

**Salmon River Community Restoration Program 2003-PC-04  
(CRP) Draft Final Report FY 03**  
Cooperative Agreement Number #: 113333G009

March 9, 2004

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# **SALMON RIVER COMMUNITY RESTORATION PROGRAM (CRP) FINAL REPORT FY 03**

## **A) ABSTRACT/EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Salmon River Restoration Council (SRRC) has performed the tasks identified in our cooperative agreement for the Salmon River Community Restoration Program (CRP) for fiscal year 2003 (FY 03). During FY 03 the SRRC continued to enlist community members and other stakeholders in a variety of watershed restoration and protection CRP activities related to Coordination and Cooperation, Assessment and Planning, Implementation, Tracking and Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting, Adaptive Management and Support Development. The SRRC's annual Community Restoration Work Plan (Work Plan) and the associated three year funding strategy was adopted in the February 2003 Board of Directors meeting. The Salmon River Subbasin Restoration Strategy (Strategy) was completed by the SRRC, US Forest Service and other cooperators in June of 2002. We are in the process of reviewing and updating this document. The SRRC's Work Plan, which the SRRC has created each year since 1994, is included as a component of the Strategy to help facilitate and guide the SRRC in watershed and fisheries recovery. These documents compliment each other and provide the SRRC with programmatic direction and project development.

As directed in these planning documents, the SRRC continues to expand its role in fostering several focus groups to address key limiting factors for anadromous fisheries and related resources in the Salmon River Subbasin. These coordinated resource restoration and management focus groups have diverse stakeholder participation, which include the: Salmon River Fire Safe Council; Fire Safe Council of Siskiyou County; Fisheries Technical Work Groups for the Weak Stocks (including Spring Chinook, Green Sturgeon, and Lamprey); Watershed Monitoring Work Group; Cooperative Noxious Weed Program Management Groups; Roads Management and Fish Passage Work Group; Klamath/Salmon Guides and Anglers Association; and the Salmon River Economic Development Committee.

During CRP-2003, the SRRC held its annual series of Ecosystem Awareness Workshops, Volunteer Training Workdays and Field Trips in the Salmon River subbasin that continued to broaden the awareness and increase the commitment of the Salmon River community and associated stakeholders. These Workshops, Workdays, Field Trips and/or coordination meetings were associated with many watershed issues.

During FY 03 SRRC hosted or participated in 172 scheduled events (**See Appendix # 1 - Activities Schedule**). There were 559 volunteer event participations or 386 Volunteer Person Days (8 Hours) contributed by Community Members and other Stakeholders, which is valued at \$41,597.15 in services and \$1,977.86 in mileage (**See Appendix # 1 – Participation Log**). Staff donated services and mileage during the period in the amount of \$113,880.28. In FY 2003 the SRRC coordinated restoration expenditures valued at \$380,645.77. Various agencies, tribes, private specialists, schools/universities and other donors contributed invaluable technical assistance, knowledge, and support to the SRRC's Community Restoration Program. Community cooperation and support has expanded, which compliments SRRC's work in bringing together the various stakeholders to prioritize and implement restoration activities need for watershed recovery, highlighting the anadromous fisheries resources.

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### **B) INTRODUCTION**

In the Salmon River subbasin the Salmon River Restoration Council (SRRC) has continued to provide leadership in heightening stakeholder awareness and enlisting support from all of the stakeholders to help recover the anadromous fisheries and their related resources. The SRRC's mission is to assess, protect, restore, and maintain the Salmon River ecosystems, focusing on the restoration of the anadromous fisheries resources. This is being accomplished through diversification of the local economic base, highlighting restoration and by improving communication and cooperation between the local community, academia, managing agencies, Native American tribes, resource users, academia, the general public, and others.

Since 1992, the SRRC has planned, implemented, and monitored an annual series of cooperative Ecosystem Awareness Workshops, Volunteer Training Workdays, and related Investigative Field Trips. Community members, staff, resource users, technical assistants, and others have contributed over 844 volunteer days associated with planning, implementation and monitoring of more than 505 SRRC sponsored Workshops, Workdays and Field Trips. These activities have helped to increase coordination and cooperation between all of the stakeholders. SRRC focuses on ways to identify and reduce negative impacts, connected to various resource uses that are being identified and utilized in areas such as: fishing, mining, forest management, grazing, recreation, road management, recreation, and residential use. These planned activities have served as a springboard for the stakeholders in their development of cooperative prioritized projects and the SRRC Program areas.

### **SRRC Cooperative Programs**

As part of its Fisheries Program, the SRRC has enlisted over 74 different community members to be active in participating in agency/tribal fisheries assessment surveys for Spring and Fall Chinook Salmon, Coho, Summer and Winter Steelhead, and more recently Lamprey and Green Sturgeon. Several community members are well trained and work on fisheries surveys to identify, assess and monitor migration barriers, fish presence and absence, adult in-river migrations and spawning patterns, juvenile out migration patterns, and fish health. The SRRC has worked with various cooperators to prevent and monitor fish kills. Fisheries habitat and water quality and quantity monitoring are related activities performed by the SRRC et al. The SRRC continues to expand the role of stakeholder focus groups to identify the limiting factors for the anadromous fisheries and to prescribe and implement recovery actions. The SRRC contributed resources to radio telemetry adult migration work for Spring and Fall Chinook, Coho and Green Sturgeon that are associated with the Salmon River. Key to the success of these activities has been the inclusion of numerous members of the fishing community, both tribal and non-tribal. Their experiential knowledge and connection to the resource is essential to the SRRC in accomplishing its work. The SRRC continues to coordinate activities associated with the Klamath/Salmon River Anglers and Guides Association. The fishing community is participating in monitoring activities, such as taking scale samples and other information. This has helped lead the SRRC and its cooperators to the development and implementation of the Weak Stocks Recovery Program to insure that adequate attention is given to runs that are currently at risk. The

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SRRC has contributed a significant amount of volunteer time to these survey efforts and staff have provided support through our general coordination support funds provided in this project.

Through its Forestry, Fire and Fuels Management Program the SRRC has increased awareness and cooperation to address needs associated with these topic areas within the Salmon River community and their related stakeholders. The SRRC continues to expand its work through the coordination of strategic planning, education, implementation and monitoring of forestry, fire and fuels management on private, private/public interface and on public landscapes. The Salmon River Fire Safe Council (FSC), composed of the primary stakeholders, has been working to complete a strategic plan that identifies and prioritizes coordination, planning, education, prevention, grounds treatments, monitoring and funding actions needed to address problems. The SRRC coordinates the FSC activities. The planning includes an approach at various scales, which focuses both on problems at the landscape or Subbasin level and also addresses needs at the project or site level. Several miles of critical emergency access have been prioritized and treated on private and public lands. To date the SRRC has implemented prioritized treatments on over 60 private parcels and has secured approximately \$400,000 to accomplish this work. The FSC has created strategic plans for three private parcels and the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Watersheds that they are located in. These serve as a template for developing strategic plans on all of the other properties and their public interface zones throughout the Salmon River Subbasin. Some focus implementation groundwork activities include: reducing fuels in high priority areas (residence/businesses, emergency access and sensitive resources), creating safe fire management zones/corridors for use in prescribed burning and for suppression activities, improving access to water for fire and fuels management, insuring the availability of water for initial attack and campaign fire, providing critical assessment and information for fire fighting forces, and developing educational and prevention tools and information to increase awareness and cooperation. The local schools have produced numerous educational posters that are being displayed at public places to increase fire safe awareness (see Appendices # 2- Fire Prevention Poster). These and other actions are seen as essential for reintroducing safe, natural fire into the Salmon River Ecosystem, a key goal of the FSC.

The SRRC has continued to increase our work in the Roads Management Program. Through work accomplished in large part by the SRRC Staff and Project Crews, all (approximately 900 miles) of the federal roads within the Salmon River Subbasin have been assessed for their risk of potential sediment delivery to the aquatic habitats. The SRRC and its cooperators used GPS and GIS technologies. Land managers are using this assessment to help prioritize road restoration needs and create projects and proposals throughout the Salmon River. The roads work group helps coordinate these efforts as well as expand coordinated activities in education, support, monitoring, and funding for the needed roads restoration efforts. The USFS, with support from the California Department of Fish and Game, secured over \$ 3,000,000 to address prioritized road restoration actions in the Lower South Fork –5<sup>th</sup> Field Watershed. Over 60% of the perched sediment associated with roads in the Lower South Fork is being addressed. A key element of this Program has been to foster road stewardship by the local residents and landowners who use the roads. Road stewardship includes planning and implementing light maintenance measures

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(clean culverts and ditches, etc), participating in a roads needs assessment, and checking roads and repairing drainage problems during major storm events. This activity promotes the prevention of road failures and enlists resident/stakeholder participation.

There are many examples nation-wide of the degradation that noxious weeds can cause when left unattended. In 1994 the SRRC launched a program to manage prioritized noxious weeds, due to the threat posed by aggressive invasive plant species entering the watershed, and the perceived need by federal, state and county managers to rely on herbicides, which also threaten the health of the watershed and its inhabitants, as the primary treatment. An expanding group of community restorationists are dedicated to preventing this degradation, by safely and effectively controlling prioritized noxious weeds before they spread, without relying on the use of herbicides. The Karuk tribe and the Salmon River community have done surveys and made resolutions that oppose the use of chemical herbicides/pesticides by land managers. By using an inclusive interdisciplinary approach, we believe that there is a high potential for the Salmon River Cooperative Noxious Weed Program to succeed. To provide guidance, the SRRC has developed a multi-faceted detailed collaborative strategy and annual action plans to promote the management of noxious weeds in a manner that highlights the recovery of healthy native plant communities, contributing to watershed recovery and improving conditions for all the inhabitants of the Salmon River Wildland Ecosystem as a whole. Monitoring results for the 2003 field season indicate that the program has been astoundingly successful at moving towards eradication of spotted and diffuse knapweed from the Salmon River. This effort is being widely recognized as a model for other areas. The success is largely due to ability of the SRRC to involve all stakeholders,

and other

highlighting community members resource users and managers.

<b>2003 Summary Totals</b>	<b>SRRC</b>
Number of Plants Dug	5667
Number of Seeded Plants	14
Number of Sites Managed	246
Volunteer Person Days (8 hrs)	207
Paid Person Days (8 hrs)	216
Dollars Spent	\$30,397

The SRRC participates in the Siskiyou County Weed Management Area (WMA) and has formed the Salmon River/Mid Klamath Subbasin Weed Management Group to tier to the WMA. In addition the SRRC is promoting the development of consistent effectiveness monitoring throughout the Klamath/Siskiyou Bioregion of Northern California and Southern Oregon. We have received technical assistance from Kari Norgaard who is working with UC Davis and others. To date the SRRC has secured and implemented approximately \$250,000 of work associated with noxious weed control relying on alternatives to herbicides. A significant amount of volunteer time has been contributed to this project by the SRRC.

The SRRC, in coordination with its various cooperators has been monitoring watershed conditions and restoration work for several years. In July of 2002, the SRRC enlisted stakeholders to create a formal committee for monitoring. The SRRC is working closely with and assisting the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board in the development of the Total Maximum Daily Load process for the Salmon River. The watershed conditions that are monitored include: water temperature, water flows, turbidity, species/runs of various fish

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habitats, fish barriers, and sediment sources.

The SRRC tracks its restoration work in various ways, such as: the SRRC annual work plan development and review, restoration project reports, photo points, databases, etc. Monitoring work related to watershed conditions and fisheries surveys is used in monitoring for effectiveness, when applicable. We've continued to compile a comprehensive database of restoration activities, and to display products that identify all of the restoration actions that have occurred through the Salmon River Subbasin by all of the key stakeholders. We have currently finished the SRRC's section (See Appendix # 4 - SRRC Accomplishments Table). SRRC Project Staff provided a Salmon River update to the KRIS Program, which will soon be available through the Internet.

For the last eleven years the SRRC's has promoted and coordinated a Watershed Education Program centered in the local elementary schools. The teachers and SRRC staff develop an annual work plan prior to each school year. The Core Program tiers to various educational guides and includes: anadromous fisheries surveys, salmonid aquarium incubation, water monitoring, macro-invertebrate sampling, native and invasive plant management, and general education and awareness in various fields (fire, roads, wildlife, water use, etc.) The SRRC helps facilitate an annual Watershed Fair, in which the students, teachers, and local organizations articulate their restoration work. The SRRC Project Staff develops Watershed ED activities that are incorporated into the schools required curriculum, offering specific activities that meet state standards and guidelines.

### **C) DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA**

#### **Overview**

The Salmon River is one of the most biologically intact watersheds in the west. It is the largest cold-water contributor to the Klamath River, and known as one of the cleanest rivers in the state of California. This 751 sq. mile watershed is entirely within the Klamath National Forest and is considered a key watershed by the Forest Service. Watershed analysis has been completed for the entire Subbasin, with the exception of Wooley Creek. The land base in the watershed is 98% USFS Public Lands with 45% in wilderness. 67% of the watershed is in Karuk Ancestral Lands. Four communities lie widely dispersed within this watershed. There are approximately 250 year round and 100 part time residents in the subbasin. The Salmon River is documented as having an area in the Russian Wilderness that has one of the highest conifer species diversities on Earth. It has long been known for its exceptionally high quality waters, and the entire river corridor and some tributaries are designated under the Wild and Scenic Act for the outstanding fisheries resources. The Salmon River is the home to several species of fish that are thought to be at risk: Spring and Fall Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, Green Sturgeon and Summer and Winter runs of wild Klamath Mountains Province Steelhead. The Klamath National Forest's Land and Resource Management Plan identifies the Salmon River as the system with the most amount of available anadromous fisheries habitat. The Salmon River is recognized as a key refuge for Wild Spring Chinook in the Klamath Basin and has the largest wild run in the Klamath Basin. Wooley Creek is world renowned for its exceptional water quality, which runs almost exclusively from

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the Marble Mountains Wilderness, in the heart of the Klamath Knot. The salmon migrating in the hotter and lower water flows in the Klamath River during summer months rely on the cooler and cleaner waters contributed by the Salmon River.

### **Cultural**

#### **Native American Traditional Influence**

Humans have been an integral part of the area ecology for thousands of years. Various cultural practices, including ceremonies, were and still are part of a complex and on-going management practice leading to the sustenance and good health of people, all other life forms, and natural processes in the Salmon River area. For thousands of years, tribal influence was the dominant paradigm, whose success is verified by the abundance of life present at the point of European contact. Early use and the settlements that followed have largely been at low elevations in the river canyons and contributing streams.

In the past, the Karuk, Shasta, and Konomihu Indians inhabited the area. The Salmon River is still significant to the Shasta, Karuk and other tribes. The Karuk believe that the Mainstem Salmon watershed is one of the most culturally significant watersheds within the Klamath National Forest. The Karuk tribe still has a profound influence on the landscape and the people, continuing to offer land management and social practices that promote healthy ecosystems. The SRRC utilizes various land management prescriptions developed through the leadership, wisdom and practices of the Karuk people.

#### **Post European Contact**

The area economy has progressed through several eras. In the 1800s, the economy was influenced primarily by the explorer-fur traders and gold-seeking adventurers. After the turn of the century, agriculture and timber became the primary source of income.

Europeans, Chinese, and Euro-Americans moved into the area beginning in 1850. News of the discovery of gold triggered a substantial immigration to the region in the summer of 1850. By the 1920s, mining declined substantially, and rural life was reduced to a core of established families. Mining activities increased slightly again during the depression years and continue to influence the local economy.

Human uses are occurring within the watershed in the traditional use areas of mining, ranching, and recreation. Current recreation uses include camping, fishing, hiking, hunting, mountain biking, recreational dredging, sightseeing, kayaking, swimming, and woodcutting. More recently, restoration and protection of the natural resources at the subbasin level have provided new employment opportunities.

Mine tailings, waste and discharge are possible sources of water contamination. Of concern are the fine-grained mine tailings from milling or other chemical-based processes used to extract gold from ore. Most, if not all, mill tailings produced from mining in the 1800's and early 1900's have been flushed through the stream system. Arsenic is commonly found in detectable concentrations in many of the natural waters of the area, as well as from mine discharge. It is not

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considered a water quality concern because of low concentrations. Currently, the known threat to water quality is from natural and disturbance-related sedimentation. There are more than 400 mining claims in the Salmon River subbasin. These include both placer and lode claims.

### **Hydrology and Geology**

In the late 1800's several large gold mines and mining towns were carved into the watershed, of which only 4 towns remain today. Major channel modification occurred in many areas, particularly in the upper South Fork of the Salmon River. Between 1870 and 1950 over 15 million cubic yards of sediment were washed off the mostly riparian hillsides with water cannons and sent down the river. The areas disturbed by hydraulic mining activities include an estimated 1,220 acres of land. Many large tailing piles still exist today, limiting riparian function.

It is suspected that water quality deteriorated, upon the influx of miners, due to mining activities that began in the 1850s. The river and streams were dammed, diverted and drained for mining activities. Estimates indicate about 15.8 million cubic yards of sediment were discharged into the Salmon River between 1870 and 1950 as a result of gold mining activities; primarily hydraulic mining. Hydrologic mining impacts are still apparent today by bareback slopes and large tailings that still exist within the subbasin. One of the most disturbed areas was the upper South Fork Salmon River, above its junction with East Fork.

Information from historical accounts indicates that there were major floods in 1861-62 and again in 1889-90 (McGlashan and Briggs, 1939). The flood of 1861 was apparently larger than the 1964 flood. Analyses of 1944 aerial photos reveal that at that time, most stream channels were fully vegetated with a mixture of conifer and hardwood species. The floods of 1955, 1964, and 1970 to 1974 are associated with landslide episodes on the Klamath National Forest. The 1964 flood had major impacts on many of the stream channels of the subbasin resulting in major stream channel widening and modification. In the beginning of 1997, a large flood event took place on the Salmon River and elsewhere in the region. Impacts particularly in the South Fork of the Salmon River included loss of pool depth and frequency as well as channel scouring and loss of the riparian vegetation.

Roads are an on-going source of sediment to the river by surface erosion and landslides. By 1944, there were about 188 miles of roads; by 1989 the miles of road on federal lands had increased to 762 miles or 3,639 acres. It is estimated that more than 90% of the human caused sediment is associated with roads (USFS 1993). Higher road densities associated with lands sensitive to accelerated erosion from mass wasting are of particular concern due to elevated risk of sediment production.

Few of the landslides that occurred during the 1964 flood were associated with roads, harvest or other disturbance, primarily due to the small extent of the disturbances at the time. Land sliding episodes are known to have accompanied many floods, particularly those of 1964 and 1972. The combination of landslide episodes and flood conditions resulted in major channel alterations throughout the watershed.

An estimated total of 216 miles of stream were scoured by direct association with landslides from 1944-1988. This consisted of 221 acres in Wooley Creek, 222 acres in the Main Stem,

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240 acres in the North Fork, and 208 acres in the South Fork of the Salmon River. During the interval 1965-1975, the acres of channel damage amounted to 42 miles and 127 acres. In 1997 the South Fork Salmon River and Wooley Creek again experienced channel scour and aggradations. Some of the stream reaches have scoured multiple times over the past 60-70 years. There is no significant correlation between the scoured channels and recent human disturbances. The majority of disturbed channels are natural features, related to natural sensitivity, and local runoff patterns.

If climatic patterns of the last 100 years continue, episodic and chronic sedimentation will increase slightly in magnitude and frequency, primarily as a result of the destabilizing effects of existing roads.

### **Fisheries**

It is difficult to determine the historical population size of salmon and steelhead in the Salmon River subbasin, however fish numbers were sufficient to supply the primary subsistence food and be the basis for the economy of the indigenous people prior to the mid-1800s. By the mid-1930s it was reported that anadromous fish populations within the Klamath Basin were already significantly jeopardized (Taft and Shapovalov, 1935).

Within the Salmon River subbasin, there were several historical water diversions and dams, which blocked fish migration (Taft and Shapovalov 1935, Handley and Coots 1953). A dam near Sawyers Bar on the North Fork of the Salmon River prevented fish from migrating above the town until the 1950's. Another dam located four to five miles above the Forks of Salmon on the South Fork of the Salmon River, blocked migration for approximately 50 years or more.

Presently, water temperature is a concern for fish. Tributary temperatures are below lethal levels, however the main stem can get well above lethal levels. There were 23 dead Spring Chinook adults observed during the annual spring Chinook/summer Steelhead count in 2003. The largest accumulation of juvenile fish killed was observed below an area congested with suction dredge gold miners. Much of the subbasin is bedrock controlled, therefore affecting the amount of direct shade created by riparian vegetation on the main tributaries (North Fork, South Fork, and Mainstem). In addition, the stream bank full and channel flood prone width is so wide, even old growth trees would not provide effective shade. Another factor working against maintaining sub-lethal temperatures in the river is aspect. The North Fork, South Fork, and Mainstem flow west, therefore having a prolonged exposure to thermal input from the sun. This in effect, heats the water as well as creates a heat sink in the bedrock banks. Most shade provided to the main tributaries is from topography. Therefore, maintaining low temperatures in smaller tributaries is critical, particularly in low flow years.

Seasonal migration barriers (natural and man made) are present in several tributaries and are most noticeable in low flow years. Some of the barriers appear to segregate the spring run fish above, from the mix of fall and spring fish downstream. The consequences (good or bad) of modification of these seasonal barriers during the last two decades are unknown. The SRRC has helped to identify the known man made fish barriers and is taking steps, through the associated Work Group, to remove them. A bridge has replaced the culvert at Merrill Creek, and SRRC and the Karuk Department of Natural Resources (DNR) have documented steelhead spawning above the bridge. The MKWC co-coordinated native species planting

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and noxious weed control at the Merrill site with the SRRC and DNR. Currently coordinated work is being done to remove man made barriers in Kellys and Whites Gulches. Fish screens are also being installed on key water diversions.

Within the Salmon subbasin, Coho salmon are listed as *Threatened and* steelhead are listed as a *Candidate* species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Summer Steelhead and Spring Chinook are managed as *Sensitive* species by the Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service. The state of California also considers Coho as a candidate for listing, and the Summer Steelhead and Spring Chinook runs are identified as sensitive.

There are also native populations of fall Chinook salmon, Late Fall/Winter Chinook, Green Sturgeon, Lamprey, Speckled Dace, Stickleback, and resident Trout. Non-native fisheries species include: American Chad, German brown trout, and Eastern brook trout.

2003 marked the first documentation of Green Sturgeon spawning on the Salmon River. Juvenile green sturgeon were collected at the Salmon River screw trap, and green sturgeon were seen spawning on the Mainstem Salmon.

Several documents and entities have identified that the Salmon River is one of the premier watersheds for diverse populations of anadromous fisheries and that the most significant impacts to the Salmon River anadromous fisheries is suspected to occur outside of the subbasin in the Klamath River during out-migration and while returning to spawn, as well as ocean conditions and fishing. Some of these reports and others documents include: the “Salmon River Subbasin Restoration Strategy,” “Endangered and Threatened Fishes in the Klamath River Basin - Causes of Decline and Strategies for Recovery” (NRC Report) recently released by the Natural Research Council, and the Draft License Application for the Re-licensing of the PacifiCorp dams in the Klamath River- submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in September of 2003.

Some statements from the NRC Report pertaining to fisheries in the Salmon River include:

“Factors outside the basin—including ocean or estuary conditions, harvest, and conditions on the Klamath main stem—may have reduced adult populations of salmonids in the Salmon River. Overall, however, it is likely that land-use activities in the Salmon River watershed have had the largest adverse effects on production of salmon and steelhead in the Salmon River basin. Because the Salmon River watershed is owned principally by the federal government, there has been comparatively little controversy surrounding management and restoration efforts within the basin...(NRC Report, 251)”

“Within the lower Klamath watershed, the Salmon River remains the most pristine tributary; it has a natural, unregulated hydrograph, no significant diversions, and limited agricultural activity. Although it is not well documented, runs of all the remaining anadromous fishes in the Klamath watershed (Chapter 7, Table 7-1) occur in the Salmon River (Moyle et al 1995, Moyle 2002) (NRC Report, 142).”

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## **Spring-Run Chinook**

### **Life History**

Like Coho, spring-run Chinook have a stream type life history, which means that juveniles remain in streams for a year or more before moving to the sea (Healey 1991). In addition, the adults typically enter fresh water before their gonads are fully developed and hold in deep pools for 2-4 mo before spawning. In California, this strategy allows salmon to spawn and develop in upstream reaches of tributaries that often are inaccessible to fall-run Chinook because of low flows and high temperatures in the lower reaches during fall (Moyle 2002).

Major disadvantages of such a life-history pattern in the present system are that low flows and high temperatures during the adult and smolt migration periods can prevent the fish from reaching their destinations or greatly increase mortality during migration (Moyle et al. 1995, Trihey and Associates 1996).

Spring-run Chinook enter the Klamath system from April to July, although the fish that appear later apparently are mainly of hatchery origin (Barnhart 1994). The Chinook aggregate in deep pools, where they hold through September. Temperatures below 16 degrees C generally are regarded as necessary for spring-run Chinook because susceptibility to disease and other sources of mortality and loss of viability of eggs increase as temperature increases (McCullough 1999). In the Salmon River, temperatures of pools holding spring-run Chinook often exceed 20°C (West 1991, Moyle et al. 1995). Spawning peaks in October. Fry emerge from redds from March to early June. The fish reside through the summer in the cool headwaters (West 1991). Because most of the streams in which they reside are also likely to be used by juvenile Coho salmon, interactions between the two species are likely (see O'Neal 2002 for information specific to the Klamath). Some juveniles may move down to the estuary as temperatures decline in October, although most do not move out until the following spring (Trihey and Associates 1996); they spend summer in the same reaches as the holding adults. More precise details of the life history of spring-run Chinook in the Klamath basin are unavailable.

### **Status**

Spring-run Chinook may once have been nearly as abundant as fall-run Chinook in the Klamath basin. Perhaps 100,000 fish spread into tributaries throughout the basin, including the Sprague and Williamson rivers in Oregon (Moyle 2002). The Shasta, Scott, and Salmon rivers all supported large runs. Spring-run Chinook suffered precipitous decline in the 19th century caused by hydraulic mining, dams, diversions, and fishing (Snyder 1931). The large run in the Shasta River disappeared coincidentally with the construction of Dwinnell Dam in 1926 (Moyle et al. 1995). In the middle to late 20th century, the decline of the depleted populations continued as a result of further dam construction (for example, of Trinity and Iron Gate Dams) and, in 1964, heavy sedimentation of habitat, resulting from catastrophic landslides caused by heavy rains on soils denuded by logging (Campbell and Moyle 1991). By the 1980s, spring-run Chinook had been largely eliminated from much of their former habitats because the cold, clear water and deep pools that they require were either absent or inaccessible. In the Klamath River drainage above the Trinity, only the population in the Salmon River and Wooley Creek remains. It has annual runs of 150-1500 fish (Campbell and Moyle 1991, Barnhart 1994). Numbers of fish in the area continue to decline (Moyle 2002). Because the Trinity River Hatchery apparently sustains the Trinity River run of several thousand fish, the Salmon River population may be the last wild (naturally spawning) population in the basin. The Trinity River Hatchery releases over

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1 million juvenile spring-run Chinook every year, usually in the first week of June. Apparently, all spawners in the mainstem Trinity River below Lewiston Dam are of hatchery origin.

NMFS debated designation of the Klamath spring-run Chinook as a distinct ESU, but decided that it was too closely related to fall-run Chinook to justify separation (Myers et al. 1998). Nevertheless, the presence of genetic differences and of great differences in life history suggests that it should be managed as a distinct ESU (as was done for the Sacramento River spring-run Chinook) or as a distinct population segment. Protection and restoration of streams used by spring-run Chinook salmon would provide additional protection for Coho salmon because the two salmon have similar temperature and habitat requirements.

### **Vegetation**

Evidence taken from Forest repeat photography, air photos and personal accounts, leads to the conclusion that forest settings 200 years ago were generally more open than today. Denser stands of conifers were found on north aspects, good soils, and in drainages. South aspects generally supported less dense stands of conifers with more hardwoods. Areas more intensely modified by American Indians generally are located within deep canyons adjacent to the Salmon River and tributaries.

The earliest timber harvest occurred in conjunction with mining and homesteading activities. Commercial harvest on public land did not begin until the 1950's. By 1974, there were about 7,500 acres of harvested public land in the watershed, and by 1989, there were about 30,000 acres. In several logged areas where little or no fuels treatment occurred, catastrophic fires have occurred over the landscape increasing erosion and water temperatures. The 1989 figures include about 18,000 acres of harvested land burned by the fires of 1977 and 1987. Several thousand acres are currently in plantation. These densely stocked plantations have a high likelihood of being consumed by wildfire before reaching maturity. They also increase the chance for stand replacing fires in adjacent larger stands.

Current vegetative structure and patterns have been greatly influenced by fire suppression policies and the wet climatic conditions that have been present for the majority of this century. With the combination of these two influences, species composition has changed from open stands of conifers and hardwoods to stands of a mixed conifer-hardwood over story with encroachment from shade-tolerant conifers, creating a multi-storied stand. Fire-adapted and shade-intolerant species are not regenerating because of the increased shading and lack of fire to create openings.

Early seral vegetation (grass, forbs, brush, and saplings) is found in large homogenous blocks in the subbasin. Most of this vegetation has developed as a result of the effects of wildfires that have occurred in the past 18 years. Logging has also contributed to stand replacement on several thousand acres. These vegetative types are very susceptible to rapidly spreading fire. "Degradation of the Salmon River is primarily physical, and is associated with inadequate forest management leading to catastrophic fires and logging practices, especially road construction and maintenance, that lead to high levels of erosion (NRC Report, 263)."

More recently, noxious weeds have established themselves primarily in disturbed areas in the subbasin. There is concern that these weeds will displace native plant communities and the recovery of disturbed areas will be hampered, possibly increasing the sediment budget

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[Community Restoration Plan 1999-SRRC]. Resource management and use are suspected as the most likely way in which noxious weeds enter the subbasin. These activities along with natural vectors are responsible for the spread of weeds within the subbasin. Although Siskiyou County has the second greatest number of noxious weed species in the state, limited access to the Salmon River has kept the invasion of noxious weeds at a moderately controllable level. The SRRC sees that the Salmon River watershed is one of the best places to demonstrate manual control of noxious weeds because of its current function as a native plant refuge, large amount of public lands, and strong community support. Schedule herbicide use by public land managers has not occurred for more than twenty years.

### **Fire/Fuels**

Pre-European fire regimes could be characterized as fires burning with low to moderate intensities in most areas, with some smaller areas burning with high intensities. Fire return intervals averaged 20 years; shorter on exposed sites and longer on sheltered sites. Fire worked as both a thinning and a decomposition agent.

The past fire regime, prior to European settlement, within the Salmon River subbasin is described as having frequent fires (1-25 year intervals). Lightning and American Indian burning were the causes of ignition. Stand-replacing events were common in the subbasin, occurring when vegetative conditions were susceptible and ignition and weather opportunities were presented. However, they were only a few acres in size to a few hundred acres.

Large fires that burned in 1917 and 1918 burned 6,270 and 15,660 acres respectively. Effective fire suppression began in the 1920's and has continued through today. In recent years large fires have occurred, with much of their area being burned at a high severity. It is estimated that 40-50% of the Salmon River subbasin has burned since the early 1970s. Catastrophic fires in this area are known to denude riparian and upslope areas, which increases water temperatures. The 1994 Salmon Subbasin Sediment Analysis provides evidence that denuding of steep, granite slopes drastically increases the amount of sediment entering the streams and rivers below.

At present, fuel loading is at an unnaturally high hazard level in many areas of the watershed. This current fuel loading threatens to severely damage the more biologically intact and/or recovering landscapes in the subbasin. The USFS Little North Fork Blowdown Salvage Environmental Assessment (1996) stated, "This area is a fuel model 10 (Timber Litter with understory)... If this fuel model is left untreated, it will be consumed by a stand replacing fire." Many areas within the Salmon River subbasin are considered to be a fuel model 10 and are associated with plantations and past logging.

The Klamath River Fisheries Task Force has identified high water temperatures and excessive sediment production being the key limiting factors for the anadromous fisheries resource in the Salmon River subbasin. The Forest Service has identified that the recent catastrophic fires have been a major contributor of sediment to the Salmon River and have eliminated significant areas of riparian cover in the subbasin (Salmon River Sediment Analysis - USFS 1994). Since the Hog fire in 1977 Salmon River water temperatures have exceeded 77 degrees Fahrenheit (West

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et al 1991). The recent wildfires have increased sediment run-off on roads, in riparian areas, and from the upslope areas.

Without critical fuels management, one can easily predict that catastrophic wildfires will return more frequently in the Salmon River. The fire history and fire potential of this subbasin establish that increased catastrophic wildfire occurrence is the number one threat to fisheries and general ecosystem health and diversity.

## **Prioritization Strategy for Fuels Management on Private Property**

“Private properties lie widely dispersed throughout the Salmon River basin. All properties or groups of properties are surrounded by forested public property. Limited time and funding mandate that we rank properties in order to plan for fuel reduction on the properties that are most at risk. The Prioritization Strategy was developed through the Salmon River Fire Safe Council, and is based on: Occupancy, location, access (slope position, aspect, and distance from fire department), fuel loading, and resource values and assets at risk (Salmon River Fire Safe Council- Draft Fire Plan 2003).”

## **Wildlife**

As a result of the large fires in 1977 and 1987, logging, and road building, there is less late-successional habitat and that habitat is fragmented and more isolated. These conditions expose animals to increased predation and make dispersal more difficult. All of the wildlife species found in the Salmon River have adapted to the natural disturbance regime of infrequent large-scale disturbance and more frequent moderate and small disturbances. A return to a disturbance regime that more closely follows the natural regime should benefit most wildlife species.

## **Access**

Our community-based program is of particular significance in managing the Salmon River subbasin because access by public managing agencies to the Subbasin may also be viewed as a limiting factor. Managing agency personnel have to travel two or more hours to manage the watershed. There are two high summits to go over on the access routes. The main Salmon River road is mostly a one-lane road with turnouts carved into the steep cliffs of the river corridor. This makes management activities expensive and sometimes prohibitively costly. Monitoring both for legal and illegal resource use has often been difficult to accomplish with any sort of effectiveness. The difficult access has been somewhat responsible for limiting development by larger corporate resource-extraction industries.

## **D) METHODS AND MATERIALS**

- **Ecosystem Awareness Workshops and Volunteer Training Restoration Workdays**

The SRRC has performed the tasks identified in our cooperative agreement for Salmon River Community Restoration Program for FY 03. The SRRC continues to broaden the awareness and increase community member's commitment in a variety of watershed and fisheries restoration and protection activities. In FY 03, the SRRC held 134 Ecosystem Awareness Workshops and Volunteer Training Workdays, field trips and trainings that focused on

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understanding factors that limit and promote healthy anadromous fish production and watershed health. 36 of these activities were attributed to CRP FY 03 and the matching California Dept. of Fish And Game organizational grants for the grant period. In accomplishing these tasks the SRRC brings the various key technical and experiential experts from the agencies, tribes, academia, resource users, residents and others together to share knowledge and skills between each other, with community members and other interested parties (See **Appendix # 1 - Activities Schedule and Participation Log**).

- **Outreach Program**

The SRRC expanded public awareness of the watershed conditions, restoration needs, and restoration accomplishments by distributing and/or posting announcements and information at key locations that serve as local community information distribution points. These local points are at the Forks of Salmon Post Office, Forks of Salmon Store, Cecilville Store, Sawyers Bar Post Office, Sawyers Bar Town Hall Board, and the Salmon River Watershed Center Information Board. Notices and informational announcements have also been posted at public bulletin boards in Somes Bar, Orleans, Happy Camp, Etna, Fort Jones, and Callahan. Periodic updates of the SRRC and other stakeholder's progress were provided to the Fish and Wildlife Service throughout the year. Various SRRC updates were provided to our Board of Directors, the community and other stakeholders including newsletters circulated periodically, the monthly "River Rumors" Community Calendar, resource related brochures, and updating the SRRC web site. In reaching out to the community, resource users, the agencies, funding resources and government representatives, the SRRC held various field trips and gave several presentations to provide a general overview of the conditions and problems associated with the watershed and presenting specific programs that the SRRC and community implement to protect and restore the watershed health in the Salmon River subbasin. The SRRC provided information related to the Salmon River Community Restoration Program that was utilized in newspaper inserts that were cooperatively developed and circulated in the Siskiyou and Humboldt County areas. The two newspaper inserts on Fire and Fuels Awareness and homeowner protection were circulated to an estimated 30,000 readers throughout the region (See **Appendix # 2 - Handouts, Brochures, Posters, Meeting Notices, Inserts, Newsletters, etc.**).

- **Support for Schools' Watershed Education Programs**

During FY 03, SRRC continued to support the 2 school's Watershed Education Programs by facilitating curriculum planning, providing data gathering technicians, providing technical assistance trainings, and coordination of various activities. The SRRC is helping to incorporate the California Educational Standards and Guidelines into this Program in the schools. This helps the schools realize how watershed/fisheries education can be, and is, a vital part of accomplishing their curriculum requirements. In 8 events during FY 03, 33 community volunteer days were enlisted (See **Appendix # 1 - Activities Schedule and Description and Participation Log**).

- **FY 03 Board, Steering, and Staff Planning and Evaluation Meetings**

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During the planning meetings the community members, key agency specialists, Karuk Tribe of California personnel, key resource users and others participated in planning, implementing and evaluating the SRRC's Annual Work Plan, various Programs, Ecosystem Awareness Workshops, Restoration Training Workdays, Project Proposals, Vision Meeting or other SRRC restoration activities. Notices for the board and steering committee meetings were mailed and posted on all key community bulletin boards. Notifications of these activities were also provided in the monthly calendar and in specific poster/announcements. Several planning meetings occurred for specific coordinated resource management planning groups such as the Fire Safe Council or the Voluntary Spring Chinook Recovery Group. The SRRC holds regular staff meetings to assist in our review and planning needs. There was a total of 52 of these meetings and 43 were attributed to CRP FY 03 and the matching California Dept. of Fish And Game organizational grants for the grant period (**See Appendix # 1 - Activities Schedule, Evaluations and Participation Log**).

### ■ **Subbasin/Community Restoration Planning**

SRRC reviewed and updated its Salmon River Community Restoration Plan. The Plan focuses on accomplishing associated Tasks in areas such as: Ecosystem Planning and Coordination, Education, Aquatic Ecosystem Protection and Restoration, Terrestrial Ecosystem Protection and Restoration, Ecosystem Assessment and Monitoring. This Work Plan is used as an annual guide for the staff in achieving long and short range goals identified by the Board, steering committee and the general community. It will be updated at least every year as new information, opportunities, or directions arise (**See Appendix #3 - 2003 Revised Community Restoration Plan & Three Year Work Plan**).

### ■ **Partnership Building**

As directed in these planning documents, the SRRC has expanded its role in fostering several focus groups to address key limiting factors for anadromous fisheries and related resources in the Salmon River Subbasin. These coordinated resource restoration and management focus groups that the SRRC coordinates, are made up of diverse stakeholders. Participants include: the Salmon River Fire Safe Council, Fire Safe Council of Siskiyou County, Fisheries Technical Work Groups for the Weak Stocks (including Spring Chinook, Green Sturgeon, and Lamprey), Salmon River Water and Restoration Monitoring Committee, Salmon River Noxious Weed Program Management Groups, Roads Management and Fish Passage Work Group, Klamath/Salmon Guides and Anglers Association and the Salmon River Economic Development Committee. We are beginning to form focus groups to work on issues and restoration opportunities related to mining (recreation suction dredging) and timber management. The SRRC actively participates in the Klamath Fish Monitoring Work Group, which is coordinated by the California water board, in order to be better prepared to monitor epizootics and to develop methods to identify developing fish kill conditions and preventative measures. These stakeholder committees augment SRRC's oversight effort, recently expanded to include the Lower Mid Klamath Subbasin and stakeholders, known as the Klamath Salmon Learning and Understanding Group or (K-SLUG). The SRRC is an active participant in the Klamath Task Force's Technical Work group, Klamath Flow Study Group, and the

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collaborative group working on the Klamath dams re-licensing process.

The SRRC coordinates its work and enlists cooperation and support for watershed/fisheries recovery from several managing entities including the: United States: Forest Service – Six Rivers and Klamath National Forests, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Marine Fisheries Service, California: Department of Fish and Game, Department of Forestry and Fire, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board; Siskiyou County: Office of Education, Road Department, and Office of Environmental Planning; Karuk Tribe: Local schools and Universities; Resource User (Highlighting involvement from the Fishing Community), Environmental Groups, the general public and others.

The SRRC participants have continued to provide assistance to Junction Elementary School and the Forks of Salmon School in coordinating and implementing their watershed education programs. Students learned techniques to inventory, monitor, protect, and rehabilitate natural resources in Salmon River subbasin that are directly associated with the anadromous fisheries.

We have also provided technical and other forms of assistance to various watershed related groups in the area. We have assisted the Mid Klamath Watershed Council in their work in the Mid Klamath Subbasin.

### ■ **Project Development**

Through the Salmon River Subbasin Restoration Strategy, the SRRC Community Restoration Plan, the 3-Year Work plan, and other management documents, the SRRC has identified key projects and project areas or Programs that need support. The SRRC Coordinators worked with specialists from the stakeholder entities in the development of a number of restoration proposals. In addition to submitting seven proposals in FY 2003 to Klamath River Fisheries Restoration Task Force, the SRRC submitted seventeen other restoration proposals to various funders such as: US Forest Service 6 Rivers & Klamath Forests, BLM, California Dept. of Fish and Game, Siskiyou Resource Advisory Committee, The Conservation Technology Support Program, and to private foundations and donors. The CRP utilizes the large amount of in-kind volunteer contribution largely from community members and resource specialists to help develop and accomplish projects that are prioritized.

### ■ **Personnel**

There are approximately twenty-one full and/or part time SRRC staff that provide coordination and administrative services related to the SRRC's work. There are other community participants who assist in project coordination. SRRC Staff attended all of the planning meetings for which they will be compensated through their salary. In FY-03 the Staff worked approximately 1,457 eight-hour days, of which 970 days were paid and the other 487 were in-kind contribution. Of the total staff days for the grant period, over 33% were volunteered. For CRP FY 03 and the matching agreements this percentage is much higher.

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## ■ **Technical Assistance**

During FY 03 the SRRC received a broad range of technical support from key agency and University personnel, Tribal representatives, and private specialists at several planned Workshops and Workdays, restoration projects and other events. Support from these non-federal sources totaled 797 hours and is valued at \$20,982 including mileage, of which \$917 was attributed to CRP FY03 and has the matching California Dept. of Fish and Game organizational grants for the grant period. Support from federal sources totaled 573 hours and is valued at \$3,767.80 including mileage.

In addition, we received extensive technical assistance for our computer and Geographic Information Systems project, for initiation of a subbasin-wide private landowner inventory, tracking restoration work, for proposal development, and for general computer assistance.

The SRRC continued to expand its comprehensive Geographic Information System (GIS) that utilizes data from the Klamath National Forest and other sources. The SRRC works in conjunction with technicians from the Klamath Resource Information System (KRIS), updating Salmon River Subbasin sections of KRIS. The SRRC has continued to track such characteristics as: unstable soils and roads, denuded riparian and up-slope habitats, fuels loading associated with private dwellings and opportunities for fuel breaks, native and noxious plant species populations, areas of the river used by anadromous fish species, river cleanup information, SRRC's and other stakeholder restoration sites, and other information.

## ■ **Conferences/Workshops/Presentations**

During FY 03 SRRC staff and other community members attended and participated in a variety of workshops to increase stakeholder awareness of restoration problems and solutions in the Salmon River Subbasin. The SRRC staff has developed expertise in various fields that were articulated in these workshops, presentation, and at conferences. This has helped others in the region, nation, and world understand the high resource value and restoration needs and actions taking place for the Salmon River. This has drawn in many experts and other supporters for our programs and has given insight to others as to how to accomplish their restoration work better.

## ■ **Recording and Reporting**

During this period SRRC has continued to upgrade its system for tracking event and volunteer information in response to the increased complexity of reporting to a growing list of funders. We are using a database to replace spreadsheets tracking this data. We are also incorporating the list of tasks from each of our agreements into our personnel budgeting and scheduling to insure all funded activities are performed and all activities are funded. This has helped us to provide updates and reports to our funders, our focused work groups, and others.

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## **E) RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Through the CRP, the SRRC has drawn stakeholders into a collaborative process to identify, implement and monitor restoration measures necessary to help the Salmon River Subbasin and its anadromous fisheries. We believe that engaging the citizenry at the community level to become responsible stewards is essential to watershed/fisheries recovery.

During our annual series of Ecosystem Awareness Workshops, Volunteers Restoration Training Workdays, and Investigative Field Trips a cooperative local forum was provided whereby community members, agency personnel, tribal representatives, resource specialists and users and the general public interacted through information exchange, open discussion and on-the-ground training in diverse watershed rehabilitation, protection, and monitoring and inventory projects. During FY03 the Salmon River Community Restoration Program continued to expand its work in part by hosting or co-hosting 124 restoration and training Workshops/Workdays, 37 planning and committee meetings, made 60 presentations, and participated in 9 conferences. Volunteer support specifically for this agreement by staff, community members and others during FY 03 was valued at \$37,333.40. This dedication demonstrates not only strong local support for our efforts, but that we are making a real contribution toward the recovery of the Salmon River ecosystems.

### **Volunteer/In-kind Contribution**

There were 386 non-staff community/resource user volunteer person days (8 hours) contributed to help restore the Salmon River subbasin. At \$12 an hour plus the value of implied benefits (at 15.77%) and \$0.345/mile, the value of non-staff community in-kind service contribution was \$41,597.15 (of which \$12,613.15 was attributed to the CRP FY 03 and the matching California Dept. of Fish And Game organizational grants for the grant period). The dollar value of the staff in-kind contribution (including implied benefits) was \$113,880.28 of which \$64,786.37 was attributed to CRP FY03 and the matching California Dept. of Fish And Game organizational grants for the grant period. There was also donated non-federal technical assistance valued at \$20,058.98 (at \$20/hour) of which \$6,570.94 was for CRP FY03. Additionally, there was GIS/GPS equipment use and related professional and technical services valued at \$5,500. With California Department of Fish & Game matching agreements expenditures for the period of \$43,013.18, the total in-kind match for the project period is \$108,213.51 (81.2% cost share). In keeping with our commitment to the educational aspects of fisheries restoration, several teachers and student days not included in above values are also associated with this year's program. The total value of restoration expenditures coordinated by the SRRC in FY 2003 (including in kind service and mileage) was \$394,897.47.

## **F) SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

This has been an eventful and rewarding year for the SRRC. The SRRC will continue to take the lead role in heightening community awareness, enlisting local support, and promoting cooperative land and resource management among all stakeholders. This is necessary to effectively rehabilitate the Salmon River watershed and specifically the fisheries resources. In

## **SALMON RIVER COMMUNITY RESTORATION PROGRAM (CRP) FINAL REPORT FY 03**

its task to enlist potential partners in watershed management, the SRRC realizes that this may be done more efficiently by coordinating restoration and protection activities with management and regulatory agencies, local resource protection entities, private landowners, resource user groups, and education facilities that already exist within and outside the subbasin. The SRRC is working to increase its effectiveness on a local level, as exemplified by the Salmon River Schools Watershed Education Program.

In addition to working with the 2 schools, the SRRC coordinated its projects with the Forks of Salmon Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department and the Sawyers Bar Water Board. It provided technical assistance by performing coordinated activities in areas such as fire prevention, fuels inventory, and erosion control. The SRRC will continue to give educational and informational presentations to groups within and outside the subbasin.

The SRRC is using the first edition of a cooperative project with the US Forest Service (Ukonom and Salmon River District's) with support from the Karuk Tribe to implement a strategy for restoration in the Salmon River subbasin. The Salmon River Restoration Strategy is prioritizes key areas and activities to protect and prescribe types of projects needed. A critical organizational and community challenge will be to provide the staff and other community members with enough income to sustain their pro-active work for the ecosystem.

The NRC Report states on page 251: "A small but growing stakeholder group is cooperating with state and federal agencies and tribal interests in the Salmon River basin. High priority has been placed on monitoring of salmon and steelhead runs, improvements in riparian habitat, management of fuels, and assessment and rehabilitation of logging roads (Elder et al. 2002). Given proper funding and agency participation, these efforts may be sufficient to improve conditions for Coho and other salmon and steelhead in the watershed."

In conclusion, the health of these aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems is the single most important factor in determining the ecological and economic well being of our rural riverine community. Cooperative community efforts such as the Salmon River Restoration Council are the best vehicle to achieve watershed/fisheries recovery with a minimum of dislocation to existing economic and social activities. As is evidenced by the SRRC's annual accomplishments, there exists a consistent expansion of community commitment to the protection and restoration of the Salmon River subbasin and in particular its anadromous fisheries resource. Without the support of the watershed residents and various associated stakeholders the recovery and maintenance of the watershed and fisheries may not be possible. Due to the Salmon River Subbasin's remoteness and management access problems, the government agencies must have the active cooperation and support of the communities to expediently recover the fisheries resources associated with the Salmon River. The SRRC believes that strong community partnerships are essential to the recovery of the natural environmental and sustainable social conditions.

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**G) SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES**

Personnel

6190 · Contract Labor	\$ 1,045.25
6560 · Payroll Expense	\$ 10,719.00
6580 · Payroll Taxes	\$ 2,480.07
6935 · Stipend payments	\$ 3,000.00
	<u>\$ 17,244.32</u>

Operating Expenses

6120 · Conference/Workshop	\$ 16.06
6190 · Contract Labor	\$ 72.50
6220 · Dues and Subscriptions	\$ 8.20
6240 · Equipment Rental	\$ 35.90
6620 · Printing and Reproduction	\$ 183.61
6710 · Repairs	\$ 321.73
6880 · Telephone	\$ 1,022.60
6890 · Web Page & ISP expense	\$ 100.00
6900 · Travel & Ent	\$ 1,144.93
6940 · Utilities	\$ 925.00
	<u>\$ 3,830.53</u>

Materials & Supplies

6610 · Postage and Delivery	\$ 599.58
6770 · Supplies	\$ 1,000.42
	<u>\$ 1,600.00</u>

Administration

6560 · Payroll Expense	\$ 2,388.75
6580 · Payroll Taxes	\$ 357.12
6596 · Penalty on P/R Tax	\$ 257.76
6710 · Repairs	\$ 40.70
6770 · Supplies	\$ 82.32
6880 · Telephone	\$ 20.00
6900 · Travel & Ent	\$ 129.38
6940 · Utilities	\$ 111.84
	<u>\$ 3,387.87</u>

TOTAL	\$ 26,062.72
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**H) APPENDICES:**

**Appendix #1**

**Activities Schedule and Description and Participation Log**

**Appendix # 2**

SRRC Handouts;

Workday and Workshop Posters, Planning Meeting Notices

1. SRRC Board & Vision Meeting Announcement, February 15, 2003
2. News in Brief, February 15, 2003
3. (2) Salmon River Winter Steelhead Population & Spawning Ground Survey, March 7, 2003
4. Salmon River Community Noxious Weeds Planning Party, March 9, 2003
5. Noxious Weeds 2003 Workday, May 2003
6. Wooden that just burn you up? May 5-8, 2003
7. 2003 Watershed Fair, May 9, 2003
8. 2003 Salmon River Spring Chinook Census Agenda, July 22-24, 2003
9. 2003 Salmon River Cooperative Spring Chinook & Summer Steelhead Population Dive Survey, July 22-24, 2003

**Appendix # 3**

2003 Revised Community Restoration Plan & Three Year Funding Strategy

**Appendix # 4**

Salmon River Restoration Accomplishments List

# **SALMON RIVER COMMUNITY RESTORATION PROGRAM ANNUAL WORK PLAN**

**(2003 Revision)**



*Looking upriver at Forks of the Salmon River*

# SALMON RIVER COMMUNITY RESTORATION PROGRAM ANNUAL WORK PLAN

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## **ABSTRACT**

The Salmon River is a high priority area for restoration and may be a very restorable watershed due to its comparatively intact biological functions, strong stakeholder commitment, and high potential for consistent management across a largely federally owned watershed. The people of this area have demonstrated their commitment to the watershed by consistently participating in organized watershed restoration and resource protection activities. The Salmon River Restoration Council, a 501(c) (3) tax-exempt nonprofit corporation, believes that education and empowering the riverine communities to become effective stewards of the ecosystem should be a centerpiece in recovering our watersheds, particularly the declining fisheries. This document was prepared as part of a community project to guide restoration efforts in the Salmon River watershed. It was created through town meetings, mailing surveys, personal interface and planning meetings. The plan is to identify and prioritize conditions in the watershed through community input. It will then be used as a tool to provide direction for pursuing specific restoration funding in the future. The Plan will also be used as an outreach tool to develop cooperation and enlist support amongst all stakeholders for the Salmon River Restoration Community Program.

## **I. Organizational Background of SRRC**

### **A) Formation**

In Fiscal Year 1992, a focused group of several Salmon River community members received support funded by the Klamath River Fisheries Task Force through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to host a series of cooperative workshops for the communities in the Salmon River subbasin. These well-attended workshops were aimed at increasing local awareness to help protect and restore the dwindling populations of Spring Chinook salmon and summer steelhead in the Salmon River. The community response was overwhelmingly positive and illegal harvest of these species was noticeably reduced.

In response to the local community's evident desire to protect and restore the Salmon River anadromous fisheries, the Salmon River Community Restoration Program was created in 1993. The Program enlisted support by:

1. Increasing community members awareness and ability to contribute to restoration
2. Stimulating the development of a local Salmon River watershed restoration group (the Salmon River Restoration Council)
3. Developing cooperative restoration plans Implementing short-term and long-term protection and restoration projects.

Through the vehicle of the Community Restoration Program, local involvement and broadened volunteer efforts increased and led to the formation of the Salmon River Restoration Council. Since 1995 the SRRC has been a non-profit organization with a 501 (c)(3) corporation.

The Council is directed through a Board of Directors who meet annually with staff to provide guidance concerning the organizational structure of the Council, project flow chart reviews, and future proposal reviews. The SRRC's Board of Directors represents a broad spectrum of economic and social interests, including a designated representative from the Karuk Tribe.

The Council serves as a work conduit for community members and businesses through cooperative agreements, grants and contracts from numerous funding sources. Many members of the Salmon River community are involved in the Council and come from a variety of

economic backgrounds, such as: logging, fishing, agriculture, mining, the public school system, county road crews, the US Forest Service, small cottage industries and others. Currently there are 11 staff members that work at SRRC's Watershed Center in Sawyers Bar. Staff members volunteer nearly half of their time to the organization. Several other community members and specialists volunteer and/or are contracted.

Since 1996 the Salmon River Watershed Center has been maintained in Sawyers Bar. It was first established at the old Forest Service ranger office through a special-use rental agreement. In 2001, the SRRC moved into the Sawyers Bar Elementary School site and currently rents the facility from the Forks of Salmon Elementary School District. This facility serves as a community center for restoration meetings, a community library with resource-related media (books, videos, periodicals, etc) and an office for SRRC staff. The Watershed Center provides a place for many of the educational outreach events the SRRC puts on. Computer training sessions, grant writing workshops and resource awareness workshops have all been held at this center. Coordination and planning meetings with staff and agency personnel are also possible through the center. Citing access limitations of the area, several community residents from Cecilville and Somes Bar (over 1 hour away) have suggested the creation of a satellite office in a more centrally located town. This strategy would be consistent with SRRC's mission in encouraging greater stakeholder participation in the watershed and by providing access to SRRC's educational programs. The SRRC would need to seek additional grants to meet this need.

Guided by its cooperative mission, the Council has entered into various agreements and collaborative partnerships with managing and regulating agencies, tribes, and local organizations.

## **B) Mission Statement**

The mission statement was first drafted during the creation of the SRRC as part of the Salmon River Community Restoration Program.

*"The mission of the Salmon River Restoration Council is to assess, protect, restore and maintain the Salmon River ecosystems with the active participation of the local community, focusing on restoration of the anadromous fisheries resources and the development of a sustainable economy. We provide assistance and education to the general public and cooperating agencies by facilitating communication and cooperation between the local communities, managing agencies, Native American Tribes, and other stakeholders."*

The mission is also re-examined each year in February by the Board of Directors at their annual meeting.

## **C) Long Term Goals**

- Enlist community members in a cooperative approach to protect and restore the Salmon River aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, emphasizing the anadromous fisheries and biologically unique features.
- Promote economic stability in the community by diversifying job opportunities based on restoration, conservation, and management of the Salmon River aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, emphasizing the anadromous fisheries resource.

- Promote cooperative planning, education, assessment, restoration monitoring, and management efforts between the agencies, the local tribes, resource users, the community and others for the protection and restoration of the Salmon River ecosystem.
- Assist in filling in the resource management gaps left by traditional large governmental agencies, such as the Forest Service, who have a difficult time with small, or non-traditional projects – both in terms of conception and implementation. This could include activities, such as: stewardship; feasibility studies; adaptive management projects; research; inventory and survey; and monitoring (recommended for inclusion by USFS District Ranger).

## **II. Introduction to the Watershed**

### **A) Unique Biological Features**

The Klamath-Siskiyou Mountains have been thought to have had an important role as a refugia during times of climate change and geological upheaval. The mountains were neither glaciated nor substantially affected by volcanic activity in the last 40,000,000 years. They have also served as an important plant migration corridor during times of global climate change, being the only east-west mountainous connection between the Cascade Mountains and the Coast Range. The Salmon River subbasin includes and is surrounded by almost one million acres of designated wilderness, maintaining one of the key core areas for bio-diversity in the Pacific Northwest. This region is a center of plant diversity containing 3,500 plant species with 280 being rare or endemic. The Klamath-Siskiyou eco-region is considered a global center of biodiversity (Wallace 1982), and IUCN Area of Global Botanical Significance (1 of 7 in North America), and is proposed as a World Heritage Site and UNESCO Biosphere reserve (Vance-Borland et al. 1995). Temperate conifer tree species richness is at a global record of 30 species, including 7 endemics. Within the Salmon River Watershed is the Russian Wilderness area, home to 17 different species of conifers in the Horse Range Lakes, known to be the highest number of different conifer species at one site in the world (Vance-Borland et al. 1995). One of the largest incense cedars on the planet is located in the Little North Fork tributary of the Marble Mountain Wilderness. Brewer's Spruce stands in Nordhiemer Creek are noted as a unique feature which does not exist in many places in the Klamath Region. Recently the US Forest Service has identified the Salmon River as being a "hot spot" on the planet for forest type mollusk diversity. Other unique factors include the last run of wild Spring Chinook Salmon in the Klamath Basin, excluding the Trinity. It is known to be one of the cleanest rivers in the state of California.

### **B) Environmental Conditions**

#### **1) Fisheries**

##### **Resource Condition**

The Salmon River subbasin supports a coldwater resident and anadromous fishery which includes: spring and fall run chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), summer and winter run steelhead (*O. mykiss*), Coho salmon (*O. kisutch*), sea run Pacific lamprey (*Lampreta tridentata*), and green sturgeon. Non-anadromous species include Klamath

speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus Klamathensis*), Klamath small scale sucker (*Catostomus rimiculus*), and marbled sculpins (*Cottus klamathensis*). Threespine sticklebacks (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) may be present in the habitat, but their use of the habitat is unconfirmed. Resident trout are located throughout the subbasin. Introduced fish stocks include American shad, brown trout, and brook trout. Anadromous salmonid habitat is extensive in the subbasin, distributed among tributaries of the Main Stem, Wooley Creek, North Fork and South Fork Salmon River. The Klamath National Forest (KNF) identifies the Salmon River as watershed with the best anadromous fisheries habitat in the Klamath National Forest (KNF Land and Resource Management Plan, 1994). The basin provides habitat for the largest wild run of spring chinook salmon in the entire Klamath River system; it is possibly the largest remaining wild spring chinook run left in California (West, 1991). Many believe Salmon River subbasin to be one of the major refugia for spring chinook salmon (Moyle 1995). Wooley Creek, a major watershed in the Marble Mountains, offers a significant cool water contribution to the main stem Salmon River, and is identified by experts as being one of the major refugia for Spring Chinook Salmon on the West Coast (West, 1991).

Within the Salmon subbasin, coho salmon are listed as *Threatened* under the Endangered Species Act (ESA); summer steelhead and spring chinook are managed as *Sensitive* species by the Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service.

It is difficult to determine the historical population size of salmon and steelhead in the Salmon River subbasin, however fish numbers were sufficient to supply the primary subsistence food and be the basis for the economy of the indigenous people prior to the mid-1800s. By the mid-1930s it was reported that anadromous fish populations within the Klamath Basin were already significantly jeopardized (Taft and Shapovalov, 1935).

Within the Salmon River subbasin, there were several historical water diversions and dams, which blocked fish migration (Taft and Shapovalov 1935, Handley and Coots 1953). A dam near Sawyers Bar on the North Fork of the Salmon River hindered fish from migrating above the town until the 1950's. Another dam located four to five miles above the Forks of Salmon on the South Fork of the Salmon River, partially blocked migration for approximately 50 years or more.

In response to these conditions, the SRRC has fostered three key stakeholder groups to address fisheries problems in the Salmon River subbasin. These include: 1) The Spring Chinook Voluntary Recovery Work Group, which is identifying limiting factors associated with Salmon River Spring Chinook salmon, and will identify opportunities to improve this run; 2) Fisheries Technical Work Group, which coordinates assessment of fish and habitat for the Salmon River; 3) The Klamath/Salmon Anglers and Guides Association, which coordinates with the fishing community to address problems associated with fishing regulations, impacts to fisheries and monitoring needs

### **Limiting Factors**

The Klamath River Fisheries Task Force has identified high water temperatures and excessive sediment production as being the key limiting factors for the anadromous fisheries resource in the Salmon River subbasin (Klamath River Basin Fisheries Restoration Plan, 1991; Salmon River Restoration Plan, 2001). The Forest Service has identified recent catastrophic fires as a major contributor of sediment to the Salmon River. Increased sediment run-off from roads, in

riparian areas, and from upslope areas has filled in pools (De la Fuente 1994). System and non-system roads are noted to provide the most cumulative sediment to the Salmon River (Salmon River Restoration Plan, 2001).

These fires have also eliminated significant areas of riparian cover in the subbasin (De la Fuente 1994). Since the Hog fire in 1977, Salmon River water temperatures have exceeded 77 degrees Fahrenheit in several locations (West 1991). Old mining tailing piles are also suspected of increasing water temperatures.

Presently, water temperature is a concern for fish. Tributary temperatures are generally below lethal levels, however the mainstem can get well above lethal levels. This was observed in the summer of 1994 during a very low flow year, as well as in more recent years. Fish kills were observed during the annual spring chinook/summer steelhead count. Mortality was observed in adult as well as juvenile fish, and Pacific giant salamanders. Much of the subbasin is bedrock controlled, therefore affecting the amount of direct shade created by riparian vegetation on the main tributaries (North Fork, South Fork, and Mainstem). In addition, the stream bankfull and channel flood prone width is so wide, even old growth trees would not provide effective shade. Another factor working against maintaining sub-lethal temperatures in the river is aspect. The North Fork, South Fork, and Mainstem flow west, therefore having a prolonged exposure to thermal input from the sun. This in effect, heats the water as well as creates a heat sink in the bedrock banks. Most shade provided to the main tributaries is from topography. Therefore, maintaining low temperatures in smaller tributaries is critical, particularly in low flow years. The North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board is performing a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) process on the Salmon River to identify limiting factors associated with water quality. This report will examine historical and current conditions, to identify measures to improve water quality conditions in the Salmon River.

Seasonal migration barriers (natural) are present in several tributaries and are most noticeable in low flow years. These barriers appear to segregate the spring run fish above from the mix of fall and spring fish downstream. The consequences (good or bad) of modification of these seasonal barriers during the last two decades are unknown.

Most of the residents in the subbasin believe that the major problems associated with the decline of the anadromous fisheries native to the Salmon River do not occur locally. The USFS has indicated that the Salmon River has an abundance of under utilized spawning habitat (Watershed Analysis?). Data gaps include: where Salmon River fish go, what impacts occur, and how we can reduce these out-of-subbasin impacts. Activities occurring outside the subbasin can have significant negative impacts on the Salmon River fisheries. These could include poor ocean conditions, ocean harvest, poor Klamath River water quality conditions, Klamath River fishing, and toxic agricultural run-off. Aside from the potential affect of over-harvesting, water quantity and quality conditions at the confluence of the Klamath and Salmon Rivers could be a major limiting factor for Salmon River anadromous fish. Conditions in this area have a potential impact on rearing juveniles, out-migrating smolts, and returning adult spawning populations. For an unknown reason the Salmon River fisheries runs are comparatively lower than levels found in neighboring subbasins.

## **Recommendations**

More data is needed to identify specific impacts and identify protection measures for all species of Salmon River fish. Several studies are crucial in filling these data gaps. First, continue to perform an outmigration assessment of all salmonid species would be helpful in determining juvenile population production in the Salmon River. Second, continue the assessment of all streams in the Salmon River to determine the absence or presence of all salmonid species. Additional habitat surveys are also needed to identify habitat limitations for different species at different lifecycle stages. Examining cool water refugia locations and conditions such as deep pools for adult Spring Chinook Spring Salmon would be an example of the types of investigations needed to fill data gaps. Declines of Spring Chinook should continue to be investigated. More barrier analyses are also needed to determine access limitations for fish to get to habitat, and if barrier modifications have an affect on Spring and Fall Chinook. Extensive habitat information has been collected in the past. This data needs to be assembled and reviewed for future surveys. Various Salmon River fisheries working groups, such as the Spring Chinook Recovery Work Group, the Fisheries Technical Work Group, and the Klamath Salmon Anglers and Guides Association, all involving strong stakeholder participation, should continue to help review and guide fisheries monitoring and management in this subbasin. The cooperative Salmon River fish program could be further expanded by funding a designated fish coordinator. The 1991 Spring Chinook Recovery Plan should be evaluated for progress and the SRRC should continue to lead a cooperative strategy involving habitat and fisheries stakeholders associated with Spring Chinook in the Salmon River, Klamath Basin and the Pacific Ocean. More genetic information should be gathered to help determine the differences between the spring and fall run Chinook.

## **2) Hydrology**

### **Resource Condition**

Since the late 1800's several large gold mines and mining towns were carved into the watershed of which only 4 towns remain today. Major channel modification occurred in many areas, particularly in the upper South Fork of the Salmon River. Between 1870 and 1950 over 15 million cubic yards of sediment was washed off the mostly riparian hillsides with water cannons and sent down the river. The areas disturbed by hydraulic mining activities include an estimated 1,220 acres of land. Many large tailing piles still exist today, limiting riparian function.

It is suspected that water quality deteriorated, upon the influx of miners, due to mining activities that began in the 1850s. The river and streams were dammed, diverted and drained for mining activities. Estimates indicate about 15.8 million cubic yards of sediment were discharged into the Salmon River between 1870 and 1950 as a result of gold mining activities; primarily hydraulic mining. Hydraulic mining impacts are still apparent today by bare back slopes and large tailings that exist within the subbasin. One of the most disturbed areas was the upper South Fork Salmon River, above its junction with East Fork. There is little to no data on the historical amounts of chemicals used to extract the gold (De la Fuente 1994).

Information from historical accounts indicates that there were major floods in 1861-62 and again in 1889-90 (McGlashan and Briggs, 1939). The flood of 1861 was apparently larger than the 1964 flood. Analysis of the 1944 aerial photos reveals that at that time, most stream channels were fully vegetated with a mixture of conifer and hardwood species. Major floods occurred in the Salmon River in 1953, 1955, 1964, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1974, and 1997. The

floods of 1955, 1964, and 1970 to 1974 are associated with landslide episodes on the Klamath National Forest. The 1964 flood had major impacts on many of the stream channels of the subbasin resulting in major stream channel widening and modification. The combination of landslide episodes and flood conditions resulted in major channel alterations throughout the watershed. In the beginning of 1997, a large flood event took place on the Salmon River and elsewhere in the region. Impacts, particularly in the South Fork of the Salmon River, included loss of pool depth and frequency as well as channel scouring and loss of the riparian vegetation.

A total of 216 miles of stream are estimated to have been scoured by direct association with landslides from 1944 -1988. This consisted of 221 acres in Wooley Creek, 222 acres in the Main Stem, 240 acres in the North Fork, and 208 acres in the South Fork of the Salmon River. During the interval 1965-1975, the acres of channel damage amounted to 42 miles and 127 acres. In 1997 the South Fork Salmon River and Wooley Creek again experienced channel scour and aggregation. Some of the stream reaches have scoured multiple times over the past 60-70 years.

In July 1996, isolated thunderstorms caused extensive stream scouring in Poison Gulch in the Upper South Fork of the Salmon River and in Music Creek in the upper North Fork. These debris torrents that originated in the headwaters created slugs of mud that were noticeable at the mouth of the Klamath River at the Pacific Ocean.

There is a general lack of communication between managers, the community, tribes, academia, labor, and others. The Council strives to alleviate this limitation. The Council contributes annual monitoring data to the Klamath Resource Information System (KRIS) Program. This once funded program should continue and currently needs support. The Council also works with several resource user groups in developing and improving the relationship between managers and resource users. These actions help to monitor, protect and restore particular resources related to fisheries. They also help to integrate local experiential knowledge with professional and technical expertise. Coordination for these activities lack funding and need increased financial support. The SRRC distributes a large amount of information to the community, such as the current fishing regulations, but has only limited funding. The Council also has improved communication between the land managers and the fishing community through meetings and other events.

### **Limiting Factors**

Not enough information exists on the water flow regimes of the Salmon River. This information is needed to better understand the fisheries conditions of the Salmon River. While there is a flow gauge operating near the mouth of the Mainstem Salmon River, flow information is limited. The North and South Forks of the Salmon River, as well as several tributaries feeding these forks and the main stem, need flow gauges. Although the SRRC has initiated a voluntary community stream flow monitoring program in the summer, more equipment and funded staff are needed. A comprehensive plan needs to be developed concerning water quality and quantity conditions related to restoration project implementation and response. A Salmon River Monitoring Plan is also needed to assess general watershed conditions. Some of the attributes to look at are: temperatures, sediment, turbidity, flows, channel morphology, pH, dissolved oxygen.

For over 5 years there has been an ongoing community based program to record water temperatures of the river and its tributaries. Several community residents volunteer a minimum of 5 days over the summer and early fall to monitor the in-stream temperature recording devices

(Hobo temps). The local school districts also participate in this program. Currently, there is limited funding for the training of community members to become involved in the program or to process the water temperature data after it is collected.

Although some past data exists, information on the current conditions and regulations associated with water quality, fisheries, and other aquatic resources in the watershed is limited. In order to overcome these information gaps, the Council participates in several watershed planning and assessment efforts such as:

- The Klamath River Task Force and Technical Work Group
- Klamath River Flow Study Group
- Salmon Learning & Understanding Group

### **Recommendations**

More information, identifying the conditions and habitat requirements of fish need to be collaboratively developed and circulated. Formation and maintenance of a formal Salmon River Watershed Monitoring Group, involving all key stakeholders is necessary to insure that monitoring needs are being identified and met. The SRRC should promote a Comprehensive Monitoring Plan for the Salmon River to oversee water and other resource related monitoring. Additional historic information is needed. The Salmon River History Project can be utilized for these purposes. Additional funding should be secured for the Community Water Temperature Monitoring Program. Additional funding should be secured for personnel and equipment associated with monitoring flow, turbidity, and other fisheries habitat elements.

## **3) Geology**

### **Resource Condition**

The Salmon River region is a geologically complex area that includes three distinctive rock belts, primarily of meta-sedimentary rock, with many granitic intrusions. At elevations below 4000 feet, the granitic rock is deeply weathered and the terrain highly dissected. These steep slopes are prone to shallow rapid landslides. Landsliding is the dominant land forming process in the subbasin and large earthflow deposits occur in the area. Humboldt State University graduate student Kelly Duncan has identified the lower section of the Little North Fork as being one of the most heavily scoured drainages in the Salmon River subbasin.

The Salmon River watershed is situated within the Klamath Mountains physiographic province, and includes three distinct rock belts. These are the Western Paleozoic and Triassic Belt, the Central Metamorphic Belt, and minor portions of the Eastern Klamath and Western Jurassic Belts (Irwin 1960). The belts consist primarily of metasedimentary rock such as chert, argillite, and marble, metavolcanic rock, (primarily basaltic lavas), and ultramafic rock such as serpentinite and peridotite. Numerous granitic batholiths are also present, the largest of which are the Wooley Creek and the English Peak Batholiths. The generalized geologic map shown in illustrates important geologic units, which affect mass wasting and other surficial processes.

At various locations in the river basin, ancient terrace deposits as well as older erosional surfaces are preserved. The older river terraces occur up to several hundred feet above the present river channel and are identified by their deeply weathered, red, clay soils. More recent terrace deposits occur near the active channel of the streams and consist of sand, gravel, and boulder deposits. Landsliding is a dominant geomorphic process in the area. Large slump/earthflow deposits occupy much of the Western Paleozoic and Triassic Belt,

particularly along Blue Ridge that forms the divide between the north and south forks of the Salmon River. Active slumps and earth flows up to 20 acres in size occur within these deposits. Debris landslides and avalanches are common in some areas, particularly in headwall areas and within the inner gorge.

Landslides and other forms of erosion are natural processes that formed the landscape long before European settlement. The extent of hillslope erosion has been dependent on the complex interactions of fires, climatic conditions, seismic events, tectonic uplift and stream adjustment, and the natural sensitivity of the rock and soil to erosion. Floods and landslides have periodically occurred. The streams in the Salmon River subbasin have experienced periodic channel scour, although the extent and frequency of such events is not known with any certainty.

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, most of the landslide-derived sediment (75%) that entered the stream system was associated with flood and storm events that occurred from 1964-75. This time period includes the 1964 flood and other significant storm events during the following 10 years. Roads produced landslides at a rate much higher than undisturbed land. Harvested or burned areas produced landslides at a rate much lower than roads, but still higher than undisturbed lands.

Prior to 1955, a considerable amount of landslides with channel scour were visible in higher elevations of the subbasin, above the 5,000 foot elevation, with smaller amounts of channel scour in the lower elevations (1944 photos). Later stream scour events (the floods between 1955 and 1974) show different patterns, with most landslides at lower elevations. The reasons for the differences are probably strongly tied to climatic variables with a secondary consideration of disturbance history.

Few of the landslides that occurred during the 1964 flood were associated with roads, harvest or other disturbance, primarily due to the small extent of these disturbances at the time. Landsliding episodes are known to have accompanied many floods.

Detailed road and sediment source surveys have been completed for all lands within the Salmon River.

### **Limiting Factor**

If climatic patterns of the last 100 years continue, episodic and chronic sedimentation will increase slightly in magnitude and frequency, primarily as a result of the destabilizing effects of existing roads. Information regarding the current soil condition and functions is limited. The impacts caused to soils from fire, floods, resource use and other influences are not very well understood. The relationship between soils and vegetation is slowly being realized and should be promoted. More information is needed on the relationship and affect forest related fungus have on soils and associated vegetation.

### **Recommendations**

More information should be collected which better documents the relationship between floods, fire, vegetation, fungus, resource use and management with soils and geologic features.

#### **4) Fire/Fuels**

##### **Resource Conditions**

Pre-European fire regimes could be characterized as fires burning with low to moderate intensities in most areas, with some smaller areas burning with high intensities. Fire return intervals averaged 20 years; shorter on exposed sites and longer on sheltered sites. Fire worked as both a thinning and a decomposition agent.

The past fire regime, prior to European settlement, within the Salmon River subbasin is described as having frequent fires (1-25 year intervals). Two recent fire history studies looked at fire regimes for two vegetation types found in the Klamath National Forest. Wills (1991) did a fire history study on Hotelling Ridge, located in the South Fork Salmon River watershed. This study revealed a pre-suppression fire return interval of 10-17 years in Douglas-fir/hardwood stands. In the Thompson Ridge area on the Happy Camp Ranger District, Taylor and Skinner (1994) have estimated pre-suppression fire return intervals for Douglas-fir/sugar pine between 15 and 25 years. Lightning and American Indian burning were the causes of ignition. Stand-replacing events were common in the subbasin, occurring when vegetative conditions were susceptible and ignition and weather opportunities were presented. However, they were only a few acres in size to a few hundred acres.

The southern exposures and drier sites tended to burn with higher severity. Fire would burn into the crowns in some locations while burning only in the ground fuels in others. This created a mosaic of vegetation types, sizes, and age classes within the watershed. During this fire regime, the south slopes were usually in a more open condition. Fire-created openings were larger on south slopes than on north slopes. Also, the lower on the slope the fire started, the larger the opening created.

The frequency, extent, and severity of fires strongly influence development patterns of forests dominated by Douglas-fir in the Pacific Northwest. Disruptions in natural fire regimes by human intervention in suppression have influenced vegetation and sediment delivery patterns in the Salmon River subbasin.

Large fires that burned in 1917 and 1918 burned 6,270 and 15,660 acres respectively. Effective fire suppression began in the 1920's and has continued through today. In recent years the Offield Fire (1973) burned the area near the river confluence. The Hog Fire (1977) burned extensively in the lower North and South Fork watershed and in Nordheimer and Crapo Creeks. The total area was about 80,000 acres. In 1987, wildfires burned 90,900 acres in four separate areas, covering much of the Salmon River subbasin and reburning several thousand acres in high severity. The 1994 Specimen fire covered approximately 7,500 acres in the Specimen and Little North Fork drainages of the North Fork. In the summer/fall of 1999, a large wildfire burned over 100,000 acres in the New River subbasin located to the West of the Salmon River. This fire threatened to come into the Salmon River several times. A small fire named the Stein Fire burned several hundred acres in the Marble Mountain Wilderness in 1999, and three man-made fires occurred along the main Salmon River road. In the summer of 2000, several arson caused fire were started and quickly extinguished through a coordinated response in the Somes/Orleans area. One fire was started at the mouth of the Salmon River and burned over 80 acres before it was contained and extinguished. Several homes in the Merrill Creek neighborhood were threatened. There were a few small fires that were lightning caused in the Salmon River in 2001. All were quickly extinguished by the agency and local fire suppression forces, including the local private land-

owners. In 2002 the Forks Fire burned 1,500 acres in and around Forks of Salmon. Several other small human caused fires also started in the watershed in the summer of 2002 and were quickly controlled.

The winter of 1995-1996 was an unusually heavy snow year combined with very windy conditions that created a tremendous number of downed and broken trees. This has exacerbated the wildfire problem. In response, the Forest Service planned several salvage sales hoping to reduce fuel loading in the project areas. The 2001/2002 winter also resulted in the additional breakage and downing of trees.

A more natural role is being placed on bringing fire back into the system rather than continuing to focus on excluding fire from the forest. Agency policies are transitioning from fire exclusion to recognizing the important role fire can play in maintaining healthy forest ecosystems. The Karuk Tribe is taking a lead role in incorporating fire as a management tool in the Salmon River Watershed and elsewhere in the Ancestral Territory. Since 1995 the Council has secured funding to hire a fuels reduction crew made up of local residents to reduce fuels primarily on private land. Funding for this activity has been obtained from US Fish & Wildlife Service-Jobs-In-The-Woods/Klamath River Fisheries Task Force. More recently the National Fire Plan has provided funding for these activities.

The state of California has identified that Fire Safe Councils should take a lead role in developing strategies and implementing projects which reduce the impacts to people, property and resources caused by fire. These Fire Safe Councils are to be composed of stakeholders, highlighting community-based leadership. The SRRC has formed a Salmon River Fire Safe Council, made up of many stakeholders, including landowners and other community members, Tribes, Local, State, and Federal agencies, academia and others. The FSC has been making progress in developing various elements of the Salmon River Fire Plan.

### **Limiting Factors**

The Salmon River watershed is one of the highest fire risk areas in the Klamath National Forest due to its high frequency of lightning. High fuel loading and densely stacked forest stands have increased the likelihood of frequent or extensive stand replacing wildfires. It is estimated that 40-50% of the Salmon River subbasin has burned since the early 1970s. Catastrophic fires in this area are known to denude riparian and upslope areas, which increases water temperatures. The Salmon Subbasin Sediment Analysis (De la Fuente 1994) provides evidence that denuding of steep, granitic slopes drastically increases the amount of sediment entering the streams and rivers below.

At present, fuel loading is at an unnaturally high hazard level in many areas of the watershed, due to fire suppression and logging practices. This current fuel loading threatens to severely damage the more biologically intact and/or recovering landscapes in the subbasin (USFS Watershed Analyses The USFS Little North Fork Blowdown Salvage Environmental Assessment (1996) stated that "this area is a fuel model 10 (Timber Litter with understory)... If this fuel model is left untreated, it will be consumed by a stand replacing fire." Many areas within the Salmon River subbasin are considered to be a fuel model 10 and are associated with plantations and past logging.). Several Late Successional Reserve (LSR) areas in the subbasin have a high fire risk potential (USFS North Fork, Eddy, Carter Meadow/Taylor LSR Assessments - 1995&1996). As a direct result of these more recent fires, conifer forests have been converted to brush fields (Thornburg 1997). The predominance of these brush fields is a potential threat for

future fires to occur. The Karuk Tribe of California has presented their research on these conditions stating that, "Fifty years of fire suppression has resulted in an ecosystem with accumulations of flammable debris capable of fueling future catastrophic fires within the watershed" (Karuk Tribal Module for the Main Stem Salmon River Watershed Analysis, Draft, June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1996).

There are often opposing goals in society that make the transition to a more natural fire regime difficult and often times confusing. However the Council believes that without critical fuels management in the watershed, high intensity, catastrophic wildfires will occur more frequently. This subbasin's fire history and fire potential indicates that catastrophic wildfire occurrence is the number one long-term threat to fisheries and general ecosystem health and diversity. The SRRC has identified a significant amount of work that needs to be funded for fuels management on private, public and tribal lands. An increase in funding is needed to meet fuel reduction objectives.

### **Recommendations**

A Strategic Fire Management Plan for federal, private, and tribal lands addressing subbasin-wide fuels management activities is partially funded and is currently in early draft stage. This Plan is needed to identify resource values, risk, limitations, and opportunities. Planning for the protection of life and property should be a cornerstone in fire planning. Often times, fire management forces have to focus efforts on protecting life and property first. This is due to limited pre-planning actions and poor fuels conditions around structures and access routes. This limits fire management forces from effectively responding to wildfire in the wildlands. In order to provide for this, the Coordinated Fire and Fuels Management Plan should be further developed through the Salmon River Fire Safe Council. This would be the best mechanism to include all of the stakeholders and specifically address private land, public/private interface, and public lands. This Plan should also address high quality natural resource values and multiple access routes. An increase in funding should be secured to augment the Council's fuels reduction program. More local, regional, and national education activities should take place to develop greater understanding and support for this issue.

## **5) Wildlife**

### **Resource Condition**

The Salmon River watershed is home to many wildlife species such as: fishers, northern spotted owl, wolverine, and more recently elk. More than 25% of the Salmon River is designated as Late Succession Reserve (LSR). Riparian Reserves serve as critical wildlife corridors, which help connect LSR's and Core Areas for Biodiversity. All of the wildlife species found in the Salmon River have adapted to the natural disturbance regime of infrequent large-scale disturbance and more frequent moderate and small disturbances. The recent trend of frequent large fires will make it difficult to maintain late-successional habitat or grow early-seral stands to late-successional habitat. These fires also threaten other forms of wildlife depending on various seral stages of vegetation.

### **Limiting Factor**

As a result of the large fires in 1977, 1987, and 1994, logging, and road building, there is less late-successional habitat and that habitat is fragmented and more isolated. These conditions expose animals to increased predation and make dispersal of late seral dependant species more difficult.

## **Recommendation**

A return to a disturbance regime that more closely follows the natural regime should benefit most wildlife species. The SRRC should identify wildlife presence, use, and needs and work with this stakeholder group to help manage this resource. A cooperative strategy should be developed to protect and restore the wildlife resource.

## **6) Vegetation**

### **Resource Condition**

Evidence taken from Forest repeat photography, air photos and personal accounts, leads to the conclusion that forest settings 200 years ago were generally more open than today. Denser stands of conifers were found on north aspects, good soils, and in drainages. South aspects generally supported less dense stands of conifers with more hardwoods. Areas more intensely modified by American Indians generally are located within deep canyons adjacent to the Salmon River and tributaries.

A majority of the conifer stands were maintained in mid to late seral stage for a long time period, often times with a grassy understory. Stands dominated by large old trees, probably did not have the characteristics of stands that today are classified as Late-Successional Old-Growth (LSOG) due to the influences of more frequent fires on the surface fuels, understory, and stand structure.

Currently the Salmon River is known as one of the richest regions of species diversity in the temperate zone. The Salmon River basin is primarily a forested landscape with about 90% in forest cover. The majority of the forested land (81%) is coniferous forest with 9% in hardwood forests. The coniferous forests can be divided into the mixed conifer, Douglas-fir, and true fir types. There is also a small amount of knobcone pine forest type (> 1%).

Shallow soils and harsh site conditions are generally associated with south, southeast, and southwest aspects on the mountain slopes. These site characteristics tend to favor shrub and live oak dominated hardwood stands because of their low water holding capacity, fertility, and high transpiration rates. Scattered conifers are associated with these terrain types and aspects. The north, northeast, and northwest aspects on the mountain slope terrains have deeper soil, higher water holding capacity and fertility, and lower transpiration rates, supporting denser stands of conifers. Madrone, black oak, and tanoak are the hardwood species generally associated with these sites.

More recently, noxious weeds have established themselves primarily in disturbed areas in the subbasin. There is concern that these weeds will displace native plant communities and the recovery of disturbed areas will be hampered, possibly increasing the sediment budget [Community Restoration Plan 1999-SRRC].

### **Limiting Factor**

Current risks to forest health include vegetative stocking density (primarily in the understory), insects, and disease. The exclusion of fire, combined with climatic conditions, has created overstocked stands. These conditions are found throughout the subbasin. Overstocking is occurring throughout the area, primarily in plantations and in the understory, resulting in stagnation of growth and vigor.

Existing vegetative structure and patterns have been greatly influenced by fire suppression policies and the wet climatic conditions that have been present for the majority of this century. With the combination of these two influences, species composition has changed from open stands of conifers and hardwoods to stands of a mixed conifer-hardwood overstory with encroachment from shade-tolerant conifers, creating a multi-storied stand. Fire-adapted and shade-intolerant species are not regenerating because of the increased shading and lack of fire to create openings.

Early seral vegetation (grass, forbs, brush, and saplings) is found in large homogenous blocks in the subbasin. Most of this vegetation has developed as a result of the effects of wildfires that have occurred in the past 18 years. Logging has also contributed to stand replacement on several thousand acres. The emphasis on timber extraction has promoted conifers as the most desirable vegetative species. Conifer forests and early seral stage vegetative types are very susceptible to rapidly spreading fire. The disturbed areas with little native vegetation and relatively high human travel frequency are highly susceptible to the invasion of undesirable noxious weeds. Noxious weeds can displace native plant communities.

The existing vegetation layer used for the Klamath National Forest's – Land and Resource Management Plan – 1994 is based on information that is up to 60% error in some areas. Fuels loading and fire planning activities are based on this information. This causes significant errors in the models and plans for fuels and fire management that the KNF is using.

### **Recommendations**

The existing vegetative layer should be improved to reduce the margin of error. A desired condition for native plant communities, highlighting the hardwood communities, should be developed at the subbasin level. Noxious weeds should be prevented and controlled, with a strong emphasis of recovering these disturbed sites with desired native plant communities. Native plant parts should be collected and propagated for recovering the prioritized disturbed sites. Funding and support is needed for all of these activities.

## **7) Noxious Weeds**

### **Resource Conditions**

Several noxious weeds are beginning to establish themselves in the watershed in the last few years. These include: star thistle, spotted and diffuse knapweed, Scotch and Spanish broom, sweet clover, Marlahan mustard, bull thistle, and others. Some believe that these aggressive plants will take over the natural plant processes in various areas of the Salmon River area, retarding recovery of disturbed areas, and displacing native plant communities. The Council has been managing noxious weeds in an organized effort since 1994. The SRRC is a partner in the Siskiyou County Noxious Weeds Management Area Group. The Council brings to this group a non-pesticide approach to controlling noxious weeds. The SRRC is in the process of completing a comprehensive approach to controlling prioritized noxious weeds throughout the Salmon River subbasin.

### **Limiting Factors**

Of great concern to the community is the possibility that chemical approaches to noxious weed management will lead to the reintroduction of broad applications of herbicides throughout the subbasin.

The Klamath National Forest and the Siskiyou Department of Agriculture have identified using herbicides as their preferred tool to attempt to eradicate knapweed. Most of the approximately 215 knapweed sites are located within the floodplain of the Salmon River. There has been a very limited amount of detailed planning to develop a comprehensive and effective strategy that leads to the control and possible eradication of prioritized noxious weeds specific to the Salmon River subbasin. Even if existing populations are effectively controlled, there are strong concerns from the Salmon River community and others that the managing agencies are not adequately preventing the spread of the noxious weeds. This will lead a continual occurrence of new noxious weed outbreaks and a never-ending cycle of herbicide use. Regardless of what information is given, be it showing SRRC's progress or problems associated with the proposed herbicides, the agencies insist on using the herbicides – 2,4-D, glyphosate, Picloram, and Clopyrid, even without an effective strategy. Many are worried that in the future we will still have massive amounts of noxious weeds present, hindering native plant communities, and we will also suffer great harm to the environment and to humans from the spraying of herbicides.

The agencies have a breach of trust with the community which seriously limits cooperation. Unknown to the community until recently, the Siskiyou County Department of Agriculture has been spraying toxic chemicals (some unregistered for use on federal lands and/or near water) for over a decade in wildfire areas, campgrounds, roadsides, and stream and river access areas. Movement of people and non-native weeds in and out of the Salmon River subbasin has sharply increased the potential for spread of these plants.

Importing equipment for various management activities (fire fighting, road work, logging, mining, etc.) is of concern because most areas (Nevada, Montana, Idaho, etc) where the equipment comes from are heavily infested with various species of noxious weeds. The earth moving equipment has a high risk of exposure and transport.

### **Recommendations**

To improve cooperation and to protect the environment in a manner that is consistent with the principles of Ecosystem Management and the Aquatic Conservation Strategy, the SRRC has developed the “Salmon River Noxious Weed Control Program and Management Strategy for Restoring Native Plant Communities” to effectively control knapweed and other prioritized noxious weeds in an approach that does not rely on or utilize chemical herbicides. Control of weed populations is rarely possible without addressing the spread of these plants. Noxious weed spreading regimes are related largely to human caused or exacerbated disturbance and human transport of plant parts, land management and resource uses have been identified as activities that increase the spread of invasive plants. Restoration measures are also closely associated with helping to recover disturbed habitats. Due to the fact that noxious weeds may hamper restoration efforts, a comprehensive management plan assessing and addressing disturbance patterns should be developed.

## **C) Resource Use**

### **1) Forest Management**

#### **Resource Condition**

The earliest timber harvest occurred in conjunction with mining and homesteading activities. Commercial harvest--clearcutting--on public land did not begin until the 1950's. By 1974, there were about 7,500 acres of harvested public land in the watershed, and by 1989, there were about 30,000 acres. In several logged areas where little or no fuels treatment occurred,

catastrophic fires have occurred, increasing erosion and water temperatures. The 1989 figures include about 18,000 acres of harvested land burned by the fires of 1977 and 1987. Several thousand acres are currently in plantation.

### **Limiting Factors**

These densely stocked plantations have a high likelihood of being consumed by wildfire before reaching maturity. They also increase the chance for stand replacing fires in adjacent larger stands.

### **Recommendation**

Review forestry prescriptions and activities in the Salmon River to help insure that the projects promote conditions that lead to a desired fuels regime and reduced fire risk. These activities should promote a return to a more natural fire ecosystem. Provide insight to forest management to use it as a tool to help restore and protect and restore fisheries and watershed resources.

## **2) Roads**

### **Resource Condition**

Roads are an on-going source of sediment to the river by surface erosion and landslides. By 1944, there were about 188 miles of roads; by 1989 the miles of road on federal lands had increased to 762 miles or 3,639 acres. It is estimated that more than 90% of the human caused sediment is associated with roads (USFS 1993). Higher road densities associated with lands sensitive to accelerated erosion from mass wasting are of particular concern due to elevated risk of sediment production.

### **Limiting Factors**

Access to the Salmon River may also be viewed as a limiting factor. Managing agencies must drive two or more hours just to get to the main roads in the subbasin. There are two high summits to go over on the access routes. The main Salmon River road is mostly a one-lane road with turnouts carved into the steep cliffs of the river corridor. This makes management activities expensive and sometimes prohibitive. Monitoring for legal and illegal resource use activities has often been a difficult task to accomplish with any sort of effectiveness. We must also mention that the difficult access has been somewhat responsible for limiting development and investment by larger corporate resource-extraction industries.

Due largely to its remoteness and access difficulty, the Salmon River is an area which is basically unknown to the public, managers, and others. Many feel that this helps protect the environment, but it hampers the ability to seek the support needed to restore the Salmon River watershed. The SRRC should expand their involvement with several groups including funders, agencies, tribes, schools, resource support groups, legislators and others in restoration dialogue. Education, planning, and project development is key to the recovery of the Salmon River resources.

### **Recommendation**

Road assessment, planning, and implementation should be accomplished with multiple stakeholder involvement. This activity should address various resource needs including resource management and use, including activities such as: fire and fuels management, noxious weed control, logging, mining, and residential use. A Salmon River Cooperative Transportation Plan should be developed. A Transportation Planning Group should be formed.

### **3) Mining**

#### **Resource Condition**

In the late 1800's several large gold mines and mining towns were carved into the watershed of which only 4 towns remain today. Major channel modification occurred in many areas, particularly in the upper South Fork of the Salmon River. Between 1870 and 1950 over 15 million cubic yards of sediment was washed off the mostly riparian hillsides with water cannons and sent down the river. The areas disturbed by hydraulic mining activities include an estimated 1,220 acres of land. Currently there is a small amount of hardrock and placer mining going on in the Salmon River.

Mine tailings, waste and discharge are possible sources of water contamination. Of concern are the fine-grained mine tailings from milling or other chemical-based processes used to extract gold from ore. Most, if not all, mill tailings produced from mining in the 1800's and early 1900's have been flushed through the stream system. Arsenic is commonly found in detectable concentrations in many of the natural waters of the area, as well as from mine discharge. It is not considered a water quality concern because of low concentrations. There are more than 400 mining claims in the Salmon River subbasin. These include both placer and lode claims.

#### **Limiting Factors**

Many large tailing piles still exist today, limiting riparian function. The river corridor is lacking riparian vegetation in places due to the poor growing conditions associated with these rock piles. Some of these large historic mine tailing piles in the river corridor are thought to add heat directly to the water through conduction. Native vegetation has had a difficult time re-establishing in many of these disturbed sites. Besides directly affecting water quality these tailing piles offer an increased potential for the establishment of undesirable invasive plants. Current mining activities are small-scale and have slight impacts to the watershed in localized areas. Although many processing chemicals were used to extract gold, there is not adequate information to determine the presence of toxic substances associated with historical mining.

#### **Recommendations**

A recovery plan assessing the locations, status, and restoration potential of mining tailings is needed. Opportunities exist to work with mining entities to increase miner's awareness of ecosystem processes and to help protect and improve related habitat conditions. More information should be gathered to identify the presence of toxic materials related to old mining activities.

### **4) Grazing**

Currently there are portions of seven grazing allotments and two livestock use permits in the Salmon River subbasin. The season ranges from April 15 to October 15.

## **D) Socio-Economic Conditions**

### **1) Ownership, Occupancy and Sustainable Communities**

#### **Resource Condition**

The 751 square mile Salmon River watershed is currently inhabited by an estimated 300 people with 98.7% of the land being in federal ownership, 1.3% in private and 67% is in the Karuk

Tribes Ancestral Territory. Karuk and Shasta Indians inhabit the subbasin, many of whom participate in SRRC's activities. Many residents of the Salmon River community rely directly on the natural resources for commercial, recreational, and subsistence uses. The Forest Service is reducing the land base for private land and residency by buying up targeted parcels of private land and converting them to federal ownership.

Consistent federal land management has been hard to achieve. This has partly been from the Forest Service's downsizing, regulatory constraints, and budget cuts, reducing the Forest Service's ability to accomplish the amount of restoration and protection needed. Various restrictions and requirements, such as those for: Survey and Manage species, Air Quality, Fire Training certification, and other stipulations have made management more difficult. Turnover in leadership and the removal of a central Forest Service office has also made management more difficult and disconnected from the local community. The Salmon River is managed by two national forests: the Klamath National Forest and Six Rivers National Forest. This divided management has reduced the consistency and effectiveness of management across the landscape.

Despite hardship to this "at risk" isolated forest community, the people have demonstrated their commitment to this spectacular area by participating in organized watershed restoration and resource protection activities.

### **Limiting Factor**

Private and public ownership boundaries create limitations for consistent and adequate restoration and compatible resource use at the landscape and subbasin level. It has also created polarization amongst the stakeholders. Management policies on federal lands have resulted in a number of community residents being forced to move from their homes on federal mining claims, and the local population count has dropped off severely during the last decade. Loss of residences, mostly due to Forest Service policy changes, and lack of employment have led to a severe decline in students attending the local schools. In 2000 Sawyers Bar Elementary, which had been in operation for over 100 years, closed due to declining student enrollment. Most of the remaining public schools in the watershed are now threatened with closure. Although recreation, particularly boating, seems to be on the rise it offers limited opportunity for a sustainable economic base for the community. More recently it has become significantly difficult to attract young families for permanent residence.

### **Recommendation**

Promote better understanding between managers and the community for the needs of the community. The SRRC should strive to improve cooperative relations between all stakeholders to secure a more sustainable community and should utilize restoration and resource protection opportunities to promote better cooperation and to improve socio/economic conditions in the Salmon River.

## **2) Cultural**

### **Resource Condition**

Humans have been an integral part of the area ecology for thousands of years. Early use and settlements that followed have been in low elevations in the river canyons and contributing streams. The region's original cultures are the most complex in the United States, reflecting diverse prehistoric and historic use patterns, and human adaptations.

In the past, the Karuk, Shasta, and Konomihu Indians inhabited the area. The Salmon River is still historically significant to the Shasta and Karuk people. Landscape features and elements of the landscape are all inherent and important to current use and ceremonial activity by the Karuk. The Karuk believe that the Mainstem Salmon watershed is one of the most culturally significant watersheds within the Klamath National Forest. The area in the vicinity of the Salmon and Klamath River confluence is known by the Karuk Indians as Katamin, the "Center of the World". The World Renewal ceremonies continue to be held at Katamin. The ancestral territory of the Karuk Tribe of California occupies a significant part of the Salmon River watershed. Salmon, or "Ama" in the Karuk language, was and still is a major source of food for the Karuk and other Tribes in the area. All things within the Karuk Ancestral Territory are described as having cultural significance. In the past 10 years, the Karuk tribe has been taken on several restoration activities in the Salmon River subbasin. The Fuels Reduction in the Offield Mountain area and the decommissioning of the Stienacher Creek road illustrate two types of restoration projects being accomplished by the Karuk Tribe. Returning to a natural fire regime is a high priority. Tribal members have indicated that since fire has been all but eliminated from the forest process in the last 70 or so years that oak forests are being taken over by conifer stands. These stands are said to be much more flammable and cause great concern regarding wildfire intensity. The Department of Natural Resources has indicated a desire to help bring back the oak forests. Spring Chinook has also been stated as a resource of special interest.

### **Limiting Factors**

There is a general lack of understanding and support between the stakeholders regarding cultural values, practices and needs.

### **Recommendations**

The SRRC should develop a strategy that includes multiple stakeholders to increase awareness and cooperation for cultural needs and practices.

### **3) Community Economics**

#### **Resource Condition**

The area economy has progressed through several eras. With the alteration of native culture and economics in the 1800s, the new economy was influenced primarily by the explorer-fur traders and gold-seeking adventurers. After the turn of the century, agriculture and timber became the primary source of income.

Europeans, Chinese, and Euro-Americans moved into the area beginning in 1850. News of the discovery of gold triggered a substantial immigration to the region in the summer of 1850. By the 1920s, mining declined substantially and rural life was reduced to a core of established families. Communities saw a surge during the depression when mining activities increased slightly again. Mining continues to influence the local economy.

Human uses are occurring within the watershed in the traditional use areas of mining, ranching, and recreation. Current recreation uses include camping, fishing, hiking, hunting, mountain biking, recreational dredging, sightseeing, kayaking, swimming, and woodcutting. Since adoption of the Northwest Forest Plan, the focus of federal land management has begun to shift from resource extraction to protection and restoration through diversifying job opportunities. More technical jobs, such as Internet and e-mail associated opportunities, research, and education are new sources of income. Increased computer skills in clerical, surveying, editing, bookkeeping, etc. have surfaced in restoration as being a new source of employment for community members. Fuels Management, Road Assessments and Restoration, Fisheries surveys, Noxious Weed Control, Native Plant collection and propagation, Watershed Education and other forms of work have provided restoration jobs locally.

#### **Limiting Factors**

Historically, the economy of the Salmon River was predominantly derived from resource extraction activities. Mining, logging, fishing guide services, boating and the US Forest Service have been main income sources along with support industries such as local stores, the public school system and county road crews. Most of the resource extraction income opportunities have sharply decreased due to declining prices, shrinking supplies and increased regulation for environmental protection. After the recent catastrophic fires and the end of subsequent logging operations, jobs on the river have been minimal. The Forest Service moved out of the basin in the early 80's. These employment gaps have seriously impacted support industries as well. The local stores have either closed or are on the verge of closing.

Although there has been an increased focus on reducing fuels on private, tribal and public lands, the fuel loading problem is primarily located in the understory or in severely burned areas that have early seral stage vegetation (grass and brush) with little to no canopy cover. The SRRC has identified that a challenge for ecosystem management in the Salmon River is that there are limited numbers of people to perform the work outlined by the Council.

#### **Recommendations**

Develop a strategy to insure that the community population stabilizes and increases to create a trained work force capable of implementing the restoration strategy. The SRRC should create a short and long term funding strategy that outlines future restoration opportunities. Develop a market for alternative products to help offset the cost of management needs (i.e.-plantations, heavily burned areas, and forest understory) as a new potential source of income.

Provide technical training to community members. Maintain an Economic Development Committee to promote an economic base that focuses on restoration and sustainable resource use. Continue to develop the restoration economy in the Salmon River.

#### **4) Education and Cooperation**

##### **Resource Condition**

Since 1993, through the Salmon River Community Restoration Program the SRRC has shared information and developed cooperation in various ways. Each year the SRRC has hosted a series of Ecosystem Awareness Workshops, Volunteer Restoration Training Workdays, and Watershed Restoration Field Trips. These activities have focused on a myriad of watershed restoration and protection activities. Other ways that the SRRC has reached out to the community and beyond is by developing and distributing handouts, brochures, and newsletters. The SRRC attends various conferences and provides presentations. The SRRC has maintained a Watershed Restoration Center in Sawyers Bar since 1996. This serves as a home for the SRRC as well as functions as a central location for educational, training and planning activities associated with its work. The SRRC has also developed and maintains a Web Page which articulates much of its work.

There are several agreements and cooperative ventures that the SRRC participates in, such as: a Memorandum of Understanding with the Klamath National Forest for general restoration purposes; A Memorandum of Understanding with the Siskiyou Weed Management Area; and several Cooperative Agreements. The SRRC has helped to foster various locally based organizations such as the Mid Klamath/Salmon Rivers Guides and Fishermen's Association and the Klamath Outdoor School.

There are various stakeholders that the SRRC works regularly with to develop and accomplish needed restoration and protection activities including: Karuk, Yurok, Hoopa, and Klamath Tribes; US Forest Service; National Marine Fisheries Service; US Fish and Wildlife Service; Klamath River Fisheries Task Force; Siskiyou County Resource Advisory Council; California Department of Fish and Game; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection; North Coast Regional Quality Control Board; Siskiyou County Road Department; Siskiyou County Department of Agriculture; Siskiyou County Department of Education; Salmon River Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department; Forks of Salmon and Junction Elementary Schools; and numerous private advocacy groups.

A long term goal of the SRRC should be to promote cooperative planning, education and management efforts between the agencies, the local tribes and the community for protection and restoration of the Salmon River. A short term goal should be to increase 'stakeholder' support for ecosystem management through planned educational and cooperative activities.

##### **Limiting Factor**

The Salmon River is a long distance for many of the managers and others to travel to. The lack of communication is a limiting factor due to remoteness and difficulty of access. Difference of opinions creates polarity, and lack of funding for stakeholders makes it difficult to develop cooperative activities. Various events in history between the various stakeholders have created a lack of communication, understanding, trust, and cooperation.

### **Recommendation**

The SRRC should expand the Salmon Learning and Understanding Group to include more stakeholder involvement. The SLUG should increase awareness and cooperation for educational purposes and to help coordinate restoration at the subbasin level. Committees of the SLUG should be formed to focus on specific resource areas. Additional Memorandums of Understandings and Partnership Agreements should be developed with the various focus groups- such as the Salmon River Fire Safe Council. The SRRC should continue to expand its Community Restoration Program in the general community and expand its Watershed Education Program in the schools. The SRRC should expand its activities to include more resource and social experts and increase its relationship to academia. A technical team should be created to help guide restoration and education activities on the Salmon River. Computer technology offers a new opportunity to networking and outreach and should be utilized to the utmost.

## **III. Recommendations**

### **A) Planning and Coordination**

- Regularly update Salmon River Community Restoration Plan (CRP), Annual Work Plan, Action Matrix and Activities Calendar.
- Hold monthly staff meetings.
- Hold steering committee/executive committee meetings quarterly.
- Hold annual board meeting for adoption of CRP and other planning strategies.
- Develop Partnership Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding to link SRRC with the key agencies, tribes, and other organizations. (Roads, fish habitat and reaches, noxious weed sites, etc.)
- Establish a technical advisory group to include broader stakeholder representation in order to facilitate various planning strategies.
- Develop a long-range fund-raising strategy that draws from public as well as private sources needed to accomplish SRRC's work.
- Develop and update a Cooperative Restoration Strategy for the Salmon River Subbasin.
- Develop a Coordinated Fire Management Strategy that addresses all private lands, private/public interface, and public lands. The Strategy should include site-specific pre-attack and emergency plans, updated fuels assessments, prioritized area for treatment and recommended appropriate fuels prescription. Create a network of control zones at the watershed and landscape level (road corridors, fuelbreaks, etc) to prepare for controlled burning projects and future wildfire events. Address plantation needs. Restore fire to its natural role in the ecosystem. Emphasize protection of towns, neighborhoods, and residences. Employ approaches such as: reduction of fuels to a safe level around residences and facilities as well as along emergency fire escape and access routes, pre-treatment of proposed control burn projects, establishing a year round crew of local residents to perform this and other management needs. Prioritize private and private/public interface lands for treatment.
- Develop a Mining Tailing Restoration Strategy.
- Regularly update the Noxious Weed Long Range Management Plan
- Develop Annual Work (CRP) Plan and Report.

- Develop Fisheries Management Working Group and related Plan.
- Develop a water-users management strategy that promotes improved water quality and quantity in the Salmon River and focuses on fisheries management and protection.
- Develop a multi-tiered Roads Management Strategy that includes: Road condition assessments, Waste (Dirt) Disposal Management Plan, Management Strategy for log landings and turnout management and restoration, promoting sub-watershed neighborhood stewardship groups to assist in day to day care and monitoring, inventory, prioritize, and other resource needs.
- Develop and Implement Comprehensive Coordinated Monitoring Plan to assess watershed conditions and project effectiveness. Develop specific criteria and procedures for monitoring at the Project level and the Program level. Utilize hypothesis-testing methods when applicable.
- Identify resource problems and develop suggested Minimum Impact Resource Use Guidelines for various resource uses.
- Develop Management Plan for Mushrooms
- Develop a Recycling and Toxic Management Plan to increase awareness and reduce associated problems in the subbasin
- Develop management plans for fire wood cutting to provide for the public need and to overlap this activity better with fuels reduction
- Develop management plan for non-traditional products to help offset the costs of improving forest health.
- Expand the Salmon Learning and Understanding Group (SLUG) to include more stakeholder involvement. SLUG should increase awareness and cooperation for planning purposes and to help coordinate restoration at the subbasin level.
- Additional MOU's should be developed with the various focus groups.

## **B) Education and Outreach**

- Host annual series of ecosystem awareness workshops/workdays and restoration training workdays, highlighting current management topics.
- Maintain local office/watershed center to improve public access to information and activities.
- Increase public awareness through newsletters, brochures, handouts, notices, posters, video, and other multi-media presentations.
- Maintain and Upgrade Council's Web page.
- Make presentations at conferences, to managing agencies, legislators and potential supporters.
- Provide local schools with technical support and enlist community participation in their Watershed Education Programs. Develop annual curriculum. Expand Watershed Education Program.
- Assist in updating KRIS in the schools, through SRRC.
- Develop Council work products for KRIS.
- Review agency-planning activities (i.e., NEPA) and provide comments and feedback.
- Furnish progress reports to the various agencies and tribes that provide Council's assessment of recent cooperative efforts.
- Assess the year's progress in an annual report that outlines our goals, activities and accomplishments.

- Provide technical assistance to the community and training for technically demanding jobs. This includes various levels of computer and resource management training.
- Create a technical team to help guide restoration and education activities on the Salmon River.
- Create a toxic awareness education program for the schools, community, agencies, tribes and the general. Tier these activities to Strategy or Management Plan. Develop transfer station. Attract multiple cooperators from the private and public sector at the local, county, state, federal levels. Promote identification and reduction of toxic chemicals and provide the community with alternatives.
- Hold field trips to increase knowledge and awareness of local issues and restoration needs. Integrate the local community, agencies, tribe, resource users and others. Host specific field trips for the entities such as: the Klamath Fisheries Task Force and for funders, scientists, politicians and others. Develop a specific field trip that reviews successful projects and identifies attributes that led to success.
- Create Multi-Media products such as: Video, music, theater, art and other mediums. Distribute these products in various manners- at events, through contacts, the internet, newsletter and others.
- Provide computer training including Web page development, GIS and GPS tools, desktop publishing and other. Increase the awareness and ability of the local community to understand and perform specialized survey work such as for Survey And Manage Species, Roads Assessment, Vegetation Assessment, fuels assessment and other technical tasks.
- Hold an annual Fire Awareness Week in the spring to provide fire response training and increasing awareness and promote planning to get the Salmon River fire ready.
- Hold an annual Fish Awareness Week in the summer to provide fish survey training and to increase awareness and promote planning for the Salmon River fisheries.
- Develop educational products, such as CD's, to capture the history of the Salmon River

### **C) Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration and Protection**

- Improve habitat conditions in appropriate places.
- Perform habitat surveys to identify habitat limitations for different species at different lifecycle stages.
- Reduce mortality of juvenile salmonid associated with water diversions.
- Clear blocked stream mouths to increase salmonid spawner access.
- Investigate decline of spring Chinook.
- Gather more genetic information to determine differences between spring and fall run Chinook.
- Perform River Clean-Up activities.
- Investigate problems and opportunities associated with juveniles stranded from late spring high waters.
- Provide fish access to areas unnaturally blocked, when appropriate.
- Identify and implement improved hatchery practices.

- Identify potential toxic chemical problems associated with the water and take appropriate mitigating actions.
- Create a Salmon River Fisheries Working Group to review and guide fisheries monitoring and management in this subbasin.
- Secure additional funding for community water temperature monitoring program, and for personnel and equipment associated with monitoring flow, turbidity and other fisheries habitat elements.

#### **D) Terrestrial Ecosystem Restoration and Protection**

- Develop a shaded fuel break network across public and private lands at the residence, neighborhood, sub-watershed and landscape level.
- Conduct restoration, emphasizing revegetation and bank stabilization, on mining tailing sites adjacent to the river.
- Promote Neighborhood Road Stewards Program to reduce sediment production, improve roads assessment, and increase maintenance prescription effectiveness, and reduce the costs of road maintenance.
- Identify problems and monitor impacts associated with grazing.
- Expand our native plant/seedbank cooperative.
- Develop projects that will remove excessive fuels and identify alternative forest products from coniferous plantations and other areas of the forest.
- Develop projects that improve methods and results associated with conifer plantations. Explore subsidizing costs of project through the sale of non-traditional products such as: boughs, poles, etc.
- Control Noxious Weeds through non-chemical methods.
- Improve existing vegetation layer to reduce margin of error.

#### **E) Ecosystem Assessment and Monitoring**

- Utilize and expand our GIS/GPS technology in all aspects of assessment.
- Develop, upgrade, and compile an inventory of existing watershed information from various sources. Include information in the KRIS to promote dissemination of information.
- Monitor conditions and restoration response on both private lands and public lands.
- Monitor sediment sources in the entire subbasin; focus on prioritized areas and restoration techniques.
- Upgrade fuels inventory and identify prioritized areas for treatment.
- Prioritize restoration needs on private lands, particularly neighborhoods and towns.
- Monitor water quality (temperatures, flows, etc.) in subbasin.
- Monitor SRRC restoration projects to establish project level data.
- Monitor non-SRRC restoration projects to establish project level data.
- Conduct regular coordinated juvenile and adult population and habitat surveys for spring and fall Chinook Salmon, winter and summer Steelhead and Coho Salmon.
- Increase attention for steelhead and Coho.
- Identify data gaps for the Subbasin Restoration Strategy and other SRRC plans.
- Conduct other fish monitoring activities, such as: anglers taking scale samples, fish marking, fish barrier inventory and compile local knowledge of fisheries.
- Inventory Toxic Sites.

- Monitor for water flows.
- Monitor for water quality.
- Monitor for riparian conditions at the project and program level.
- Monitor Upslope Conditions at the project and program level.
- Perform an outmigration assessment of all salmonid species, to determine juvenile populations.
- Survey all streams in the Salmon River to determine the absence or presence of all salmonid species.

## **F) Economic Development**

- Investigate and stimulate Salmon River Jobs being made available to qualified Salmon River Residents.
- Promote Community Action Planning.
- Identify and support possible feasibility studies which investigate creation of jobs that are consistent with the SRRC Mission Statement.
- Provide and encourage training conducive to upcoming natural resource management job opportunities.
- Identify job opportunities emerging in the new natural resource management regime (ecosystem management).
- Provide Store-Front Access by Salmon River residents on the SRRC Web page.
- Develop a strategy to insure that the community population stabilizes and increases to create a trained workforce capable of implementing the restoration strategy.
- Develop a market for alternative products to help offset the cost of management needs.

## **IV. Conclusion**

Citizen efforts such as the Salmon River Restoration Council are the best vehicle to achieve watershed/fisheries recovery, causing minimal dislocation to existing economic and social activities. Each year the Council has expanded its program. To date we have brought in almost one million dollars worth of improved ecosystem health to the Salmon River. As is evidenced by the Council's accomplishments and volunteerism, there is strong community commitment to the protection and restoration of the Salmon River ecosystem, highlighting recovery of the anadromous fisheries. Without the support of the watershed residents and various stakeholders, the recovery and maintenance of the watershed and fisheries is not possible, due to the Salmon River subbasin's remoteness and access problems. Managing agencies must have the cooperation and support of a well-informed community.

The clock is ticking for the well being of the local community and the Salmon River ecosystem. The Council believes that increased amounts of funding are needed to expand and support a more effective Community Restoration Program and the general needs of the area. Our work within the 2 river elementary schools, local volunteer fire and rescue departments, local water board, and other local infra-structural entities that exist in this remote area is threatened by the decrease in the local population.

In order to maintain and expand upon our fundamental "barn raising" and "potlatch" (those who amass more must take on more responsibility) approaches to ecosystem management, we have identified target activities that are recommended to accomplish. Our Program seeks to enlist cooperation and support from the US Forest Service and other federal regulatory agencies, State of California, Karuk Tribe, resource user groups, environmental community, recreation and others to accomplish this task. The Salmon River Restoration Council has already shown itself to be a "Performance Based Organization" that is a good investment.

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**# 1 – Activities Schedule and Participation Log**

**Activities Schedule**

Event Type ID	Start Date	Event Name	Grant	Host
Workday	1/10/2003	Steelhead Scale Sampling 1/10	CRP03	SRRRC
Workday	1/19/2003	Steelhead Scale Sampling 1/19	CRP03	SRRRC
Workday	1/21/2003	Steelhead Scale Sampling 1/21	CRP03	SRRRC
Meeting	1/28/2003	SRRRC Monthly Staff Meeting	CRP03	SRRRC
Workday	1/9/2003	Steelhead Scale Sampling 1/9	CRP03	SRRRC
Workday	10/14/2002	Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/14	OS 02	SRRRC
Workday	10/17/2002	Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/17	OS 02	SRRRC
Monitoring	10/18/2002	Spring Chinook Assessment	WEAKSTOCK	SRRRC
Workday	10/21/2002	Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/21	OS 02	Multiple Hosts
Workday	10/24/2002	Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/24	OS 02	SRRRC
Workday	10/28/2002	Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/28	WS ED 01 FG	SRRRC
Workday	10/28/2002	NW 02 Dig 10/28	NoxWeed FG 00-02	SRRRC
Meeting	10/3/2002	FSC 02 10/03	OS 02	SRFSC
Workday	10/31/2002	Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/31	OS 02	SRRRC
Monitoring	10/5/2002	Hobo-Sarah 10/5/02	CRP03	SRRRC
Meeting	10/7/2002	NW 02 Ranger / Ag people	OS 02	SRRRC
Training	10/8/2002	Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/08	OS 02	SRRRC
Workday	11/11/2002	Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/11	OS 02	SRRRC & Ca F&G
Meeting	11/13/2002	WUI Meeting	OS 02	SRRRC
Workday	11/14/2002	Fall Chin 02 Carcass & REDD Survey 11/14	OS 02	SRRRC
Field Trip	11/14/2002	WEed Loy Katong	WS ED 02 FG	SRRRC
Workday	11/18/2002	Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/18	OS 02	SRRRC
Workday	11/19/2002	RD Stewardship Godfrey 11/19/02	CRP 02	SRRRC
Workday	11/21/2002	Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/21	OS 02	SRRRC
Meeting	11/21/2002	SLUG 02 Spr Chin Work Group	OS 02	SRRRC
Workday	11/22/2002	Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/22	OS 02	SRRRC
Workday	11/22/2002	NW 02 Dig 11/22	NoxWeed FG 00-02	SRRRC
Workday	11/23/2002	Roads Stewardship Black Bear	CRP 03	SRRRC
Workday	11/25/2002	Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/25	OS 02	SRRRC
Workday	11/4/2002	Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/04	OS 02	SRRRC
Meeting	11/4/2002	Weak Stocks Planning Mtg	WEAKSTOCK	SRRRC/Karuk
Meeting	11/6/2002	FSC 02 11/06	Sub Plan 02 USFWS	SRFSC
Workday	11/7/2002	Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/07	OS 02	SRRRC
Monitoring	11/7/2002	Hobo-Sarah 11/07/02	CRP 03	SRRRC
Meeting	12/11/2002	FSC 02 12/11	OS 02	SRFSC
Field Trip	12/12/2002	WEed Mushroom 12/12/02	WS ED 02 FG	SRRRC
Workday	12/2/2002	Fall Chin 02 Survey 12/02	OS 02	SRRRC
Meeting	2/12/2003	FSC 03 02/12	OS02	SRRRC
Meeting	2/15/2003	Board of Directors Meeting 03	CRP 03	SRRRC
Meeting	2/25/2003	SRRRC staff mtgs 03 Feb	OS 02	SRRRC
Meeting	2/4/2003	SLUG 03 2/4	OS02	SRRRC/USFS
Workday	3/1/2003	NW 02 Digging 3/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC

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Event Type ID	Start Date	Event Name	Grant	Host
Meeting	3/14/2003	Fisherman Guides 3/14/03	Weak Stocks 03	SRRRC
Monitoring	3/14/2003	Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Weak Stocks 03	SRRRC
Workday	3/18/2003	NW 03 Digging 3/18	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Meeting	3/19/2003	FSC 03 3/19	OS 02	SRRRC
Meeting	3/25/2003	SRRRC Staff Meeting 03 3/25	OS 02	SRRRC
Monitoring	3/28/2003	Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Weak Stocks 03	SRRRC
Workday	3/30/2003	NW 03 Digging 3/30	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Training	3/7/2003	Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	CRP 03/Weak Stocks 03/OS 02	SRRRC
Meeting	3/9/2003	NW 03 planning 3/9	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	4/11/2003	Winter Steelhead Survey 03 5th	Weak Stocks 03	SRRRC
Meeting	4/16/2003	FSC 03 4/03	OS02	SRFSC
Workday	4/16/2003	NW 03 Digging 4/16	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Meeting	4/17/2003	Water monitoring 03 planning mtg.	OS 02	SRRRC
Monitoring	4/18/2003	Winter steelhead survey 03 S.fork CoOp	Weak Stocks 03	SRRRC
Workday	4/2/2003	NW 03 Digging 4/02	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Field Trip	4/22/2003	WEd Native Plant walk w/Forks School	WS ED 03	SRRRC
Workday	4/23/2003	NW 03 Digging 4/23	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Field Trip	4/28/2003	H2o quality river comparison	WS Ed 03	SRRRC
Meeting	4/29/2003	SRRRC Staff mtgs 03 Apr	CRP03	SRRRC
Monitoring	4/4/2003	Co-Op winter steelhead survey	CRP03	SRRRC
Workday	4/9/2003	NW 03 Digging 4/09	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Meeting	5/14/2003	RAC 5/14/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	5/2/2003	NW 03 Digging 5/02	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	5/21/2003	NW 03 Digging 5/21	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Meeting	5/22/2003	SLUG 03 Spr Chin voluntary work group	CRP 03	SRRRC
Field Trip	5/23/2003	FSC 03 Fish,wildlife & hazard fuels reduction	OS 03	SRFSC/OSBFSC
Meeting	5/28/2003	FSC 03 5/28	OS 03	SRRRC
Field Trip	5/28/2003	Hobo-FSES 5/28/03	WS ED 03	SRRRC
Workday	5/28/2003	NW 03 Digging 5/28	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Field Trip	5/29/2003	Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	WS ED 03	SRRRC
Workday	5/7/2003	NW 03 Digging 5/07	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Presentation	5/9/2003	WEd Watershed Fair	WS Ed 03	FSES
Workday	6/10/2003	Cooperative Noxious Weed Program - Groundwork	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	6/11/2003	Cooperative Noxious Weed Program - Groundwork	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workshop	6/12/2003	Coho Juvenile Identification Training	Weak Stocks 03	SRRRC
Presentation	6/15/2003	Stakeholder	CRP 03	SRRRC
Workday	6/16/2003	Cooperative Noxious Weed Program - Groundwork	RACWeed 03	SRRRC/MKWC
Monitoring	6/16/2003	NW 03 Monitor/Dig Dsgntd monitoring sites	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	6/17/2003	NW 03 Digging 6/17	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Meeting	6/17/2003	SLUG 03 6/17	CRP 03	SRRRC
Presentation	6/18/2003	Klamath Basin Fisheries Task Force Meeting	CRP 03	SRRRC

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Event Type ID	Start Date	Event Name	Grant	Host
Workday	6/18/2003	NW 03 Digging 6/18	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	6/23/2003	NW 03 Digging 6/23	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workshop	6/23/2003	Spring Chinook Monitoring and Mgt Presentation	CRP 03	SRRRC
Workday	6/24/2003	NW 03 Digging 6/24	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Meeting	6/24/2003	SRRRC staff mtgs 03 6/24	CRP 03	SRRRC
Meeting	6/25/2003	FSC 03 6/25	OS03	SRRRC
Workday	6/25/2003	NW 03 Digging 6/25	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	6/26/2003	NW 03 Digging 6/26	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Field Trip	6/27/2003	MRC/SRRRC Rafting trip 6/27	CRP 03	SRRRC/MRC
Presentation	6/28/2003	Watershed Review 6/28	CRP 03	SRRRC
Workday	6/3/2003	NW 03 Digging 6/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Meeting	6/3/2003	SRRRC staff mtgs 03 June	CRP 03	SRRRC
Workday	6/30/2003	Cooperative Noxious Weed Program - Groundwork	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Monitoring	6/4/2003	Hobo-Sarah 6/04/03	CRP 03	SRRRC
Workday	6/4/2003	NW 03 Digging 6/04	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workshop	6/5/2003	Invasive Species Mngmt Workshop	RACWeed 03	Co Host SRRRC
Monitoring	6/6/2003	Hobo-Lyra 6/06/03	CRP 03	SRRRC
Workday	6/9/2003	NW 03 Digging 6/09	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/1/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/1/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/10/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/10/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/13/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/13/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/14/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/14/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/15/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/15/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/16/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/16/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/17/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/17/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Presentation	7/17/2003	Inter-tribal Salmon Camp Presentation	OS 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/18/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/18/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/19/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/19/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/2/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/2/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Monitoring	7/2/2003	Coop Watershed/Rest Monitor – Water Temp	CRP 03	SRRRC
Meeting	7/2/2003	New 49's mtg. 7/02/03	OS 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/20/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/20/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/20/2003	Juvenile Coho Surveys	Weak Stocks 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/21/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/21/03	Weak Stocks 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/21/2003	Coop Watershed/Rest Monitor – Flows 7/21/03	Temperature monitoring	SRRRC
Workday	7/22/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/22/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Meeting	7/22/2003	FSC - Sawyers Fuels Mgt Coordination	CRP 03	SRRRC
Training	7/22/2003	Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Weak Stocks 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/23/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/23/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/23/2003	Spring Chinook & Summer Steelhead Snorkel 03	Weak Stocks 03	USFS and the SRRRC
Workday	7/24/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/24/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Monitoring	7/24/2003	Coop Watershed/Rest Monitor – Water Temp	CRP 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/25/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/25/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC

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Event Type ID	Start Date	Event Name	Grant	Host
Workday	7/28/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/28/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/29/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/29/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Meeting	7/29/2003	SRRRC Monthly Staff Meeting	CRP03	SRRRC
Workday	7/3/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/23/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/30/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/30/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Meeting	7/30/2003	FSC 03 7/30	OS03	SRRRC
Workday	7/31/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 7/31/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Presentation	7/7/2003	CNWP- Education 7/7/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/7/2003	CNWP-Groundwork 7/7/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/8/2003	CNWP-Groundwork 7/8/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/9/2003	CNWP-Groundwork 7/9/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	7/9/2003	Newsletter spr/smmr03	CRP 03	SRRRC
Meeting	8/12/2003	Spring Chinook Recovery - Mtg 8/12/03	CRP03	SRRRC
Workday	8/13/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 8/13/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	8/14/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 8/14/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	8/16/2003	SRRRC Juvenile Fish Survey - Coho and Other Species	Weak Stocks 03	SRRRC
Workday	8/18/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 8/18/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	8/19/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 8/19/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	8/19/2003	Summer Steelhead/Spring Chinook dives 8/03	Weak Stocks 03	USFS & SRRRC
Workday	8/2/2003	Juvenile Coho Survey S.F. 8/03	Weak Stocks 03	SRRRC
Workday	8/20/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 8/20/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	8/21/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 8/21/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workshop	8/21/2003	Teachers Summer Workshop 8/03	WSED03RAC	SRRRC
Workday	8/22/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 8/22/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Meeting	8/26/2003	Fish Kill Monitoring Training	Weak Stocks 03	Karuk Tribe & SRRRC
Meeting	8/26/2003	SRRRC Monthly Staff Meeting	CRP03	SRRRC
Workday	8/27/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 8/27/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Meeting	8/27/2003	Coop Recreation Suction Dredge Meeting	CRP03	SRRRC
Monitoring	8/27/2003	Coop Watershed & Restoration Monitor Flows	OS03	SRRRC
Meeting	8/27/2003	FSC 03 8/27	OS03	SRRRC
Workday	8/28/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 8/28/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	8/29/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 8/29/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	8/5/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 8/5/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	8/6/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 8/6/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	8/7/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 8/7/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	9/10/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 9/10/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Field Trip	9/15/2003	Coop Review of Recreation Dredge Gold Mining	CRP03	SRRRC - Co-Coordinator
Workday	9/18/2003	Sp Chin Carc/REDD Survey 9/18/03	Weak Stocks 03	SRRRC
Meeting	9/22/2003	Salmon River Spring Chinook Recovery Meeting	OS03	SRRRC
Meeting	9/23/2003	SRRRC Monthly Staff Meeting	CRP03	SRRRC
Meeting	9/24/2003	FSC 03 9/24	OS03	SRRRC

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Event Type ID	Start Date	Event Name	Grant	Host
Workday	9/25/2003	Salmon River Spring Chinook Carcass & REDD Survey	Weak Stocks 03	SRRRC
Monitoring	9/29/2003	Coop Watershed & Restoration Monitor Flows	CRP03	SRRRC
Workday	9/4/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 9/4/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	9/5/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 9/5/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC
Workday	9/8/2003	CNWP - Groundwork 9/8/03	RACWeed 03	SRRRC

# 1 – Participation Log

Event Name	First Name	Last Name	Start Date	Hours	Miles
Steelhead Scale Sampling 1/10	Doug	Nelson	1/10/2003	8.00	0.00
Steelhead Scale Sampling 1/10	Wally	Watson	1/10/2003	10.00	100.00
Steelhead Scale Sampling 1/19	Lloyd	Ingle	1/19/2003	8.00	10.00
Steelhead Scale Sampling 1/19	Wally	Watson	1/19/2003	10.00	100.00
Steelhead Scale Sampling 1/21	Doug	Nelson	1/21/2003	8.00	0.00
Steelhead Scale Sampling 1/21	Wally	Watson	1/21/2003	10.00	100.00
Fisherman Guides1/24/03	Tom	Cesaro	1/24/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides1/24/03	Matt	Douglas	1/24/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides1/24/03	Mike	Hill	1/24/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides1/24/03	Thomas	Lawrence	1/24/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides1/24/03	Dean	McBroom	1/24/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides1/24/03	Sharon	O'Connor	1/24/2003	3.00	70.00
Fisherman Guides1/24/03	Wally	Watson	1/24/2003	3.00	0.00
SRRRC Monthly Staff Meeting	Dean	McBroom	1/28/2003	3.00	0.00
Steelhead Scale Sampling 1/9	Wally	Watson	1/9/2003	10.00	100.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/14	Chris	Love	10/14/2002	8.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/14	Steve	Robinson	10/14/2002	9.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/14	Candace	Wase	10/14/2002	6.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/17	Chris	Love	10/17/2002	6.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/17	Aaron	Ward	10/17/2002	6.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/21	Chris	Love	10/21/2002	6.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/21	Steve	Robinson	10/21/2002	9.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/21	Candace	Wase	10/21/2002	8.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/24	Shauna	Kerns	10/24/2002	6.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/28	Shauna	Kerns	10/28/2002	4.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/28	Cathy	Leavens	10/28/2002	5.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/28	Steve	Robinson	10/28/2002	9.00	0.00
FSC 02 10/03	Jim	Bennett	10/3/2002	5.00	4.00
FSC 02 10/03	Frank	Christ	10/3/2002	3.00	50.00
FSC 02 10/03	Nick	Letsos	10/3/2002	3.00	31.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/31	Cathy	Leavens	10/31/2002	4.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/31	Chris	Love	10/31/2002	6.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 10/31	Candace	Wase	10/31/2002	6.00	0.00
NW 02 Ranger / Ag people	Geba	Greenberg	10/7/2002	8.00	44.00
NW 02 Ranger / Ag people	Chris	McCullough	10/7/2002	8.00	0.00
NW 02 Ranger / Ag people	Aaron	Ward	10/7/2002	8.00	44.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/11	Shauna	Kerns	11/11/2002	8.00	0.00

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Event Name	First Name	Last Name	Start Date	Hours	Miles
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/11	Chris	Love	11/11/2002	4.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/11	Steve	Robinson	11/11/2002	2.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Carcass & REDD Survey 11/14	Chris	Love	11/14/2002	6.00	0.00
WEEd Loy Katong	Sarah	Coleman	11/14/2002	2.00	40.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/18	Shauna	Kerns	11/18/2002	9.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/18	Cathy	Leavens	11/18/2002	6.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/18	Steve	Robinson	11/18/2002	8.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/18	Candace	Wase	11/18/2002	8.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/21	Cathy	Leavens	11/21/2002	6.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/21	Candace	Wase	11/21/2002	7.00	0.00
SLUG 02 Spr Chin Work Group	Terry Creek	Hanauer	11/21/2002	5.00	36.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/22	Cathy	Leavens	11/22/2002	8.00	0.00
Roads Stewardship Black Bear	Troll	BBR	11/23/2002	4.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/25	Shauna	Kerns	11/25/2002	6.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/25	Cathy	Leavens	11/25/2002	8.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/25	Candace	Wase	11/25/2002	6.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/04	Kimberley	Cabot	11/4/2002	8.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/04	Chris	Love	11/4/2002	6.00	0.00
Weak Stocks Planning Mtg	Dean	McBroom	11/4/2002	5.00	0.00
FSC 02 11/06	Jim	Bennett	11/6/2002	2.00	6.00
FSC 02 11/06	Peggy	Hanley	11/6/2002	2.00	1.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 11/07	Cathy	Leavens	11/7/2002	5.00	0.00
FSC 02 12/11	Steve	Gunther	12/11/2002	4.00	42.00
FSC 02 12/11	Sharon	Hoppas	12/11/2002	2.00	34.00
FSC 02 12/11	Sharon	Hoppas	12/11/2002	2.00	30.00
FSC 02 12/11	George	Martin	12/11/2002	2.00	0.00
WEEd Mushroom 12/12/02	Lange		12/12/2002	3.00	45.00
WEEd Mushroom 12/12/02	Bobbi	Harling	12/12/2002	2.00	0.00
WEEd Mushroom 12/12/02	Harry	Hergenrather	12/12/2002	2.00	10.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 12/02	Shauna	Kerns	12/2/2002	8.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 12/02	Cathy	Leavens	12/2/2002	6.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 12/02	Chris	Love	12/2/2002	8.00	0.00
Fall Chin 02 Survey 12/02	Candace	Wase	12/2/2002	8.00	0.00
FSC 03 02/12	George	Martin	2/12/2003	2.00	30.00
Board of Directors Meeting 03	Steve	Gunther	2/15/2003	7.00	80.00
Board of Directors Meeting 03	Lloyd	Ingle	2/15/2003	1.00	40.00
Board of Directors Meeting 03	Danielle	Klinkow	2/15/2003	7.00	0.00
Board of Directors Meeting 03	Dean	McBroom	2/15/2003	6.00	14.00
Board of Directors Meeting 03	Rhonda	Olsen	2/15/2003	6.00	85.00
Board of Directors Meeting 03	Harold	Tripp	2/15/2003	6.00	50.00
Board of Directors Meeting 03	Edna	Watson	2/15/2003	6.00	90.00
Screw Trap Set-Up 03	Adam	BBR	2/25/2003	6.00	0.00
Screw Trap Set-Up 03	Pete	Cafferata	2/25/2003	6.00	40.00
Screw Trap Set-Up 03	Laurissa	Gough	2/25/2003	6.00	7.00
Screw Trap Set-Up 03	Anabel	Knoche	2/25/2003	6.00	3.00

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Event Name	First Name	Last Name	Start Date	Hours	Miles
Screw Trap Set-Up 03	Dave	McNeil	2/25/2003	6.00	7.00
RAC 2/03	Mike	Cafferata	2/3/2003	8.00	0.00
RAC 2/03	Danielle	Klinkow	2/3/2003	3.00	0.00
SLUG 03 2/4	Steve	Gunther	2/4/2003	4.00	43.00
SLUG 03 2/4	Danielle	Klinkow	2/4/2003	6.00	0.00
SLUG 03 2/4	Anabel	Knoche	2/4/2003	6.00	22.00
SLUG 03 2/4	Steve	Robinson	2/4/2003	6.00	0.00
Ashland Rest. Summit Field Trip	Marnie	Criley	3/12/2003	0.00	0.00
Ashland Rest. Summit Field Trip	Jim	Doran	3/12/2003	0.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides 3/14/03	Bob	Brown	3/14/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides 3/14/03	Bob	Curry	3/14/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides 3/14/03	Barry	Filippone	3/14/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides 3/14/03	Jim	Henry	3/14/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides 3/14/03	Charlene	Henry	3/14/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides 3/14/03	Dean	McBroom	3/14/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides 3/14/03	Clint	McBroom	3/14/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides 3/14/03	Fred	Miles	3/14/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides 3/14/03	Chuck	Nichols	3/14/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides 3/14/03	Muggs	Nichols	3/14/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides 3/14/03	Clay	Olsen	3/14/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides 3/14/03	Bill	Parry	3/14/2003	3.00	0.00
Fisherman Guides 3/14/03	Dale (Pat)	Payne	3/14/2003	3.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Ryan	Benz	3/14/2003	10.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Pete	Cafferata	3/14/2003	9.00	48.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Harry	Hergenrather	3/14/2003	9.00	48.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Shauna	Kerns	3/14/2003	10.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Anabel	Knoche	3/14/2003	10.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Ramiro	Masson	3/14/2003	10.00	48.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Dean	McBroom	3/14/2003	14.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Kent	Stewart	3/14/2003	7.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Adam	Wolfe	3/14/2003	10.00	48.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03 3/14	Elizabeth		3/14/2003	9.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03 3/14	David	Atwood	3/14/2003	0.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03 3/14	Troll	BBR	3/14/2003	8.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03 3/14	Ryan	Benz	3/14/2003	9.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03 3/14	Pete	Cafferata	3/14/2003	9.00	16.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03 3/14	Mike	Cafferata	3/14/2003	8.00	10.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03 3/14	Harry	Hergenrather	3/14/2003	9.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03 3/14	Shauna	Kerns	3/14/2003	9.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03 3/14	Anabel	Knoche	3/14/2003	9.00	0.00

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Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03 3/14	Ramiro	Masson	3/14/2003	9.00	48.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03 3/14	Dean	McBroom	3/14/2003	8.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03 3/14	Oscar	Neikuk	3/14/2003	9.00	48.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03 3/14	Riley	O'Brien	3/14/2003	8.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03 3/14	Don	O'Brien	3/14/2003	8.00	0.00
<b>Event Name</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Miles</b>
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03 3/14	Adam	Wolfe	3/14/2003	9.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 3/18	Pete	Cafferata	3/18/2003	5.50	16.00
NW 03 Digging 3/18	Harry	Hergenrather	3/18/2003	5.50	16.00
NW 03 Digging 3/18	Loma	Hurwitz	3/18/2003	6.00	16.00
NW 03 Digging 3/18	Danielle	Klinkow	3/18/2003	5.75	0.00
NW 03 Digging 3/18	Anabel	Knoche	3/18/2003	6.00	37.00
NW 03 Digging 3/18	Chris	McCullough	3/18/2003	5.50	0.00
FSC 03 3/19	Steve	Adams	3/19/2003	4.00	0.00
FSC 03 3/19	Jim	Bennett	3/19/2003	4.00	0.00
FSC 03 3/19	George	Martin	3/19/2003	4.00	0.00
SRRC Staff Meeting 03 3/25	Rani	Kaer	3/25/2003	1.00	0.00
SRRC Staff Meeting 03 3/25	Danielle	Klinkow	3/25/2003	1.00	0.00
SRRC Staff Meeting 03 3/25	Dean	McBroom	3/25/2003	1.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Pete	Cafferata	3/28/2003	8.00	40.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Harry	Hergenrather	3/28/2003	8.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Rani	Kaur	3/28/2003	7.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Danielle	Klinkow	3/28/2003	8.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Anabel	Knoche	3/28/2003	8.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Dean	McBroom	3/28/2003	8.00	56.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Ryan	Nigel	3/28/2003	8.00	50.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Sharon	O'Connor	3/28/2003	8.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Redd Survey 03	Adam	Wolfe	3/28/2003	8.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 3/30	Loma	Hurwitz	3/30/2003	11.00	32.00
NW 03 Digging 3/30	Danielle	Klinkow	3/30/2003	5.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Elizabeth		3/7/2003	6.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Vincent	Adams	3/7/2003	8.00	35.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	John	Albion	3/7/2003	5.00	6.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Ryan	Benz	3/7/2003	8.00	42.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Pete	Cafferata	3/7/2003	7.00	16.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Mike	Cafferata	3/7/2003	7.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Tom	Cesaro	3/7/2003	6.00	28.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Kris	Denny	3/7/2003	8.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Steve	Gunther	3/7/2003	8.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Harry	Hergenrather	3/7/2003	7.00	16.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Rani	Kaur	3/7/2003	6.00	42.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Shauna	Kerns	3/7/2003	7.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Anabel	Knoche	3/7/2003	7.00	16.00

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Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Cathy	Leavens	3/7/2003	7.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Ramiro	Masson	3/7/2003	8.00	35.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Dave	McNeil	3/7/2003	8.00	40.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Oscar	Neikuk	3/7/2003	6.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Sharon	O'Connor	3/7/2003	8.00	42.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Kent	Stewart	3/7/2003	8.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 Training	Adam	Wolfe	3/7/2003	8.00	35.00
NW 03 planning 3/9	Mike	Abara	3/9/2003	4.00	0.00
NW 03 planning 3/9	Tamara	Braden	3/9/2003	4.00	0.00
Event Name	First Name	Last Name	Start Date	Hours	Miles
NW 03 planning 3/9	Allegra	Brucker	3/9/2003	4.00	0.00
NW 03 planning 3/9	Pete	Cafferata	3/9/2003	6.00	42.00
NW 03 planning 3/9	Mike	Cafferata	3/9/2003	6.00	42.00
NW 03 planning 3/9	Harry	Hergenrather	3/9/2003	6.00	42.00
NW 03 planning 3/9	Rani	Kaur	3/9/2003	4.00	0.00
NW 03 planning 3/9	Chris	McCullough	3/9/2003	6.00	42.00
NW 03 planning 3/9	Michael	O'Hare	3/9/2003	4.00	0.00
NW 03 planning 3/9	Miles	Richardson	3/9/2003	4.00	0.00
NW 03 planning 3/9	Rex	Richardson	3/9/2003	4.00	0.00
NW 03 planning 3/9	Bill	Souza	3/9/2003	5.00	32.00
NW 03 planning 3/9	Adam	Wolfe	3/9/2003	6.00	54.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 5th	Troll	BBR	4/11/2003	9.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 5th	Ryan	Benz	4/11/2003	9.00	30.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 5th	Pete	Cafferata	4/11/2003	9.00	40.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 5th	Harry	Hergenrather	4/11/2003	9.00	0.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 5th	Danielle	Klinkow	4/11/2003	9.00	18.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 5th	Dean	McBroom	4/11/2003	9.00	20.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 5th	Nicolle	Morris	4/11/2003	9.00	50.00
Winter Steelhead Survey 03 5th	Adam	Wolfe	4/11/2003	9.00	20.00
FSC 03 4/03	Jim	Bennett	4/16/2003	2.00	3.00
FSC 03 4/03	Sharon	Hoppas	4/16/2003	2.00	17.00
FSC 03 4/03	George	Martin	4/16/2003	2.00	17.00
NW 03 Digging 4/16	Allegra	Brucker	4/16/2003	5.75	0.00
NW 03 Digging 4/16	Geba	Greenberg	4/16/2003	7.75	58.00
NW 03 Digging 4/16	Loma	Hurwitz	4/16/2003	6.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 4/16	Chris	McCullough	4/16/2003	8.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 4/16	Chris	McCullough	4/16/2003	6.00	53.00
NW 03 Digging 4/16	Miles	Richardson	4/16/2003	4.00	8.00
Winter steelhead surv 03 S.fork CoOp	Ryan	Benz	4/18/2003	6.00	0.00
Winter steelhead surv 03 S.fork CoOp	Pete	Cafferata	4/18/2003	7.00	60.00
Winter steelhead surv 03 S.fork CoOp	Kris	Denny	4/18/2003	6.00	0.00
Winter steelhead surv 03 S.fork CoOp	Shauna	Kerns	4/18/2003	6.00	0.00
Winter steelhead surv 03 S.fork CoOp	Danielle	Klinkow	4/18/2003	6.00	40.00
Winter steelhead surv 03 S.fork CoOp	Meg	Klinkow	4/18/2003	6.00	0.00
Winter steelhead surv 03 S.fork CoOp	Ramiro	Masson	4/18/2003	6.00	60.00
Winter steelhead surv 03 S.fork CoOp	Dean	McBroom	4/18/2003	6.00	60.00
Winter steelhead surv 03 S.fork CoOp	Erik	Olson	4/18/2003	6.00	0.00

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Winter steelhead surv 03 S.fork CoOp	Kent	Stewart	4/18/2003	6.00	50.00
Winter steelhead surv 03 S.fork CoOp	Candace	Wase	4/18/2003	6.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 4/02	Loma	Hurwitz	4/2/2003	4.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 4/02	Loma	Hurwitz	4/2/2003	8.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 4/02	Danielle	Klinkow	4/2/2003	5.50	
WEd Native Plant walk w/Forks School	Zach	Haddelston	4/22/2003	2.00	0.00
WEd Native Plant walk w/Forks School	Bobbi	Harling	4/22/2003	2.00	15.00
WEd Native Plant walk w/Forks School	Sequoia	Hurwitz	4/22/2003	2.00	0.00
WEd Native Plant walk w/Forks School	Cathy	Leavens	4/22/2003	2.00	15.00
<b>Event Name</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Miles</b>
WEd Native Plant walk w/Forks School	Cathy	Leavens	4/22/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Native Plant walk w/Forks School	Drake	McBroom	4/22/2003	2.00	0.00
WEd Native Plant walk w/Forks School	Riley	O'Brien	4/22/2003	2.00	0.00
WEd Native Plant walk w/Forks School	Haley	Souza	4/22/2003	2.00	0.00
WEd Native Plant walk w/Forks School	Allison	Sturges	4/22/2003	2.00	0.00
WEd Native Plant walk w/Forks School	Maxx	Sullivan	4/22/2003	2.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 4/23	Erica	Moeller	4/23/2003	8.75	32.00
NW 03 Digging 4/23	Miles	Richardson	4/23/2003	2.00	3.00
H2o quality river comparison	Glenna	Atwood	4/28/2003	5.00	16.00
H2o quality river comparison	Brent	Boykin	4/28/2003	5.00	0.00
H2o quality river comparison	Aurelia	Buhler-Flores	4/28/2003	5.00	0.00
H2o quality river comparison	Cody	Conrad	4/28/2003	5.00	0.00
H2o quality river comparison	Sean	Hacking	4/28/2003	5.00	0.00
H2o quality river comparison	Joey	Jackson	4/28/2003	5.00	0.00
H2o quality river comparison	Trea	Kurtzman	4/28/2003	5.00	0.00
H2o quality river comparison	Violet	Sterns	4/28/2003	5.00	0.00
Co-Op winter steelhead survey	Pete	Cafferata	4/4/2003	8.00	40.00
Co-Op winter steelhead survey	Harry	Hergenrather	4/4/2003	8.00	0.00
Co-Op winter steelhead survey	Danielle	Klinkow	4/4/2003	9.00	0.00
Co-Op winter steelhead survey	Dean	McBroom	4/4/2003	8.00	60.00
Co-Op winter steelhead survey	Erik	Olson	4/4/2003	8.00	0.00
Co-Op winter steelhead survey	Kent	Stewart	4/4/2003	8.00	20.00
Co-Op winter steelhead survey	Adam	Wolfe	4/4/2003	8.00	70.00
NW 03 Digging 4/09	Allegra	Brucker	4/9/2003	6.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 4/09	Geba	Greenberg	4/9/2003	6.25	20.00
NW 03 Digging 4/09	Loma	Hurwitz	4/9/2003	11.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 4/09	Danielle	Klinkow	4/9/2003	6.25	0.00
NW 03 Digging 4/09	Chris	McCullough	4/9/2003	4.75	0.00
NW 03 Digging 4/09	Michael	O'Hare	4/9/2003	6.00	35.00
NW 03 Digging 4/09	Michael	O'Hare	4/9/2003	5.75	48.00

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RAC 5/14/03	Shannon	Flarity	5/14/2003	7.50	8.00
RAC 5/14/03	Chris	McCullough	5/14/2003	7.50	42.00
RAC 5/14/03	Erica	Moeller	5/14/2003	4.00	42.00
NW 03 Digging 5/02	Kalya	Baker	5/2/2003	3.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 5/21	Geba	Greenberg	5/21/2003	7.50	40.00
NW 03 Digging 5/21	Loma	Hurwitz	5/21/2003	7.00	0.00
FSC 03 Fish,wildlife & hazard fuels reduction	Susan	Daniels	5/23/2003	6.00	0.00
FSC 03 Fish,wildlife & hazard fuels reduction	Dave	McNeil	5/23/2003	6.00	0.00
FSC 03 5/28	Jim	Bennett	5/28/2003	2.00	0.00
FSC 03 5/28	Richard	Christie	5/28/2003	2.00	0.00
FSC 03 5/28	Sharon	Hoppas	5/28/2003	2.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 5/28	Geba	Greenberg	5/28/2003	7.50	74.00
NW 03 Digging 5/28	Loma	Hurwitz	5/28/2003	8.75	0.00
NW 03 Digging 5/28	Chris	McCullough	5/28/2003	7.50	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Brent	Boykin	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
<b>Event Name</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Miles</b>
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Aurelia	Buhler-Flores	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Cody	Conrad	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Aja	Conrad	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Misti	Gayle	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Travis	Gayle	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Summer	Goodwin	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Sammi Jo	Goodwin	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Sean	Hacking	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Tianna	Hacking	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Joey	Jackson	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Eileen	Kurtzman	5/29/2003	3.00	20.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Justin	Markin	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Ben	Peterson	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Shauniece	Polmateer	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Kassandra	Polmateer	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	John	Smith	5/29/2003	3.50	20.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Violet	Sterns	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
Hobo Temp-JES 5/29/03	Phill	Tripp	5/29/2003	0.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 5/07	Allegra	Brucker	5/7/2003	3.50	0.00
NW 03 Digging 5/07	Loma	Hurwitz	5/7/2003	8.00	16.00
NW 03 Digging 5/07	Loma	Hurwitz	5/7/2003	5.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 5/07	Chris	McCullough	5/7/2003	8.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 5/07	Erica	Moeller	5/7/2003	8.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 5/07	Michael	O'Hare	5/7/2003	3.50	16.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Abby		5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Dave		5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Beverly	Benefield	5/9/2003	5.00	6.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Brent	Boykin	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Tamara	Braden	5/9/2003	5.00	60.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Aurelia	Buhler-Flores	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00

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WEd Watershed Fair	Cody	Conrad	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Aja	Conrad	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Sterling	Conrad	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Amber	Conrad	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Jessica	Conrad	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Shannon	Flarity	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Laura	Gibbons	5/9/2003	0.00	80.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Kurt	Goodwin	5/9/2003	0.00	70.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Summer	Goodwin	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Laurissa	Gough	5/9/2003	0.00	20.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Sean	Hacking	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Teresa	Hacking	5/9/2003	0.00	34.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Sequoia	Hurwitz	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Loma	Hurwitz	5/9/2003	5.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Crescent Moon	Hurwitz	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Joey	Jackson	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
<b>Event Name</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Miles</b>
WEd Watershed Fair	Anabel	Knoche	5/9/2003	0.00	20.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Trea	Kurtzman	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Eileen	Kurtzman	5/9/2003	0.00	52.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Cathy	Leavens	5/9/2003	0.00	20.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Trinity	Locker	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Taylor	Markin	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Drake	McBroom	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Gogie	McConnell	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Riley	O'Brien	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Rosie	Olsen	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Ben	Peterson	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Ben	Peterson	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Shauniece	Polmateer	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Kassandra	Polmateer	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Sammy	Ratihh	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Charley	Reed	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Bill	Souza	5/9/2003	0.00	38.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Haley	Souza	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Jack	Souza	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Emma	Souza	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Violet	Sterns	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Allison	Sturges	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Maxx	Sullivan	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Phill	Tripp	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
WEd Watershed Fair	Brandon	Tripp	5/9/2003	0.00	0.00
Cooperative Noxious Weed Program - Groundwork	Geba	Greenberg	6/10/2003	7.00	0.00
Cooperative Noxious Weed Program - Groundwork	Mick	Kaminski	6/10/2003	6.00	0.00
Cooperative Noxious Weed Program -	Erica	Moeller	6/10/2003	5.00	23.00

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Groundwork					
Cooperative Noxious Weed Program - Groundwork	Geba	Greenberg	6/11/2003	5.75	19.00
Cooperative Noxious Weed Program - Groundwork	Erica	Moeller	6/11/2003	5.75	34.00
Coho Juvenile Identification Training	Laurissa	Gough	6/12/2003	5.00	0.00
Coho Juvenile Identification Training	Ella	Jacobs	6/12/2003	5.00	0.00
Coho Juvenile Identification Training	Anabel	Knoche	6/12/2003	5.00	0.00
Coho Juvenile Identification Training	Dave	McNeil	6/12/2003	5.00	0.00
Coho Juvenile Identification Training	Dave	McNeil	6/12/2003	5.00	0.00
Coho Juvenile Identification Training	Laura	Smith	6/12/2003	5.00	0.00
Stakeholder	Elizabeth		6/15/2003	2.00	0.00
Stakeholder	Troll	BBR	6/15/2003	0.00	0.00
Stakeholder	Shauna	Kerns	6/15/2003	2.00	0.00
Stakeholder	Chris	Love	6/15/2003	2.00	0.00
Stakeholder	Oscar	Neikuk	6/15/2003	2.00	0.00
Stakeholder	Candace	Wase	6/15/2003	2.00	0.00
Stakeholder	Dakota	Weed	6/15/2003	0.00	0.00
<b>Event Name</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Miles</b>
Cooperative Noxious Weed Program - Groundwork	Pete	Cafferata	6/16/2003	1.00	0.00
Cooperative Noxious Weed Program - Groundwork	Pete	Cafferata	6/16/2003	3.00	0.00
Cooperative Noxious Weed Program - Groundwork	Jeremy	Dahl	6/16/2003	5.00	0.00
Cooperative Noxious Weed Program - Groundwork	Cathy	Leavens	6/16/2003	12.00	46.00
Cooperative Noxious Weed Program - Groundwork	Laura	Smith	6/16/2003	7.00	6.00
NW 03 Monitor/Dig Dsgntd monitoring sites	Steve	Robinson	6/16/2003	0.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/17	Erica	Moeller	6/17/2003	7.00	35.00
NW 03 Digging 6/18	Erica	Moeller	6/18/2003	5.50	35.00
NW 03 Digging 6/24	Michael	O'Hare	6/24/2003	8.00	0.00
SRRC staff mtgs 03 6/24	Shannon	Flarity	6/24/2003	3.00	0.00
SRRC staff mtgs 03 6/24	Danielle	Klinkow	6/24/2003	3.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/25	Raven		6/25/2003	2.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/25	Nanny	Cimaron	6/25/2003	2.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/25	Kris	Denny	6/25/2003	2.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/25	Micah	Eckhardt	6/25/2003	2.00	35.00
NW 03 Digging 6/25	Dave	Gray	6/25/2003	2.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/25	Geba	Greenberg	6/25/2003	2.00	48.00
NW 03 Digging 6/25	Harry	Hergenrather	6/25/2003	10.00	26.00
NW 03 Digging 6/25	Loma	Hurwitz	6/25/2003	11.50	40.00
NW 03 Digging 6/25	Shauna	Kerns	6/25/2003	2.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/25	Chris	Love	6/25/2003	2.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/25	Chris	McCullough	6/25/2003	10.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/25	Erica	Moeller	6/25/2003	10.00	44.00
NW 03 Digging 6/25	Shelly	Patterson	6/25/2003	8.50	0.00

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NW 03 Digging 6/25	Miles	Richardson	6/25/2003	7.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/25	Tom	Snell	6/25/2003	2.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/26	Cathy	Leavens	6/26/2003	6.50	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/26	Erica	Moeller	6/26/2003	6.50	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/26	Miles	Richardson	6/26/2003	6.50	0.00
MRC/SRRC Rafting trip 6/27	Marissa		6/27/2003	8.00	0.00
MRC/SRRC Rafting trip 6/27	Silas	Beaver	6/27/2003	8.00	0.00
MRC/SRRC Rafting trip 6/27	Wind	Beaver	6/27/2003	8.00	0.00
MRC/SRRC Rafting trip 6/27	Anabel	Knoche	6/27/2003	8.00	0.00
MRC/SRRC Rafting trip 6/27	Cathy	Leavens	6/27/2003	8.00	0.00
MRC/SRRC Rafting trip 6/27	Steve	Robinson	6/27/2003	8.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/03	Loma	Hurwitz	6/3/2003	8.00	44.00
NW 03 Digging 6/04	Loma	Hurwitz	6/4/2003	8.00	36.00
NW 03 Digging 6/04	Loma	Hurwitz	6/4/2003	9.00	36.00
NW 03 Digging 6/04	Mick	Kaminski	6/4/2003	8.50	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/04	Rani	Kaur	6/4/2003	6.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/04	Erica	Moeller	6/4/2003	8.00	34.00
Invasive Species Mngmt Workshop	Holly	Hensher	6/5/2003	7.00	0.00
<b>Event Name</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Miles</b>
Invasive Species Mngmt Workshop	Anabel	Knoche	6/5/2003	7.00	0.00
Invasive Species Mngmt Workshop	Steve	Robinson	6/5/2003	7.00	0.00
Invasive Species Mngmt Workshop	Steve	Robinson	6/5/2003	7.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/09	Tamara	Braden	6/9/2003	7.00	35.00
NW 03 Digging 6/09	Shannon	Flarity	6/9/2003	6.75	34.00
NW 03 Digging 6/09	Geba	Greenberg	6/9/2003	10.25	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/09	Loma	Hurwitz	6/9/2003	9.00	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/09	Mick	Kaminski	6/9/2003	8.50	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/09	Chris	McCullough	6/9/2003	3.75	0.00
NW 03 Digging 6/09	Erica	Moeller	6/9/2003	3.75	62.00
NW 03 Digging 6/09	Kathy	O'Conner	6/9/2003	6.50	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/1/03	Micah	Eckhardt	7/1/2003	6.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/1/03	Miles	Richardson	7/1/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/1/03	Tom	Snell	7/1/2003	8.00	0.00
"2025" Water Management Meeting	Allegra	Brucker	7/10/2003	4.50	0.00
"2025" Water Management Meeting	Robert	Gale	7/10/2003	4.50	0.00
"2025" Water Management Meeting	Michael	O'Hare	7/10/2003	4.50	0.00
"2025" Water Management Meeting	Ryan	Wiegel	7/10/2003	4.50	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/10/03	Miles	Richardson	7/10/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/13/03	Rush	Sturgess	7/13/2003	4.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/14/03	Miles	Richardson	7/14/2003	12.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/15/03	Jackson	Kolp	7/15/2003	5.50	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/16/03	Geba	Greenberg	7/16/2003	6.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/16/03	Loma	Hurwitz	7/16/2003	7.50	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/16/03	Emery	Jacques	7/16/2003	6.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/17/03	Sarah	Coleman	7/17/2003	2.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/17/03	Micah	Eckhardt	7/17/2003	3.50	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/17/03	Shauna	Kerns	7/17/2003	2.00	0.00

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CNWP - Groundwork 7/17/03	Chris	McCullough	7/17/2003	3.50	16.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/17/03	Erica	Moeller	7/17/2003	2.25	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/17/03	Tom	Snell	7/17/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/18/03	Geba	Greenberg	7/18/2003	11.50	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/19/03	Kathy	O'Conner	7/19/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/19/03	Tom	Snell	7/19/2003	5.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/19/03	Dakota	Weed	7/19/2003	9.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork7/2/03	Stormy		7/2/2003	9.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork7/2/03	Troll	BBR	7/2/2003	9.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork7/2/03	Dave	Gray	7/2/2003	5.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork7/2/03	Loma	Hurwitz	7/2/2003	12.50	44.00
CNWP - Groundwork7/2/03	Danielle	Klinkow	7/2/2003	7.00	40.00
CNWP - Groundwork7/2/03	Cathy	Leavens	7/2/2003	7.00	52.00
CNWP - Groundwork7/2/03	Erica	Moeller	7/2/2003	8.50	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork7/2/03	Tom	Snell	7/2/2003	7.00	0.00
New 49's mtg. 7/02/03	George		7/2/2003	6.00	0.00
New 49's mtg. 7/02/03	Jay		7/2/2003	6.00	0.00
New 49's mtg. 7/02/03	Jessy	Ford	7/2/2003	7.00	55.00
Event Name	First Name	Last Name	Start Date	Hours	Miles
New 49's mtg. 7/02/03	Edna	Watson	7/2/2003	6.00	35.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/20/03	Kathy	O'Conner	7/20/2003	6.00	0.00
Coho Adult Spawn Srvy 7/20/03	Emery	Jacques	7/20/2003	6.00	0.00
C. Wtrshd/Rest Monit-Flows 7/21/03	Jo	Podvin	7/21/2003	4.00	0.00
C. Wtrshd/Rest Monit-Flows 7/21/03	Leslie	Quinn	7/21/2003	4.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/21/03	Chris	Love	7/21/2003	9.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/21/03	Miles	Richardson	7/21/2003	9.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/21/03	Tom	Snell	7/21/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/22/03	Nanny	Cimaroon	7/22/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/22/03	Geba	Greenberg	7/22/2003	7.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/22/03	Chris	Love	7/22/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/22/03	Kathy	O'Conner	7/22/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/22/03	Miles	Richardson	7/22/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/22/03	Rex	Richardson	7/22/2003	4.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/22/03	Tom	Snell	7/22/2003	10.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/22/03	Dakota	Weed	7/22/2003	10.00	0.00
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Jay Jay		7/22/2003	5.00	0.00
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Craig B.	Colt	7/22/2003	5.00	0.00
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Danielle	Klinkow	7/22/2003	5.00	0.00
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Nicole	Murano	7/22/2003	5.00	0.00
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Brian	Rocheltau	7/22/2003	5.00	0.00
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Laura	Smith	7/22/2003	5.00	0.00
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Jonathan	Sousa	7/22/2003	5.00	0.00

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Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Ryan	Wardwell	7/22/2003	5.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/23/03	Ryan	Benz	7/23/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/23/03	Harry	Hergenrather	7/23/2003	10.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/23/03	Chris	Love	7/23/2003	10.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/23/03	Miles	Richardson	7/23/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/23/03	Tom	Snell	7/23/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/23/03	Dakota	Weed	7/23/2003	10.00	0.00
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead Snorkel 03	Craig B.	Colt	7/23/2003	9.00	0.00
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Alex	Fulton	7/23/2003	9.00	0.00
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Laurissa	Gough	7/23/2003	9.00	40.00
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Danielle	Klinkow	7/23/2003	9.00	40.00
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Brian	Rocheltau	7/23/2003	9.00	0.00
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Brian	Rosh	7/23/2003	9.00	0.00
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Laura	Smith	7/23/2003	9.00	40.00
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Jonathan	Sousa	7/23/2003	9.00	
Spring Chinook/Summer Steelhead 03	Adam	Wolfe	7/23/2003	9.00	60.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/24/03	Ken		7/24/2003	8.50	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/24/03	Danielle	Klinkow	7/24/2003	8.50	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/24/03	Chris	McCullough	7/24/2003	8.50	44.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/24/03	Erica	Moeller	7/24/2003	8.50	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/25/03	Pete	Cafferata	7/25/2003	6.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/28/03	Danielle	Klinkow	7/28/2003	9.00	0.00
<b>Event Name</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Miles</b>
CNWP - Groundwork 7/29/03	Geba	Greenberg	7/29/2003	6.00	24.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/23/03	Pete	Cafferata	7/3/2003	9.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/23/03	Loma	Hurwitz	7/3/2003	2.50	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/23/03	Cathy	Leavens	7/3/2003	9.00	29.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/23/03	Miles	Richardson	7/3/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/30/03	Kris	Denny	7/30/2003	9.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/30/03	Geba	Greenberg	7/30/2003	6.00	24.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/30/03	Chris	Love	7/30/2003	9.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/30/03	Chris	McCullough	7/30/2003	7.50	0.00
FSC mtg.7/30/03	Jim	Bennett	7/30/2003	2.00	0.00
FSC mtg.7/30/03	Sharon	Hoppas	7/30/2003	2.00	0.00
FSC mtg.7/30/03	George	Martin	7/30/2003	2.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/31/03	Erica	Moeller	7/31/2003	3.50	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 7/31/03	Bramble	Pennington	7/31/2003	0.00	0.00
CNWP-Groundwork 7/8/03	Geba	Greenberg	7/8/2003	10.00	0.00
CNWP-Groundwork 7/8/03	Miles	Richardson	7/8/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP-Groundwork 7/8/03	Tom	Snell	7/8/2003	8.00	0.00

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CNWP-Groundwork 7/9/03	"Skip" Roger	Corbett	7/9/2003	7.50	0.00
CNWP-Groundwork 7/9/03	Shannon	Flarity	7/9/2003	7.50	0.00
CNWP-Groundwork 7/9/03	Geba	Greenberg	7/9/2003	6.50	0.00
CNWP-Groundwork 7/9/03	Chris	McCullough	7/9/2003	8.50	0.00
CNWP-Groundwork 7/9/03	Erica	Moeller	7/9/2003	7.50	0.00
CNWP-Groundwork 7/9/03	Kathy	O'Conner	7/9/2003	6.00	0.00
CNWP-Groundwork 7/9/03	Miles	Richardson	7/9/2003	8.50	0.00
CNWP-Groundwork 7/9/03	Tom	Snell	7/9/2003	8.50	0.00
Newsletter spr/smmr03	Bobbi	Harling	7/9/2003	6.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 8/13/03	Chris	McCullough	8/13/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 8/13/03	Kathy	O'Conner	8/13/2003	8.00	0.00
Coho Juv. Srvy 8/16/03	Laurissa	Gough	8/16/2003	7.00	10.00
CNWP - Groundwork 8/18/03	Miles	Richardson	8/18/2003	6.50	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 8/19/03	Miles	Richardson	8/19/2003	7.00	0.00
Summer Steelhead/Spring Chinook dives 8/03	Laurissa	Gough	8/19/2003	10.00	20.00
CNWP - Groundwork 8/20/03	Miles	Richardson	8/20/2003	6.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 8/20/03	Steve	Robinson	8/20/2003	9.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 8/21/03	Miles	Richardson	8/21/2003	8.00	0.00
Fish Kill Monitoring Training	Laurissa	Gough	8/26/2003	3.00	30.00
C. Wtrshd/Rest Monit-Flows 8/27/03	Sun	Beaver	8/27/2003	8.00	0.00
C. Wtrshd/Rest Monit-Flows 8/27/03	Jessy	Ford	8/27/2003	7.00	0.00
Coop Rec Drdg. Mining 8/27/03	Ben	Beaver	8/27/2003	3.00	0.00
Coop Rec Drdg. Mining 8/27/03	Jim	Bennett	8/27/2003	3.00	0.00
Coop Rec Drdg. Mining 8/27/03	Richard	Cormier	8/27/2003	3.00	0.00
Coop Rec Drdg. Mining 8/27/03	Jeremy	Dahl	8/27/2003	3.00	0.00
Coop Rec Drdg. Mining 8/27/03	Herb	Duerr	8/27/2003	3.00	0.00
Coop Rec Drdg. Mining 8/27/03	Carolyn	Duerr	8/27/2003	3.00	0.00
Coop Rec Drdg. Mining 8/27/03	Laurissa	Gough	8/27/2003	3.00	0.00
<b>Event Name</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Miles</b>
Coop Rec Drdg. Mining 8/27/03	John	Griener	8/27/2003	3.00	0.00
Coop Rec Drdg. Mining 8/27/03	Ephrom	Korngold	8/27/2003	3.00	0.00
Coop Rec Drdg. Mining 8/27/03	Harriett	Korngold	8/27/2003	3.00	0.00
Coop Rec Drdg. Mining 8/27/03	Yeshi	Neuman	8/27/2003	3.00	0.00
Coop Rec Drdg. Mining 8/27/03	Myanna	Nielsen	8/27/2003	3.00	0.00
Coop Rec Drdg. Mining 8/27/03	Peter	Sturges	8/27/2003	3.00	0.00
Coop Rec Drdg. Mining 8/27/03	Sue	Terrence	8/27/2003	3.00	0.00
FSC mtg.8/27/03	Jim	Bennett	8/27/2003	2.00	0.00
FSC mtg.8/27/03	Sharon	Hoppas	8/27/2003	2.00	0.00
FSC mtg.8/27/03	George	Martin	8/27/2003	2.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 8/5/03	Kathy	O'Conner	8/5/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 8/5/03	Miles	Richardson	8/5/2003	8.00	0.00
CNWP - Groundwork 8/6/03	Chris	McCullough	8/6/2003	9.00	0.00
Sp Chin Carc/REDD Svy 9/18/03	Kris	Denny	9/18/2003	9.00	0.00
Sp Chin Carc/REDD Svy 9/18/03	Nieves	Hagmeier	9/18/2003	9.00	80.00
Sp Chin Carc/REDD Svy 9/18/03	Nurelle	Harrigan	9/18/2003	9.00	0.00
Sp Chin Carc/REDD Svy 9/18/03	Dan	Lars	9/18/2003	9.00	40.00

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Sp Chin Carc/REDD Svy 9/18/03	C. Raven	Nolte	9/18/2003	9.00	0.00
Sp Chin Carc/REDD Svy 9/18/03	Candace	Wase	9/18/2003	9.00	0.00
FSC mtg.9/24/03	Jim	Bennett	9/24/2003	2.00	0.00
Sp Chin Carc/REDD Svy 9/25/03	Sun	Beaver	9/25/2003	6.00	0.00
Sp Chin Carc/REDD Svy 9/25/03	Ryan	Benz	9/25/2003	6.00	0.00
Sp Chin Carc/REDD Svy 9/25/03	Kris	Denny	9/25/2003	6.00	30.00
Sp Chin Carc/REDD Svy 9/25/03	Laura	Duttweiler	9/25/2003	6.00	0.00
Sp Chin Carc/REDD Svy 9/25/03	Nurelle	Harrigan	9/25/2003	6.00	30.00
Sp Chin Carc/REDD Svy 9/25/03	Dan	Lars	9/25/2003	6.00	30.00
C. Wtrshd/Rest Monit-Flows 9/29/03	Jessy	Ford	9/29/2003	7.00	0.00
C. Wtrshd/Rest Monit-Flows 9/29/03	Joanne	Rand	9/29/2003	8.00	0.00
		hours/miles		3,001.50	5,733.00
		days		375.19	
Service value @ \$12/hr+.1549 benefits and mile value @ \$.345/mi				\$41,597.19	\$1,977.86

Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

PROJECT NAME	2003			2004			2005			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES	
	Funding Status	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost		Funder
<b>1. EDUCATION</b>											
<b>Volunteer Participation</b> 500 Person Days Annually	★	B	50	V	C	50	V	C	50	V	Enlist participation of community members and other stakeholders in SRRC community restoration program.
<b>Ecosystem Awareness Workshops/Restoration Training Workdays</b>	\$	B	12	1	C	12	1, 2, V	C	12	1	Community, tribal, agency, technical advisors and others will participate. Improve restoration techniques and train community members for new jobs in ecosystem management.
<b>Klamath Resource Information System (KRIS)</b>	\$ ☞	B	3	8	B	3	8	B	3	8	Increase access to, and coordination tools for watershed information/restoration needs and activities. Update Salmon River KRIS.
<b>Newsletters/Brochures</b>	\$	B	5	8	B	5	8	B	5	8	Facilitate communication with agencies, community, schools, legislators, general public.
<b>Multi-Media Display/Presentation</b> (video, photo display board, handouts)	\$	B	5	8	B	5	8	C	5	8	Provide key restoration info to public, legislators, schools, tribes, etc.
<b>Watershed Center</b> SRRC office: meetings, GIS/GPS, computer, other equip., public information	\$	B	12	V, 8	B	12	8	B	12	8	Maintain centralized location for staff, library, equipment, provide public access to restoration information and SRRC activities. Provide meeting /conference space.
<b>Watershed-ED</b> Forks of Salmon and Junction Elementary Schools	\$	B	20	8	B	20	8	B	20	8	Provides ongoing watershed education coordination and support for students and community in local schools.

**KEY: FUNDING STATUS**  
 \$ = Funding Secured  
 ★ = Proposals Pending  
 ☞ = Proposal development

**PROJECT STATUS:**  
 A = Project Initiation  
 B = Mid-Project  
 C = Project Completion

**FUNDING SOURCES:**  
 1 - US Fish and Wildlife Service  
 2 - US Forest Service  
 3 - CA Dept. of Fish and Game  
 4 - CA Water Quality Control Board  
 5 - CA Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection

6 - Siskiyou RAC  
 7 - EPA  
 8 - Multiple Sources (Including private sector)  
 9 - Community Fundraisers  
 V - Volunteer Community Project

PROJECT COST: \$ In Thousands

Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

PROJECT NAME	Funding Status	2003			2004			2005			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
		Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	
<b>SRRC Webpage</b>	\$	B	2.5	V, 8	B	2.5	8	B	2.5	8	Update/maintain webpage to promote regional,/national awareness and support.
<b>Conference/Workshop Attendance</b>	\$	B	2.5	1	B	2.5	1	B	2.5	1	Increase staff and SRRC participants skills/knowledge associated with ecosystem management.
<b>2. PLANNING</b>											
<b>Coordinated Fire Management Strategy</b> integrating private and public lands.	\$, ★	B	50	8	B	50	8	B	50	8	Continue to develop and update strategy to reduce catastrophic fire potential that addresses private/federal/tribal land needs.
<b>Fisheries Assessment, Protection and Restoration Strategy-</b>	\$, ★	B	5	V, 8	B	5	V, 8	C	5	V, 8	Identify Limiting Factors and Develop strategy to protect and restore native fisheries - focus on spring chinook -fall chinook, steelhead, resident trout, sturgeon, and lamprey. Improve coordination between all fisheries stakeholders- fishing community and managers. Incorporate various fish focus groups.
<b>Salmon River Community Restoration Plan</b> - Annual update Incorporate Board, staff, committee, vision meetings.	\$	B	5	1	B	5	1	B	5	1	SRRC Community Restoration plan will provide a general overview and guide activities and monitor progress annually.
<b>Guides/Anglers Fishing Group</b>	\$	B	2	8	C	5	8	C	10	8	Foster and support cooperative fishing group in the Salmon/Klamath river area, which helps to improve regulations, address fishing problems, and assist in fish monitoring
		2003			2004			2005			<b>PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES</b>

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Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

PROJECT NAME											
	Funding Status	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	
<b>Roads Management Plans - Waste(Dirt), landings, fish passage</b>	☞	A	2	8	B	5	8	C	5	8	Develop road management plans, long and short term storage of waste, fish barrier improvement and other needs.
<b>Sub-Watershed/ Neighborhood Ecosystem Management Plans</b>	☞	B	5	8	B	5	8	B	5	8	Foster the development of Land use and resource Restoration and Protection Plans for private land(s) in each sub-watershed or neighborhood that highlights sustainable resources and restoration
<b>Toxics Management Plan for solid waste, hazardous materials, and abandoned vehicles</b>	☞	A	5	8	B	5	8	B	8	8	Develop a strategy to identify and address potential toxic sources, provide alternatives to toxics, monitor for toxics, promote recycling and host educational events.
<b>Recreation Use Plan</b>	☞	A	1	V	B	5	8	C	10	8	Develop strategy to assess, prioritize and reclaim mine tailings in riparian areas.
<b>Salmon River Subbasin Cooperative Restoration Strategy</b>	☞	C	5	1,3,8	B	5	1,3,8	B	5	1,3,8	Work with various stakeholders to update and implement the comprehensive assessment and strategy that identifies and prioritizes watershed restoration and fisheries recovery
<b>Cooperative Noxious Weed Management Plan</b>	\$ ☞	B	10	V-8	B	5	V-8	B	5	V-9	Develop a short and long range strategy to prioritize and control noxious weed on public and private lands - utilize non-chemical approach

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Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

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		Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	
<b>3. AQUATIC RESTORATION</b>											
<b>Salmon and Steelhead Juvenile Rescue</b>	★☞	A	-0-	V	B	-0-	V	B	-0-	V	Assess and prevent mortality by rescuing juveniles stranded in side pools after high waters.
<b>Increased Fish Passage</b>	★☞		1	3	C	1	3	C	1	3	Clear blocked stream mouths to increase spawner access.
<b>Hatchery Practices</b>	☞	A	1	V	B	2	8	C	2	8	Identify/implement improved hatchery practices, to develop conservation hatching techniques.
<b>River Clean-Up</b>	☞	B	1	V	B	2	8	B	5	8	Hold several activities which clean up garbage and other unwanted debris from the River
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>					<b>2004</b>						<b>PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES</b>

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Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

	Funding Status	2003			2005						
		Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder				
<b>4) TERRESTRIAL RESTORATION</b>											
<b>Revegetation of Disturbed Sites in Tributaries</b> (Riparian, Land- slides, Burned and others)	★	B	5	8	B	10	8	B	15	6	Assist in recovery of human caused disturbance.
<b>Private Land Fire Ready System of Fuel Treatment</b>	\$, ★	B	200-	1,5	B	200	1,5	B	200	1,5	Protect all Private residence and create critical fire access for residents and fire fighters
<b>Neighborhood Road Stewards/Storm Patrol</b>	☞	B	-5-	V-8	B	-5-	V-8	B	-5-	V-8	Road users/residents will prevent road failure and identify problems on key access roads during use and in storms
<b>Improve roads on private and public lands</b>	☞										Rehab prioritized roads on private and public lands
<b>Noxious Weed Management And Native Plant Community Enhancement</b>	★, \$	B	75	V-8	B	75	V-8	B	75	V-8	Control Noxious Weeds in the subbasin, by applying the 13 steps in the Noxious Weed Management plan. Restore Noxious Weed sites - manage vegetation, improve habitat, restrict access.
<b>Native Plant/Seed Bank Cooperative</b> (Community members, schools, local nurseries)	☞	B	-1-	V	B	1	9, 8	B	1	9, 8	Collect, grow and/or plant trees, shrubs, grasses annually to be used at various restoration sites on private and public lands.
<b>Stewardship Feasibility Study -Fire Readiness and Alt. Forest Products</b>	☞	A	25	6	A	25	8	C	5	8	Thin, lop,scatter, and remove excessive fuels. Inventory excess materials, and research market development.

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Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

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<b>4. ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT/ MONITORING</b>											
<b>Mortality Assessment</b>	☞										Monitor for fish kills
<b>Juvenile Anadromous Fish Assessment/Screw Trap</b>	\$	A	10	V-8	B	15	V-8	B	20	V-8	Perform Juvenile Surveys and run Screw Trap
<b>Spring Chinook Volunteer Salmon and Summer Steelhead Annual Census</b>	*, ★	B	-5-	V-8	B	-5-	V-8	B	-5-	V-8	Assess species population and holding habitat use. Assess adults and juveniles. Assess presence and absence as well as habitat utilization.
<b>Noxious Weed Assessment</b>	★, \$	B	15	V, 8 1,2,3,6	B	25	V-8	B	25	V-8	Survey for various prioritized weeds at the subbasin level
<b>Weak Stocks Assessment</b>	★☞	B	28	V 1	B	38	V-8 1,3	B	29	V-8 1,3	Assess spring chinook, summer and winter steelhead, coho, sturgeon and lamprey in the Salmon River subbasin
<b>Fall Chinook Carcass and REDD Survey</b>	★	C	5	V-8 1, 3	B	5	V-8 1, 3	B	5	V-8 1, 3	Assess species population and spawning habitat use. Assess adults and juveniles. Assess presence and absence as well as habitat utilization.
<b>Water Quality Monitoring</b>	☞	B		4	B			B			Continue to monitor water temp, flows, shade, and other TMDL factors
PROJECT NAME	2003			2004			2005			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES	

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# Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

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			Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder		
Expanded History Project	☞	B	-50-	8-V	C	-50-	8-V	C	50	V, 8	Examine historical conditions to help determine watershed capabilities.	
Abandoned Vehicle and potential toxic sites inventory and Status Report	☞	A	-15-	8-V 1, 2, 3, 6	C	5	V, 8	C	2	V, 8	Inventory and identify status of abandoned vehicles and potential toxic sites throughout the Salmon River	
Salmon River Restoration Monitoring Data Base	☞	A	20	1, 3, 4, 6, 7	B	10	8	B	5	8	Develop and update Tracking System to display monitoring information for restoration projects in the Salmon River. Address implementation and effectiveness monitoring needs.	
Develop Fisheries Data Library	☞	A	5	V	B	13	8	B	13	8	Perform literature search. Collect fish tissue samples needed by managers.	
Vegetation/Fuels Assessment	☞	A	10	8	B	20	8	B	25	8	Develop a vegetation/fuels assessment associated with prioritized fuels treatment areas on private, interface, and public lands.	
Sub-basin Roads Assessment for each 5 <sup>th</sup> Field Watershed	☞	B/C									Inventory and prioritize road related problems in sub-basin. (GIS/GPS) Completed on federal land. Need to complete private land.	
Identify and Fill Data Gaps identified in the Subbasin Restoration Strategy Inventory Upgrade	★☞		10		A	10	8	B	25	8	Perform Literature Search and assemble data and comments to determine prioritized data needs	
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>			<b>2003</b>			<b>2004</b>			<b>2005</b>			<b>PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES</b>

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Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

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<b>5) COOPERATION/COORDINATION</b>											
Salmon/Mid Klamath Fish Technical Working Group	☞	B	5	8	B	5	8	B	5	8	Develop multiple fish specialists work group to focus on identifying assessment and management needs for the protection and restoration of the native anadromous fisheries.
Salmon River Spring Chinook Recovery Group	\$	A	5	8	B	5	8	A	5	8	Coordinate multiple stakeholder work group to focus on identifying what is needed to recover the Spring Chinook run.
Salmon River Fire Safe Council	\$ ★	B	10	8	B	10	8	B	10	8	Coordinate multiple stakeholder work group to focus on identifying fire and fuels management needs on private/public lands
Salmon River/Mid Klamath Noxious Weed Management Group and Native Plant Recovery		B	15	8	B	10	8	B	10	8	Coordinate multiple stakeholder work group to focus on identifying native plant and noxious weeds management needs. Develop MOU's
Klamath/Salmon Guides and Angler's Association	\$ ☞	B	5	V, 1, 3	B	15	V, 1, 3	B	15	V, 1, 3	Coordinate Fishing Community activities to hold educational activities, identify problems related to fish, make recommendations to management, and assist in monitoring.

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## Salmon River Restoration Projects

Year	Funded By:	Contract/ Agreement #	Project	Agreement Type	Discription	Task Force Funds	Fed or State Funds	Inkind Vol. Donated Time & Money	Total	Completed Incomplete or In-progress
1992	USF+WS/ Klamath Task Force	N/A	Salmon Ed-Poaching Awareness	KFA Recipient	Salmon Education Workshops -3 school and 2 community presentations. Focus on learning about current fish conditions and increase poaching awareness.	\$1,800.00				complete
1993	USF&G	14-48-001-93	Community Restoration Program	Co-op Agreement	Continue to increase awareness (Educate & Train) and cooperation between stakeholders. Assist in watershed monitoring and restoration	\$9,875.00	\$13,000.00		\$22,875.00	complete
1993	USF&W	95-E-07	Macroinvertebrate Study	Grant Recipient	Forks of Salmon School participated in a macroinvertebrate and temperature program with in the Salmon River watershed	\$7,513.00				complete
1994	USFS	G-5-94-05-015	Salmon River Riparian Nursery Feasibility Study	Matching Grant	Developed study to determine the feasibility of starting a riparian nursery		\$6,000.00	\$1,475.00	\$7,475.00	complete
1994	USF+WS/ Klamath Task Force	N/A	Community Restoration Program	Co-op Agreement	Continue to increase awareness (Educate & Train) and cooperation between stakeholders. Assist in watershed monitoring and restoration	\$19,200.00				complete
1994	USFS	54-9	Seed Collection & Propogation	Co-op Agreement	The FS and SRRC established this agreement to mutually share the ebenifical activities related to the collection of and propogation of native plant materials.		\$12,636.00	\$9,993.00	\$22,629.00	complete
1994	USF+WS/ Klamath Task Force		Ecosystem Training	Co-op Agreement	Enlist community members to restore and protect riparian habitat (Treeplanting, road repair, inventory)	\$7,000.00				complete
1994	USFS	N/A	Petersburg Watering				\$6,000.00	\$6,045.00	\$12,045.00	complete
1994	USF&W	95-PC-03	Community Restoration Program	Co-op Agreement	Continue to increase awareness (Educate & Train) and cooperation between stakeholders. Assist in watershed monitoring and restoration	\$15,775.00		\$232,000.00	\$247,775.00	complete
1994	ESRI	N/A	Arc-View 2.0 & PC ArcInfo	Foundation Grant	Provide SRRC with technical software for increasing our computer GIS capabilities		\$5,500.00			complete
1995	USF&W JITW		Salmon River Fuels Reduction	Co-op Agreement	Protect at-risk private and public lands by reducing fuels.		\$90,281.21	\$6,285.00	\$96,566.21	complete
1995	USF&W	95-PC-03	Community Restoration Program	Co-op Agreement	Continue to increase awareness (Educate & Train) and cooperation between stakeholders. Assist in watershed monitoring and restoration	\$15,775.00				complete
1995	ESRI	N/A	ArcView Upgrade	Grant	Provide SRRC with technical software for increasing our computer GIS capabilities		\$2,000.00			complete
1996	USF&W	96-PC-06	Community Restoration Program	Co-op Agreement	Continue to increase awareness (Educate & Train) and cooperation between stakeholders. Assist in watershed monitoring and restoration	\$21,525.00		\$50,160.00	\$71,685.00	complete

1996	ESRI	N/A	PC ArcInfo & Arcview Upgrade	Grant	Provide SRRC with technical software for increasing our computer GIS capabilities		\$1,000.00			complete
1997	USF&W JITW	14-48-11333-97- J159	Salmon River Fuels Reduction	Co-op Agreement	Protect at-risk private and public lands by reducing fuels.		\$32,293.00	\$21,475.37	\$53,768.37	complete
1997	Gifts in Kind	N/A	Technology Support	Grant	Adobe software			\$850.00		complete
1997	USF&W	98-PC-02	Community Restoration Program	Co-op Agreement	Continue to increase awareness (Educate & Train) and cooperation between stakeholders. Assist in watershed monitoring and restoration	\$36,248.00		\$37,200.00	\$73,448.00	complete
1997	Pacif States Marine Fisheries Comm.	P97-99	For Sake of the Salmon	Co-op Agreement	Watershed protection and rehabilitation.		\$15,000.00	\$8,976.45	\$23,976.45	complete
1997	ESRI	N/A	Technology Support	Grant	Provided computers and software to upgrade GIS capabilities		\$45,588.00			complete
1997	Trimbell Navigation	N/A	Geographic Positioning System	Grant	Provided GPS Unit Pathfinder Pro XL to SRRC		\$12,000.00			complete
1998	USF&W	99-PC-05	Community Restoration Program	Co-op Agreement	Continue to increase awareness (Educate & Train) and cooperation between stakeholders. Assist in watershed monitoring and restoration	\$25,000.00		\$24,425.00	\$49,425.00	complete
1998	USF&G	FG8155WR	Coordinator Support	Government Grant	Support for SRRC coordination needs- highlighting subbasin restoration strategy work		\$6,298.00	\$14,011.36	\$20,309.36	complete
1998	USF&G	FG-7342 IF	Watershed Ed Coordination	Government Grant	Coordination watershed education in the 3 river schools and to the community. Acquire Americorps person		\$13,871.00	\$5,777.00	\$19,648.00	complete
1998	USF&W		KRIS - 319 (h) Phase IV	Co-op Agreement	Support for assessment, training and monitoring efforts coordinated by the SRRC		\$20,422.00			complete
1998	USF&W		Subbasin Restoration Strategy	Government Grant	Support for developing a subbasin restoration strategy for the Salmon River in coordination with the Forest Service	\$2,500.00				complete
1998	USFS	CCS-5-99-05- 004	Knapweed Eradication	Co-op Agreement	Coordination of the Noxious Weed Program, production of educational presentations and a Noxious Weed Management Plan		\$1,800.00			complete
1998	USFS	Ch-5-98-05-005	Fire Training Week	Cost Share Agreement	Fire Training Week		\$549.50		\$549.50	complete
1998	USFS	CSA-5-98-05-007	Eddys Blowdown- Unit 95 Pullback	Cost Share Agreement	Perform pre-treatment activities prior to the USFS planned underburn. Pull slash back from trees and monitor results of treated (SRRC) with non-treated areas.		\$500.00	\$4,924.11	\$5,424.11	complete
1998	USFS	CCS-5-98-05- 009	CALVEG	Co-op Agreement	Accuracy Assessment for vegetation model layer being created by the USFS		\$3,313.25	\$4,260.50	\$7,573.75	complete
1998	CTSP	N/A	Technology Support	Grant	Provided Plotter, training, and GIS upgrade		\$20,000.00			complete

1999	USF&WS	200-PC-03	Community Restoration Program	Co-op Agreement	Continue to increase awareness (Educate & Train) and cooperation between stakeholders. Assist in watershed monitoring and restoration	\$34,722.00		\$73,413.51	\$108,135.51	complete
1999	KNF		Knapweed Eradication	Co-op Agreement	Coordination of the Noxious Weed Program, production of educational presentations and a Noxious Weed Management Plan		\$9,926.44		\$9,926.44	complete
1999	Bank of America	N/A	Office Equipment Support		Provide SRRC Watershed Center with needed info		\$3,000.00			complete
1999	USF&WS	98-JITW-21	Salmon River Fuels Reduction	Co-op Agreement	Protect at-risk private and public lands by reducing fuels.		\$52,399.00	\$35,064.00	\$87,463.00	complete
1999	USF&G	FG 8155 WR	Coordinator Support	Government Grant	Support for SRRC coordination needs-highlighting subbasin restoration strategy work		\$20,510.00	\$30,695.00	\$51,205.00	complete
1999	USF&G	FG811WR	Watershed Ed Coordination	Cost Share Agreement	Coordination watershed education in the 3 river schools and to the community.		\$15,381.00			complete
1999	USF&WS/EPA	14-48-11333-8-J262	KRIS - 319 (h) Phase V		Support for assessment, training and monitoring efforts coordinated by the SRRC		\$22,750.00	\$19,720.00	\$42,470.00	complete
1999	USF&WS Taskforce	14-48-11333-00-G005	Salmon River Educational Events	Government Grant	Coordination of the Spring Chinook and Summer Steelhead Population Survey, Winter Steelhead Population Survey and Fall Chinook Carcass and Spawning Survey and Fire Awareness Week.	\$5,577.50		\$7,486.03	\$13,063.53	complete
1999	Bank of America	N/A	Office Equipment Support	Grant	4 laptops					complete
1999	KNF Agreement	CCS-5-99-010	LSF Roads Sediment Source Survey	Cost Share Agreement	Support for Roads Risk and Sediment Assessment within the Lower South Fork area.		\$46,283.42	\$45,911.04	\$92,194.46	complete
1999	USF&WS	2000-E-01	Outreach Equipment	Matching Grant	Support for equipment purchases to facilitate outreach by community watershed groups and presentations		\$10,080.00	\$10,247.00	\$20,327.00	complete
1999	Norcross Wildlife Found.	N/A	Computer Equipment	Foundation Grant	Support to purchase upgraded computer equipment (the server)		\$5,400.00			complete
1999	CTSP	N/A	Technology Support	Foundation Grant	Software maintenance agreement		\$6,101.24			complete
1999	USFS	CCS-5-99-05-004	Spotted Knapweed	Cost Share Agreement	Support in the Spotted knapweed manual eradication		\$10,000.00			complete
2000	USF&WS		Coordinator Support	Government Grant	Support for SRRC coordination needs-highlighting subbasin restoration strategy work		\$22,617.54			complete
2000	USFS	00-CS-11050500-001	Watershed Ed	Cost Share Agreement	Coordination for the 3 local Salmon River Elementary Schools		\$18,405.00	\$236.35	\$18,641.35	complete
2000	USF&G		Noxious Weeds	Cost Share Agreement	Coordination of the Noxious Weed Program, production of educational presentations and a Noxious Weed Management Plan		\$20,785.00	\$39,454.38	\$60,239.38	complete
2000	USF&G	P9985142	Watershed Coordination	Cost Share Agreement	Coordination watershed education in the 3 river schools and to the community.		\$24,607.00			complete

2000	Humbolt Area Foundation	20000035	Interactive Multi CD	Grant	Support the production of a Macromedia Director based CD interface with historic perspective		\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00	complete
2000	USFS	CCS-5-99-05-010	North Fork & Mainstem Roads Sediment and Source Survey	Cost Share Agreement	Support for Roads Risk and Sediment Assessment within the Lower North Fork area.		\$60,467.00	\$81,149.00	\$141,616.00	complete
2000	SisQ Co, F&G Comm	N/A	Fish Survey Equipment (wet+dry suits)	Grant	Support to purchase equipment for educational activities for the community and local schools		\$2,376.00			complete
2000	USFS	N/A	Technology Support	Foundation Grant	Support for Roads Risk and Sediment Assessment within the Lower South Fork area.		\$14,918.00			complete
2000	CTSP	N/A	Technology Support	Foundation Grant	Software, upgrades and licenseing Arcview, Arcpress, Arcscan, Cogo		\$28,108.00			complete
2000	Gifts in Kind	N/A	Strategic Plan Equip	Foundation Grant	5 IBM laptops		\$9,752.00		\$9,752.00	complete
2000	USF&WS	2001-PC-10	CRP 01	Government Grant	Continue to increase awareness (Educate & Train) and cooperation between stakeholders. Assist in watershed monitoring and restoration	\$25,000.00		\$33,762.51	\$58,762.51	complete
2001	Norcross Wildlife Found.	01-116	Equipment grant	Foundation Grant	Phone system		\$4,200.00		\$4,200.00	complete
2001	USFWS	2002-PC-07	Community Restoration Program 02	Government Grant	Initiate Community Restoration Program - Increase support for fisheries. Learn about and train in restoration activities. Enlist stakeholders participation.	\$33,326.18		\$44,400.00	\$77,726.18	complete
2001	USF&G	P9985100	Org Support	Government Grant	Continue to increase awareness (Educate & Train) and cooperation between stakeholders. Assist in watershed monitoring and restoration		\$24,607.00	\$110,644.00	\$135,251.00	complete
2001	BLM	01BLM0104	Fire Safe 01 Community Based Wildlife Prevention Salmon River Fire	Government Grant	Protect at-risk private and public lands by reducing fuels.		\$42,009.50	\$4,809.00	\$46,818.50	complete
2001	F&G		Watershed ED 01	Co-op Agreement	Coordination of Watershed Education in the 3 Salmon River Schools and communities		\$18,798.00	\$3,922.65	\$22,720.65	complete
2001	USFWS	2001-JITW-10	2002 JITW 01 (Salmon River Riparian Ecosystem Enhancement Project)	Co-op Agreement	Protect at-risk private and public lands by reducing fuels.		\$39,052.00	\$23,667.00	\$62,719.00	complete
2002	USFWS		Screw Trap	Government Grant	Monitors movement of juvenile fish		\$18,449.28	\$266.49	\$18,715.77	complete
2002	USFS/RAC	CCS-5-99-05-004	Knapweed Eradication	Cost Share Agreement	Support the Spotted knapweed eradication		\$53,265.00	\$30,000.00	\$83,265.00	complete
2002	USF&G	P0110319	Org Support 02	Government Grant	Continue to increase awareness (Educate & Train) and cooperation between stakeholders. Assist in watershed monitoring and restoration		\$57,126.00	\$133,632.00	\$190,758.00	complete
2002	USFWS		Mid Klamath & Salmon River Research Library	Government Grant		\$13,909.25				complete
2002	USFWS	2002-PC-08	SR Cooperative Planning 02	Grant		\$14,595.07				complete
2002	USFWS JITW 02		Salmon River Fuels Reduction	Co-op Agreement	Protect at-risk private and public lands by reducing fuels.		\$58,577.55	\$35,471.75	\$94,049.30	complete

2002	USF&G		Watershed Education 02	Co-op Agreement	Coordination of Watershed Education in the 3 Salmon River Schools and communities		\$25,065.70				complete
2002	USFWS (KTF)		Salmon River Fuels Reduction	Government Grant	Protect at-risk private and public lands by reducing fuels.	\$47,736.50					complete
2003	USFWS	2003-PC-04	Community Restoration Program 03	Government Grant	Initiate Community Restoration Program - Increase support for fisheries. Learn about and train in restoration activities. Enlist stakeholders participation.	\$25,000.00					complete
2003	RAC	03-DG-11050554-016	Sawyers Bar Planning & Fuels Reduction	Government Grant	Protect at-risk private and public lands by reducing fuels.	\$27,600.00		\$3,278.00	\$30,878.00		in progress
2003	USF&WS	7	Steelhead Passage	Service Contract	Broaden public awareness and knowledge of key Slamon River watershed resource issues. Contue seasonal fish survey and monitoring efforts		\$14,959.07				in progress
2003			CRP 04	Government Grant	Initiate Community Restoration Program - Increase support for fisheries. Learn about and train in restoration activities. Enlist stakeholders participation.						in progress
2003	USF&WS	113332G013	Screwtrap	Government Grant	Monitors movement of juvenile fish				\$23,397.73		in progress
2003	BLM	03-BLM0064	FR 03 Forks	Government Grant	Protect at-risk private and public lands by reducing fuels.		\$34,737.59	\$5,957.00	\$40,694.59		in progress
2003	BLM	04-BLM0045	FR 03 Cecilville	Government Grant	Protect at-risk private and public lands by reducing fuels.		\$34,738.00	\$5,957.00	\$40,695.00		in progress
2003	USF&WS	113332G014	Subbasin Planning 02	Government Grant	Support for developing a subbasin restoration strategy for the Salmon River in coordination with the Forest Service		\$14,959.07	\$20,710.00	\$35,669.07		in progress
2003	USF&G	P0210437	Org Supt F&G 03	Government Grant	Continue to increase awareness (Educate & Train) and cooperation between stakeholders. Assist in watershed monitoring and restoration						in progress
2003		not in yet	WS Ed 04	Co-op Agreement	Coordination of Watershed Education in the 3 Salmon River Schools and communities						in progress
2003	USFS	CCS-5-99-05-004	Racweed 02-03	Cost Share Agreement	Support the Spotted knapweed eradication		\$53,265.00				in progress
2003	USF&WS	113333GO19	Weakstocks	Co-op Agreement	Fisheries assessment and Prtection program		\$23,149.04	\$6,520.00	\$29,669.04		in progress
2003	USFS	03-CS-11050554-04	Tempature Monitoring	Cost Share Agreement	Gathering water tempature info wich will be used to develop the Total Maximum Daily Load		\$12,981.00	\$27,503.00	\$40,484.00		in progress
2003	USF&WS	11-333-1331-0000	Fall Survey 03	Co-op Agreement	Fish surveys and observations through out the Scott, Shasta, Salmon rivers and other selected tributaries to the mid-Klamath rivers		\$5,507.00	\$9,417.00	\$14,924.00		in progress
2003	USF&G	P021042	F&G Ed 03	Co-op Agreement	Supports Watershed Education in the 3 Salmon River Schools and communities		\$16,163.00				in progress
2003	USF&WS	113333G012	MCWC Newsltler & Office Support	Government Grant	MCWC Newsltler & Office Support		\$16,560.00	\$6,520.00	\$23,080.00		in progress

2003	RAC	03-DG-11050554-007	Rac Ed 03	Co-op Agreement	Provide students, teachers, parents, and other community members with needed coordination and technical assistance for meaningful watershed restoration and protection opportunities on the Salmon River		\$6,106.50	\$4,025.00	\$10,131.50	in progress
2003	USFS	303022	Orleans Racweed	Co-op Agreement	Assisting MKWC with administration		\$8,064.00		\$8,064.00	in progress
2003	USF&WS		Special Salmon River Events		To provide the community with several extended educational workshops and events that will increase public interest and awareness of the Salmon River Watershed's resource protection and restoration, focusing on the anadromous fisheries		\$9,758.08	\$9,222.10	\$18,980.18	in progress