

Dan Ashe
Hoopa Valley Tribal Fisheries Department
P.O. Box 417
Hoopa, California 95546

May 7, 2001

Darla Eastman
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Yreka Fish and Wildlife Office
1829 South Oregon Street
Yreka, California 96097

MAY 09 2001

Dear Ms. Eastman,

Enclosed is the Final Report for Salmon Camp 2000. I sincerely apologize for being so late in submitting this report. I would like to thank you and your staff for being as patient as you have been, and also for the support that U.S.F.W.S. has given to the camp over the years. If you have any questions or comments please do not hesitate to call me at 530-625-4267 ext. 16, or you can e-mail me at bioman2@pcweb.net.

Sincerely,



Dan Ashe

Encl.

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**SALMON CAMP 2000
A CENTURY BYGONE – A FRESH START FOR SALMON**

FINAL REPORT

AGREEMENT # 14-4811333-00-G009
PROJECT NUMBER 2000-E-04
DCN NUMBER 11333-0-G009
FUND NUMBER 11333-1331-1E04

MAY 09 2001

PROJECT OFFICERS Ronald Iverson, U.S.F.W.S.

Mike Orcutt, HVTFD

PROJECT MANAGERS Brie Darr, U.S.F.W.S.

James Wroble, HVTFD

Dan Ashe, HVTFD

Date Completed April 2, 2001

Abstract

Promoting educational programs that emphasize the importance, problems, and continuing efforts to restore the salmon fishery is an aspect that the Klamath River Basin Tribes consider necessary for the recovery of fishery resources. The Hoopa Valley, Yurok, and Karuk Tribes have conducted an outdoor educational program for local Native American youths for the past four years. The program has exposed youths to the physical, biological, and chemical processes affecting the fishery. Additionally, participants are exposed to efforts being made to ensure the continued existence of the Klamath River Basin fishery, and to the cultural complexities affecting the fishery. This outdoor education program – targeted to 14-18 year old Native American youths is known as “Salmon Camp”. In 2000 seventeen students participated in the 13-day camp. Major topics included river flow issues, water quality, fish distribution, habitat monitoring, road impacts, hatchery practices, and fish harvest management. Many youths engaged in new activities like whitewater rafting, offshore fishing, camping, and cultural experiences. The camp encompassed much of the Klamath River Basin, traveling more than 1,500 miles from the Shasta River to the mouth of the Klamath River and to the point of diversion on the Trinity River.

Introduction

The Klamath River Basin provides fisheries resources necessary for Indian subsistence and ceremonial purposes, ocean commercial harvest, recreational fishing, and the economic health of many local communities (Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force 1991). The Hoopa Valley, Yurok, and Karuk Tribes have a traditional fishing history. Many aspects of their culture derive from their fishing practices and the availability of salmon. Public Law 99-552 passed by Congress in 1986 established the "Klamath Act", paving the way for the Basin Indian Tribes to become cooperative co-managers for the Basin's fishery and water resources.

The Klamath River Basin Tribes consider promotion of educational programs key to restoration of fishery resources. The Tribes believe that these programs should emphasize the importance, problems, and current efforts in fisheries recovery. The Hoopa Valley, Yurok, and Karuk Tribes has conducted an outdoor educational program for local Native American youths for the past four years. This program has exposed participants to many new ideas including the: physical, chemical, biological aspects, current conservation and restoration efforts in the Klamath Basin, and cultural complexities affecting the fishery. The outdoor educational program is known as "Salmon Camp". The camp is targeted to Klamath River Basin Native American youths aged 14 to 18 years of age. The objectives of Salmon Camp include:

- Expose Native American youths to natural resource management objectives, disciplines, and career opportunities.
- Provide the participants with an opportunity to understand natural resource implications and concerns of tribal governments.
- Acquaint participants with the educational processes and academic requirements for a career in natural resource disciplines.
- Offer participants the opportunity to experience different tribal cultures through interaction with other students and tribal representatives.
- Promote an understanding of the complexities of water and fisheries resource allocation issues in the Upper Klamath through dialogue with competing user groups.
- Acquaint the participants to the methods and practices of ongoing fishery monitoring and rehabilitation efforts.

Study Area

The Klamath River Basin lies within southwestern Oregon and northwestern California. The Klamath Basin is approximately 10,009,800 acres in size with over six million acres located in California (California Department of Water Resources 1960). The four major tributaries to the Klamath River are the Shasta, Scott, Salmon, and Trinity Rivers. The predominant native anadromous fish species in the Klamath Basin include spring and fall run chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), and steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). Once a premiere salmon producing

watershed, Klamath Basin fish stocks are now only a remnant of their historical abundance.

The Klamath Basin now contains several dams. The Iron Gate Dam contains the upper Klamath, and the Lewiston Dam restricts Upper Trinity River flows. Weir data and spawning escapement analysis in the Trinity River suggests that over 90% of all returning coho salmon adults, and 50-70% of fall run chinook salmon are of hatchery origin (Trinity River Mainstem Fishery Restoration Report 1998). Undoubtedly, these trends illustrate that the anadromous fish runs are presently artificially propagated and in peril.

Before the turn of the 20th century the Klamath Basin had begun to be modified by human activity. In 1889 the first salmon hatchery was put into operation on the Hoopa Reservation to offset fish losses due to habitat destruction. In the last one hundred years the Klamath Basin has undergone hydraulic mining, timber harvests, water diversion for agriculture, and dam construction.

Four Indian Tribes are located within the Klamath Basin. The Klamath Basin Indian Tribes are the Klamath, Karuk, Hoopa Valley, and Yurok Tribes. All four tribes had traditionally relied on the abundant salmon runs for subsistence, with the Klamath Tribe losing most of its fishing traditions with the construction of Iron Gate Dam. The Karuk, Hoopa Valley, and Yurok Tribes still continue to practice their fishing traditions for both subsistence and commercial sale. Presently the Hupa and Yurok Tribes share 50% of all harvestable fall run chinook stocks with the remaining 50% allocated to non-tribal fisheries. Tribal members target spring chinook, coho salmon, steelhead, and green sturgeon. Historically tribal fishermen have employed the use of fish weirs, dip-nets, and spears for fish harvest. Over time the primary gear used to harvest salmon has shifted to monofilament gillnets.

The Klamath Basin's fishery restoration and monitoring efforts are complex due to the number of agencies involved and the constituents that they represent. Listed in Appendix I list the Agencies and Tribes with Jurisdictions for Fishery and Habitat Management in the Klamath River Basin, primarily for the California portion (Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force 1991). Although, many people who live in the Klamath Basin are tied to the land and water resources through the forestry industry, outdoor activities, fishing, few are aware of the efforts being made to ensure continued existence of the natural resources that they enjoy. Even fewer people are aware of the complex structure of how problems are assessed and mediated.

Methods

Salmon Camp 2000 was funded through a grant agreement with U.S.F.W.S. Participating tribes included Hoopa Valley Tribe, Yurok Tribe, and the California Karuk Tribe. The Hoopa Valley Tribe was the grant recipient with control and discretion of available fiscal resources.

A camp coordination committee was established with a representative from each of the participating tribes. All camp coordination committee members were biologists working for their respective tribal natural resources departments. The coordination committee began meeting in May of 2000 with subsequent biweekly meetings conducted until the start of Salmon Camp in July of 2000. Topics addressed at the camp coordination meetings included establishing a camp itinerary and delegation of responsibilities.

Salmon Camp 2000 targeted Native American youths 14 to 18 years of age. The camp was advertised through fliers, public service radio announcements, and local newspapers. Camp information was also sent to all enrolled tribal members in the target age group. A copy of the camp application is shown in Appendix II. Approximately 23 applications were received for Salmon Camp 2000. The coordination committee agreed that up to 18 youths could participate given the scope of the camp and the availability of funds. The committee decided that each tribe could choose six applicants to participate in the camp. Criteria for selecting a participant for the camp included age, sex (an equal ratio of males to females if possible), and the applicants desire to participate (expressed in the essay portion of the application).

Employment postings for camp counselors was initiated in June of 2000. Indian hiring preference was given to prospective applicants. The camp coordination committee conducted interviews of counselors in July of 2000. Three counselors were hired for the duration of Salmon Camp 2000. Successful applicants were hired on the basis of their past experience working with youth, driving record, criminal background check status, and their enthusiasm for the camp.

The camp coordination committee solicited bids for camp cooks beginning in June 2000. A copy of the camp cook bid announcement is provided in Appendix III. Two camp bids were received prior to the bid process deadline. The bid amounts were for \$11,000.00 and \$11,500.00 respectively. The camp coordination committee chose the lowest bid on the basis of cost and that the applicant had participated with the camp in 1999 and had provided satisfactory services in the past.

Prior to the onset of the camp 18 participants were selected and provided liability forms and guidelines of the camp. All logistics (reserving campgrounds,

scheduling of guest speakers, vehicle rental services, banquet cooking services, bathroom and shower facility rentals, equipment purchasing, and coordination of activity services – Appendix IV and Appendix V) had been completed by the camp coordination committee. The camp commenced on July 23, 2000 (itinerary is included in Appendix V).

Video services had been contracted for providing visual documentation of the camp. The video contract was awarded to a private individual for \$1,500.00. The video contractor provided over seven hours of video footage of the camp. However, a final edited video of 30-45 minutes was not obtained due to a lack of video editing resources.

Results and Conclusions

Seventeen students participated in the camp with 6 students representing the Hoopa Valley Tribe, 5 students representing the Karuk Tribe, and 6 students representing the Yurok Tribe. Major topics covered included river flow issues, water quality, fish distribution, habitat monitoring, road impacts, hatchery practices, and fish harvest management. Many of the participants were given opportunity to new experiences such as whitewater rafting, offshore fishing, camping, and cultural experiences.

The camp encompassed as much of the Klamath River Basin as possible, travelling over 1,500 miles from the Shasta River to the point of diversion on the Trinity River and to the mouth of the Klamath River.

Many of the parents of the camp participants have since reported that their children are displaying a more active interest in fisheries issues and school. One camp participant has pursued becoming a "job shadow" volunteer with the Hoopa Valley Tribal Fisheries Department with his career goal of becoming a fisheries biologist. Another camp participant has since enrolled in the College of the Redwoods working towards an Associate Degree in Natural Resources. One of the camp counselors has since applied for fisheries employment with the Hoopa Valley Tribal Fisheries Department and is awaiting hire upon subsequent recruitment efforts by the department.

During subsequent visits to the Hoopa Valley High School by camp leadership, eagerness to participate in future camps and to work as high school interns in fisheries was noted among camp participants.

The three participating tribes are in unanimous agreement that Salmon Camp is a unique opportunity should be provided to their young people. The Tribes will support the camp in the future.

References

- Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force.** 1991. Long Range Plan for the Klamath River Basin – Conservation Area Fishery Restoration Program.
- California Department of Water Resources.** 1960. Klamath River Basin Investigation. Bulletin Number 83, Sacramento.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Hoopa Valley Tribe, and Trinity County.** 1998. Trinity River Mainstem Fishery Restoration Report. Internal Administrative Draft.

APPENDIX I

Federal

- Department of Interior
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
 - Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
 - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
 - Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)
 - Geological Survey (USGS)
- Department of Commerce
 - National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
 - Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC)
- Department of Agriculture
 - Forest Service (USFS)
 - Soil Conservation Service (SCS)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Department of the Army
 - Corps of Engineers (ACE)
- Department of Energy
 - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)

Tribal

- Hoopa Valley Tribe
- Yurok Tribe
- Karuk Tribe
- Klamath Tribe

State of California

- Resources Agency
 - Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)
 - State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)
 - North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
 - Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF)
 - Department of Water Resources (DWR)
 - California Coastal Commission
 - California Conservation Corps (CCC)
 - State Lands Commission (SLC)
- University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE)

State of Oregon

- Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)

Regional

- Klamath River Basin Compact Commission

Local

- Counties
- Resource Conservation Districts (RCD)
- Cities

APPENDIX II

Youth Salmon Camp
July 23 – August 5, 2000

APPLICATION

Please Complete and Return to Hoopa Valley Tribal Fisheries- Loop Road/P.O. Box 417-Hoopa,
California 95546

Name: _____ Tribe: _____

Mailing Address: _____
(Street, P.O.Box) (City) (State) (Zip
code)

Phone No.: (____) _____ Sex: _____ Age: _____ T-Shirt Size: _____

Name of _____
High School: _____ In School: _____
Current Year

List any extra-curricular activities you have participated in: _____

List the school subjects you like the best or do well in: _____

List any hobbies: _____

What are your career interests?: _____

Briefly indicate why you are interested in attending the Camp?: _____

Participant's Signature _____

Parent or Guardian Signature (required) _____

Please Note: Both Participant and Parent signatures are required for attendance

APPENDIX III

REQUEST FOR BIDS
COOKING AND CAMP SERVICES
HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE
FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

The Hoopa Valley Tribal Fisheries Department is accepting bids from qualified individuals or firms under an Employment Contract Provision to provide mobile cooking and camp services for Youth Salmon Camp for July 23 through August 5, 2000.

Bid: Prospective bidders are required to furnish all cooking and serving gear; refrigeration containers (ice chests and/or freezer trailer), cooking stoves, grills, pots, pans, plates, bowls, utensils, cups, linen, etc. As well as, food for all Camp participants and daily guests for the specified dates, beginning with dinner on July 23 and ending with breakfast on 5 August. Each day shall include 28 breakfasts, 30 sack lunches, and up to 35 dinners. On two evenings, Salmon will be traditionally prepared by another contractor. Proposer will be required to provide side dishes and desert, and all other meal services on these two evenings for 50 guests. This bid includes set up and breakdown of all equipment and utensils necessary for meal service.

Meals shall be nutritional and varied, and consist of a hot breakfast, sack lunch, and hot dinner. Lunch meals must be packed for off site consumption. Appropriate drinks; juices, milk, soda, coffee, tea and bottled water are required each day with each meal. Snack foods and drinks must also be provided for each day's activities. The proposal shall include a menu plan for each day of service. The Tribe reserves the right of menu approval.

Cooking and camp staff shall consist of a minimum of three people; one cook and two assistants.

Contracted employees must be insurable drivers and able to work around youth.

Bids will be selected on cost, prior experience, and adaptability of bidder to provide meals in an outdoor setting, and types of meals anticipated to be served. Please include prospective meal list and proof of auto insurance for each contractor.

Bids must be received by 4:00pm on Wednesday July 7, 2000 at Hoopa Tribal Fisheries, Loop Road, Hoopa, California. The selected Bidder will be notified by Monday July 10th. Pursuant to the Hoopa Valley Tribes' TERO ordinance, Indian Preference shall apply. The Drug-free policies of the Tribe shall also apply. Questions regarding this solicitation should be directed to Dan Ashe, (530) 625-4267 ext. 16.

APPENDIX IV

Salmon Camp 2000 Schedule

- Sunday July 23 - Sign-In 4:00-6:00PM at Tish Tang Campground. Evening Speakers Josephine Peters (Basket making and material gathering) / Troy Fletcher (Fisheries Restoration in the Klamath River)
- Monday July 24 - Travel from Tish Tang to Weitchipec Yurok Office (10:00 AM). Meet with Tom Shaw U.S.F.W.S. for Klamath Flow Project. Travel from Weitchipec to Happy Camp to visit K-Flow Field Sites. Set up camp at Oaks Campground (near Yreka).
- Tuesday July 25 - Travel to Yreka U.S.F.W.S. Field Office (11:00 AM). Dave Webb will discuss the Shasta River's geology, water diversion issues, and restoration. Return to Oaks Campground.
- Wednesday July 26 - Travel from Oaks Campground to Oak Bottom Campground (Somes Bar) (11:00 AM). Classroom Restoration Presentation. In the evening we will meet with the Klamath Outdoor School Camp and attend a demonstration Brush Dance.
- Thursday July 27 - Travel from Oak Bottom Campground to Wooley Creek. Bio-Dives. Evening Speaker will be Harold Tripp Karuk D.N.R. to discuss Traditional Forestry and Fisheries Management.
- Friday July 28 - Rafting from Ike's Bar to Dolan's Bar on the Klamath River. Camping at Oak Bottom Campground. Evening Speaker will be Jessica Stauffer to discuss Wildlife in the Basin.
- Saturday July 29 - Rest Day!!! Swimming, laundry, showers!!! Camping at Oak Bottom Campground.
- Sunday July 30 - Travel from Oak Bottom to Weitchipec (10:00 AM). Rafting from Weitchipec to Coon Creek. Jet Boat to the mouth of the Klamath River. Set up Camp at the Yurok Brush Dance Grounds. Evening Speaker will be Frank Gist (Yurok Tribal Elder).
- Monday July 31 - Visit Screw Trap in Blue Creek. Bio-Dives. Campsite will be at Yurok Brush Dance Grounds. Evening Speaker will be Walter McCovey Jr.
- Tuesday August 1- Travel to Brookings, OR. Offshore Charter Fishing (Rockfish and Lingcod). Campsite will be at Yurok Brush Dance Grounds. Evening Speaker will be Troy Fletcher (Director of Yurok Fisheries). Salmon Dinner.
- Wednesday August 2 - Travel to Tec Tah. Visit roads and forestry restoration project sites. Travel to Tish Tang Campsite. Evening

**Appendix V
Itemized Expenditures**

<u>Item Expenditure Expense</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
• Cooking Services	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00
• Guest Speakers	\$600.00	\$11,600.00
• Rafting Services	\$2,275.00	\$13,875.00
• Counselor Salaries	\$3,000.00	\$16,875.00
• Vehicle Rental	\$3,877.43	\$20,752.43
• Portable Toilet Rental	\$880.04	\$21,632.47
• Campers Insurance	\$2,500.00	\$24,132.47
• Biologist in Charge Salary	\$4,822.00	\$28,954.47
• Fishing Services	\$1,063.00	\$30,017.47
• Banquet Cooking Services	\$800.00	\$30,817.47
• T-Shirts	\$981.34	\$31,798.81
• Plagues	\$179.36	\$31,978.17
• Certificates of Completion	\$25.26	\$32,003.43
• Campground Rental	\$150.00	\$32,153.43
• Camping Supplies	\$663.30	\$32,816.73
• Fuel for Rental Vehicles	\$850.00	\$33,666.73
• Showers	\$54.00	\$33,720.73
• Criminal Background Checks	\$400.00	\$34,120.73
• Video Services	\$1,500.00	\$35,620.73