



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



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

March 6, 1992

Memorandum

TO: Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force

FROM: Project Leader, Klamath River FRO
Yreka, California

SUBJECT: Draft minutes of the Task Force meeting held January 28-30, 1992.

Attached for your review are minutes of the subject meeting held in La Jolla, California. Minutes from the daytime planning meeting and minutes from the evening business meeting are stapled separately.

Ronald A. Iverson

Attachments

cc TF Technical Work Group
TF Interested Parties
Management Council
MC Technical Team

Klamath Fisheries Task Force Meeting
January 29, 1992
La Jolla, California

MINUTES FOR THE RECORD
BUSINESS MEETING

The meeting was called to order at 7:10 p.m. by Chairman Shake with a quorum of members present.

Additions to Agenda (Attachment 1).

Odemar added 2 discussion items the agenda:

1. Discussion of upper Klamath River Water situation.
2. Report on the changes in California Department of Fish and Game Klamath River Program operation of Salmon and Scott weirs because of budget reductions.

Sumner added a discussion item to the agenda:

Discussion of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOU) for the Coordinated Resource Management Plan (CRMP) for the Shasta River.

FY1993 REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP), AND PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS.

Discussion of RFP (Whitehouse).

There are 3 options for this year's funding process:

- #1: Use the same RFP that we used last year with all policies having equal priority.
- #2: Use the action plan that we are developing now.
- #3: Use the prioritized policies as developed by Iverson, Alcorn, and West.

The recommended process is to send the FY1993 RFP out to the proposers in early February, with a closing date in early April. In this way, the proposals will be ready for review by the Technical Work Group (TWG) in June.

According to our contracting office in Portland, 30 days is the minimum period of time that we should give proposers to write their proposals. In response to comments we have received in previous years, we hope to give proposers more than 30 days to prepare their proposals.

Discussion:

- o Is it realistic to try to finish the action plan that we are working on now and using it for this year's funding process?
- o If we list the priorities that we have developed so far then we should give a good enough picture of the prioritized policies that proposers can use it.

** Motion **

(Shake) Identify the high priority action items that we develop tomorrow to be used in the RFP for the next budget cycle.

** Consensus **

Project Selection Process (Shake).

Shake passed out a memo to the Task Force on the proposal selection process (attachment 2).

This process has been re-worked since I talked to you about it at the Brookings meeting. Step 6 calls for a federal review of all proposals. This evaluation focuses on 3 key criteria: 1) Is the proposal a good value? 2) Are the proposers qualified? and 3) Does the proposal fit within the requirements of the long-range plan?

We propose sending the proposals concurrently to the Technical Work Group (TWG) and to 3 federal employees (FWS, BIA, USFS). The federal panel would make a list of acceptable proposals and pass this list on to the TWG before the TWG begins the ranking process.

Non-acceptable proposals will have an opportunity to be re-submitted. Clarification of what was wrong with the proposal and suggestions for improving the proposal will be provided by the Task Force.

Discussion on the federal review process:

Q: What safeguards are there that the U.S. Forest Service representative, or for that matter, the FWS representatives, are not proposers?

A: We will try to identify individuals who are not stakeholders.

Q: How are the selected people going to get familiar with the plan?

A: KRFRO staff would serve as staff to the federal panel.

o The three federal biologists from within the basin would be asked to evaluate the proposals against the three criteria and decide if the proposals are in or out. There is no ranking involved.

o Let's change the title "fishery biologist" to "related disciplines" in order to prevent pertinent expertise from being eliminated.

Q: If this panel of three federal employees decides that a proposal is not acceptable because it does not meet the 3 criteria, then is the proposer allowed to revise the proposal before it goes to the TWG? Or does the proposal go to the TWG with a note saying that it was not acceptable, and that it can be re-submitted?

A: The proposal can be brought to me (Shake) as a federal official. I can make a decision that this federal "group of three" was incorrect and put it back into the process. There would be several layers of appeal.

Q: I'm aware of the fact that before an agreement/contract is signed, it has to meet certain federal criteria and be reviewed for accuracy. Why do proposals have to be checked to see if they meet federal criteria prior to review by the TWG? Why do you feel that the TWG is not competent at weeding out unacceptable proposals?

A: If we could just review the proposals with the TWG and leave out the federal panel, I would. I'm required to have federal review.

Q: Why can't the federal "group of three" review proposals after the TWG has ranked them?

A: That wouldn't give proposers the chance to appeal the decisions. We are trying to put the federal review at the earliest possible point in order to be most fair to the proposers. It doesn't make sense to have the proposals evaluated for federal acceptability/nonacceptability after all of the other reviews.

Discussion on setting levels of funding.

o There is a very significant change proposed in this memo (step 2). We are being asked to set funding levels at the November meeting based on recommendations from KRFRO staff.

o Why not just stick with the system we used last year? Setting scoring criterion worked well.

o The reasons to set funding levels would be as "targets", I have never seen us be encumbered by funding levels.

Q: What role would the budget group play in this proposed funding process?

A: There are two roles the budget group could have:

1) The budget group could set the funding levels prior to seeing the proposals. The purpose of this is to let the proposers know how much emphasis (funding) is being placed on each area of the plan.

2) For the past few years, the budget committee has set the funding levels based on the scores of the ranked proposals.

o We want to have some priorities for funding set prior to the TWG and budget meetings (Shake).

o I feel that setting the funding levels in November is a good idea. I think we should set target levels so proposers understand how much money is out there. Although, I would be uncomfortable if there were not some process to look at the proposals prior to setting the levels.

Shake: There are some difficulties in setting the funding levels prior to seeing the proposals. The other issue is that some proposals might not have been categorized correctly and might need to be re-categorized.

Our goal is to let the plan drive the budget process and the project selection process. This process is in transition. I hope that we will soon get into the watershed/sub-basin process. This will help us move away from six categories and move towards setting priorities based on watersheds.

Funding levels will not need to be set until November of 1992, but it is important to look at the process now in order to get Task Force concurrence.

- o One of the major resources the Klamath Restoration Program has is non-federal work funding. At the last TWG meeting, CDFG folks told us which projects they were funding, so we were able to make decisions regarding federal funding.
- o Last year, the budget committee had the role of adding points to proposals for employing Native Americans and unemployed commercial fishermen. I (Bingham) hope the budget committee continues this role. The TWG seemed to agree that this step should be taken care of by the budget committee.

Also, at the last meeting I proposed that TWG members refrain from ranking proposals that they have a direct interest in. This process worked well last year so I hope we can use it again this year. There are a limited number of people who are experts on the Klamath basin, so many of them are present at the meeting, but if they would refrain from ranking their own proposals it would prevent the conflict of interest issue. I've audited the TWG process and I have seen that the TWG members have tried hard to be objective in assessing their own proposals. They have discussed their proposals with other members, but they have also tried hard to be objective.

Shake: This issue of people ranking their own proposals is the reason that we must have the federal review process. In the federal review process there will not be any rating, only pass/no pass. This is a proposal. How and when we do our proposal process is up to us. The November date was to try and get us up-front about this funding process. We have been criticized in the past and this is our attempt to clarify that process.

Task Force recommendations to Fish and Wildlife Service.

** Motion **

I move we adopt this proposed strategy with the following changes:

1. Step 2 to read "may be set" rather than "will"
2. Step 7 members of the TWG will abstain from ranking projects in which they have a direct interest,
3. A new step will be added between 8 and 9 to add points to proposal rankings for Native Americans and unemployed fishermen. (Step 6 will remain as presented.)

Seconded.

Discussion:

Hillman: I am uncomfortable with step 6 but I am glad that it has been put to paper. If this proposal review process is what we have to do, then I want to know who the people on the federal panel are and what they will look for in

the proposals. The 2nd sentence "Evaluation factors will be determined" is unacceptable. Also the criterion of "contractor experience" is a criterion that concerns some. In the past, I have seen proposals of tribes be ranked low on this criterion even though tribes have a lot of experience.

Odemar: Leaf brings up points that could make the RFP process stronger. "All proposers must meet these criteria prior to consideration by the TF for funding." We could let all proposers know the evaluation factors ahead of time.

Q: Why can't we determine the criteria for proposals to be acceptable prior to requesting proposals (step 6)? In this way, proposals would not be accepted right from the start if they were deficient.

A: As I read this, the three criteria that are listed will be the ones that are used. If I find out otherwise I will let you know and we can amend the process (Shake).

Franklin: It would be helpful for the TWG if proposals included information on the capabilities of the proponent.

Shake: Number 6 has been revised with advice from contracting and that is what you see right here. The federal panel will look at the proposals and evaluate them for the criteria in this letter. It is a government contracting requirement that federal people look at the proposals to see if these proposals meet the criteria. Ron and I will try to find the most objective people we can. If you have any suggestions for who these federal people are, let me know.

** Revised Motion **

Bingham: I move for the adoption of this proposal with the following changes and clarifications:

- a. Step 2 "funding levels will" changed to "funding targets may."
- b. In step 6 the three criteria set forth here are acceptable as specifically deeded here. If there are any changes then the criteria will have to come back to us for ratification.
- c. The criteria that proposers need to meet will be set forth in the RFP. Proposers will need to identify how they meet those criteria.
- d. Proposals which were not found acceptable will receive a timely letter of rejection. A discussion with the proposer(s) will be held if necessary.
- e. TWG members who have a "direct interest" (receive compensation, or supervise employees that receive compensation) in a proposal, will refrain from ranking it.
- f. After TWG deliberation has finished, the budget committee will add preference points for Native Americans and unemployed commercial fishermen.

All other elements of this proposal would be as presented.

** Action ** Hearing no objections, the motion passes. One abstention.

PUBLIC COMMENT. No comments.

KMZ COALITION PROPOSAL FOR HATCHERY OPERATION AND TRUCKING (Odemar).

There are 3 main parts to this proposal: 1) Reduce production of chinook salmon by at least one-third at Iron Gate and Trinity River Hatcheries. 2) Rear all fish to full-term smolt (yearling). 3) Truck one-half of the salmon produced at the hatcheries to the lower 10 miles of the river and estuary.

Present goals for fall chinook:

Iron Gate Hatchery:

Mitigation - Take 18 million eggs, plant 6 million smolt.

Enhancement- 900,000 yearlings (planted at Iron Gate), 180,000 yearlings (planted at Fall Creek), and 300,000 yearlings (for Klamath Ponds).

Trinity River Hatchery:

Mitigation - 6,000,000 eggs, 2,000,000 smolts, 500,000 yearlings.

Enhancement - 400,000 yearlings.

Results of technical review (Odemar).

Three representatives provided technical review of this proposal: Bob Franklin represented the Technical Work Group, Jerry Barnes represented the Klamath River Technical Advisory Team, and Chuck Lane represented the Trinity River Fishery Resource Office.

Odemar summarized the technical reviewer's main points:

Technical Work Group (Bob Franklin):

- o Feels basinwide review of hatchery practices is needed.
- o Suggests learning from Columbia River hatcheries.
- o Expresses concern over off-site releases and problem of straying.
- o Concerned about accepting proposals outside of the established loop.

Klamath River Technical Advisory Team (Jerry Barnes):

- o Feels it is important to maintain appropriate mix of yearlings to fingerlings.
- o Agrees that offsite planting would increase survival by about 5 times, but it could increase straying. The straying rate for off-site releases varies from 88-93%. On average, out of 1000 fish escaping, 900 would not return to hatchery.
- o Another consequence is that the maturity schedule would be changed to produce later maturing fish.

Trinity River FRO (Chuck Lane):

- o Supports concept of investigating increasing the proportion of yearlings to fingerlings by technically qualified representatives of the Klamath

Fishery Management Council, Klamath River Task Force, and Trinity River Task Force.

- o Concern about the concept of offsite planting because of increased straying. Would jeopardize fish returns to hatcheries and threaten genetic integrity of natural stocks.
- o No guarantee that trucking would provide greater harvest returns.
- o Concludes that proposal would not only fail to realize its objective but would be detrimental to natural fish.

These three reports are attachments 3, 4, and 5 respectively.

California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG) Response to the technical review (Odemar):

CDFG response points out that

- o Mitigation goals of hatcheries are established in mitigation agreements. Any permanent modifications must be agreed upon by mitigating agencies.
- o Any adjustment of hatchery output must be based on technical review that considers the best mix of fish needed for mitigation, harvest, impacts on natural fish, etc.
- o Offsite planting of salmon increases straying, reduces returns to hatcheries, increases disease risks, is expensive and is of questionable benefit to harvesters.
- o CDFG agrees that there is a need to review production goals as set forth in 1987 goals (Mel will make these available to the Task Force when they are available).
- o Based on the low egg-take in 1991, the production goals for 1992 will be revised to maximize returns as follows:

Iron Gate Hatchery: We hope to have 4.5 million fish in May (maximum production from eggs received). Of these, 1 million fish will be raised to yearling. This is the maximum. A few months ago, I said that there would not be any fish for the Mid-Klamath ponds. Now we are considering that since there is a higher return on yearlings although the total production to ocean fisheries may not be the same. Right now we estimate 200,000 fish available to the Mid-Klamath ponds. That will give 3 million smolts for a May/June release.

Trinity River Hatchery: We hope to have 1.2 million fish available for release in May of 1992. 500 mitigation and 400 enhancement, so there will be 400,000 fish left over. High water temperature in Lewiston Lake/Clair Engle is the limiting factor. We will be emphasizing yearlings to the maximum capacity that we have to the extent that we can.

CDFG has no plans for offsite planting. In the future, offsite planting may be considered, but only if there is a technical basis for it. Technical review would look at the 1987 goals, the performance of the hatchery to meet those goals, and the proposal to the Trinity River Task Force. Any permanent change in mitigation goals using yearlings has to have final approval by the Bureau of Reclamation or Pacific Power & Light.

Discussion regarding accepting proposals outside of the established loop.

The Task Force agreed to stick to the established proposal review process in the future.

Task Force recommendations to CDFG.

**** Action ****

Chairman Shake asked Mel to prepare a draft response to the Coalition from the Task Force. Shake will sign this response as chair of the Task Force.

Discussion:

Franklin: These people brought up the concern of waiting 15 years, I think it is important that they learn that 15 years is not even a reality in terms of a restoration program showing benefits.

Bingham: We had gloomy forecasts in '86, but the fish showed us that they are just like the weather, very unpredictable.

Odemar: Fish have a funny way of doing what you least expect them to do. The good 'ol days may never return to the KMZ for the troll industry.

CDFG GUIDELINES FOR FUNDING SMALL-SCALE FISH REARING PROJECTS.

Review of guidelines requiring habitat restoration (Odemar).

DFG's procedure last year was to remove from Proposition 99 funding all rearing projects that were not run in coordination with instream habitat restoration projects. This was done because the wording in Proposition 99 appears to restrict expenditures to fish habitat restoration activities. Funding can only be used for fish habitat restoration projects.

Other funding is available.

1. Proposition 70: Although the Proposition 70 committee chose not to fund those projects. The committee will not fund operations and maintenance.
2. Salmon Stamp Program: Although in recent years they have decided not to fund programs in the Klamath basin (other than Horse Linto Creek and Yreka Creek Greenway). (Note: The small scale hatchery project on Horse Linto project had a record egg-take this year.)

In summary CDFG does not have any money available because of the wording in Proposition 99 and the committee policies of Proposition 70 and the Salmon Stamp Program. Proposition 99 may be a moot point anyway because they only have \$200,000 available statewide.

PUBLIC/AGENCY COMMENTS ON THE UPPER BASIN AMENDMENT (Iverson).

200 copies of the upper Basin draft amendment resulted in comments from 12 entities. These were sent out to the TF. The TF now must determine the processes for incorporating those into the draft amendment.

Discussion, decision on process to incorporate comments.

The recommendation is to form a subcommittee to review the comments received on the draft plan.

Volunteers for the subcommittee include: Keith Wilkinson (chair), Bob Franklin, Nat and Elwood Miller.

The Klamath Tribe will be added to the Task Force mailing list.

** The meeting will be held on the 27th of April at the Klamath River Fishery Resource Office.

STATUS REPORTS

California forest practices regulations (Whitehouse).

The status of the Grand Accord is still uncertain. The Grand Accord is the legislation that makes the emergency rules proposed by the Board of Forestry into law. The Grand Accord set of rules is delayed because the Governor has not signed it. Signing of the Grand Accord is expected to happen, although as of Monday it hadn't been signed. The delay seems to be caused by the definition of old-growth and the definition of protecting old-growth. Our office requested information from the State Board of Forestry ... and we are still waiting for it.

According to Sari Sommarstrom, the earlier provisions to the State Board of Forestry rules allowed harvesting of old growth at present rates, without adequately protecting remaining stands. So, the provision was revised and will be sent back to the Governor's Office on Friday, January 24th, for signature. Doug Wickizer (Board of Forestry employee) indicated that the newest version will most likely be signed.

There are two arguments for the Grand Accord:

- o It is potentially better at protecting fish and wildlife resources than the old Board of Forestry Rules because of new limitations on harvest practices (e.g., size of clearcuts, harvest re-entry timing, etc.)
- o Cumulative impacts analyses and monitoring are to be implemented and the Memorandum of Agency Agreement between the EPA and the State Board of Forestry for water quality monitoring will be "law" rather than "agreement."

Arguments against the Grand Accord are:

- o The Department of Fish and Game's authority for ensuring adequate stream crossings (Section 1603 and 1606 of the Fish and Game Code) will be given to California Division of Forestry.
- o Inadequate representation of fish and wildlife interests on the State Board of Forestry.

So the Grand Accord has good intentions but it may be cumbersome and may not be workable. Wickizer suggests that any group wishing to get involved in the rule making contact the Board of Forestry. The Task Force has the option to

contact the Board if they deem it necessary. Is anyone interested in following through on this?

Bingham: The Grand Accord is actually being held up by the legislature, it hasn't reached the Governor's desk yet. Proponents of Grand Accord felt that the best way to get this through was to move it as a big un-amendable package with all the amendments. So far it hasn't happened. It is anybody's guess as to what will happen next.

Shake: So there is still no action that the Task Force can take.

Spring chinook recovery proposal (Forest Service - Barnes).

Jack West made a proposal at the Brookings Task Force meeting for support for a spring chinook recovery program. The Forest Service's Washington office has responded to this long-range recovery plan with \$250,000. The Forest Service has another \$80,000 prospectively available to hire a full-time biologist to head the program. California's Regional Forester fully supports this program.

You have received copies of the Spring Chinook Recovery Plan. There are a bunch of action strategies that begin on page 21.

- o The Task Force should get proactive and help with funding this project.

** Motion **

Shake: KRFRO will draft a letter to the Regional Forester, complimenting the Klamath National Forest on its work for fisheries and encouraging further work.

** Consensus **

Proposal to close river mouths to salmon angling (Odemar).

Region One had proposed closing the river mouth in the '91 process, but the branch chief rejected it because we keep taking away fishing opportunities. Now it is being re-considered, with 500 feet of closure area instead of 250 feet. The proposal is going forward.

** Action ** KRFRO will prepare a letter of support from the Task Force to the Fish and Game Commission when the proposal is up for review.

Mel will notify KRFRO when the proposal goes up for review (probably April). Ron and Dick will prepare a draft letter and attend the Fish and Game Commission meeting. The final decision will probably be in May.

Note: (DeVol) Since the first of September the mouth of the river has been closed by a sand bar. It is still closed due to lack of water. This is a pretty serious concern. Corps of Engineers doesn't want to get involved -- it's dangerous for heavy equipment.

Coordination between chairs of three advisory committees (Shake).

At the last meeting we heard from Chuck Lane at the Trinity River office who proposed that the Klamath and Trinity Restoration Program try to improve coordination. The draft agenda has now been reviewed. We will focus on current activities of each of three groups and how to facilitate coordination between these entities.

** Action ** KRFRO staff will set up a meeting for the three chairs.

NEW BUSINESS

1991 fall chinook run; discussion, recommendations.

The 1991 fall chinook run was an all-time low (see CDFG's megatable). Low numbers of grilse imply a low number of 3 year olds in 1992.

The Klamath Technical Advisory Team meets next week to make the ocean abundance estimate and the KFMC will meet 3-5 March to make recommendations for harvest.

Discussion of upper Klamath River Water situation (Odemar).

(Odemar) I'd like to see the Task Force and the Fish and Wildlife Service get more involved with negotiating with Bureau of Reclamation on flow releases. FERC license flows have not been met. We need to be careful, because while saving the endangered fish, we could be jeopardizing the anadromous fish runs.

Elwood Miller: There just isn't enough water for all the needs that exist.

Franklin: Perhaps the new director for Bureau of Reclamation will influence a change in direction.

** Action *** KRFRO staff (Alcorn) should stay involved in discussions on flow releases. Advise Bill Shake if our requests do not get fair consideration.

Changes in CDFG's Klamath River Program operation of Salmon and Scott weirs (Odemar).

CDFG budget reductions are having severe impacts on the Klamath River Program operations. The statewide anadromous fish budget lost \$74,000 for the upcoming fiscal year.

The Scott and Salmon River weirs will not be operated this year. The Scott River will only have a carcass count, so the data collected will not be as accurate as the data collected from weirs. The USFS may be able to help fund partial operation of the Salmon River weir. The Task Force could consider helping to fund the weirs as well.

Discussion:

- o There are concerns over the operations of the Salmon River weir because of its potential for stressing fish. Other methods of generating the count on the Salmon River could be beneficial.
- o One of the proposals we funded last year called for obtaining broodstock from that weir to raise in ponds along the Salmon River. If the weir isn't available to obtain broodstock, then it may impact the rearing pond project.

Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOU) for the Coordinated Resource Management Plan (CRMP) for the Shasta River (Sumner).

Dick Sumner handed out a draft MOU to the Task Force (attachment 6). The tribes were invited to participate in this CRMP project, but an oversight occurred and their names were left off this preliminary list on the title page. I hope the tribes decide to sign this. This draft agreement was put together by Jim Cook of Great Northern Corporation. Sumner asked for Task Force members to return comments to him as soon as possible.

Orcutt: I appreciate the invitation for tribes to serve on this CRMP.

Announcement

Mel Odemar will soon have a new job that is oil spill related. The Task Force thanks him for all of his help over the years.

** Meeting adjourned. **

Note: During a slight mechanical delay during the planning meeting on Thursday January 30th, Bill Shake reported on the following information:

A coastwide west coast fisheries initiative is being proposed for \$150-200 million. There is a lot of support for this initiative.

This legislation will result in a coastal version of the Columbia River Salmon Summit that will perhaps get people involved before the Endangered Species Act (ESA) has to be followed on the whole west coast. Restoration Programs such as this one on the Klamath will end up benefitting since our program is already underway and could more easily guide expending funds than programs that are not yet started. The concept is to take ongoing efforts and give them more funding.

Right now this initiative is in the conceptual stage, as material is developed you will find out more about it.

D R A F T

KLAMATH TASK FORCE MEETING AGENDA -- PART 2
EVENING SESSION -- JANUARY 29, 1992

29 January 7-9 p.m.

FY1993 Request for Proposals, and project selection process.

- o Discussion of RFP (Alcorn).
- o Project selection process (Shake).
- o Task Force recommendations to Fish and Wildlife Service.

KMZ Coalition proposal for hatchery operation and trucking.

- o Results of technical review (Odemar).
- o Task Force recommendations to CDFG.

Public Comment (8:00 P.M.).

CDFG guidelines for funding small-scale fish rearing projects.

- o Review of guidelines requiring habitat restoration (Odemar).
- o Task Force recommendations to CDFG.

Public/agency comments on Upper Basin Amendment.

- o Discussion, decision on process to incorporate comments.

Status reports.

- o California forest practices regulations (Alcorn).
- o Spring chinook recovery proposal (Forest Service).
- o Proposal to close river mouths to salmon angling (Odemar).
- o Coordination between chairs of three advisory committees (Shake).

New business.

- o 1991 Fall Chinook run; discussion, recommendations.

Adjourn.

Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force

Working to Restore Anadromous Fish in the Klamath River Basin

January 27, 1992



Memorandum

To: Members, Klamath River Fishery Restoration Program Task Force Yreka, CA

From: Chairman, Klamath River Fishery Restoration Task Force

Subject: Klamath River Fishery Restoration Program Proposal Selection Process

At the recommendation of Klamath River Fishery Resource Office (KRFRO) staff, and review by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), I have added some detail to the proposal selection process which will be followed beginning with the selection of projects for FY 1993, although the timetable may be adjusted. The steps are as follows:

Step 1. KRFRO staff will prepare an annual draft report summarizing the "state of the restoration program." The report will include a discussion of long-range plans, policies and tasks that have been accomplished, those yet to be performed, and a list of priority action items. This report will be prepared in the fall of each year and mailed to the Technical Work Group (TWG) and Task Force members for review and comment. A final report will be presented to the Task Force, TWG members, and interested parties.

Step 2. KRFRO staff will prepare a draft Request for Proposals (RFP) based on the final report from step 1. The report and draft RFP will be presented for discussion and public comment at the annual November Task Force meeting. At this meeting, the entire Task Force will set funding limits for each project category, i.e. Education, Program Administration, Habitat Restoration, Habitat Protection, Fish Restoration, and Fish Protection. Final funding limits will be described in the RFP cover letter to interested parties. There will be a short narrative of the rationale for these funding limits.

Step 3. KRFRO staff will finalize the RFP and mail it to interested parties by February 1.

California Commercial Salmon Fishing Industry

California Department of Fish and Game

California In-River Sport Fishing Community

Del Norte County

Hoopla Indian Tribe

Humboldt County

Karuk Tribe

National Marine Fisheries Service

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Siskiyou County

Trinity County

U. S. Department of Agriculture

U. S. Department of the Interior

Yurok Tribe

Step 4. Project proposals will be received at KRFR0 by April 1.

Step 5. Proposals will be sent to Technical Work Group members by April 15.

Step 6. Concurrently, a panel of three federal employees will evaluate all proposals for acceptability. Evaluation factors will be determined with advice from FWS's Contracting and General Services division and will include the following basic principles: how the scope of work meets the requirements of the restoration plan, price, and contractor experience. The panel will consist of one member each from the FWS, U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs and will be appointed by their respective agencies. The members should be fisheries biologists from within the Basin, but the FWS member will not be from KRFR0. Proposals which are not found acceptable by the panel may be discussed with the proposer, subsequently re-submitted, re-evaluated and found acceptable.

Step 7. A list of those projects for which proposals are found acceptable will be given to the Technical Work Group for recommended ranking. A list of the project proposals which are found unacceptable will also be provided for information purposes.

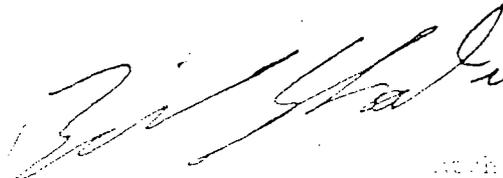
Step 8. The TWG will rank each proposal based on criteria similar to that used in the FY-92 process.

Step 9. The Task Force will meet in mid-June to review and finalize the recommended ranking of proposals for the upcoming fiscal year. The funding limits set in the November meeting may be refined to compliment the quality of proposals received in each category. The Task Force retains the right to recommend funding for projects that ranked below the funding limits, but justification must be provided.

Step 10. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service receives recommended ranking from the Task Force and uses advice to establish final ranking and selection for funding purposes.

Step 11. a) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will prepare and submit draft cooperative agreements to its Contracting and General Services division for contractual sufficiency review for those proposals to which funds have been allocated. FWS Administrative Manual (4AM 4.1E (4)

b) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will also submit to its Contracting and General Services division acquisition requests for projects which are to be awarded using federal acquisition procedures. FWS Administrative Manual (4AM 4.1E (1)



Hoopa Valley Business Council

Fisheries Department

Post Office Box 417
Hoopa, California 95546



MEMORANDUM

To: Project Leader, Klamath River FRO

From: Chair, Technical Work Group, Klamath Task Force 

Subject: Klamath Fishery Coalition Proposal to Change Iron Gate and Trinity River Hatchery Production Strategies

As per your request, I have reviewed the subject proposal. I did not attempt to convene the Technical Work Group (TWG) in order to review the proposal: the comments below are my personal impressions, not those of the Group.

In general, the proposal is directed at several key issues linked to both short term and long term production of Klamath River fish. The proponents are no doubt sincere, and I hope the Task Force will be able to take full advantage of their enthusiasm and experience. Their proposal has some good ideas and some bad ones.

As the Task Force has itself alluded to in Objective 5.A.1 of the Long Range Plan, there are ongoing concerns over the proper management of the hatchery facilities at Iron Gate and Lewiston. The proponents suggest specifically that: 1) a cutback in total production of fall chinook would allow all juvenile fish to be reared to "quality full-term smolt"; and, 2) 50% of the hatchery fall chinook production should be transported to the lower 10 miles of river for release, thus increasing survival for hatchery fish and decreasing the incidence competition with wild fish.

It may well be that the existing hatchery production goals, release strategies, or other aspects of hatchery operations need to be reconsidered in order to assure ourselves that we are doing the best for our resources. I do not know what the outcome of such a review would be: I am certain that any changes should be carefully considered before action is taken, and that we must be enacting state-of-the-art management. In my opinion, a review of hatchery practices throughout the Basin is necessary, and should be welcomed by all parties benefitting from Klamath-Trinity fisheries. Certainly the Hoopa Valley Tribe is anxious to see Basin hatchery managers learn from their counterparts in the Columbia Basin, whose experience with listings under the Endangered Species Act may suggest some changes in

management practices.

On the suggestion to release Iron Gate and Lewiston Hatchery fall chinook off site, I would only point out that the success enjoyed by salmon managers on the Chetco in Oregon is probably not transferable to the Klamath-Trinity system. Off-site releases of Klamath-Trinity hatchery salmon have in some cases resulted in extremely high straying rates (personal communication, Dr. David Hankin, Fisheries Department, Humboldt State University). As many as 90% of off-site-released fish in the Klamath-Trinity system have failed to home in on their natal hatcheries. This high rate of straying is of great concern: straying fish are spawning in areas which in many cases may support the last of the Basin's wild fish populations.

In closing, I would like to restate a concern voiced at the November Task Force Meeting in Brookings. The proposal process is intended to provide a fair and equal opportunity to all proponents. All serious proposals deserve full consideration by the Technical Work Group. The current proposal was submitted well outside the established loop. While it is a good idea for the Task Force to enlist the talents and enthusiasm of everyone who would assist in restoring Klamath-Trinity fish populations, establishing a practice of accepting proposals whenever a proponent shows up at a Task Force meeting may be unfair to everyone concerned.

Ron Iverson, Klamath River Fishery Resource Office

SUBJECT: Comments on proposal by KMZ Fishery Coalition (KMZFC) to change basin hatchery practices for Klamath River fall chinook.

FROM: Klamath River Technical Assistance Team

In response to your request of Dec. 13, 1991, I have consulted with several team members and Dr. David Hankin. The first recommendation of the KMZFC is to convert the total production of fall chinook from Iron Gate (IGH) and Trinity (TRH) hatcheries to "quality smolts". We interpret this to mean October-release fish (yearlings) as opposed to June-releases (fingerlings).

Hatcheries to produce only fall chinook yearlings

In general survival is increased for yearlings over fingerlings, but the supporting data has a high degree of variability. Hankin (Attachment no. 1) has analyzed several brood years of fall chinook from TRH and IGH and reported the mean survival to age 2 for fingerlings and yearlings to be 1.75 and 5.3%, respectively. Importantly there is wide variation in survival among release groups. Survival to Age 2 for fingerlings ranged from 0.4 to 5.3%, and from 1.8 to 11.3% for yearlings. Based upon this data, we conclude that relative differences in survival between fingerlings and yearlings for any single brood-year cannot be predicted with confidence.

The relationship between relative weight gain for yearlings and increased survival has also been examined by Hankin (Attachment 1). The relative increased survival rate between yearlings and fingerlings was less than the relative increase in average weight per smolt. For example at IGH the mean weight increased by a factor of 8.2, but survival increased by only 3.4. Time of release also has major implications for the rate of maturation. At IGH the 1979 and 1980 brood years showed an increased maturity rate of 2 to 3 times for Age 3 fingerling releases vs. yearling fall chinook (Attachment no. 2). Conversely yearling releases delay maturity to age 4.

In general Hankin's analysis points out that early releases (June) leads to larger size at age by virtue of longer ocean residence. The larger size at age encourages early maturation, therefore a greater proportion of any one brood year dominantly mature at Age 3. Time of release also affects exploitation as Age 3 yearling-release fish are less vulnerable to ocean troll catch than early released fish by virtue of smaller size. The same would be true of the in-river net fishery.

The risk of lower survival for early out-migrants must be balanced against the benefits: 1) larger size at age, 2) earlier maturation, and 3) more rapid turnover of successive generations. The improved survival of later out-migrants (yearlings) must be balanced against: 1) reduced size at age; 2) delayed maturation favoring Age 4 fish; and 3) less rapid turnover.

Hankin concludes that the "success" of month of release cannot be evaluated simply by estimated survival rate or the number of fish caught in the ocean fisheries. In determining a release schedule, consideration should be given to the expected economic and social value of fish available for harvest in ocean and river fisheries.

Off-site release

The second recommendation of the KMZFC is to transport 50% of the hatchery releases to the lower 10 miles of the Klamath River, purportedly to increase survival, reduce competition with natural smolts, and reduction of the time frame for contribution to ocean and river harvest. The site of release has significant effects upon survival and straying of adults.

Hankin (1985) reported on the relative survival to age 2 for on- and off-site releases of 3 brood years of TRH fingerlings. In one year the off-site survival (0.94%) was less than the on-site (1.11%). In another year the off-site release survival (3.5%) greatly exceeded the on-site (0.42%). The ratios of off- to on-site for the 3 years were 0.85, 2.2, and 8.3. In general, we can expect survival to increase for off-site releases with this caveat: the survival is subject to wide variation and may even be reduced in some years. A prediction of the amount of increased survival of an off-site release for any single brood-year is not possible.

Hankin (1985) also analyzed the straying rate of TRH fall chinook on- and off-site releases (Attachment no. 3). The straying rate for on-site releases ranged from 47 to 63% (mean of 58%). The rate for off-site releases varied from 88 to 93%. This very high straying rate means that of 1000 fall chinook escaping to spawn from an off-site release group, an average of 900 would not return to the hatchery. In terms of maintaining adequate returns of adult fall chinook to Trinity hatchery, off-site releases could seriously impact the mitigation goal of the program. Data from Iron Gate hatchery shows that the straying rate for fingerlings and yearlings is not significantly different (Attachment no. 3)

Summary

The production of only yearlings from Klamath basin hatcheries can be expected to generally increase survival, but annual variation cannot be predicted. There would be a dramatic shift of maturity rates to Age 4, with significant effects upon the ocean and river fisheries. Given the economic and social implications of the effects upon the fisheries it would be highly advisable to maintain an appropriate mix of fingerling and yearling releases.

We can generally expect an increase in survival for off-site release of Klamath fall chinook, but in any one year it can be by a factor of zero to 5 or more. The increase in survival must be balanced against the very high straying rate, which is so high it could place the success of the hatchery mitigation program at risk.

REFERENCES CITED

1. Hankin, D.G. (1991) Charts accompanying a presentation at the Native American fisheries conference, October 22, 1991, Eureka, CA (unpublished).
2. ----- (1985) Analyses of recovery data for marked chinook salmon released from Iron Gate and Trinity hatcheries, and their implications for management of wild and hatchery stocks in the Klamath River system. Bur. Indian Affairs Contract Report.

Table 17. Size at release and estimated survival to age 2 for Ad+CWT groups of several stocks of chinook salmon. Numbers in parentheses are the number of brood years. Means weight each brood year equally. See Table 2, page 6, for brood years, which vary among stocks.

Months(s) of release	Mean weight at release (g)	Survival to age 2		No./kg of fish released
		Range	Rate (%) Mean	
Elk River Hatchery, fall run				
Oct-Nov (age 0)	38	2.1-25.5	11.2(5)	2.95
Iron Gate Hatchery, fall run				
Jun (age 0)	6.0	1.1-2.9	2.0(2)	3.33
Oct (age 0)	49	3.4-11.3	6.8(4)	1.39
Trinity River Hatchery, fall run				
Jun (age 0)	6.2	0.4-5.3 ^a	1.5(4) ^a	2.42
Oct (age 0)	32	1.8-6.1	4.7(4)	1.47
Apr (age 1)	57	5.0-9.7	7.9(3)	1.39
Cole Rivers Hatchery, fall run				
Oct (age 0)	75/43 ^b	0.2-22.3	5.8(6)	1.35 ^c
Dec (age 0)	68/44 ^b	0.7-5.9	2.5(5)	0.57 ^c
Mar (age 1)	66	1.0-11.7	4.3(4)	0.65
Bonneville Hatchery, upriver brights^d				
Jun-Jul (age 0)	8.3	1.3-2.7	2.4(2)	2.89
Oct-Nov (age 0)	30	1.6-5.5	4.1(4)	1.37
Mar (age 1)	61	0.3-8.6	5.0(3)	0.82
Bonneville Hatchery, tules^d				
May-Jun (age 0)	7.6	0.1-1.7	0.4(4)	0.53
Oct-Nov (age 0)	35	0.2-1.9	0.8(4)	0.23
Mar (age 1)	69	1.0-5.2	2.6(3)	0.38

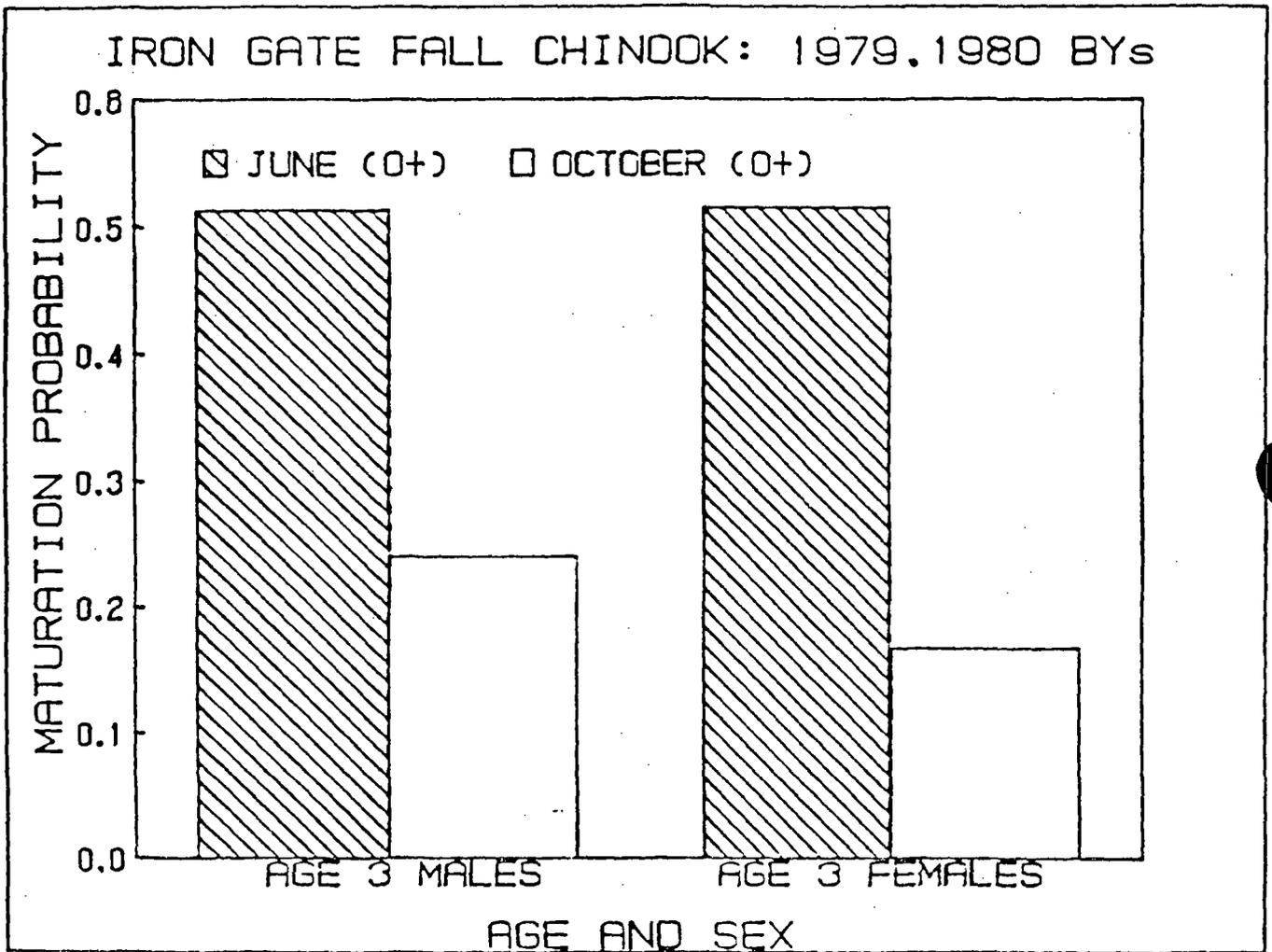
^a For on-site release groups, range 0.40-1.56; mean, 0.80. For off-site release groups, range 1.75-6.14; mean, 4.70.

^b Indicates means of "large-" and "small-sized" release groups.

^c Based on mean weights for "small-sized" release groups.

^d Survival rates assume a 50% exploitation rate in Zone 6 (see Table 1; page 4).

ATT. No. 2



Harkin, 1991

Table 11. Estimated straying rates at age and for all ages combined for IGH and TRH releases of fall chinook.

Release type	CWT #	Straying Rates			
		Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Overall
IGH fingerling	6-59-03	0.11	0.24	0.08	0.20
	6-59-05	0.50	0.03	0.32	0.23
				Mean =	0.22
yearling	6-61-01*	0.47	0.73	0.73	0.57
	6-59-02	0.14	0.25	0.04	0.17
	6-59-01	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.26
	6-59-06	0.00	0.04	0.32	0.12
				Mean =	0.18**
TRH fall chinook					
fingerlings:					
onsite:	6-61-02	0.52	0.31	0.79	0.47
	6-61-08	0.75	0.65	0.68	0.71
	6-61-19	0.71	0.55	0.36	0.55
	6-61-18	0.45	0.75	0.63	0.63
	6-61-16	0.69	0.53	0.35	0.53
				Mean =	0.58
offsite:	6-61-03	0.95	0.89	0.97	0.93
	6-61-10	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.88
	6-61-17	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.90
				Mean =	0.90

* reared and released at TRH.

** mean excludes CWT group 6-61-01

3. ----- (no date) Effects of month of release of hatchery reared chin salmon on size at age, maturation schedule, and fishery contribution. Oregon Dept. Fish & Wildlife, Fish Division Information Report No. 90-4.

United States Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

TRINITY RIVER BASIN FIELD OFFICE

P.O. Box 1450

Weaverville, CA 96093

(916) 623-3931



TRB-400

JAN 07 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: Project Leader, Klamath River FRO, Yreka, CA

FROM: Project Leader, Trinity River FRO, Weaverville, CA

SUBJECT: Comments on Proposal by Klamath Fishery Coalition Proposal to Change Iron Gate and Trinity River Hatchery Production Strategies (Your Memo of December 13, 1991)

The Trinity River Restoration Program TCC Chairman asked that this office develop comments on the subject proposal. We have obtained some input from involved TCC members and discussed the proposal with the Chairman of the Klamath River Technical Advisory Team. Our perspective is primarily concerned with the potential impact the proposal would have on the restoration of natural salmon populations.

Our comments are:

1. Accepting the definition of "quality full term smolt" to be an "October - released yearling fall chinook," we support the concept of investigating the wisdom of increasing the proportion of yearlings to fingerlings at the fish hatcheries. This should be done by technically qualified representatives of the Klamath River Task Force, Trinity River Task Force, and the Klamath Fishery Management Council. Release of fewer fingerlings in June should reduce in-river competition with natural fish.
2. We are very concerned that trucking the yearlings so far down river would greatly increase the magnitude of straying. Increased straying could cause problems not only within the Klamath/Trinity River System but in adjacent river systems. Increased straying would jeopardize fish returns to both hatcheries as well as threaten the genetic integrity of remaining natural stocks.
3. While trucking would increase survival of the hatchery fish from the hatcheries to the release points it would neither guarantee that this increased survival would carry through the estuary and the ocean nor provide greater harvest returns.

In summary while we recognize that the Coalition's desire to utilize hatchery production to sustain the fishery economy, while the benefits of the restoration programs materialize, is valid, we do conclude that the proposal would not only fail to realize that objective but also be detrimental to

We appreciate the opportunity to contribute to the resolution of issues that impact the welfare of the Trinity River Restoration Program.

Chuck Lane

Charles B. Lane

cc: Project Manager, USBR, Weaverville, CA
TCC Chairman, Trinity County, Weaverville, CA

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

SHASTA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT,

SISKIYOU COUNTY,

SHASTA RIVER WATER USERS ASSOCIATION

MONTAGUE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

GRENADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE,

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME,

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, NORTH COAST
REGION,

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, AND

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,

U.S. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT,

KLAMATH RIVER TASK FORCE,

GREAT NORTHERN CORPORATION.

(AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE,)

(CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION,)

REGARDING

A COORDINATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE SHASTA RIVER

PARTICIPANTS

This is a Memorandum of Agreement, by and between (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, hereinafter referred to as "ASCS"); California Department of Fish and Game, hereinafter referred to as "CDFG"; (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection hereinafter referred to as "CDF"); California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region, hereinafter referred to as "RWQB"; Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District, hereinafter referred to as "SVRCD"; Great Northern Corporation, hereinafter referred to as "GNC"; Siskiyou County, hereinafter referred to as "County"; Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, hereinafter referred to as "SCS"; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, hereinafter referred to as "Corps"; and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, hereinafter referred to as "USF&WS."

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is to establish guidelines for coordinated resource management and planning (CRMP) among the participants in an effort to improve riparian habitat along and water quality in along the Shasta River.

RECITALS (GOALS)

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the parties signing this MOA are:

RESPONSIBILITIES

The parties agree to the following responsibilities in order to achieve the above objectives:

SHASTA VALLEY RESOURCES CONSERVATION DISTRICT

1. Prioritize SCS time and resources toward watershed study and implementation.
2. Provide input to the development of a CRMP.

SHASTA RIVER WATER USERS ASSOCIATION

Participate in the development, implementation, and enforcement of the CRMP .

Enlist participation by private landowners in the development and implementation projects.

Seek resources for projects

MONTAGUE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Participate in the development, implementation, and enforcement of the CRMP.

Enlist participation by private landowners in the development and implementation projects.

Seek resources for projects

GRENADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Participate in the development, implementation, and enforcement of the CRMP.

Enlist participation by private landowners in the development and implementation projects.

Seek resources for projects

SISKIYOU COUNTY

1. Provide funding through the Conservation District, if feasible.
2. Participate in the development, implementation, and enforcement of the Regional Erosion Control Plan.
3. Enlist participation by private landowners in the development and implementation projects.
4. Seek resources for projects through County Commissions.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

1. Provide results of previous studies on the Shasta River.
2. Conduct or participate in additional studies, when feasible.
3. Participate in the identification of sources of habitat degradation watershed.
4. Provide technical assistance to private landowners on erosion, sediment control, and habitat improvement riparian practices.

5. Provide assistance in obtaining cost-shared funds for private landowners through Public Law 566 and/or the Resource Conservation and Development Program.
6. Provide qualified technical personnel from the state, area, and field offices to assist with the development and implementation of habitat improvement projects and a CRMP.
7. Participate in follow-up studies to evaluate the effectiveness of projects on private lands.
8. Participate in this MOA to the extent annually approved by the SV RCD.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

1. Provide results of previous studies on the Shasta River.
2. Conduct or participate in additional habitat studies, when feasible.
3. Provide funding sources for stream restoration and habitat improvement on Federal lands within the watershed through the Sykes Act and the Dingle-Johnson Stream and Lake Improvement Act, if feasible.
4. Participate in analyzing and developing possible stream restoration activities, including the siting, design, and layout of structures.
5. Assist in seeking potential labor sources, including the California Conservation Corps, conservation camp crews administered by the California Youth Authority and California Department of Corrections, and heavy equipment operation by California National Guard Engineering Battalions.
6. Seek funding for IFIM Flow Study for the Shasta River
7. Participate in evaluating fish populations before and after implementation of habitat improvement projects.
8. Enforce provisions of the Fish and Game Code, including Section 5650 dealing with pollutants, including sediment under certain circumstances, and Section 1603 dealing with streambed alterations, such as gravel extraction, dam construction, etc..
9. Expedite the issuance of CDFG permits as necessary for habitat improvement projects.

10. Participate in follow-up studies to monitor the effect of habitat improvement projects on aquatic and terrestrial resources.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

1. Provide results of studies on the Shasta River.
2. Provide input to the development of a CRMP.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

1. Provide input to the development of a CRMP.
2. Expedite the processing of Corps permits as necessary for the construction of habitat improvement facilities in waters of the United States under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1. Provide input to the development of a Regional Erosion Control Plan.
2. Assist in the development and implementation, as USF & WS funding and manpower allows, of monitoring studies to evaluate the effects of habitat improvement projects on aquatic and terrestrial resources.

U.S. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

KLAMATH RIVER TASK FORCE

GREAT NORTHERN CORPORATION

1. Formulate proposals for projects.
2. Seek funding for projects.
3. Coordinate the design and implementation of projects.
4. Administer contracts for projects, including construction, bonding, insurance, and documentation.

5. Enlist support from local landowners for erosion control projects, including acquisition of rights-of-entry.
6. Acquire all necessary permits for habitat improvement projects.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

1. Provide cost-shared funds to private landowners on erosion and sediment control practices and water conservation through Agricultural Conservation Practices, Long-Term Agreements, and the Forestry Incentives Program, if feasible.

(CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION)

1. Provide cost-sharing funding, if feasible, through the California Forest Improvement Program for practices on private lands, including site preparation and planting of trees on under stocked land due to such things as wildfires; and forestland conservation, including erosion control, revegetation, road closure and stabilization of abandoned roadbeds, and improvement of drainage facilities for the purpose of reducing soil erosion and sedimentation.
2. Assist in raising private landowners' interest in applying for funding under the above cost-sharing program.
3. Regulate logging activities resulting in erosion on private lands under the provisions of the Z'berg/Negedly Forest Practices Act of 1973.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. Each and every provision of this Memorandum of Agreement is subject to all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations.
- B. Nothing in this Memorandum of Agreement shall be construed as obligating any party to the expenditure of funds in excess of available appropriations.

- C. Parties shall not be required to provide any information that they consider to be proprietary.
- D. Any amendment hereto of to the plans agreed to hereunder, shall be in writing, may be proposed by any party, and shall become effective upon approval by all parties to the specific plan.
- E. Any party may propose the termination of this agreement by providing 60 days written notice to the other parties. Such termination shall become effective upon mutual agreement by all parties.
- F. Any party may withdraw from this agreement by providing written notice to all the other parties of the intent to withdraw 60 days in advance of the effective withdrawal date. The withdrawal of one or more parties does not alter the effectiveness of this agreement for the remaining parties.
- G. Parties may be added to this agreement by their signature hereunder indicating their commitment to the objectives of the Memorandum of Agreement and agreement with the General Provisions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto, by their respective duly authorized officials, have executed this agreement as of the _____ day of _____, 19____.

Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District

By _____

Shasta River Water Users Association

By _____

Montague Irrigation District

By _____

Grenada Irrigation District

By _____

Siskiyou County

By _____

Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture

By _____
District Conservationist

California Department of Fish and Game

By _____
Director

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region

By _____

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

By _____

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

U.S. Bureau of Land Management

By _____

Klamath River Task Force

By _____

Great Northern Corporation

By _____
President

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

By _____
District Director

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

By _____
Ranger-In Charge, ***** Ranger Unit

Klamath Fisheries Task Force Meeting
Jan 28-30, 1992
La Jolla, California

MINUTES FOR THE RECORD

Members present: Barnes (substituting for Holder), Bingham, DeVol, Hillman, McInnis, Odemar, Orcutt, Pierce (substituting for Lara), Shake, Sumner, Thackeray, Wilkinson.

Absent: Leffler, Farro.

Goals and Objectives:

1. Understanding by the Task Force of the issues involved with Task Force planning and managing of the Klamath River Basin restoration program.
2. Design of a watershed based management system for carrying out the restoration program (actions and responsibilities).

Agenda and Procedures. (Attachment 1)

Meeting called to order at 8:30 a.m. by meeting facilitator, Dave Mackett.

Meeting #1: Design a Management System

Mackett: We will be using special planning techniques to help achieve the desired meeting outcomes. The process cannot perform miracles, but if people's minds are in consensus, then we will get a lot done using this method.

Results of the subcommittee meeting. (Bingham)

At the subcommittee meeting in November, we used the nominal group technique. Using this technique, subcommittee members identified key issues for the Klamath Restoration Program.

These issues are:

1. Prioritization of actions.
2. Need a better defined process for proposals and evaluation.
3. Information needs are not identified.
4. Need to plan ahead for expensive or difficult projects.
5. Need to decide how much confidence we need in our information before we act.
6. Need to identify things that need doing right away.
7. Need a sequencing of activities.
8. Need a buy-in by tribes and agencies.

9. Need to blend efforts to meet the needs of fish scientists and user groups.
10. Problem of endangered salmon stocks, and a takeover of the process by the Endangered Species Act.
11. Need for program management, as opposed to committee management.
12. Loss of public interest.
13. Need for better relations between tribes and interest groups.
14. Problem of potentially good projects being presented ineptly in proposals.
15. Problem of deciding on criteria for evaluating proposals and making tradeoffs (i.e. trading one project in order to be able to do another one).
16. Balancing viable fisheries against maintaining natural stocks.
17. Bureaucracy inhibits involvement of citizens.

Correction: Sumner corrected the subcommittee meeting minutes. On page three, the clarification for #13 should read: "There is a need to better involve all the tribes."

Q: Would it be appropriate to ask other members of the Task Force if they would like to contribute any issues in addition to these that the subcommittee identified?

Mackett: We will come back to this topic later. The point now is to make sure that all the issues are understandable. We could be here all day if we start revising the wording of the issues.

Identification, clarification and structuring of actions required to manage the system.

The subcommittee identified and clarified options for managing the restoration program. (See pp 5-7 of the November 20, 1991 subcommittee notes for the accompanying clarifying statements.)

1. Status quo.
2. A program manager.
3. Decentralized management, based on watersheds.
Comment: Watershed size was discussed. The full Task Force would be the body that makes the final decision on watershed size.
4. Divide management responsibilities among appropriate tribes and agencies.
Comment: This option was not very popular with the Task Force members.
5. Contract out management to the private sector.
Comment: This option was recognized as being very costly.

The subcommittee voted on these options and concluded that "decentralized management" was the option that was most acceptable to the most people.

Mackett: Are there any questions regarding the process that the subcommittee followed?

Comments:

- o If our goal in this planning process is to streamline the proposal selection process, then it seems to me that this decentralized system would only make the process more cumbersome.
- o Decentralization would let local people be involved.
- o This seems only like another way to be "proposal driven".
- o We need to provide parameters for programs such as "adopt-a-stream." We want to make it easier for people to get in and do things.

Bingham: It sounds like the options that the subcommittee identified are adequate.

Mackett: We will go with these options.

** Consensus **

Mackett: I would like someone from the subcommittee to talk about "leverage" because I know it was a discussion item at the subcommittee meeting.

- o We need to strategize on how to optimize our power.
- o Regarding option 4: The Klamath Act references using MOA's that to date have been ignored. I do not feel that there has been a good faith effort to make the agreements directed in the Klamath Act work. My contention is that throwing in another handful of folks will not help.
- o There seem to be two main concerns here. One is that we have several hundred organizations that are all doing their own thing and they are somewhat out of our control, the other is that we do want direction and ideas from local organizations.
- o Are we going to have three of these groups? Thirty? How is this going to work?

When the subcommittee met in November, they identified roles for the Task Force. These are noted on page 7 of the subcommittee notes.

Opinions on watershed management.

DeVol: It looks like good idea.

Bingham: I am a strong advocate for the watershed management approach. In the development of an orderly and democratic process, we will be riding the wave of the future and have a successful restoration program.

Orcutt: Initially, I had some reluctance for this idea, although I realize that this could be a good mechanism to get agencies, tribes and major

landholders to work together. The key thing is leverage and this may be where we run into problems. The Task Force is only an advisory body and I'm concerned that we may fall apart when we hit a key point because we don't have final authority.

Wilkinson: I support the sub-basin decentralization concept. Our charge is to manage the aquatic environment and I feel that we need a clearly laid out action plan in order to have everyone playing by the same set of rules.

Thackeray: If the restoration program becomes so fragmented that no one appears responsible, then we will be in trouble. If we have a plan in which people working in different sub-basins are locally responsible then it could work.

McInnis: The general plan that we have agreed on is to have the people in the watersheds become empowered for watershed management.

Barnes: The watershed approach is exactly what the U.S. Forest Service is doing. Recently, four forest ecosystem experts (The Gang of Four) produced a document presenting 14 different options for managing old-growth timber and they came up with a watershed based plan that included a very specific watershed based direction. The document identifies very specific watersheds for intensive management.

I would like to see a similar process used throughout this watershed based process.

Hillman: The more I listen, the more questions I have about the workability of any of those options.

Sumner: I agree with the watershed approach. The U.S. Forest Service and [California] Department of Fish and Game are not always involved in watersheds (e.g. Shasta) so Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP) can really have a place in these situations. The positive attitude that the CRMP develops helps a lot.

Odemar: When we (the state) bought off on the long-range plan, we bought off on the watershed approach. This system will not lessen the role of KRFRO or the need for strong management to make sure that everything is working right. Plenert, Bontadelli, and others recently signed off on a bio-regional approach for restoration.

Break

Introduction of guests:

Pliny McCovey, Cheryl Tupper, and Elwood Miller from the Klamath tribe were introduced.

Opinions on watershed management (continued)

Shake: I hear from the members that watershed planning is what is needed as the broad umbrella for a sub-basin planning approach. Local involvement is critical. I don't want to see us re-invent the wheel in terms of watershed groups. I think that if we can use the CRMP approach then we will be successful. Micro-management will not get us as far as using a larger, more manageable unit.

Thackeray: Do you mean having the Scott Valley as one study group as opposed to breaking it up into several separate drainages?

Shake: Yes. We need to come out of this meeting with a clear sense of guidance for these groups. We need to provide strong direction and funding for these groups to succeed. We need to recognize that this is going to cost some money and we need to commit funds to these groups. This will create a somewhat different role for KRFRO so we will need to re-examine the resources available there.

This will take a year or two for folks to get together and form teams, and identify actions. We may get some criticism for this. We need to identify some real high priority areas.

Mackett: How many people think we need to pursue the design of a watershed based system?

** Consensus on developing the watershed plan approach. (Some representatives abstained from voting.) **

Developing Ideas using the Nominal Group Technique: (Mackett)

Steps:

1. Introduction of a trigger question.
2. Silent generation of ideas in answer to the question.
3. Recording of ideas.
4. Clarification of ideas.
5. Voting.

The first step will be for members to respond to the trigger question by individually generating ideas. Then I'll record your ideas and we will clarify them, then vote for most important ones.

Trigger Question #1:

In the context of designing a watershed based system for Task Force Management of the Restoration Program? What important activities will be needed to establish and operate the system?

The group individually wrote down their ideas.

Steps 3 & 4: Recording and clarification of ideas (presented here together).

1. DeVol: Require a number of educational meetings for what's required to accomplish end results.
Clarification: These people need to know from us what needs to be done.
2. Bingham: Determine sub-basin planning boundaries.
Clarification: At public meetings, we would gain suggestions to determine the boundaries for watershed management. The public would also comment on the criteria to establish these boundaries. One possibility is to accept the boundaries as reported in the CH2M Hill Report, it could also mean that the Trinity watershed could be considered.
3. Orcutt: Identify all pertinent management agencies/landowners within a basin.
Clarification: The pertinent people within each sub-basin will need to be identified once the sub-basins are set.
4. (Idea generated as #4 was later incorporated within #16.)
5. Thackeray: Sound unbiased management.
Clarification: As we have seen social changes and ways of life change, we need to consider how management plans will affect ways of life. This would serve to protect existing communities. Consider socio-economic values.
6. McInnis: Decide basis for priority activities e.g., basins, species, etc.
Clarification: We will need to determine if we will look at one watershed as a showcase or if it would be better to take a species showcase approach.
7. Shake: Develop mechanism for public participation.
Clarification: We have always operated in a public forum and we need to make sure that we continue these methods. We may need to identify the whole array of meetings that the public needs to know about.
8. Pierce: Define agency and tribal authority and roles.
Clarification: There is no question that there are certain legal responsibilities of agencies and tribes. In instances where tribal authority prevails, then the Task Force will be advisory only. This differs in regards to the long-range plan because for watershed based action planning the roles will be written down and defined.
9. Odemar: Determine role of Task Force in managing the system.
Clarification: We need to clarify the following questions: What will the role of the Task Force be? How much of it will be driven from the groups within each watershed? How much of it will be driven by the TF? What is our role going to be as an umbrella organization?
10. Sumner: Define what level of priority a watershed should have. Using criteria such as: the effect on the total program, the effect on tributaries, level of present population, the stream's historic ability to

produce, conditions of the stream and water quality and quantity.
Clarification: This has far reaching implications. Every watershed will have its special projects. We need to set priorities for activities in order to avoid controversies. We should use the historical data records to help us determine which streams should be priority.

11. Hillman: Within each sub-basin, define management authorities and people who should participate.

Clarification: This means identifying the existing groups within each sub-basin that may not be an agency or tribe but are still established.

12. Barnes: Need a mechanism for technical oversight of watershed planning and implementation.

Clarification: Some mechanisms could be: 1) Increasing technical staffing at KRFR0. 2) Technicians within each watershed could staff. 3) Technical Work Group could staff.

13. Franklin: Identify realistic short and long term priorities.

Clarification: The short term reality is that people need to keep spending money now to insure that we are still around in the long term.

14. Bingham: Task Force formal recognition of local watershed plan groups.

Clarification: At some point in the process for forming watershed groups, the Task Force will need to recognize one group as the planning entity (lead agency) for that watershed.

15. Orcutt: Establish management scheme, possibly Coordinated Resource Management Plan (CRMP) or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), involving agencies and landowners.

16. Wilkinson: Understand the need for enhancement or rehabilitation: a) develop a process b) develop a staff to administer the process, c) constant evaluation to achieve a goal.

Clarification: Understand the need for enhancement or rehabilitation by inventorying, then making a plan and a time frame. The staff need to be able to adapt to sub-basin local critical issues and along with this have an evaluation process. (in this context, enhancement means artificial techniques).

17. McInnis: Identify immediate actions to be supported through existing sub-basin groups.

Clarification: This includes budget decisions.

18. Shake: Develop an expedited process to develop MOU's with sub-basin CRMP's.

Clarification: The key word here is "expedited". I am really concerned that developing a clean mechanism for developing a streamlined process is critical.

19. Pierce: Define the legal identity or criterion of sub-basin groups.

Clarification: We have to be able to legally contract with these people

(non-profits, Resource Conservation Districts etc). Liabilities and qualifications for federal funding will need to be resolved.

20. Odemar: Establish role of KRFRO in managing the system
Clarification: The development of basin plans will increase the job that KRFRO will do. Will KRFRO be a major player? A minor player?
21. Sumner: Establish CRMP guidance and MOU.
Clarification: The word "and" is important in this idea. CRMPs should be part of MOU's.
22. Barnes: Watershed priority based upon criteria (e.g. species, stock status, funding etc).
Clarification: This watershed priority should be among watersheds not between them.
23. Franklin: Communicate technical and political realities.
Clarification: In some cases we will not see changes occur until there is greater understanding by the Task Force of the realities of, for example, USFS timber harvest requirements.
24. Bingham: Amend Task Force Request-for-Proposal process to include watershed planning groups.
Clarification: I would like to see the local groups have input into the proposals that are being requested.
25. Orcutt: Identify lead agency or lead land owner within sub-basin for carrying out the process.
Clarification: This is based on the need for somebody to take the leadership role and make sure that things happen. Different types of funding require different agencies to be in charge. The lead agency would be instrumental in getting the process for developing the plan set up. Cooperation with others is not going to happen if the Task Force takes control and forces it on people.
26. McInnis: Assist local groups to organize at a watershed level to interact with the Task Force.
Clarification: If local sporting groups or conservation groups want to help then they should be able to. Models of existing groups that are successful could be shown to local groups as examples.
27. Pierce: Establish MOU's with tribes and agencies.
Clarification: This statement is just an abbreviated version of the language in the Act. (The Klamath Act reads: "those actions for which the Secretary does not have responsibility...") Activities that are not covered by the Secretary of Interior include the State of California, tribes, etc. I don't have any scale in mind for if this would be one big MOU or several smaller MOU's.
28. Odemar: Identify key stakeholders within each watershed.
Clarification: Besides the obvious stakeholders, we have key people (ranchers, individuals) who also need to be included.

29. Sumner: Secure upper basin (above Iron Gate) involvement.
Clarification: Regardless of what we do in all the sub-basins, unless we involve the upper basin, we won't have the quantity or quality of the water that we need. We need to move quickly on this because their flows are being reduced now.
30. Franklin: Expand resources (people and money).
Clarification: We don't have nearly the political power, staff time for TWG, money etc. to apply to the task before us.
31. Barnes: Give consideration to existing management direction within the defined watersheds.
Clarification: Specifically, this would mean ongoing plans and projects being implemented by the USFS and tribes. "Give consideration" means that we couldn't implement a new program until we have considered existing programs.
32. Bingham: Provide, as needed, support for local watershed planning groups.
Clarification: Local groups will need staff support (note-taking, communication, presentations) to assist them in their efforts.
33. Orcutt: Ensure that the long term plan is dynamic based on information developed through on-going evaluation.
Clarification: If new things are discovered, then we should adjust our plan and make sure it is still up-to-date.
34. McInnis: Work with the watershed groups to prescribe restoration program activities.
Clarification: Once we have these groups up and running, we should participate actively to put together a specific program to restore that watershed.
35. Odemar: Inform public of decision to pursue watershed planning and seek public input and support.
Clarification: Put out a press release to let the public know what we have decided to do and let them comment until a certain date.
36. Franklin: Anticipate future threats to resources.
Clarification: We are so busy dealing with what we are dealing with right now, that we need to remember to keep an eye out for future developments that could severely impact our actions.
37. Barnes: Include a mechanism for monitoring results of project implementation.
Clarification: We don't need everybody monitoring every single project, we could monitor a sub-sample of projects and still get a good understanding.
38. Wilkinson: Seek alternative funding.
Clarification: Separate administrative costs from restoration costs, so that the full \$1 million could go to restoration. There is a lot of

concern that too much money is going to administration and not enough to projects.

39. Odemar: Identify entity (ies) authorized to take lead in negotiating and establishing CRMPs and MOUs.
Clarification: The basis for this is in the Act, this is the Secretary's plan for Klamath fisheries restoration. Who has the authority to do this? There are a lot of questions that need to be answered to determine who takes the lead. Federal land with state activities, for example rearing projects on USFS land, will still have CDFG serving as lead agency. Could the Task Force draft an MOU that the involved agencies could sign?
40. Pierce: Develop an amendment process for the long-range plan.
Clarification: We need a process for amending the plan. We haven't clarified whether that process is consensus or majority.
41. Franklin: Coordinate the selection of projects funded with non-federal funds.
Clarification: It is not clear that those projects that qualify as non-federal share go through the selection process. Some of these might not have been approved through the Klamath Restoration Program process.

Mackett: Now, to summarize what we have done so far, we have completed: addressing the trigger question, recording our ideas individually, and clarifying these ideas so that others could understand them.

Prioritization of Ideas

Members individually prioritized the groups ideas and came up with the following top priorities: 2, 8, 10, 13 and 16.

Interactive Structured Modeling (ISM) (Mackett)

Trigger Question #2:

In the context of designing a watershed based system for Task Force management of the restoration program, is activity X similar to activity Y?

The Task Force discussed and decided on the following comparisons:

Is #10 similar to #2? No.
Is #8 similar to #2? Yes.

Definitions: Sub-basins and watersheds are the same for now. Later we may want to subdivide these terms.

Is #13 similar to #2? No.
Is #13 similar to #10? Yes.
Is #16 similar to #2? No.
Is #16 similar to #10? No.

Is #9 similar to #2? No.
Is #9 similar to #10? No.

Q: Aren't the criteria for consideration of which two tributaries are most important the same?

A: Shasta and Scott historically had higher numbers than the Salmon. Restoration activities in the Salmon River aren't as high a priority as restoration in the Shasta and Scott Rivers.

#9 to #16? Yes.
#20 to #2? No.
#20 to #10? No.
#20 to #16? Yes.
#11 to #2? Yes.
#6 to #2? No.
#6 to #10? Yes.
#7 to #2? No.
#7 to #10? No.
#7 to #16? Yes.
#17 to #2? No.
#17 to #10? Yes.
#15 to #2? No.
#15 to #10? No.
#15 to #16? Yes.
#28 to #2? No.
#28 to #10? No.
#28 to #16? No.

Clarification: This sentence is awkward and needs wordsmithing. Break this into a, b, c, and d. Use: "Understand the need to develop a process." Sell the need to a, b, and c... My version:

"Develop a mechanism for the public to understand: a) the need for restoration, b) the need for staff, and c) the need for constant evaluation to achieve the restoration goals."

#12 to #2? No.
#12 to #10? No.
Change the word "need" to "provide".
#12 to #16? No.
#5 to #2? No.
#5 to #10? Yes.
#26 to #2? No.
#26 to #10? No.
#26 to #16? Yes.
#21 to #2? No.
#21 to #10? No.
#21 to #16? Yes.
#30 to #2? No.
#30 to #10? No.
#30 to #16? Yes.
#3 to #2? Yes.
#34 to #2? No.

#34 to #10? No.
#34 to #16? Yes.
#35 to #2? No.
#35 to #10? No.
#35 to #16? Yes.
#1 to #2? No.
#1 to #10? No.
#1 to #16? Yes.
#14 to #2? No.
#14 to #10? No.
#14 to #16? No.
#14 to #28? Yes.
#25 to #2? No.
#25 to #10? No.
#25 to #16? No.
#25 to #28? Yes.
#23 to #2? No.
#23 to #10? No.
#23 to #16? Yes.
#33 to #2? No.
#33 to #10? No.
#33 to #16? No.
#33 to #28? No.
#33 to #12? No.
#18 to #2? No.
#18 to #10? No.
#18 to #16? No.
#18 to #28? Yes.
#27 to #2? No.
#27 to #10? No.
#27 to #28? No.
#27 to #12? No.
#27 to #33? No.
#31 to #2? Yes

Break

Mackett: Now the activities/ideas are structured into an options field based on these responses. The activity categories were refined after discussion by the Task Force.

Category One - PLANNING PARAMETERS: 2,3,8,11,19

Category Two - PRIORITIZATION: 5,6,10,13,17,22,24,31,37

Category Three - COMMUNICATION: 1,7,16,23,26,32,34,35

Category Four - STAKEHOLDERS: 14,25,28

Category Five - PLAN AMENDMENT: 12

Category Six - MOUs: 33,40

Category Seven - PROCESS MANAGEMENT: 15,18,21,27,39

Category Eight - FUNDING & PEOPLE: 30,38

Trigger Question #3:

In the context of designing a watershed based system for Task Force management of the restoration program,

A) Should choices be made in category X before category Y?

B) Should choices be made in category X at the same time as category Y?

PLANNING PARAMETERS before PRIORITIZATION? Yes.
PRIORITIZATION before COMMUNICATION? Split vote. Then no.
PLANNING PARAMETERS before COMMUNICATION? Yes.
COMMUNICATION before STAKEHOLDERS? No.
COMMUNICATION at the same time as STAKEHOLDERS? No.
PLANNING PARAMETERS before STAKEHOLDERS? Yes.
STAKEHOLDERS before PLAN AMENDMENT? Yes.
PRIORITIZATION before PLAN AMENDMENT? Yes.
COMMUNICATION before MOU's? Yes.
PLAN AMENDMENT before MOU's? No.
PLAN AMENDMENT at the same time as MOU's? No.
PRIORITIZATION before MOU's? Yes.
COMMUNICATION before PROCESS MANAGEMENT? Yes.
MOU's before PROCESS MANAGEMENT? No.
MOU's at the same time as PROCESS MANAGEMENT?
PRIORITIZATION before PROCESS MANAGEMENT? Yes.
COMMUNICATION before FUNDING/PEOPLE? Yes.
PROCESS MANAGEMENT before FUNDING/PEOPLE? No.
PLAN AMENDMENT before FUNDING/PEOPLE? No.
PLAN AMENDMENT at the same time as FUNDING/PEOPLE? No.
MOU's before FUNDING/PEOPLE? Yes.

Sequence

Planning Parameters
Prioritization
Stakeholders
Communication
Process Management
MOU's
Funding/People
Plan Amendment

6:30 p.m: The meeting adjourned.

Wednesday, January 29

Mackett: The process that we are going through is similar to specifying the dimensions of a table. Now, we will have to make specifications to see if we are missing any dimensions.

Discussion of yesterday's work

Reviewed goals and objectives of the meeting.
Developed 41 activities.
Categorized activities.
Named categories
Sequenced categories

Examination and discussion of the Preliminary Options Field

Mackett distributed the Preliminary Options Field (attachment 2).

The Task Force made the following changes:

Combined #10 and #22:

#10 should read: Define what level of priority a watershed should be placed using criteria (species, stock status, funding, etc.).

New activities (rewritten #16) in category 5:

#42 Develop a restoration proposal planning process.

#43 Develop staff to administer the restoration proposal planning process.

#44 Ongoing evaluation to achieve the goal.

#16 now reads:

"Develop a mechanism for the public to understand the need for: a) restoration proposal planning process, b) staff to administer the restoration proposal planning process, c) ongoing evaluation to achieve the goal."

#3: Should read "the basin" not "a basin."

#14, 25 and 28: Should be moved over to sub-field 1.a of "Planning Parameters."

Criteria for the selection of the "Best Alternative Set of Options:

What criteria should the Task Force use to choose the "best" alternative?

The Task Force used the brainstorming technique to come up with these criteria:

1. Timely
2. Funding

3. Cost effectiveness
4. Perception
5. Efficiency
6. Bureaucracy
7. Feasibility
8. Facilitation

The Task Force discussed these criteria, then broke into small groups to work on the assignment for the next hour.

Generation of draft alternatives and responsibilities.

Assignment: Go through the options field in the sequence that has been agreed on, using the criteria that have been selected. Select the elements that your group wants.

Shake asked the Task Force if it would be acceptable if the people from the upper basin participated in the small group discussions. Yes.

Presentation of Draft alternatives and responsibilities.

Mel Odemar served as the spokesperson from the "blue" group. This group proposes the following elements to serve as an alternative:

1. Planning Parameters: Add "Stakeholder" elements 28 and 25.
2. Prioritization: Suggested wording for 5 is: Consider socio-economic values.
3. Stakeholders: 28, 14, and 25 stay in this category.
4. Communication: should have: 16, 1, 26, 34, 35, and 32. #1 should be re-worded to: Conduct educational meetings. The group couldn't decide what to do with element #23 regarding "political realities."
5. Process Management: Add 42, 43, 44, 14, 19, and 36 to the existing elements.
6. MOU's: #27 should read "establish umbrella MOU" (singular). #21, 18, and 39 were chosen by the group to be acceptable.
7. Funding/People: Combine and reword 30 and 38.
8. Plan Amendment: Both elements (33 and 40) were acceptable.

Rod McInnis served as the spokesperson from the green group.

1. Planning Parameters: 2, 8, 11, 19 were acceptable, although 2 and 3 should be re-worded.
2. Stakeholders: 28, 25.
3. Prioritization: elements 13 and 6 should be combined, 17 is ok, 36 should be moved to another category and 31 needs the wording changed to include both agency and tribes. Element 22 should be deleted.
4. Communication: 16, 7, 26, 32. #23, 1, and 34 were left out.
5. Process Management: 9.

Keith Wilkinson served as the spokesperson from the red group:

1. Planning Parameters: 2, 8, 3, 14.
2. Stakeholders: 28, 25.
3. Prioritization: 13, 17, 22 combined with 10, and 36 combined with 6.
4. Communication: 7 should be added into 16, 26, 34, 23 should be combined into 32: "Provide as needed, support for local watershed planning groups ... communicate technical and political realities."
5. Process Management: 9, 29, 41, 12, 24, 42, 43, 44.
6. MOU's: 27, 15.
7. Funding/People: 38 should be rewritten to read: "Seek innovative alternative."
8. Plan Amendment: 33, 40.

Bingham: Since the entities are a unique mix, I think that #14 should be part of Planning Parameters.

Mackett: Now we should "create individual option selections" (homework).

[Attachment 3 is the Final Options Field developed by the Task Force after much discussion of the alternatives that could be used.]

Discussion and selection of "best" alternative.

Consensus votes on activities:

1. Planning Parameters: 2, 8, 11, 19.
2. Stakeholders: 28, 14, 25.
3. Prioritization: 10, 13, 6, 17, 31, 36. #5 will be rewritten to read: "Consider socio-economic values."
4. Communication: 16, 7, 26, 34, 32, 47, 49.
5. Process Management: 9, 20, 29, 41, 12, 24, 42, 43, 44.

[See attachment 4 for the Preliminary Options Profile.]

Next steps:

1. Complete the options field with the new options.
2. Someone designate draft responsibilities for each item.
3. Subcommittee clean up the options field.
4. Sequence activities into a PERT chart.
5. Write report. Write paragraph for each option.
6. Glossary.

Comments:

Barnes: I have a vague feeling of disquietude. I'm not sure that the final product is going to be that meaningful.

Sumner: For a while I thought everything was going smoothly. Now, I'm surprised and disappointed with what's come up. We seem bogged down.

Odemar: Don't despair. The similarity of what we are going through now as compared to the KFMC process is very close. We went through a tough stage like this with the KFMC process and I know its doable. Although we don't have any guarantees, our efforts can pay off.

Pierce: I am still concerned that these sub-basin groups will be yet another bureaucratic layer.

DeVol: This is an interesting process.

Bingham: I am still concerned about the validity of watershed planning. We still have a lot of unanswered questions, although I don't think we are all that far apart in our beliefs. This process has been valuable.

Orcutt: I have doubts with the process, we seem to have voted in different ways on some issues and I don't know how valuable our steps have been. Groups need to buy-in to this in order for this to work.

Wilkinson: The process has been by consensus. We will need to refine and work on this for a while more to make it a better product. I am very optimistic that this will work.

Thackeray: I have often wondered if we will ever get there from here. My great concern is that we don't re-invent the wheel. I feel that many of these decisions have already been made in the long-range plan.

McInnis: I think we are pretty much in agreement. The wording is still rough. I would have liked to have more discussion after our small group presentations this morning.

Franklin: The TWG has had difficulty selecting the work to be funded. We need prioritization of these complex technical issues. I am hopeful that watershed planning will help us set clear priorities that the Task Force can communicate to the people who want to write proposals.

Cheryl Tupper: I think it is coming together well. Everyone seems to be in agreement about the main ideas although it is not yet a finished product. Some people may get frustrated, but I feel that if we stick with it we can get it done.

Elwood Miller: I feel that if we stick with it we can get it done. The groups should look at the work that needs to be done first and the funding needed next. We should keep what is best for the resource foremost in our minds.

Shake: My compliments go to the subcommittee for their good work in setting up the framework for this planning effort. Compliments also to Dave, Susan, and the planning team here at the Southwest Fisheries Center. This interactive planning system is extremely helpful for us to make decisions and get farther than we could have using any other method.

Mackett: The work we've done today has already taken us a long way. In comparison, the KFMC found that they had 80 issues, 75 of which they agreed on and only 5 that they needed to work on.

Those people responsible for generating new options need to do that for homework tonight and bring them back in the morning so that we can incorporate the changes into the system.

We have now completed meeting #1.

POSTSCRIPT: Attachment 5, the revised Management Activities list was prepared after the meeting.

MEETING #2: Find Relationship between policy items and how they support one another.

Objective:

Understanding of the support relationship among selected action-oriented "policies" from the long-range plan for the purpose of helping to establish "priorities."

At the November 20 subcommittee meeting, the following criteria were selected to prioritize the policies in the long-range plan:

1. Policy can be acted on.
2. Policy meets an immediate need.
3. Policy provides a short-term benefit, such as an increase in fish stocks.
4. Policy would benefit threatened fish stocks.
5. Implementing the policy would involve relatively low risk, high likelihood of benefit.
6. Results would have high visibility.

The subcommittee also appointed a representative from the Technical Work Group (Jack West) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service staff (Alcorn and Iverson) to prioritize plan policies based on these criteria.

Mackett: Policies that ranked in the top 50 percentile will be used for the planning process today (attachment 6). Note that the numbers in attachment 6 refer only to the top 50 ranked policies. At a later date other policies can be considered. Today we have a tough task ahead in that we will be looking at relationships between policies.

Discussion:

Pierce: Prioritizing these policies may not give us the desired outcome that we need to make up this year's request-for-proposals (RFP).

Shake: Certain action items are not in the plan. We just spent 1.5 days working on a skeleton, now we need to go ahead and get as much guidance as we can to give to the proposers so they can generate proposals. We are trying to do this in a broad categorical way. The specific tasks are not a realistic goal that we can reach today.

Odemar: What we are dealing with here is one of the basic weaknesses of the plan, i.e. it is not an action plan. We will need to go ahead and work with what we have.

The Task Force looked at the summarized policies (50 and above) from the plan (attachment 6):

Policy 7.9 "Ensure effective coordination" should be added.

Policy 3.10 "Address habitat needs of the middle Klamath tributaries" should be added.

Break

Trigger Question:

In the context of developing priorities for the selection of restoration proposals, will work on policy X significantly support achievement of policy Y?

5 to 26? No.
26 to 5? No.
5 to 29? No.
26 to 29? No.
29 to 5? No.
29 to 26? No.
5 to 10? Yes.
10 to 5? Yes.
5 to 21? No.
21 to 5? No.
26 to 21? No.
29 to 21? No.
21 to 26? No.
21 to 29? No.
5 to 24? Split vote. Discussion, then no.

24 (4.2) is really a harvest policy. Arguments include: CDFG is receiving suggestions from the KFMC to protect harvest at the mouths of the rivers. This may go hand-in-hand with farmers/ranchers restoring fish. It may create willingness.

26 to 24? Yes.
29 to 24? Yes.
21 to 24? No.
5 to 6? No.

6 to 5? No.
6 to 24? Yes.
26 to 6? No.
29 to 6? No.
6 to 26? No.
6 to 29? Yes.
6 to 21? No.
5 to 13? Yes.
6 to 13? No.
13 to 5? Yes.
5 to 16? Yes.
16 to 5? Yes.
5 to 18? No.
18 to 5? No.
18 to 29? No.
6 to 18? No.
18 to 24? Yes.
26 to 18? No.
18 to 26? No.
18 to 21? No.
5 to 1? No.
1 to 5? No.
1 to 29? No.
6 to 1? No.
1 to 24? Yes.
26 to 1? No.
18 to 1? No.
1 to 26? No.
1 to 21? No.
1 to 18? Yes.
5 to 8? No.
8 to 5? Yes.
8 to 29? Yes.
8 to 18? No.
8 to 26? No.
8 to 21? No.
8 to 6? Yes.
5 to 9? No.
9 to 5? No.
8 to 9? Yes.
9 to 29? Yes.
29 to 9? Yes.
5 to 12? Yes.
12 to 5? Yes.
5 to 23? Yes.
23 to 5? No.

23 is just a statement, not an activity, therefore it should be removed.

29 to 23? No.
26 to 23? No.
23 to 24? No.

5 to 33? No.
33 to 5? Yes.
33 to 29? No.
33 to 18? Yes.
33 to 26? Yes.
33 to 21? Yes.
33 to 1? No.
15 to 5? No.
5 to 15? Yes.
29 to 15? No.
21 to 15? No.
18 to 15? No.
26 to 15? No.
6 to 15? Yes.
1 to 15? No.
15 to 24? Yes.
30 to 15? No.
5 to 30? No.
8 to 30? No.
33 to 30? No.
30 to 29? No.
30 to 18? No.
1 to 30? No.
30 to 26? No.
30 to 21? No.
30 to 24? Yes.
31 to 15? No.
5 to 31? No.
8 to 31? No.
33 to 31? No.
31 to 29? No.
31 to 18? No.
1 to 31? No.
30 to 31? No.
31 to 24? No.
31 to 21? No.

We are halfway done with comparing these policies. The rest will be done on Thursday.

Wednesday meeting adjourned.

Thursday, January 30

Continuing with the trigger question:

In the context of developing priorities for the selection of restoration proposals, will work on X significantly support achievement of Y?

Review:

Mackett:

- o Yesterday we finished up the 2 goals of Meeting #1. The action part is done, but responsibilities still need to be worked on.
- o In meeting #2 we began working on objective #1 and developed 37 action items. Given the time constraints, we can't add more actions during this meeting today, although the structure will exist so others can be added later. Today we'll continue structuring.

Comments:

Pierce: I thought we would have the opportunity to add actions at this time.

Mackett: No. The group decided that we would go with the criteria and the prioritized list that had been developed as a result of the subcommittee meeting. These criteria were approved by the full Task Force, but they are still open to criticism and we can still add other items later.

Pierce: There are still some very high priority items that are not on the prioritized list (attachment 6) and if they aren't included now, I fear that they will not be considered later.

Mackett: These policies are only a subset of the full set of policies in the plan. Once we have the structure, then others can be added.

Does policy 37 significantly support achievement of 15? Yes.

8 to 37? No.

37 to 5? Yes.

37 to 29? Yes.

37 to 33? Yes.

37 to 6? Yes.

37 to 1? Yes.

37 to 8? Yes.

37 to 30? Yes.

37 to 31? Yes.

8 to 3? No.

3 to 5? Yes.

3 to 29? No.

33 to 3? Yes.

3 to 33? No.

3 to 26? No.

3 to 21? No.

3 to 18? Yes.

8 to 4? No.
4 to 5? No.
33 to 4? No.
4 to 29? No.
4 to 24? No.
1 to 4? No.

**Sumner wants more discussion of this item at the next meeting.

30 to 4? No.
31 to 4? No.
37 to 4? No.
4 to 21? No.
4 to 31? No.
8 to 7? Yes.
7 to 15? Yes.
5 to 7? Yes.
7 to 5? No.
6 to 7? Yes.
15 to 7? Yes.
25 to 15? Yes.
8 to 25? No.
25 to 5? Yes.
25 to 29? Yes.
25 to 33? No.
25 to 18? Yes.
37 to 25? Yes.
25 to 6? Yes.
25 to 26? Yes.
25 to 21? Yes.
25 to 1? Yes.
25 to 8? Yes.
25 to 30? Yes.
25 to 31? Yes.
25 to 3? Yes.
36 to 15? Yes.
8 to 36? No.
36 to 5? Yes.
36 to 29? Yes.
36 to 25? No.
37 to 36? Yes.
36 to 3? Yes.
36 to 33? Yes.
36 to 6? Yes.
36 to 1? Yes.
36 to 8? Yes.
36 to 30? Yes.
36 to 31? Yes.
33 to 2? No.
2 to 5? No.
8 to 2? No.
2 to 24? Yes.
25 to 2? Yes.
2 to 21? No.

26 to 2? Yes.
2 to 31? No.
1 to 2? Yes.
30 to 2? No.
31 to 2? No.
4 to 2? No.
17 to 15? No.
8 to 17? Yes.
5 to 17? Yes.
29 to 17? No.
15 to 17? Yes.
17 to 24? Yes.
18 to 17? No.
26 to 17? No.
1 to 17? Yes.
30 to 17? No.
19 to 15? No.
8 to 19? No.
33 to 19? Yes.
19 to 24? No.
1 to 19? Yes.
18 to 19? No.
26 to 19? No.
21 to 19? No.
30 to 19? No.
31 to 19? No.
3 to 19? Yes.
4 to 19? No.
2 to 19? Yes.
33 to 20? Yes.
20 to 17? No.
5 to 20? Yes.
15 to 20? No.
29 to 20? No.
2 to 20? Yes.
26 to 20? No.
21 to 20? No.
6 to 20? No.
18 to 20? No.
30 to 20? No.
31 to 20? No.
4 to 20? Yes.
19 to 20? No.
33 to 11? Yes.
5 to 11? No.
11 to 17? Yes.
11 to 5? Yes.
11 to 3? No.
8 to 11? No.
3 to 11? No.
25 to 11? Yes.
11 to 26? Yes.

Fix language in 3.19 and 4.2

11 to 21? Yes.
11 to 18? Yes.
11 to 19? Yes.
11 to 14? Yes.
5 to 14? No.
14 to 17? Yes.
29 to 14? No.
2 to 14? No.
13 to 20? No.
14 to 24? Yes.
18 to 14? No.
26 to 14? No.
6 to 14? Yes.
1 to 14? No.
30 to 14? No.
3 to 14? No.

Lunch

Discussion of the preliminary structure.

The structured diagram (attachment 7) shows 30 high-priority policies arranged to show their support for each other. The Task Force worked with only these 30 policies, out of the top ranked 36 policies, because of time constraints.

Q: Could we get the software to plug this structured field into a local computer?

A: Yes, you could get the software and it would only cost about \$1,000 for the PC version, but the technical support that our office staff provide would be lacking. Technical support is a key requirement for making this planning system work -- we have several people working behind the scenes who are vital to this planning process.

Q: Since we weren't queried on 2/3 of the possibilities that existed, aren't there a lot of possibilities that could still be considered?

A: You may have the opportunity to consider those possibilities in the future.

Mackett:

- o If you want to appoint a subcommittee to change the language on policies in the preliminary structure, then that can be done. Just send us the new language.
- o #23 was put back in after more discussion yesterday.

11 to 23? No.
23 to 5? No.
23 to 17? No.
8 to 23? Split vote. Discussion then no.

Iverson: I am concerned that we are 4 years into the program, yet if the success of the program is to be judged on the increase of natural stocks, we

only have one stock (fall chinook) that is being monitored. This situation may not ever improve unless Policy 4.1 is acted upon. If you take the standard and compare other stocks to it then you do not see any improvement. I think that this is a very good reason to implement Policy 4.1.

- 23 to 24? No.
- 36 to 23? No.
- 37 to 23? No.
- 4 to 23? No.
- 23 to 20? No.
- 23 to 21? No.
- 23 to 31? No.

Next steps and assignments:

- 1. Rewrite policies. Ron.
- 2. Figure out how to use structure for the RFP. Ron.
- 3. Identify what work is going on regarding the structure. Ron.
- 4. Identify high priority parts. Group - now.
- 5. Identify priorities of basins.
- 6. Put in activity - public school education.
- 7. Send out RFP as is, with structure chart.
- 8. Include in RFP desire to go with a watershed based system.
- 9. Proposers should explain their ability to do the work.

Discussion of drafting the request-for-proposals

- o How do we use what we have produced this week for developing our list of priorities to make our RFP process work? The Task Force should highlight immediate/obvious priorities before giving the information to KRFR0.
- o Before we go on, we need to have stock groups and priorities figured out.
- o Subcommittees could get work done ... but would it be really workable? Hurrying to get this done now, could be less workable than doing it the old way.

** Motion **

Bingham: I move that we send out the same package that went out last year (status quo) with some explanation about our process this week by attaching the work that we have done so far. This will let people know how some proposals will support the achievement of other proposals and help us toward reaching our larger goal.

Discussion

- o The quality of the product may not be as good if we send it out now as if we wait to send it out until it is polished.
- o It sounds like a good idea to attach this to the RFP.

- o If we send this out like this, it is extremely important that we use plain english.
- o If a proposer receives our RFP with a one-page explanation of how the prioritized chart works, will it be understandable?
- o We could attach a note that explained to proposers that these are the relationships that we came up with.
- o We need to keep in mind that not all of the folks sitting here have had the opportunity to look at all the policies in the list to determine which policies that are important may have been left out of the summarized list.

Hearing no objections: The motion passes.

*** Action: Bingham, Sumner, Hillman, and Whitehouse will meet on Friday to work on the RFP package.

Final Comments

McInnis: I don't ever want to do two of these in a row again.

Orcutt: We forced some people down roads that they didn't want to go down, but it has been worthwhile and a good first step. It has been a good systematic approach.

Thackeray: This has been a tremendous process and I feel that we have come farther in this process than ever before. It has been very worthwhile.

Wilkinson: Again, I appreciate the help that Dave's facilitating has done for this group. I hope that we don't make the same mistake the council did in not utilizing the plan as much as we should. We will be driven by the proposers on where we go next.

Bingham: Thanks Dave for your guidance in getting us through this process. I think that the Redding meeting was worthwhile, and I think that this week's gathering could have been ample for one meeting, let alone two. We won't get down to a smooth, quick and easy process this year, or next, or maybe not even for a few more years.

DeVol: This has been a super learning experience. I am still the novice, but I enjoy seeing the professionals work.

Hillman: There might be some folks who are going away dissatisfied, but we have really made some steps in the right direction.

Sumner: Awesome. When you consider the amount of material that has been digested, re-digested, regurgitated and gone through, I am in awe of this process that we have gone through.

Odemar: I feel certain that I have attended more of these planning meetings than anyone, but I'm glad that we stuck to it and kept going.

Pierce: We were challenged by trying to work with vague language in the plan, but I think that when we start to apply these priorities, the glitches will come out.

Iverson: It is always enjoyable to work with you Dave. The product shows promise.

Shake: Thanks to you [Dave], and Susan and Ken. Your skills have helped us a lot. I hope it is not the last time that we get to use your services. We have reached a milestone and now we will try to get the public to buy into restoration through watershed planning. There needs to be a commitment on all of our parts to get this done.

The charge to the subcommittee, that meets on Friday, February 7, is a formidable one. If each of us worked on this individually, we would probably come up with 14 different ways to write it up.

Regarding prioritization of policies, I feel like we have a half empty glass. This is the first time that we have really sat down as a group to use the Plan. We have found places to repair and rewrite. I don't think we can forget that our real mission is we have to get results. We have got to get some results. We need to demonstrate to folks that we are not just going through convoluted planning processes without getting anything done.

Mackett: The Task Force did have some differences, but they were relatively minor and were cleaned up with some wordsmithing.

POSTSCRIPT

The following attachments were prepared after the meeting by Klamath River Fishery Resource Office staff:

Attachment 8 is a revised version of attachment 6 -- it is a short-form version of the long-range plan policies (meeting #2).

Attachment 9 is a structure of those short-form policies (meeting #2).

Meeting #1: Design management system.

Tuesday, January 28

8:30 Welcome. Agenda and procedures. (Mackett)
8:45 Goals and Objectives of the meeting. (Bingham, sub-committee)
9:00 Results of the sub-committee meeting. (Bingham)
10:00 Break
10:15 Identify activities required for watershed based management system.
(Group)
12:00 lunch
12:30 Continue with identification and clarification of ideas. (Group)
2:15 Break
2:30 Structure ideas into an options field (ISM). (Group)
4:30 Develop preliminary options field (name, sequence). (Group)
6:30 Adjourn

Wednesday, January 29

8:30 Discussion of previous day's work. (Mackett)
8:45 Examination and discussion of options field. (Group)
9:00 Criteria for the selection of the "Best Alternative Set of Options."
9:30 Generation of draft alternatives and responsibilities.
10:45 Presentation of Draft alternatives and responsibilities.
11:15 Discussion and selection of "Best" alternative.
11:45 Next steps (including PERT chart).
12:00 Lunch

Meeting #2: Find relationship between policy items and how they support one another.

1:00 Objectives of the meeting.
1:15 Review and clarify selected policy items and vote for "most
important".
3:15 Break
3:30 Structure of Selected Policies.
5:00 Adjourn

Thursday, January 30

8:30 Review Previous Day's work then continue structuring.
11:30 Complete structuring.
Lunch
1:00 Review of structure.
2:00 Next steps and assignments.
3:00 Wrap up.
3:30 Adjourn.

Preliminary Options Field for the Design of a Watershed Based System for Task Force Management of the Restoration Program

1. PLANNING PARAMETERS

- 2. Determine sub-basin planning boundaries
- 8. Define agency and tribal authority and roles
- 11. Within each sub-basin, define management authorities and people who should participate
- 3. Identify all pertinent management agencies/land owners within a basin
- 19. Define the legal identity or criterion of sub-basin groups

2. PRIORITAZATION

- 10. Define what level of priority a watershed should be placed using criteria
- 13. Identify realistic short- and long-term priorities
- 6. Decide basis for priority activities (basins, species, etc.)
- 17. Identify immediate actions to be supported through existing sub-basin groups
- 5. Sound un-biased management
- 31. Give consideration to existing management direction within the defined watershed
- 22. Watershed priority based upon criteria (e.g. species, stock status, funding, etc.)
- 36. Anticipate future threats to resources

3. STAKEHOLDERS

- 28. Identify key stakeholders in each watershed
- 14. Task force formal recognition of local watershed plan groups
- 25. Identify a lead agency/land owner within basin for carrying out the process

4. COMMUNICATION

- 16. Understand the need for enhancement or rehabilitation: a)develop a process b)develop a staff to administer the process c)constant evaluation to achieve a goal
- 7. Develop mechanism for public participation
- 1. Require number of educational meetings for what's required to accomplish the end results
- 23. Communicate technical and political realities
- 26. assist local groups to organize at watershed level to interact with task force
- 34. Work with watershed groups to prescribe restoration program
- 35. Inform public of decision to pursue watershed planning and seek public input and support
- 32. Provide as needed, support for local watershed planning groups

TIE LINE 

Attachment 2

Preliminary Options Field for the Design of a Watershed Based System for Task Force Management of the Restoration Program

5. PROCESS MANAGEMENT

- 9. Determine role of task force in managing the system
- 20. Establish role of Klamath River Fishery Resource Office (KRFRO) in managing system
- 29. secure upper basin (above COPCO) involvement
- 41. coordinate the selection of projects funded with non-federal funds
- 12. Need a mechanism for technical oversight of watershed planning and implementation
- 37. Include a mechanism for monitoring of results of project implementation
- 24. Amend task force RFP process to include watershed planning group

6. MOU's

- 27. Establish MOU's with tribes and agencies
- 15. Establish management scheme, possibly CRMP or MOU, involving agencies and land owners within the basin
- 21. Establish CRMP guidance and MOU
- 18. Develop an expedited process to develop MOU's with sub-basin CRMP's
- 39. Identify entity(ies) authorized to take lead in negotiating and establishing CRMP's and MOU's

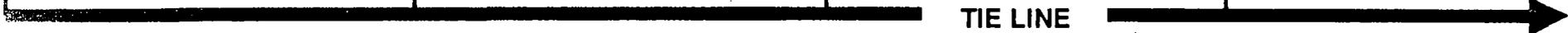
7. FUNDING/ PEOPLE

- 30. Expand resources (people, money)
- 38. Seek alternative funding

8. PLAN AMENDMENT

- 33. Ensure that the long-term plan is dynamic based on info developed through on-going evaluation
- 40. Develop an amendment process for the long-range plan

TIE LINE



Final Options Field for the Design of a Watershed Based System for Task Force Management of the Restoration Program

1. PLANNING PARAMETERS

- 2. Determine sub-basin planning boundaries
- 8. Define agency and tribal authority and roles
- 11. Within each sub-basin, define management authorities and people who should participate
- 3. Identify all pertinent management agencies/land owners within the basin
- 19. Define the legal identity or criterion of sub-basin groups
- 45. Define management authority within each watershed

1a. STAKEHOLDERS

- 28. Identify key stakeholders in each watershed
- 14. Task force formal recognition of local watershed plan groups
- 25. Identify a lead agency/land owner within basin for carrying out the process

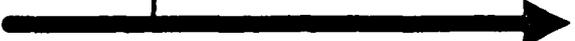
2. PRIORITIZATION

- 10. Define what level of priority a watershed should be placed using criteria
- 13. Identify realistic short- and long-term priorities
- 6. Decide basis for priority activities (basins, species, future threats to resources, etc.)
- 17. Identify immediate actions to be supported through existing sub-basin groups
- 31. Give consideration to existing management direction within the defined watershed
- 46. Consider socio-economic values

3. COMMUNICATION

- 16. Develop a mechanism for the public to understand the need for: a) develop a restoration proposal planning process b) develop staff to administer the restoration proposal planning process c) on-going evaluation to achieve the goal
- 7. Develop mechanism for public participation
- 1. Require number of educational meetings for what's required to accomplish the end results
- 26. assist local groups to organize at watershed level to interact with task force
- 34. Work with watershed groups to prescribe restoration program
- 35. Inform public of decision to pursue watershed planning and seek public input and support

Continued on next page

TIE LINE 

Final Options Field for the Design of a Watershed Based System for Task Force Management of the Restoration Program

3. COMMUNICATION (continues....)

- 32. Provide as needed, support for local watershed planning groups
- 47. Conduct educational meetings
- 48. Communicate political realities
- 49. Communicate technical realities

4. PROCESS MANAGEMENT

- 9. Determine role of task force in managing the system
- 20. Establish role of Klamath River Fishery Resource Office (KRFRO) in managing system
- 29. secure upper basin (above COPCO) involvement
- 41. coordinate the selection of projects funded with non-federal funds
- 12. Need a mechanism for technical oversight of watershed planning and implementation
- 37. Include a mechanism for monitoring of results of project implementation
- 24. Amend task force RFP process to include watershed planning group
- 42. Develop a restoration proposal planning process
- 43. Develop staff to administer the restoration proposal planning process
- 44. On-going evaluation to achieve the goal

5. MOU's

- 27. Establish MOU's with tribes and agencies
- 15. Establish management scheme, possibly CRMP or MOU, involving agencies and land owners within the basin
- 21. Establish CRMP guidance and MOU
- 18. Develop an expedited process to develop MOU's with sub-basin CRMP's
- 39. Identify entity(ies) authorized to take lead in negotiating and establishing CRMP's and MOU's
- 50. Develop guidelines for CRMP's and MOU's
- 51. Establish umbrella MOU with tribes and agencies

TIE LINE

Final Options Field for the Design of a Watershed Based System for Task Force Management of the Restoration Program

6. FUNDING/ PEOPLE

- 30. Expand resources (people, money)
- 38. Seek innovative alternative funding
- 52. Pursue all potential resources to accomplish program, including personnel, alternative funding, etc.

7. PLAN AMENDMENT

- 33. Ensure that the long-term plan is dynamic based on info developed through on-going evaluation
- 40. Develop an amendment process for the long-range plan

TIE LINE 

Preliminary Options Profile for the Design of a Watershed Based System for Task Force Management of the Restoration Program

1. PLANNING PARAMETERS

1a. STAKEHOLDERS

2. PRIORITIZATION

3. COMMUNICATION

- 2. Determine sub-basin planning boundaries
- 8. Define agency and tribal authority and roles
- 11. Within each sub-basin, define management authorities and people who should participate
- 3. Identify all pertinent management agencies/land owners within the basin
- 19. Define the legal identity or criterion of sub-basin groups
- 45. Define management authority within each watershed

- 28. Identify key stakeholders in each watershed
- 14. Task force formal recognition of local watershed plan groups
- 25. Identify a lead agency/land owner within basin for carrying out the process

- 10. Define what level of priority a watershed should be placed using criteria; e.g. species, stock status, funding, etc.
- 13. Identify realistic short- and long-term priorities
- 6. Decide basis for priority activities (basins, species, future threats to resources, etc.)
- 17. Identify immediate actions to be supported through existing sub-basin groups
- 31. Give consideration to existing management direction within the defined watershed
- 46. Consider socio-economic values

- 16. Develop a mechanism for the public to understand the need for: a) develop a restoration proposal planning process b) develop staff to administer the restoration proposal planning process c) on-going evaluation to achieve the goal
- 7. Develop mechanism for public participation
- 1. Require number of educational meetings for what's required to accomplish the end results
- 26. assist local groups to organize at watershed level to interact with task force
- 34. Work with watershed groups to prescribe restoration program
- 35. Inform public of decision to pursue watershed planning and seek public input and support

Continued on next page

TIE LINE

Preliminary Options Profile for the Design of a Watershed Based System for Task Force Management of the Restoration Program

3. COMMUNICATION (continues....)

- 32. Provide as needed, support for local watershed planning groups
- 47. Conduct educational meetings
- 48. Communicate political realities
- 49. Communicate technical realities

4. PROCESS MANAGEMENT

- 9. Determine role of task force in managing the system
- 20. Establish role of Klamath River Fishery Resource Office (KRFRO) in managing system
- 29. secure upper basin (above COPCO) involvement
- 41. coordinate the selection of projects funded with non-federal funds
- 12. Need a mechanism for technical oversight of watershed planning and implementation
- 37. Include a mechanism for monitoring of results of project implementation
- 24. Amend task force RFP process to include watershed planning group
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- 21. Establish CRMP guidance and MOU
- 18. Develop an expedited process to develop MOU's with sub-basin CRMP's
- 39. Identify entity(ies) authorized to take lead in negotiating and establishing CRMP's and MOU's
- 50. Develop guidelines for CRMP's and MOU's
- 51. Establish umbrella MOU with tribes and agencies

TIE LINE

Preliminary Options Profile for the Design of a Watershed Based System for Task Force Management of the Restoration Program

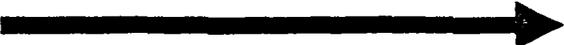
6. FUNDING/ PEOPLE

- 30. Expand resources (people, money)
- 38. Seek innovative alternative funding
- 52. Pursue all potential resources to accomplish program, including personnel, alternative funding, etc.

7. PLAN AMENDMENT

- 33. Ensure that the long-term plan is dynamic based on info developed through on-going evaluation
- 40. Develop an amendment process for the long-range plan

TIE LINE



January 28, 1992
Revised February 10, 1992

**KLAMATH RIVER BASIN TASK FORCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM MEETING
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

This list of management activities was generated by the Task Force in response to the following question: "In the context of designing a watershed-based system for task force management of the restoration program, what important activities will be needed to establish and operate the system?"

1. Require number of educational meetings for what's required to accomplish the end results
2. Determine sub-basin planning boundaries
3. Identify all pertinent management agencies/land owners within the basin
4. deferred to #16
5. Deleted
6. Decide basis for priority activities (basins, species, future threats to resources, etc.)
7. Develop mechanism for public participation
8. Define agency and tribal authority and roles
9. Determine role of Task Force in managing the system
10. Define what level of priority a watershed should be placed using criteria such as species, stock status, funding, etc.
11. Within each sub-basin, define management authorities and people who should participate

12. Need to provide a mechanism for technical oversight of watershed planning and implementation
13. Identify realistic short- and long-term priorities
14. Task Force formal recognition of local watershed plan groups
15. Establish management scheme, possibly CRMP or MOU, involving agencies and land owners within the basin
16. Develop a mechanism for the public to understand the need for:
a) develop a restoration proposal planning process
b) develop staff to administer the restoration proposal planning process
c) on-going evaluation to achieve the goal
17. Identify immediate actions to be supported through existing sub-basin groups
18. Develop an expedited process to develop MOUs with sub-basin CRMPs
19. Define the legal identity or criterion of sub-basin groups
20. Establish role of Klamath River Fishery Resource Office (KRFRO) in managing system
21. Establish CRMP guidance and MOU
22. Deleted
23. Deleted
24. Amend Task Force RFP process to include watershed planning group
25. Identify a lead agency/land owner within basin for carrying out the process
26. Assist local groups to organize at watershed level to interact with Task Force

27. Establish MOUs with tribes and agencies
28. Identify key stakeholders in each watershed
29. Secure upper basin (above COPCO) involvement
30. Expand resources (people, money)
31. Give consideration to existing agency and land owner management direction within the defined watershed
32. Provide as needed, support for local watershed planning groups
33. Ensure that the long-term plan is dynamic based on info developed through on-going evaluation
34. Work with watershed groups to prescribe restoration program
35. Inform public of decision to pursue watershed planning and seek public input and support
36. Deleted
37. Include a mechanism for monitoring of results of project implementation
38. Seek alternative funding
39. Identify entity(ies) authorized to take lead in negotiating and establishing CRMPs and MOUs
40. Develop an amendment process for the long-range plan
41. Coordinate the selection of projects funded with non-federal funds
42. Develop a restoration proposal planning process
43. Develop staff to administer the restoration proposal planning process

44. On-going evaluation to achieve the goal
45. Define management authority within each watershed
46. Consider socio-economic values
47. Conduct educational meetings
48. Communicate political realities
49. Communicate technical realities
50. Develop guidelines for CRMP's and MOU's
51. Establish umbrella MOU with tribes and agencies
52. Pursue all potential resources to accomplish program, including personnel, alternative funding, etc.

January 29, 1992

**SELECTED POLICIES FROM THE LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR THE
KLAMATH RIVER BASIN CONSERVATION AREA FISHERY RESTORATION PROGRAM**

1. (2A1) Improve current timber harvest practices
2. (2A3) Promote necessary changes to improve current timber harvest practices
3. (2A4) Anticipate potential stream protection problems
4. (2B1) Seek to minimize impact of suction dredge mining on salmon and steelhead habitat and populations
5. (2C1) Seek opportunities for farmers and ranchers to reduce their impact on stream water quality
6. (2E6) Oppose the additional exportation of water from the KR or Trinity River basins
7. (2E7) Require water flows adequate to achieve optimal productivity of the basin
8. (2E8) Seek the establishment of law that mandates minimum streamflow standards
9. (2E9) Advocate improved streamflow releases from the TR project which will better mimic the natural or pre-dam streamflow patterns
10. (2F1) Seek opportunities for stream diverters to reduce their impact on salmon and steelhead habitat
11. (3.1) Solicit support and cooperation to restore anadromous fisheries resources
12. (3.2) Evaluate areas where erosion continues to be a problem and work to solve the problem
13. (3.3) Give priority consideration for funding for technically sound habitat restoration measures which benefit depressed stock groups of concern

14. (3.4) KR TF will support TR TF in efforts to restore adequate streamflow for fisheries resources in Trinity sub-basin
15. (3.5) Gain the release of flows of adequate quality and quantity for fishery resources from Iron Gate Dam
16. (3.6) Give high priority to Shasta River's adequate streamflow for fish and restoration of riparian areas
17. (3.7) Give high priority to restoration of Scott River
18. (3.8) Control erosion of Salmon River
19. (3.9) Improve anadromous fisheries resources for the Yurok tribe
20. (3.10) Protect instream flow needs of the middle Klamath tributaries
21. (3.11) Fish screens should be installed wherever needed
22. (3.13) Undertake an affordable evaluation and monitoring program
23. (4.1) Judge the restoration program on increases in populations of self-sustaining runs of fish separate from hatchery stocks
24. (4.2) Protect locally adapted anadromous fish stocks so that self-sustaining runs can be restored
25. (4.3) Recognize fish populations adapted to various areas as stock groups
26. (4.5) Strengthen law enforcement protection of KB fish populations
27. (4.6) Encourage local judges to punish poachers to the full extent of the law

28. (4.7) Determine spawning population levels appropriate to achieve optimal smolt production for all self-sustaining populations of anadromous salmonids in the basin

29. (5A1) Insure that large-scale hatcheries operate to mitigate for loss of habitat above dams while limiting their impacts on wild stocks and maintaining the long term viability of hatchery broodstock

30. (5B1) Avoid negative effects on the genetic characteristics of native stocks

31. (5B2) Keep small-scale facilities guidelines consistent in content

32. (6.2) Support communications with the public

33. (7.6) Ensure adequate funding is available to implement the plan

34. (7.7) Promote and provide opportunities for information sharing

35. (7.10) Ensure a practical and equitable project selection process

36. (7.11) Provide comments on proposed public and private projects within the basin

IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPING PRIORITIES FOR THE SELECTION OF
RESTORATION PROPOSALS, WILL WORK ON

SIGNIFICANTLY SUPPORT ACHIEVEMENT OF

?

January 29, 1992
Revised February 3, 1992

**SELECTED POLICIES FROM THE LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR THE
KLAMATH RIVER BASIN CONSERVATION AREA FISHERY RESTORATION PROGRAM**

1. (2A1) Improve current timber harvest practices

Revised: "Improve current timber harvest practices through education, local cooperation, and information exchange."

2. (2A3) Promote necessary changes to improve current timber harvest practices

Revised: "Promote necessary changes in State and Federal timber harvest policies."

3. (2A4) Anticipate potential stream protection problems

4. (2B1) Seek to minimize impact of suction dredge mining on salmon and steelhead habitat and populations

5. (2C1) Seek opportunities for farmers and ranchers to reduce their impact on stream water quality

6. (2E6) Oppose the additional exportation of water from the KR or Trinity River basins

7. (2E7) Require water flows adequate to achieve optimal productivity of the basin

8. (2E8) Seek the establishment of law that mandates minimum streamflow standards

9. (2E9) Advocate improved streamflow releases from the TR project which will better mimic the natural or pre-dam streamflow patterns

10. (2F1) Seek opportunities for stream diverters to reduce their impact on salmon and steelhead habitat

11. (3.1) Solicit support and cooperation to restore anadromous fisheries resources

Revised: "Solicit support and cooperation of Klamath Basin communities to restore anadromous fisheries resources."

12. (3.2) Evaluate areas where erosion continues to be a problem and work to solve the problem

13. (3.3) Give priority consideration for funding for technically sound habitat restoration measures which benefit depressed stock groups of concern

14. (3.4) KR TF will support TR TF in efforts to restore adequate streamflow for fisheries resources in Trinity sub-basin

15. (3.5) Gain the release of flows of adequate quality and quantity for fishery resources from Iron Gate Dam

16. (3.6) Give high priority to Shasta River's adequate streamflow for fish and restoration of riparian areas

17. (3.7) Give high priority to restoration of Scott River

18. (3.8) Control erosion of Salmon River

19. (3.9) Improve anadromous fisheries resources for the Yurok tribe

Revised: "Improve anadromous fisheries resources for the Yurok Tribe by evaluating and correcting habitat damage."

20. (3.10) Protect instream flow needs of the middle Klamath tributaries

21. (3.11) Fish screens should be installed wherever needed

22. (3.13) Undertake an affordable evaluation and monitoring program

23. (4.1) Judge the restoration program on increases in populations of self-sustaining runs of fish separate from hatchery stocks

24. (4.2) Protect locally adapted anadromous fish stocks so that self-sustaining runs can be restored

Revised: "Work with the KFMC to protect locally adapted anadromous fish stocks so that self-sustaining runs can be restored."

25. (4.3) Recognize fish populations adapted to various areas as stock groups

26. (4.5) Strengthen law enforcement protection of KB fish populations

Revised: "Strengthen protection of Klamath Basin fish populations from illegal harvest."

27. (4.6) Encourage local judges to punish poachers to the full extent of the law

28. (4.7) Determine spawning population levels appropriate to achieve optimal smolt production for all self-sustaining populations of anadromous salmonids in the basin

29. (5A1) Insure that large-scale hatcheries operate to mitigate for loss of habitat above dams while limiting their impacts on wild stocks and maintaining the long term viability of hatchery broodstock

30. (5B1) Avoid negative effects on the genetic characteristics of native stocks

Revised: "Write guidelines for small scale fish rearing programs to avoid negative effects on the genetic characteristics of native stocks."

31. (5B2) Keep small-scale facilities guidelines consistent in content

Revised: "Keep guidelines for small scale fish rearing facilities consistent in context for all management entities."

32. (6.2) Support communications with the public

33. (7.6) Ensure adequate funding is available to implement the plan

34. (7.7) Promote and provide opportunities for information sharing

35. (7.10) Ensure a practical and equitable project selection process

36. (7.11) Provide comments on proposed public and private projects within the basin

STRUCTURE OF SELECTED POLICIES FROM THE LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR THE KRBKA FISHERY RESTORATION PROGRAM

February 2, 1992

