit Growers Supply Company has been involved in are:

- Leaving snags and cull trees standing for wildlife.
- Staggering thinnings to provide better cover and thermal protection for wildlife.
- Modifying and limiting the size of harvest units, especially clearcuts, and leaving buffers of lightly-cut timber for corridors and screening along roads.
- Leaving pockets of healthy reproduction and individual trees within clearcuts.
- Participating in cooperative wildlife burns with the California Department of Fish and Game.
- Constructing goose nesting platforms and wildlife nesting boxes and locating them in wetland areas.
- Cooperating with Department of Fish and Game in introducing wildlife populations.
- Cooperating in extensive road closure and abandonment programs to enhance wildlife security and provide better quality recreational experiences and reduce erosion thereby protecting streams.
- Increased canopy protection along streams for increased shade and thermal protection.
- Fish screens installed on all irrigation ditches controlled by FGS.
- Riparian fencing planned along streams and around meadows to control grazing by livestock.
- Planting and mulching is being done on bare slopes to reduce erosion.
- Spotted Owl activity centers are given complete protection.
- Roads are being re-shaped and surfaced rocked to reduce sediment.
- Clean wash rock used on stream crossings and approaches reduce sediment into streams.
- Foresters participate in environmental education, especially school-aged children.

FRUIT GROWERS



SUPPLY COMPANY

DO NOT CUT OR DAMAGE

# WILDLIFE TREE

SAVED FOR THEIR  
FOOD AND SHELTER

**ROAD  
MANAGEMENT  
AREA**

**HELP PROTECT OUR  
STREAMS & WILDLIFE  
TO PREVENT SOIL EROSION AND  
REDUCE WILDLIFE DISTURBANCE  
MANY ROADS IN THIS AREA ARE CLOSED  
TO MOTORIZED VEHICLE TRAVEL  
THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION  
FRUIT GROWERS SUPPLY COMPANY**



**HELP PROTECT OUR STREAMS**

**ROAD CLOSED  
TO VEHICULAR TRAFFIC**

**Due to possible damage to roads  
by vehicular traffic, especially  
during wet periods.**

**Hunting is allowed but  
NO Motor Vehicles Please.**

**Thank you for your cooperation.**

**FRUIT GROWERS SUPPLY COMPANY**

**HELP PROTECT OUR STREAMS**

**NO OFF-ROAD VEHICLES**

**Due to potential accelerated erosion  
this area is closed to off-road vehicles**

**Thank you for your cooperation.  
FRUIT GROWERS SUPPLY COMPANY**

**DRAFT**

November 5, 1992

Mr. Ben Kor, Executive Officer  
Regional Water Quality Control Board  
North Coast Region  
5550 Skylane Boulevard, Suite A  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Dear Mr. Kor:

We are responding to your notice of request for public comment on the Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Region. The 14-member Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force was created by Congress in 1986 to cooperate with the Secretary of Interior to restore the anadromous fish populations of the Klamath River Basin. Presently, Klamath River salmonid populations are at an all-time low, resulting in a severe loss to commercial, sport and Native American fisheries. The estimated loss to the Northern California economy is over \$100 million for 1992 alone.

In 1990, the California State Water Resource Control Board found that the coldwater fish beneficial uses of the Klamath River and its Shasta, Scott and Salmon River tributaries, were not being adequately protected. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency has requested the State Water Resource Control Board to evaluate whether the Shasta, Scott, Salmon and Klamath Rivers should be listed as water bodies that cannot meet applicable water quality standards under Section 303 (d) of the Federal Clean Water Act. These concerns complement information presented in our 1991 Long Range Plan for the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area Fishery Restoration Program, which identifies water quality throughout the Klamath River Basin as a contributing factor to the decline of Klamath River anadromous fish populations.

Due to the decline of fish populations in the Klamath River Basin we feel that the Regional Water Quality Control Board should reevaluate its Basin Plan objectives for protecting beneficial uses and establish Klamath River Water Quality as a first priority during this year's triennial review. Specifically, we are requesting the Regional Board to conduct a thorough assessment of water quality problems of flow depletion, temperature, and fisheries in the Shasta, Scott, and mainstem Klamath River. Adequate staff time needs to be provided to ensure that current water quality objectives are being met and to determine if additional objectives are needed.

The success of the Klamath River Basin Fishery Restoration Program will depend in large measure on the extent to which the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force can draw upon the good will and relevant authority of all interested parties. We are willing to work closely with Regional Board staff to help guarantee that anadromous fish and other beneficial uses are adequately protected.

Sincerely,

**DRAFT**

William Shake  
Chairman

*3/9/92*

# KLAMATH RIVER AT KENO

Stream Year 1991-92

DAY	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
1	543	417	600	575	458	200	570	200	200	150	150	150
2	600	352	600	575	375	200	596	200	200	150	150	150
3	600	352	600	575	375	200	615	200	200	150	150	150
4	600	352	625	575	375	200	615	200	200	150	150	150
5	600	352	600	575	375	200	615	200	200	150	150	150
6	600	352	635	575	375	200	615	200	200	150	150	150
7	600	352	625	575	375	200	615	200	200	150	150	150
8	658	352	625	575	368	200	615	200	200	150	150	150
9	700	352	625	575	368	200	615	200	200	150	150	150
10	700	352	625	575	368	200	615	200	200	150	150	150
11	700	352	639	575	200	200	615	200	200	150	150	150
12	700	476	639	575	200	200	615	200	200	150	150	150
13	700	600	639	596	200	200	615	200	200	150	150	150
14	700	600	639	625	200	200	615	200	200	150	150	150
15	700	625	639	725	200	200	615	200	200	150	150	150
16	700	650	639	725	200	200	615	200	175	150	150	150
17	700	650	612	625	200	200	615	200	175	150	150	183
18	700	650	575	625	200	200	615	200	175	150	150	343
19	700	650	575	625	200	200	615	200	164	150	150	342
20	700	650	575	625	200	200	615	200	150	150	150	348
21	700	718	575	625	200	200	329	200	150	150	150	348
22	700	683	575	625	200	200	200	200	150	150	150	348
23	700	550	575	625	200	200	200	200	150	150	150	348
24	700	550	575	625	200	200	200	200	150	150	150	348
25	700	550	581	625	200	200	200	200	150	150	150	348
26	700	550	575	625	200	200	200	200	150	150	150	348
27	700	575	575	625	200	200	200	200	150	150	150	348
28	625	600	575	625	200	200	200	200	150	150	150	413
29	550	600	575	625	200	200	200	200	150	150	150	551
30	550	600	575	625	200	200	200	200	150	150	150	618
31	519		575	625		570		200		150	150	
<b>TOTAL IN CFS</b>	<b>20,345</b>	<b>15,462</b>	<b>18,662</b>	<b>18,948</b>	<b>7,612</b>	<b>6,570</b>	<b>14,365</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>5,339</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>7,634</b>
<b>TOTAL IN AF</b>	<b>40,354</b>	<b>30,669</b>	<b>37,018</b>	<b>37,579</b>	<b>15,098</b>	<b>13,032</b>	<b>28,493</b>	<b>12,298</b>	<b>10,590</b>	<b>9,223</b>	<b>9,223</b>	<b>15,142</b>
<b>TOTAL AF FOR 1991-1992</b>	<b>40,354</b>	<b>71,023</b>	<b>108,039</b>	<b>145,619</b>	<b>160,717</b>	<b>173,749</b>	<b>202,242</b>	<b>214,539</b>	<b>225,129</b>	<b>234,353</b>	<b>243,576</b>	<b>258,718</b>
<b>AVERAGE CFS</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>254</b>

# LINK RIVER RELEASES

Stream Year 1991-92

DAY	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
1	571	502	438	494	787	89	880	603	850	425	911	438
2	697	449	438	494	686	89	939	603	888	398	884	438
3	753	405	438	494	671	89	1,056	603	785	342	947	438
4	798	375	438	476	830	87	1,056	749	1,016	275	758	438
5	753	324	467	431	1,056	83	1,056	941	984	275	571	438
6	713	324	657	431	657	89	1,056	941	790	500	827	438
7	663	318	735	431	672	88	1,071	873	735	785	655	438
8	663	318	735	431	672	89	1,071	912	878	632	855	438
9	663	318	532	431	672	88	1,117	810	941	504	606	336
10	663	318	532	431	510	89	1,073	604	945	532	530	336
11	663	318	703	431	510	88	864	466	1,056	515	480	336
12	663	287	604	502	186	89	735	466	1,142	515	480	336
13	732	418	619	502	147	89	735	566	941	515	542	305
14	849	418	604	540	100	89	735	633	723	680	594	201
15	889	462	545	540	90	89	1,041	873	540	690	595	175
16	889	620	545	637	90	89	1,117	1,060	485	690	595	182
17	778	620	506	637	90	88	1,117	915	485	690	495	183
18	645	620	451	952	90	86	925	788	485	662	435	307
19	645	620	451	910	90	86	604	735	507	572	432	307
20	763	620	451	725	90	86	474	590	574	572	459	307
21	984	563	451	637	100	86	343	518	574	502	629	359
22	872	563	488	595	100	86	389	746	507	502	637	379
23	872	408	494	739	106	86	418	681	655	502	629	379
24	829	301	494	845	106	86	418	763	547	647	555	379
25	829	370	494	790	103	86	418	995	861	761	466	382
26	762	438	494	725	103	86	418	967	812	629	466	385
27	735	438	494	725	98	86	653	915	558	547	502	400
28	735	438	494	859	89	86	815	850	483	547	502	400
29	723	438	494	859	89	86	738	700	708	547	443	400
30	547	438	494	844		118	603	637	650	532	391	400
31	502		494	859		745		748		702	423	
<b>TOTAL IN CPS</b>	<b>22,843</b>	<b>13,049</b>	<b>16,274</b>	<b>19,397</b>	<b>9,590</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>23,935</b>	<b>23,351</b>	<b>22,105</b>	<b>17,197</b>	<b>17,894</b>	<b>10,678</b>
<b>TOTAL IN AF</b>	<b>45,309</b>	<b>25,883</b>	<b>32,279</b>	<b>38,474</b>	<b>18,022</b>	<b>6,740</b>	<b>47,475</b>	<b>46,317</b>	<b>43,845</b>	<b>34,110</b>	<b>35,493</b>	<b>21,180</b>
<b>TOTAL AF FOR 1991-1992</b>	<b>45,309</b>	<b>71,192</b>	<b>103,471</b>	<b>141,945</b>	<b>160,867</b>	<b>167,707</b>	<b>215,182</b>	<b>261,489</b>	<b>305,344</b>	<b>339,454</b>	<b>374,847</b>	<b>398,127</b>
<b>AVERAGE CPS</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>356</b>

# IRON GATE RELEASES

Stream Year 1991-92

DAY	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
1	863	894	858	891	551	489	831	532	504	425	390	424
2	863	893	867	891	538	502	822	500	519	448	385	420
3	863	893	866	891	538	501	822	504	518	446	408	422
4	881	891	885	891	538	498	824	506	515	447	409	421
5	888	874	885	891	538	496	824	507	583	443	409	421
6	889	870	888	891	538	493	824	509	578	441	411	420
7	889	868	888	889	538	493	824	509	583	440	413	422
8	887	879	888	887	543	493	824	507	578	444	412	419
9	889	872	888	891	543	493	824	512	550	422	413	419
10	888	870	887	891	513	489	824	513	549	421	412	419
11	891	870	886	891	498	489	824	516	538	421	415	421
12	891	871	886	891	498	489	824	521	448	420	415	423
13	891	870	886	891	498	489	824	527	458	420	414	422
14	891	870	886	891	500	489	824	531	455	421	412	427
15	888	870	886	886	502	489	824	518	431	425	418	427
16	888	870	886	886	501	489	824	518	673	427	481	426
17	889	873	886	884	498	489	827	524	791	428	410	448
18	891	870	892	886	500	489	826	505	818	433	408	617
19	890	870	890	886	499	489	826	507	792	433	408	624
20	890	870	890	886	501	489	733	507	598	437	408	618
21	890	872	889	886	499	489	507	502	405	419	408	617
22	892	875	891	887	498	489	507	509	404	419	408	617
23	895	873	890	889	498	489	512	518	402	420	408	618
24	892	868	889	887	498	489	512	529	351	406	407	621
25	905	865	891	887	499	489	512	519	411	405	405	695
26	896	868	889	886	501	489	512	516	411	404	405	800
27	896	872	887	887	498	489	485	516	411	405	405	898
28	895	870	891	889	498	487	480	518	414	404	404	921
29	893	872	891	886	498	489	484	510	454	390	408	821
30	896	873	891	886		628	492	514	469	393	408	807
31	895		891	792		827		511		396	412	
<b>TOTAL IN CFS</b>	<b>27,545</b>	<b>26,216</b>	<b>27,464</b>	<b>27,444</b>	<b>14,860</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>21,402</b>	<b>15,933</b>	<b>15,607</b>	<b>13,103</b>	<b>12,727</b>	<b>16,675</b>
<b>TOTAL IN AF</b>	<b>54,636</b>	<b>51,989</b>	<b>54,475</b>	<b>54,435</b>	<b>29,475</b>	<b>31,141</b>	<b>42,451</b>	<b>31,603</b>	<b>30,956</b>	<b>25,990</b>	<b>25,244</b>	<b>33,075</b>
<b>TOTAL AF FOR 1991-92</b>	<b>54,636</b>	<b>106,635</b>	<b>161,110</b>	<b>215,545</b>	<b>245,020</b>	<b>276,161</b>	<b>318,612</b>	<b>350,215</b>	<b>381,171</b>	<b>407,161</b>	<b>432,405</b>	<b>485,480</b>
<b>AVERAGE CFS</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>556</b>

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5809  
OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

At the end of the bill add the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF TASK FORCE.

Section 4 of the Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 460ss-3) is amended by adding at the end the following --

"(j) At such time as the program is expanded to include portions of the Klamath River upstream from the Iron Gate dam, membership on the Task Force shall be increased to include the following --

"(1) One individual who shall be appointed by the Commissioners of Klamath County, Oregon.

"(2) A representative of the Klamath Tribe, who shall be appointed by the governing body of the tribe.

## ROB WATERFOWL & EAGLES TO PAY PAUL?

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to express the views of our association to your Klamath River Fisheries Restoration Task Force. My name is Frank Goodson. I am President of KLAMATH BASIN WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION, a newly formed group headquartered in Tulelake, California.

### ABOUT KLAMATH BASIN WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION (KBWA)

Since KLAMATH BASIN WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION (KBWA) is only 3 months old, let me tell you a little of what we are about. At present we have a membership 100 strong. Our membership, though small, is rapidly growing and is also backed by 2,400 petition signatures of hunters seeking continued and better waterfowl habitat and better waterfowl hunting in Upper Klamath Basin (the portion of the Basin upstream from Iron Gate Dam).

KBWA was established for the express purposes of helping to maintain and to enhance waterfowl habitat, waterfowl populations and waterfowl hunting in Upper Klamath Basin. We're essentially a local group. At least our interests are local, confined to the Upper Basin, both sides of the states boundary. Our membership, though, is more than local. We have members from all parts of California and Oregon.

### KBWA's CONCERNS

The reason that I am making this statement to you, today, is to let you know that we of KLAMATH BASIN WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION are very concerned that your Task Force's report of 1991, if implemented, could lead to the loss and decline of waterfowl habitat, waterfowl populations and Bald Eagle populations of Upper Klamath Basin.

More specifically, if the limited water supplies historically used in the Upper Basin (by farms, ranches, duck clubs and federal and state waterfowl refuges) are reduced by any amount for any reason (including for fisheries rehabilitation efforts) then the habitat and thus the populations of waterfowl and Bald Eagles in the Upper Basin will be commensurately reduced. If you

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Presented by Frank Goodson, President, Klamath Basin Waterfowl Association at the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force Meeting in Yreka, California on November 5, 1992. For additional information about Klamath Basin Waterfowl Association phone 503 884-9849 or write P.O. Box 1029, Tulelake, California 96134.

take a portion of the Upper Basin's limited water supply then you will literally be robbing waterfowl and eagles to pay Paul (fish).

### WATERFOWL & EAGLE VALUES OF UPPER KLAMATH BASIN LANDS

In reviewing the LONG RANGE PLAN FOR THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN CONSERVATION AREA FISHERY RESTORATION PROGRAM, January, 1991 and the DRAFT UPPER KLAMATH RIVER BASIN AMENDMENT, January 1991, updated October 1991 I was taken back by the complete lack of discussion of the value and importance of Upper Basin agriculture and refuge lands to the waterfowl and Bald Eagles of the Pacific Flyway. As a wildlife biologist of 28 years standing, let me present a summary.

Upper Klamath Basin, including the private pasture lands, the private grain and potato lands and the agriculture and marsh lands of state and federal wildlife refuges combined are the most important single waterfowl habitat area in the Pacific Flyway. The Upper Klamath Basin is the hour-glass constriction of the Pacific Flyway. Loss of habitat in this area will directly affect birds using the whole flyway, and would impact international treaties and endangered species.

Some people perceive that only "marshland" is "good" waterfowl habitat. This is not true, of course. Geese and shorebirds especially use the pasture, grain and potato lands of the farms and ranches. Ducks heavily use the grain lands. Even the refuges grow these same crops, though they are taking some crops out of production now for creation of new wetlands, relying on the continuation these crops by agriculture interests nearby.

Bald Eagles, incidentally rely on the heavy concentrations of waterfowl in the area during December through February each year as an easy source of protein. Up to 900 eagles inhabit the area each winter for this reason alone. This is the biggest concentration of Eagles in North America, outside of Alaska.

### WATER ALLOCATION PROBLEMS

This past year the Bureau of Reclamation, in its effort to allocate the limited water supply in Upper Klamath Basin, developed "A", "B", and "C" categories of water users, based on "water contract priorities or existence". At risk of over simplifying the situation..... this is what the results were. The "A" users received <sup>almost</sup> essentially all the water they needed for this years crops. The "B" users received almost all that they <sup>but less than 75%</sup> needed. The private land "C" users received no water at all. The refuge "C" users, received some water.

Presumably, if the Klamath River Fisheries Task Force is successful in taking existing water from the Upper Basin users, as you've suggested in your report and correspondence, then it will be the "C" and "B" users who would take the lumps again.

Well who are the "C" users and what do they grow. They are local Klamath Basin farmers with approximately 10,000 acres under cultivation, growing pasture, grain, some potatoes and some wetlands for duck clubs. They are also the Tulelake and Lower Klamath Lake National Wildlife Refuges, consisting of approximately 90,000 acres. The "B" users (30,000 acres?) are likewise growing mostly grain and pasture. Essentially all the "B and C" lands, as they are presently managed, are critical waterfowl habitat to the Pacific Flyway.

### **ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL**

In short, these are all important waterfowl lands. No one can take water historically used on these Upper Basin lands without having an extraordinarily negative impact on waterfowl and eagle populations. The impact would be sufficiently negative, I believe, to trigger creation of a future Congressional Resolution requiring a 20 year "Klamath River Basin Waterfowl Task Force" to rehabilitate the waterfowl. Robbing Peter to Pay Paul, in this case, would be expensive, unreasonable and a waste of tax payer's money.

### **JOIN US IN "ANOTHER" WAY**

There is another way. A way to leave the water presently used in the Upper Basin to those who are now using it..... while obtaining new water for the fisheries restoration.

That other way, of course, is to develop additional water storage reservoirs in the Upper Basin to provide "new" water for all purposes, including fisheries.

KBWA pledges itself to join the Bureau of Reclamation and others in seeking Congressional authorization for such a water storage project. **We ask that your Fisheries Task Force join us in this authorization endeavor, too.**

**We ask also, that you forgo efforts to seek the water presently and historically used by the "A", "B" and "C" users of Upper Klamath Basin water. The lands that have been using the water should continue to use it unabated. We sincerely appreciate the opportunity to speak to you and for your consideration of these requests.**

**RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT FROM SISKIYOU COUNTY  
SUCTION DREDGE OPERATORS TO THE KLAMATH RIVER BASIN  
FISHERIES TASK FORCE**

**WHEREAS**, The suction dredge operators of Siskiyou County recognize and support the legal and moral need to protect and attempt to restore the Klamath River Basin Fisheries as established by the "KLAMATH ACT" and the "SALMON, STEELHEAD AND ANADROMOUS FISHERIES ACT," and;

**WHEREAS**, Miners are lawful users of the natural resources of Siskiyou County and the public lands therein as established by the "1872 MINING LAW" and the multiple use policies set forth by the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service, and;

**WHEREAS**, The suction dredge operators of Siskiyou county understand and support the need for meaningful regulation based on scientific facts established by on site data collection and research, and;

**WHEREAS**, The suction dredge operators of Siskiyou County feel their operations are having minimal harmful impact on the fisheries and may well be beneficial to the fisheries, and;

**WHEREAS**, The KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE has established the amendability of the "Restoration Program" and the need for public and individual support of the program, and;

**WHEREAS**, The conclusions reached by the Task Force regarding suction dredging are admittedly based largely on out dated or very limited data not gathered within the Klamath Basin's diverse environments,

Now, therefore, be it Resolved that the below signed Siskiyou County suction dredge operators offer to assist the KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE by the following actions:

1. Participating in meetings with the Task Force to establish a program for site specific data collection and information exchange.
2. Coordinating between participating suction dredge operators and Task Force members by establishing point contact personnel.
3. Promoting and conducting free and open dialog between suction dredge operators and the Task Force.
4. Conducting on site record keeping and data collection as deemed pertinent by the Task Force.
5. Conducting normal dredging operations on our respective sites/claims in support of scientific data collection and evaluation.
6. Providing equipment, as may be necessary, on site for Diver Certified Task Force members to participate in diving operations.
7. Identifying, by flagging, dredges operating in support of Task Force data collection.

It is sincerely hoped that the KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE and supporting agencies will take this opportunity to asses the true impact of suction dredge operations on the Klamath Basin fisheries.

Signatures in support on reverse side.

# Signatures for Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force Resolution

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name (Print) Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Normal location of dredging activities/dates and dredge size: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name (Print) Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Normal location of dredging activities/dates and dredge size: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name (Print) Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Normal location of dredging activities/dates and dredge size: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name (Print) Address \_\_\_\_\_  
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Signature Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Normal location of dredging activities/dates and dredge size: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name (Print) Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Normal location of dredging activities/dates and dredge size: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

copies to:

KLAMATH RIVER BASIN FISHERIES TASK FORCE (20)  
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (2)  
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME (5)  
KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST (2)  
SISKIYOU COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS (6)  
CONGRESSMAN WALLY HERGER (1)  
CALIFORNIA GOV. PETE WILSON (1)  
WESTERN MINING COUNCIL BRANCHES (23)  
SISKIYOU DAILY NEWS (1)  
PIONEER PRESS (1)  
CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLYMAN, STAN STATHAM (1)  
CALIFORNIA STATE SENATOR JOHN DOOLITTLE