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SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED

CRMP

(Coordinated Resource Management Planning)

COUNCIL

Final Report

January 1, 1998 – November 30, 1998

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By

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CRMP Coordinator

Siskiyou Resource Conservation District

Prepared for the
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Klamath Fisheries Restoration Program

December 1998

Abstract of Final Report for # 97-PC-01

The Scott River Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP) Council represents the community of the Scott River watershed. The group, whose 16 active voting members represent landowners, agencies, and interest groups, seeks to solve local natural resource problems. During the period from January 1, 1998 to November 30, 1998, the regular monthly meetings and four special meetings provided a forum for viewpoints to be shared, cooperative actions to be planned, and projects to be prioritized.

The eight CRMP subcommittees do a variety of planning work related to Water, Upland Vegetation Management, Fisheries/riparian/habitat, Agriculture, Bylaws, Monitoring, Planning Coordination, and Subwatershed Prioritization. All committees have been busy completing or updating plans throughout 1998. The present objective is combining all the separate plans into a Scott River Watershed Action Plan, using the Format for Subbasins developed by the Subbasin Planning Committee of the Klamath Basin Fisheries Task Force's Technical Work Group.

The CRMP group sponsored four workshops in 1998: Roads Workshop, Riparian Round Table, Properly Functioning Condition (PFC), and a Ranch and Watershed Planning Course taught through the Yreka UC Extension Office and the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS).

Further landowner outreach was accomplished through two newsletters, monthly newspaper articles, educational speakers' presentations at CRMP meetings, the organization of subwatershed landowner groups, and a Landowner Recognition Dinner.

Project prioritization took a great deal of the CRMP Council efforts. Since the beginning of 1998, the CRMP has had \$454,829 in projects funded and has proposed another \$292,501 in projects.

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP COUNCIL
(Coordinated Resource Management Planning)

Final Report
1/1/98-11/30/98

The Scott River Watershed CRMP Council is made up of 16 active (two inactive) members who represent landowners, agencies, and a cross-section of interest groups in the Scott River watershed. The Council, using a consensus process, seeks to solve some of the local natural resource problems by developing plans, by developing restoration projects guided by those plans, and by seeking funding for those projects which are then implemented by the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District (RCD). The process is open to the community at large although they have no voting power unless they become members according to the Bylaws.

The CRMP Council is sponsored and administered by the RCD and its operations are partially funded by the Klamath Fisheries Restoration Program under a cooperative agreement with the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Additional funding by the CA Department of Conservation presently helps to expand the organizational program to subwatershed landowner groups in the Scott River watershed.

BACKGROUND

The first "official" CRMP meeting was held on September 3, 1992 with monthly meetings being held since then. This is the fourth CRMP Final Report to be submitted to the US Fish and Wildlife Service since the founding of the CRMP. Complete background information can be found in the three previous Final Reports. This report covers a time period of eleven months, January 1, 1998 to November 30, 1998, the fifth funding cycle provided by the Klamath Fisheries Restoration Program.

ORGANIZATION AND PROCESS

Membership

The CRMP Council is officially made up of 18 voting members (see updated membership roster in section #1) of whom 16 are presently active and voting regularly. The Council has sought to bring some inactive members back to regular attendance and has partially succeeded in that three inactive members have reactivated their memberships since last year. Outreach has succeeded in achieving occasional attendance by representatives of the Etna City Council, the Quartz Valley Indian Tribe, as well as Property Rights Groups. One recent unfortunate event caused the temporary and partial withdrawal from the process by the large timber owner representative. We are optimistic that a dispute resolution process will bring that representative back into regular participation.

The technical advisors to the CRMP, local staff of state and federal resource agencies, continue to attend regularly and assist in subcommittee efforts.

Meetings

The regular meetings of the full CRMP Council are held the third Tuesday of every month at 7 PM alternating between the United Methodist Church in Etna and the Community Center in Fort Jones. Four extra meetings, three specifically for the purpose of prioritizing projects for proposal and one to address the Fall Flows Plan update, have been held in 1998. Because of burnout due to all the extra meetings this year, all the committees met in lieu of the regular December CRMP meeting. The CRMP Council has designated specific tasks for the committees to address, including but not limited to plan review and project development.

Usually a publicized, educational portion of the meeting precedes the business. Meetings are always open to the public. Agendas are prepared in advance with input from all CRMP members and the executive committee, made up of the Chair, Vice-chair, a CRMP member serving on a rotating basis, and staff. Concise minutes are prepared by the CRMP Project Manager and approved by the membership.

The Chair and Vice-chair currently conduct CRMP Council meetings. The CRMP Coordinator or a CRMP member often takes notes on a wall chart to help minimize misunderstanding.

CRMP Staff

Three part-time people and one full-time person provide the staffing for the CRMP. The CRMP Project Manager oversees the CRMP's administrative and budget needs, takes notes for the minutes of meetings and types up the agendas. The CRMP Project Manager is also the Siskiyou RCD District Manager. Carolyn Pimentel currently holds this position.

The CRMP Program Coordinator is responsible for "moving the vision" of the CRMP by means of a variety of tasks and strategies (See Section #1 for description of job tasks). Jennifer Davis Marx is the current Coordinator and has held the position since February 1996.

Gary Black has been a CRMP Project Coordinator since May 1995. His task is to coordinate CRMP project implementation through the RCD. Gary's direct involvement in CRMP for the purpose of planning and project development is funded by the Klamath Fisheries Restoration Program; the various projects sponsored by the CRMP and RCD fund most of his position.

Lorrie Bundy has been a project coordinator since April 1997. Since Lorrie has a degree in Environmental Engineering and Math Analysis, she takes responsibility for many of the technical aspects of the planning process and projects such as monitoring and fish screen design.

Funding Sources

In addition to the funds provided by the Klamath Fisheries Restoration Program, For the Sake of the Salmon funded a portion of the Coordinator position for four months of 1998. Currently, the CA Department of Conservation is funding the Coordinator's tasks related to landowner outreach through the subwatershed landowner groups specifically in the Shackleford/Mill, Moffett and South Fork watersheds. Otherwise, the Klamath Fisheries Restoration Program is the principal CRMP funder. The RCD is presently seeking additional funding through the CA Department of Fish and Game's Fishery Project Grant Program.

Subcommittees

The CRMP subcommittees have continued to accomplish much of the roll-up-the-sleeves work which requires particular expertise and attention to detail. All committees are currently working on incorporating the individual plans into the Scott River Watershed Action Plan, which will follow the Klamath Fisheries Task Force's Format for Subbasin Plans. An update of the committees and what they have accomplished this year follows:

Standing Committees

The Water Committee has reviewed, revised, and submitted to the CRMP Council the Fall Flows Action Plan, which will be approved at the January CRMP meeting.

The Upland Committee has written the Upland Management Action Plan, which received CRMP approval in early 1998. The committee has helped to develop three upland project ideas which are now in various stages of implementation, all having been funded.

The Fisheries/Habitat/Riparian Committee has met consistently throughout the year and makes regular recommendations to the CRMP for projects and management. The committee is presently working toward putting their plan into the Format for Subbasin Plans.

The Agriculture Committee has not been very active this year until recently when it met to decide next year's plan and to initiate an agricultural water users' group.

Temporary Committees

Although the Bylaws Committee has not been meeting this year, the CRMP Council approved their Bylaws in November after spending the last year and a half reviewing and revising them. (See Section #3 for approved Bylaws for the Scott River Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Planning Council)

The Monitoring Committee has been very active this year in developing both project and program monitoring plans. The Project Monitoring Plan has been developed and is being applied

to projects. Although program monitoring is taking place and a proposal to expand it has been submitted, there is no single monitoring plan yet written because it is such a complex undertaking.

The Plan Committee has written the Five-Year Action Plan, which puts the CRMP's objectives in quantifiable terms and into a timeline for the current and four successive years. The Plan Committee is meeting in December to revise the plan for 1999.

The Priority Watershed Selection Committee has been working on a process for the CRMP and a local technical team to be able to select the next and successive Scott River subwatersheds where restoration efforts should be focused. A scoring sheet has been made up and tested by the technical team. It is now being revised for imminent approval by the CRMP and immediate use in helping the CRMP to decide where to propose restoration projects. (See section #3 for developed documents)

EDUCATION/OUTREACH

Educational/informational News Articles: (See Section #4)

Fair Booth: The booth was not done this year because we could not obtain a space even though we contacted the Fair Office early. We will know enough to contact them immediately next year.

Invited Speakers at regular meetings:

The following list of speakers addressed the public and CRMP Council at regular meetings:
Alice Kilham and Bill Bennett from the Klamath River Compact Commission
Mark Lancaster spoke on the Five County Conservation Plan
Al Olson, USFS, spoke on his Klamath Basin-Wide Assessment
Clancy Dutra spoke on the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality Nonpoint Source Program called the Rangeland Water Quality Management Plan
Ron Presley, CDFG, spoke on his view of erosional problems in Moffett Creek
Juan de la Fuente presented results of the Storm Study of 1997 on the Klamath National Forest

Newsletters: Two newsletters were published in 1998, one in January and one in July. They were mailed to about 250 people and placed in cafes and stores for others to pick up. (See Section #4)
Workshops: (See related documents in Section #5)

Roads Workshop, May 8, 1998: Danny Hagans, Pacific Watershed Associates, offered training in a day-long class in the field for landowners on management techniques for improving roads so that they are more stable and less likely to contribute sediment to streams.

Riparian Round Table, September 18, 1998: This was a facilitated discussion, held in a round table atmosphere and in the field, among various people involved in riparian planting. It focused on improving the survival rates of riparian planting by compiling the experiences of the twenty

or so participants. The group decided to make it a yearly affair.

Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) Training, September 29&30, 1998: This training entailed two days, one in the classroom to learn the protocol and one in the field practicing it in three different locations in the upper Scott River watershed. An interdisciplinary/interagency team (David Fuller, BLM, biologist; Julia Grim, NRCS, geologist; Mark Cocke, NRCS, engineer, Sidney Smith, USFS, plant ecologist) taught the protocol and directed the in-the-field training. The training was filled to maximum enrollment (30). Although the participants were mostly agency folks, the eight landowners who participated benefited greatly.

Ranch and Watershed Planning Course, November 9&16, 1998 (two evenings): This was hopefully only the first course of an on-going program for landowners. Dr. Dan Drake, UC Extension, and Randy Seelbrede, NRCS, taught this course to 12 landowners (8 of whom finished the course). Another round for more landowners, as well as those who were unable to finish the first time, will be offered early in 1999. The landowners received soil maps and aerial photos of their land to help with the planning process. Although it is cursory, it begins the individual conservation planning process in the Scott River watershed.

Landowner Outreach

Subwatershed Landowner Groups

The CRMP Coordinator has been facilitating two subwatershed landowner groups, Shackleford/Mill and Moffett Creek on a regular basis throughout 1998 and has just initiated one new one, South Fork of the Scott River. The procurement of extra funding from the California Department of Conservation has provided the opportunity to bring these groups together and help them to be more involved in the planning and project development in their watersheds.

Landowner Recognition Dinner

The CRMP sponsored a dinner in recognition of landowners who have participated in restoration activities. No awards, per se, were given out for fear of creating jealousy. A dinner partially catered by Albertos (enchiladas) and partly potluck (salads and desserts brought by CRMP members) was a rousing success in that the food was great and the speeches were short and positive.

PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Goals and Objectives

The Long Term Goal of the CRMP is to "Seek coordinated resource management in the Scott River watershed which will produce maintain a healthy and productive watershed and community."

Each of the individual plans produced by the various committees and approved by the CRMP contains its own short-term goals and objectives. A summary of those goals is as follows:

FALL FLOWS GOAL: Work for adequate flows in the Scott River system to protect the migration, spawning and rearing needs of salmon and steelhead stocks while also protecting other beneficial uses.

FISH RESOURCE GOAL: Seek to restore genetically viable, self-sustaining populations of salmon and steelhead fish in the Scott River watershed.

AGRICULTURE GOAL: Continue a cooperative working relationship with farmers and ranchers to maintain a healthy and productive watershed within the Scott Valley, while continuing to incorporate proven techniques that are beneficial to both agriculture and fish.

UPLAND MANAGEMENT GOALS: Seek to coordinate the resource management of upland areas using subwatershed groups to accomplish objectives.

(See current updated plans in Section #2)

Watershed Planning

Many of the objectives for the planning process in 1998 were either slowed or not attained because of the increased project prioritization process. The California State Fish and Game request for proposals came out twice in 1998. As it was, the CRMP had to hold four extra meetings to address project prioritization. To several on the CRMP who feel that the planning done to date is inadequate, the prioritization process seemed too arbitrary and was therefore a source of conflict within the Council.

One of the tasks in the month of December 1998 for all the CRMP committees is to put the individual plans, beginning with goals and objectives, into the Klamath Basin Format for Subbasin Plans, which was developed by the Subbasin Strategic Planning Committee, a subcommittee to the Klamath Task Force's Technical Work Group. It is the desire of the CRMP Council to organize all of the plans into one Scott River Watershed Action Plan, which will follow the format approved by the Task Force.

Present Plans

The 1997 Fish Population and Habitat Plan stands as it did last year when it was revised.

The 1998 Five-Year Work Plan has served its purpose well in reminding everyone on the Council of what the specific goals were at the beginning of the year. It is being used as a check by each committee to see if they came out where they wanted to be. Although not all goals were attained, most were, and the Council went beyond the plan objectives in some areas. There is a "Status" column in the plan to show how the CRMP measures up to the objectives at the

beginning of 1998.

The Upland Committee's Upland Management Plan was approved by the CRMP Council in February of 1998. Several upland projects have been proposed and implemented as a result, particularly with regards to road erosion inventorying and road improvement to reduce sediment to streams.

The 1998 Update of the Fall Flows Water Action Plan is to be approved in January of 1999. The plan revision process was arduous but only a minutia compared to opening up the water issue to more than just fall flows, a process which is just in the discussion phase.

The Agricultural Committee's Goals and Objectives is up for revision, but the revision will probably go straight into the Scott River Watershed Action Plan.

Funded Projects and their Status

Projects/Products of Task Force Funding

A map showing the fencing and restoration projects (a product required of this funding) on the Scott River has been difficult to produce, mostly because the only person, Gary Black, who has the information in his head does not have the time nor technology to produce such map. Lorrie Bundy, who has the technical ability, has neither the time nor all the needed information. The CRMP coordinator, Jeffy Davis, has none of the needed pieces to produce such a map. Jennifer Silveira, of the Klamath River Fish and Wildlife Office, has been kind enough to begin working with Gary Back to produce such a map. The ultimate would be to enter it in KRIS where it could be updated and accessed by all. In the meantime, there are two cursory maps in this report to give the reader an idea of the extent of the fencing and planting projects on the Scott River as of mid 1997 (See section entitled "Project List")

A project, which was not necessarily foreseen and funded directly with CRMP funding, is the cross-sections being done by one RCD project manager and the NRCS. Lorrie Bundy and Ayn Perry have redone cross-sectional surveys on the Scott River in places previously done by Alvin Lewis and Sari Sommarstrom in 1968 and 1989 respectively. The girls have also added some new sites, as the previous sites were nearly all at bridges and, therefore, not the best gages of geomorphic changes. This work was done because of the opportunity to use the NRCS total station and personnel and desire of the CRMP Council to do more monitoring. It will be a good match for future monitoring projects the CRMP is confident of funding through California SB 271.

Lorrie Bundy has also spent a lot of CRMP time as a technical assistant to some CRMP committees. The CRMP hopes to fund a Technical Assistance proposal through SB 271 to be able to free Lorrie up for the fish screen designing which needs to be done.

Projects Funded Through Other Sources

The most notable difference in CRMP/RCD projects for 1998 was that there were three funded for upland road inventories and improvements. These are the first of CRMP upland projects. The group is pleased to have accomplished this expansion so that a whole watershed perspective (ridge top to ridge top) can be applied.

There has been a delay in construction of fish screens due to the many regulations, some new ones, applied to the design. The RCD is confident, however, that the 13 funded screens will be completed by the project deadlines as they have been extended.

Although the delineation between funding years has become fuzzy, the CRMP has had funded and partially implemented \$454,829 worth of projects for the Funding Year 1998-99. A total of nearly \$2 million in projects has been funded since the CRMP's inception. A total of \$292,501 in projects has been proposed so far for Funding Year 1999-2000 (See the complete project and proposal list in section #6).

CRMP Funding (See Budget Summary and copies of invoices in section #8)

The CRMP V funding cycle (\$39,006) from the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force has sustained the CRMP activities from January 1, 1998 to November 30, 1998--just 11 months. Some funding was also contributed by For Sake of the Salmon at the beginning of 1998, but that organization lost the funding at least temporarily that it was contributing to watershed groups. The CRMP coordinator sought and received from the California Department of Conservation \$6,000 for equipment and facilitation of subwatershed landowner groups. That money will continue until May 1999. The CRMP has also applied to the State for SB 271 funding to match that of the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force as it is being reduced from previous levels while the CRMP's program is expanding.

CONCLUSION

One of the main advances in the CRMP process this year is the expansion into upland areas. Three projects were funded for inventorying erosional road sites, prioritization of those sites by their contribution of sediment to streams, and implementation of improvements to correct the priority erosional sites. The fact that the Upland Committee could finally put some goals and objectives on paper aided immensely in this process. There has been a recent glitch, however, in the whole process, the misbehavior and unfortunate resulting confrontation that led to the resignation of an important upland stakeholder and member of CRMP. The CRMP coordinator is confident that the conflict can be resolved, but it may take some time. In the meantime, the upland stakeholder is still willing to participate in the subwatershed landowner group activities, which are very important to the implementation of the various upland projects.

Although some of the products or projects of this CRMP funding did not or have not yet materialized, other unforeseen ones have. This is at least partially the result of the CRMP's being

a consensus group. One can not expect to always precisely direct such a group's efforts.

The CRMP Council, to its credit, has been very active in 1998. The activity has been tense in many cases because of the politics surrounding the listing of coho and the multiple requests for proposals for projects which necessitated many hours of project development. All members want the best for the watershed and want to make positive contributions to the process. Politics and personality conflicts remain the main deterrents, persistence the impetus.

**SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED
COORDINATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING GROUP
(CRMP)**

**JOB DESCRIPTION
CRMP COORDINATOR**

The CRMP COORDINATOR will work under the direction of the chairman of the Scott River Watershed CRMP. The goals of the CRMP will be used to guide all CRMP activities. **The Coordinator is the one who “manages the vision, moves the group, and is responsible for completion of all the tasks”.** The Coordinator will work cooperatively with the Project Coordinator, Program Manager, and the Facilitator.

The Coordinator will be a consistent, familiar contact with both landowners and agency personnel. The Coordinator is to be constantly aware that a great deal of tact, patience, knowledge, and understanding will be critical in order to create and foster the long term relationships necessary to the success of this process.

Duties will include:

Meetings:

- CRMP meetings: coordinate with executive committee to help set the agenda, arrange for a speaker, provide reports, as needed, and publicity for the meeting.
- Sub-Committee meetings: work with the Sub-committee Chairs, provide speakers, help with research, write reports and develop or revise Plans as needed
- RCD Board meetings: report to the Board on CRMP activities and proposals needing their support.
- Task Force meetings: Defend proposals at the Technical Work Group and Task Force meetings, promote the CRMP at various other meetings.

Program Planning:

- Assist with fact finding, information sharing, data analysis
- Assist in developing new Plans and update existing ones

Projects:

- Work with Sub-committees in research and project development
- Search for funding sources
- Coordinate with Project Coordinator in preparing proposals, submitting to CRMP committee, RCD Board, and the funding agency
- Assist in documenting each project, including before and after photos

Field Trips / Workshops:

- Organize educational workshops for the CRMP group and the community: Seek funding, select topic, secure speakers, arrange location and date, publicize, etc.
- Organize informative tours for Task Force or agencies

Publicity/PR:

- Write press releases / monthly
- Publish a newsletter / quarterly
- Develop a display for the fair booth
- Give presentations, slide shows, etc. as needed

Correspondence:

- Write letters on issues of concern as directed
- Respond to requests for information / materials

Information Management:

- Identify and obtain needed reference materials, help organize office library
- Maintain records of CRMP efforts
- Record history of area through old photos, newspaper clippings, taped memories of local residents
- Be trained on use of Klamath Resource Information System (KRIS)
- Coordinate with other CRMP Coordinators and staff members
- Assist in preparing final reports

Estimated hours / monthly average: 60 - 80

- 15 - 50 Meetings (depends on what the Sub-committees want)
- 10 Program Planning
- 10-20 Projects and proposal writing
- 5 Field Trips
- 5 Publicity - PR
- 5 Correspondence
- 5 Information management

Some months will focus more on one area than others - this is a rough estimate.

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP MEMBERSHIP (10/98)

Officers:

Jeff Fowle, Chair
Sue Maurer, Vice-chair

Voting: (all red tags)

California Department of Fish and Game <i>Dennis Maria</i> - 841-2552	Siskiyou Resource Conservation District <i>Ernie Wilkinson</i> - 468-5221
Cattlemen's Association <i>Jeff Fowle</i> - 467-3731 <i>Cliff Munson</i> - 467-3403 (alt.)	Small Landowners - At-large <i>Dan Petit</i> - 467-5682 <i>Sue Maurer</i> - 842-8429 <i>Butch Russ</i> - 467-3423 <i>Mary Roehrich (alt.)</i> - 467-3122
Klamath Forest Alliance <i>Felice Pace</i> - 467-5405 <i>Kyle Haines (alt.)</i> - 467-5405	
Farm Bureau <i>Brad Erickson</i> - 468-2396 <i>Bob Eiler</i> - 468-2987(alt.)	Timberland Owners - large <i>Charlie Brown, Fruit Growers</i> <i>Tom Shorey (alt.)</i> - 475-3453
Marble Mountain Audubon Society <i>Ken Maurer</i> - 468-2978	U.S. Forest Service <i>Ray Haupt</i> - 467-5351 <i>Jay Power</i> - 468-5351 (alt.) <i>Jim Kilgore</i> - 468-5351 (alt.)
Scott Valley Hay Growers <i>Dave Krell</i> - 468-2523	
Scott Valley Irrigation District <i>Mike Bryan</i> - 467-3261	Siskiyou County <i>Kay Bryan</i> - 467-5844 <i>Don Howell (alt.)</i> - 468-5224
Quartz Valley Reservation <i>Harold Bennett</i> - 468-5937	Non-industrial Timber Owners <i>Dan Larivee</i> - 467-5780 <i>Alan Kramer(alt.)</i> - 467-3685

Inactive:

Scott Valley Chamber of Commerce
Scott Valley Grange - *seeking representative*

Advisory: (all blue tags)

Randy Seelbrede, Natural Resource Conservation Service	842-6121
John Hannum, Regional Water Quality Control Board	(707) 576-2220
Steve Orloff, UC Cooperative Extension	842-2711
Jennifer Silveira, US Fish and Wildlife Service	842-5763
Joel Seger, California Department of Forestry/Fire	468-5650

CRMP STAFF: (all green tags)

Jennifer Davis Marx - Program Coordinator	467-3798	Address: Siskiyou RCD/CRMP P. O. Box 268 Etna, CA 96027
Gary Black - Project Coordinator	467-3402	
Carolyn Pimentel - Manager	467-3975	
Lorrie Bundy- Project Coordinator	467-5216	

STANDING COMMITTEES

Water:

Bob Eiler
Rick Hayden
Dennis Maria
Alan Kramer
Ken Maurer
Jay Power*

Fish Population/Riparian:

Jim Kilgore
Dennis Maria*
Sue Maurer
Dan Petit
Jennifer Silveira
Gary Black

**Upland Vegetation
Management:**

Ray Haupt
John Menke
Butch Russ
Alan Kramer
← Tom Shorey
Mary Roehrich
Ernie Wilkinson*
Joel Seger

Agriculture:

Clifford Munson
Dave Krell
Mike Bryan
Jeff Fowle*
Bob Eiler
Don Brazil

TEMPORARY COMMITTEES

Tailings:

Larry Alexander*
Richard Moore
Kal Kalpin
Mary Roehrich

Monitoring:

Gary Black
Jeff Fowle
Jay Power
Tom Shorey
Sue Maurer*
Lorrie Bundy

By-laws:

Jeff Fowle*
Mary Roehrich

Plan Committee:

Dan Petit*
Jeff Fowle
Sue Maurer
Jim Kilgore
Tom Shorey

Priority Watershed Selection:

Sue Maurer
Lorrie Bundy
Dan Petit
Bob Lindsay
Jeff Fowle

CRMP TASKS:

CRMP COORDINATOR: staff person who is managing the vision, moving the group, and is responsible for completion of all the tasks.

PROJECT COORDINATOR: works with the projects from initial proposal research and writing, defending proposals, and implementing funded projects. Provides support as needed.

PROGRAM MANAGER: provides support to staff and members.

FACILITATOR: Helps with planning of meetings, facilitating meetings and keeps group focused.

	CRMP Coordinator	Project Coordinator	Program Manager	Facilitator
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MEETINGS:

CRMP meetings:

Plan meeting/agenda	*	*	*	*
Arrange for speaker	*			
Agenda, minutes, set up, calls			*	
Provide reports as needed	*			
Publicity as needed	*			
Help run meeting				*

Sub-committee meetings:

Work with Chair, provide speaker	*			
Help with field trips, research	*	*		
Write reports and Plans as needed	*	*		

RCD Board meetings:

Report to Board on proposals		*		
Report on other CRMP activities	*			

Task Force Meetings:

Defend proposals at Technical Work Group & Task Force mtgs.	*	*		
Establish contacts, work with Yreka USFWS staff	*	*	*	

PROGRAM PLANNING:

Work with committees to develop new plans, update existing	*			
Assist with fact finding, info. sharing, data analysis	*			
Distribute Plans			*	

	CRMP Coordinator	Project Coordinator	Program Manager	Facilitator
<u>PROJECTS:</u>				
Work with subcom. in project develop.	*	*		
Research	*	*		
Prepare proposal, submit to CRMP & RCD Board, submit to funding agency	*	*		
Implement, document		*		
Keep file of future projects	*	*	*	
<u>FIELD TRIPS / WORKSHOPS:</u>				
Seek funding	*			
Select topic, speakers, location, date	*	*		
Task Force and agency field trips	*	*		
Educational for CRMP & community (organize, publicity, pictures)	*	*	*	
<u>PUBLICITY / PR:</u>				
Publicity - press releases	*			
Newsletters	*			
Fair booth	*		*	
Presentations, slide shows, etc.	*			
Provide ed. materials	*			
Attend mtgs., listen to concerns	*	*		
<u>COORDINATION:</u>				
With other CRMP Coordinators	*	*		
With various agencies	*	*		
<u>LIBRARY:</u>				
Identify needed reference materials	*	*		
Obtain reference materials	*		*	
Organize in office	*		*	
<u>CORRESPONDENCE:</u>				
Prepare letters on issues of concern	*			
Respond to requests for information/ materials	*		*	
<u>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT:</u>				
Maintain records of CRMP efforts	*	*	*	
Be trained on use of Klamath Resource Information System (KRIS). Provide local data to KRIS as needed.	*	*		

Scott River Watershed CRMP Monitoring Plan 1998

Monitoring & Evaluation Process

Generally speaking, there are two types of monitoring, long term and short term:

- ◆ **Short term** monitoring determines whether the project was implemented as proposed. Because project design often is adjusted from that in the proposal, it is necessary to document any changes. For example, if we said we were going to fence 1,000 linear feet, how many linear feet were actually fenced.
- ◆ **Short term** monitoring also determines if the project was effective in meeting stated short term objectives. For example, if the fencing was intended for grazing management, was grazing management realized?
- ◆ **Long term** monitoring determines if the applied watershed restoration methods are leading to the desired future condition. For example, has the grazing management resulted in measurable improvement in riparian vegetation, fisheries habitat enhancement, and temperature regulation?

Short term monitoring must be done at the project level and these are the aims of **Project Evaluation**. Long term monitoring can be done at the project level but is of greater utility if done at the watershed or sub-watershed (reach, tributary, river segment) scale. Long term monitoring will tell us if our overall restoration program is getting us where we want to go over time which is the aim of **Program Evaluation**. This Monitoring Plan considers the Scott River and its tributaries.

Project Evaluation

The purpose of the Project evaluation process is to generate information that can be used to improve the appropriateness and effectiveness of future projects. The information can also be useful in prioritizing future projects. Project evaluation is an integral part of the CRMP's adaptive management process.

Who Evaluates?

Project evaluation is done internally by a small group which includes the landowner or management agency which controls the land, an RCD staff person, and a CRMP member. Representatives of other agencies (CDFG, USFS, NCRWQCB, etc.) or entities (tribal or city government, county public works, NGOs, etc.) can be added if appropriate for a particular project. It should be understood that while some participants may not be able to attend the evaluation, the information gathered is valid provided all invited participants agree.

The following evaluation process will be followed with all CRMP sponsored projects.

Step 1. Once a project is funded and prior to implementation, the project site will be characterized. Pre-project conditions will be described, objectives to be evaluated listed, and baseline data (for example, photos) will be collected when applicable. The appropriate time period and frequency for evaluation of the project will also be defined. *The Project Evaluation Form* will be used to document this process.

Step 2. Project is implemented.

Step 3. Post-project review is conducted to determine if the project was implemented as designed. *The Project Evaluation Form* will be used to document this process and to capture comments and recommendations upon project completion.

Step 4. Conduct landowner approved field evaluation visit or visits to record data, make observations and determine if the project was effective as designed. The frequency and interval of field visits will vary by project type. The frequency and interval of visits is defined in Step 1. Use *The Project Evaluation Form* to document and report results and recommendations. Present results to CRMP and RCD.

Step 5. The project then goes into the Program evaluation process. Project evaluation is estimated to require 4-10 person days per project depending on complexity.

CRMP Program Evaluation

!!!! Under construction !!!!

FISH POPULATION AND HABITAT PLAN

CURRENT POPULATION STATUS

The Scott River and many of its tributaries support runs of anadromous fish species: chinook (king) salmon, coho (silver) salmon, and steelhead. The Scott River produces a large proportion of the natural fall chinook salmon in the Klamath River system. In five of the last eight years, the Scott was the largest contributor of natural fall chinook spawners in any Klamath tributary (excluding the Trinity) or mainstem reach (Table 1). In 1994, severe low flow conditions in the Scott impeded access by spawners and the data below show the Scott's spawner estimate was lower than most other sections of the Klamath Basin. In 1995, the high count in Bogus Creek probably reflects hatchery strays(D. Maria, pers. comm.).

Table 1. Estimates of the Klamath Basin fall-run chinook salmon natural spawner escapement, upstream of Trinity River (CDFG and USFWS).

(Total count: adults plus grilse)

Location	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Scott River	4188	1615	2165	2581	5300	2863	14477	12016
Salmon River	3610	4667	1480	1524	3533	3493	5475	5237
Shasta River	1577	533	726	541	1426	5358	13511	1450
Bogus Creek	2662	785	1281	1152	3716	8206	46432	10837
Misc. Klamath Tribs	3487	724	504	578	2562	1252	3196	5531
Main stem Klamath	1225	564	580	600	678	3404	6472	2744
Total	16749	8888	6736	6976	17215	24567	89563	37815

In 1965, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) estimated the Scott River's fish population at 10,000 chinook, 2,000 coho, and 20,000-40,000 steelhead (CDWR, 1965). The Scott's chinook spawner population exceeded 10,000 in 1995 and 1996 for the first time since 1982, with the past eight years averaging 5,651. Severe drought and flood conditions in 1994 likely resulted in poor egg and fry survival of the 1994 brood year class. As a result, returns of this brood year as three-year old fish in 1997 are expected to be low(D. Maria, pers. comm.). No estimates are available of current coho and steelhead populations in the Scott.

The national American Fisheries Society (AFS), a professional organization of fisheries scientists, recently identified which Pacific salmon stocks are at some level of "risk of extinction", as they termed it (Nehlsen et al, 1991). While not at high or moderate risk of extinction, the fall chinook stock in the Scott was specifically noted by AFS as being in a third priority category called "of special concern". Coho salmon for the entire Klamath River Basin were also identified as "of special concern", while steelhead (winter race) were not identified. A later AFS report from the Humboldt County Chapter indicated that the coho in the Scott River were at "high risk of extinction", meaning that populations showed continuing spawner declines with fewer than 200 adults (AFS, 1992).

In October 1993, the Pacific Rivers Council and many other environmental groups petitioned the National Marine Fisheries Council (NMFS) to include the Pacific coho salmon on the federal endangered species list (ONRC, 1993; PRC, 1993). In April 1997, NMFS listed the Klamath coho as "threatened" under the Federal Endangered Species Act, and a final ruling for Klamath Mountain Province steelhead will be made by February 9, 1998. NMFS is also evaluating the need to list chinook salmon in Pacific Coast states.

SALMON AND STEELHEAD LIFE HISTORIES

What is presently known about the life histories of the Scott River's salmon and steelhead is described in a recent report by the CDFG (D. Maria, 1994). Three anadromous (meaning "ocean-running") salmonid species presently occur within the Scott: chinook (formerly called "king") salmon, coho (or silver) salmon, and steelhead.

Fall Chinook salmon enter the Scott in September and continue their spawning run into December. As soon as spawning occurs, egg incubation begins; emergence of fry takes place from late December through March (Leidy, 1984). While most juvenile smolts will move downstream, or outmigrate, to the Klamath, the estuary and the ocean in the spring, new data (Olson, 1996) are revealing that at least a modest number are spending the summer in the stream, and outmigrating in the fall. Fall chinook will spend from 2 to 4 years in the ocean before returning to the Scott River as adults, and the cycle is repeated. The best fisheries data from the Scott are the annual (since 1978) fall chinook spawner escapement estimates generated from carcass and redd counts.

Spring chinook, once the dominant chinook run in the Scott and Klamath, existed in the Scott River into the 1950's (S. Farrington, in; West et al, 1990).

Coho salmon adults arrive in the Scott from mid-October through January as mostly 3-year-old spawners. Smaller than the chinook, coho prefer tributaries for spawning. Egg incubation lasts through early May; hatching occurs from February through mid-June. It is believed that juvenile coho stay in the Scott for about 14 months, outmigrating as yearling smolts from May through mid-August. Data are needed on outmigration timing, population trends, and spawning and rearing locations. Coho juveniles have recently been observed throughout the watershed, including the upper reaches of South Fork of the Scott River, Sugar, French, Shackleford/Mill and Kidder Creeks (D. Maria, CDFG; J. Kilgore, USFS, pers. comm.).

Steelhead adults migrate in two separate runs. The fall-run moves into the Scott in October and November, while the later winter-run occurs from December through April. It is not known if the two runs spawn at different times or select different locations for spawning. Unlike salmon, steelhead may spawn more than once. Colder water temperatures slow egg and alevin development, with hatching and emergence occurring from April through June. Juvenile steelhead spend from 1 to 3 years in their nursery stream before outmigrating to the estuary and ocean. Another 1 to 4 years pass in the ocean before the adults migrate upriver again to their spawning grounds in the Scott. Recent information indicates that remnant summer (spring-run) steelhead are still present, with adult steelhead observed in the mid-Scott River in August 1994 and near Fay Lane in 1996 (D. Maria, CDFG, pers. comm.).

The fall-run includes a large number of "half-pounders" which are sexually immature and do not contribute to spawning. These half-pounders reside in the Klamath system for two years before going to the ocean and then returning as spawning adults.

HISTORY OF HABITAT CHANGES

Historical descriptions of Scott River and its streambanks reveal immense changes have occurred. Starting in the 1820's, fur traders removed thousands of beaver from "Beaver Valley", particularly in the East Fork. A map of "Scott's Valley" from 1852 (Figure 1) identifies "beaver dams" in the Big Slough/Kidder Creek area of the valley, but nowhere else.

Gold miners arrived in Scott Bar in 1850 and soon spread up to sites around Scott Valley. Placer mining in the late 1800's, particularly in the South Fork and Oro Fino Creek, washed large portions of streambanks downstream. Mining ditches and flumes were built in every stream from the South Fork to Scott Bar. Huge mining dredges excavated gold from ancient river deposits in the floodplains and left extensive cobble-sized tailings piles in the upper Scott near Callahan, as well as McAdams Creek off Moffett Creek. Sediment plumes from these dredges extended far downstream and impeded fish surveys by the state in June 1934. Many of these original mining ditches were eventually converted for irrigation purposes.

In 1934, a federal fishery biologist stated the problems of the Scott, for steelhead were (in order of importance): 1) loss of fish through unscreened and inadequately screened irrigation ditches; 2) dams which ban access to spawning grounds; and, 3) temporary dams which interfere with downstream movement of young fish. In the upper river above Callahan, he reported that both spawning grounds and food had been destroyed by silt from mining (Taft, 1934). While west side streams were noted to have a "natural tendency to dry up in their lower courses where the water sinks into the gravel of the valley", the drying was "accentuated by the numerous diversions."

Much of Scott Valley's native vegetation was gradually cleared for farming of crops and raising of livestock. Before the advent of powerful tractors, farmers disliked tall pine trees casting shadows over fields and keeping the soil frozen longer in the spring. A panoramic photo of the Scott at Horn Lane (County Museum) reveals a swath of riparian woodland and swales of marshy plants in about 1908. In the 1920's, large cottonwoods along the Scott's banks were removed for firewood, fuel for steam tractors, and because of disease, according to life-long residents of the valley. In June 1934, the Scott River between Fort Jones and Shackleford Creek was described in a state stream survey as having dense willows along the shore and good to excellent pools and shelter (CDFG, 1934).

A prolonged drought hit the region from 1923-1931, with the Scott River going completely dry in 1924 (Jim Denny, pers. comm.). Floods followed in the 1930's, and following one in the winter of 1937-38, Siskiyou County requested the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to "clear the rivers through out Scott Valley of debris from flooding". This work began in August 1938 (*Etna Western Sentinel*, 8/10/38). With their tractor blades and saws, they also removed the remaining riparian vegetation through the middle of the valley (Orel Lewis, pers. comm.). The Corps also built levees along the mid-Scott River, many of which are still in existence. Many landowners further reduced the riparian areas with the call to increase production as much as possible for the war effort during the Second World War (Mike Bryan, pers. comm.). Aerial

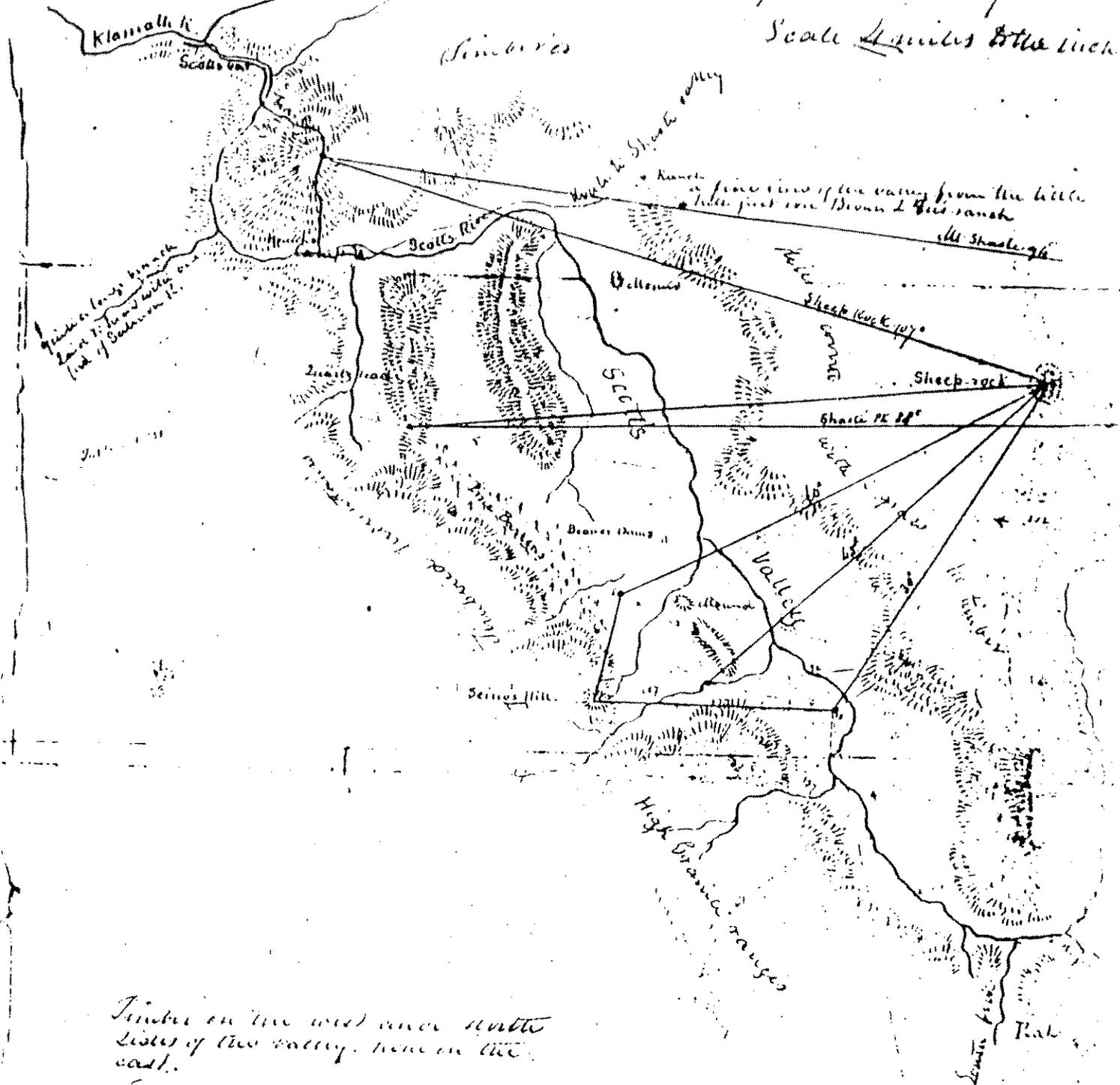
Figure 1. Historic Map of Scott Valley

Nov. 12, 1852

120 15

Plot of Scott Valley

Scale 4 miles to the inch



Timber on the west and north
sides of the valley, none on the
east.
The orientation not always per-
fect is probably 16° East

Trail to the Salmon River by
the timber & to the timber by the
north side of Scotts River

photos of the river from 1944 reveal little or no vegetation along the Scott River's banks.

In the first decades of the 20th century, the lower portion of the Scott Valley near the mouth of Oro Fino Creek was known as marshy ground popular for waterfowl hunting (Orel Lewis, pers. comm.). However, the wet soils impeded farming and "drainage control"; assistance was sought from the government. While not yet documented, several sources relate that a "bedrock sill" in the lower Scott above Meamber Bridge was blasted down about 10 feet in the late 1930-early 1940's to improve drainage and lower the water table (Orel Lewis & Don Brazil, pers. comm.). If this major alteration did occur, the permanent effect on the ground water storage and riparian vegetation would be quite significant.

Following a series of damaging floods from 1940 to 1974, the Scott's channel through the valley was further changed. Earthen flood control levees were built along lower Etna, Kidder and Moffett Creeks. Designed by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (now called the Natural Resource Conservation Service), permanent bank stabilization structures were also tested with large rock proving to be the most flood-proof. As a result, rock riprap has been placed along much of the Scott and its tributaries to prevent loss of farmland (see Table 2A).

Following the most recent flood on January 1, 1997, a loss of one crop of fish is expected in some streams due to mobilized substrate. In some streams water temperatures (ie. high instantaneous maximums and diurnal variations) may be affected by loss of shade, loss of pools and increased fines in substrate. (DelaFuente, 1997)

FISH HABITAT FINDINGS

Habitat conditions for the spawning, rearing, and holding needs of salmon and steelhead vary widely within the watershed. Some streams or sections of streams affected by little or no development have habitat that is in good condition, such as some of the tributaries located in the canyon. At the other extreme are sites where both quality and quantity of the stream habitat are poor. Habitat conditions in the Scott River and some of its tributaries are not well documented. Questions needing answers are: Is rearing or spawning habitat limiting salmon or steelhead production in the canyon, or is this a problem only in the valley? How important is the habitat in the valley? In general, where, when and what are the habitat limitations which may be affecting sustaining fish populations or recovering threatened ones?

Several reports have stated that rearing and spawning conditions for anadromous fish stocks in the Scott River system are affected by: excessive sediment, lack of water, high stream temperatures, and lack of instream cover (CDWR, 1965; CDFG, 1974; CH2MHill, 1985; West et al, 1991; KRBTF, 1991). These conditions are described below:

Sedimentation: A significant local fisheries problem is excessive sand-sized (<6.3 mm) sediment derived from highly erodible decomposed granitic (DG) soils located on the western slopes above Scott Valley (CH2M Hill, 1985). Excessive sediment causes problems for fish because it smothers eggs and aquatic invertebrates in spawning gravels, eliminates bottom cover, and reduces the size and number of pools. Scott Valley exemplifies a low gradient river system, dropping 264 feet in 29 miles, and is a natural area for sediment to deposit (Lewis, 1992).

One recent study identified accelerated DG erosion sources in the Scott to be roads (63% of total), upslope streambanks (23%), and logging skid trails (13%); certain subbasins also produced more DG sediment than others (Sommarstrom et al, 1990). In one targeted subbasin, solutions to cumulative granitic sediment problems are being developed and implemented by the French Creek Watershed Advisory Group, which is focusing on road management, fire and fuel management (for erosion prevention), and monitoring. V* monitoring results from 1992 to 1996 show a downward trend in fine sediment levels at the one station which has been measured on a yearly basis. The four other stations, only measured in the last three years, show a wide range in values, and results are not conclusive (Power, 1997). More information on the sedimentation issue can be found in the above referenced studies.

Lack of Streamflow: In prolonged droughts, large portions of the main stem Scott are completely dry (i.e., 1924, 1977, 1991, 1994). Low flows, occurring June to November in most years, are a common condition in the main stem Scott and some major tributaries. While some streams naturally dry up, these flows are believed to significantly impact salmon and steelhead production. Reports have identified the dewatering of streams in the Scott system to be a problem (CDFG, 1974; West et al. 1990). Many thousands of juvenile salmon and steelhead are stranded each year due to dewatering of streams in the Scott River Basin, based on CDFG fish rescue records. Redds are also sometimes dewatered in the autumn when water levels rise and then subside as a result of rainfall patterns in conjunction with diversions (DesLaurier, 1993). The **CRMP Water Action Plan** seeks to facilitate increased streamflows and reconnecting stream reaches, with an initial emphasis on fall flows.

Streamflow usually goes subsurface in the lower reaches of Etna, Patterson, Kidder (including Big Slough), Moffett and Shackleford Creeks each summer through early fall. Most eastside drainages and gulches are considered ephemeral streams, only flowing temporarily during high rainfall periods. If these flows coincide with the salmon and steelhead spawning season, spawning could occur there but rearing would likely occur elsewhere.

Unscreened Diversions: Each year, many juvenile salmon and steelhead and some adults enter unscreened agricultural diversions and are lost. While a focused fish screen program began for the Scott in 1938 (Figure 2), the effort to screen all ditches is not yet complete. Since the Scott River Adjudication in 1980, most river pumps have been replaced with wells and only a very few remaining river pumps are still operating. A recent update of an inventory of diversion ditches possibly affecting anadromous fish reveals an estimated 98 unscreened active ditches with 13 proposed for screening under the RCD/CRMP *Locally Built Fish Screen Program* (Sommarstrom, 1994) (J. Davis Marx, pers. comm.). While field checking of the unscreened diversions is still needed, many will likely need screening. California Department of Fish and Game may, at its option, elect to screen and maintain diversions installed before 1972 which divert less than 250 cubic feet per second (Fish & Game Code Sections 6020 et seq.). All diversions in Scott Valley are smaller than this size and almost all were developed before 1972. To date, CDFG has screened 25 diversions throughout the Scott Valley's streams (D. Byrd, CDFG, pers. comm.) Under current budgetary and staffing constraints, CDFG's Yreka Screen Shop is only capable of building two new fish screens each year for all of Siskiyou County. In addition, daily and yearly maintenance practices are difficult to sustain by the Department, especially as more screens are added.

Figure 2. Historic Accounts of Fish Screen Needs in Scott River



In a small ditch leading from the East Park of the Scott River in Siskiyou County, four men picked up more than 500 stranded fish (see above) in less than 20 minutes! The ditch was about 2 feet wide and had a water depth of approximately 6 inches. Estimate of fish dying in this ditch at the time was 1500.

"California Needs Fish Screens!"
California Conservationist
October 1939

Editorial, *Western Sentinel*
Etna, Calif.
March 9, 1938

REAL CONSERVATION

The Scott River, widely famed as one of the finest fishing streams in the state, ~~should become even more famed for its~~ fishing when the fish screen program now under way is completed.

Five screens are being put in ditches taking water and fish from the Scott. A survey made by the Forest Service shows, according to a report made to the American Legion by Tom Bigelow, that ditches in this county were destroying more fish than were being propagated at the Mount Shasta hatchery, the largest trout hatchery in the world.

Those familiar with the conditions on the Scott river and other streams of the county, have long known that the destruction of fish from irrigation and mining ditches was tremendous, and news that a program is now being carried out to screen all ditches is indeed welcome news.

Everyone knows that the Forest Service has done some wonderful work in conservation in this section, but many were not aware that this department had entered into this phase of conservation. Working hand in hand with them is the State Department of Natural Resources, and together they are working out a solution to the problem of game fish destruction, by perfecting and installing fish screens. It is one of the most important conservation programs ever started in this county.

Fish screening efforts are currently being expedited through supplemental state grants to Etna High School for student-built screens (1-2 per year), grants from various sources for locally built screens (9 in 1997-8), and new federal cost-share funds (ASCS, now CFSA) to landowners. Old screens may also need replacing, and alternative technologies to prevent fish losses need to be pursued (Odenweller, 1994). In addition, current screening practices need to be evaluated to determine if they are adequately protecting the fishery resources at screened diversion sites (i.e., are significant numbers of juvenile/adult fish being lost when screens are removed in the fall/winter.)

Fish Passage Structures: Fish ladders have been placed at permanent stream structures. In 1990, a ladder was built over the City of Etna's diversion dam on Etna Creek. Similar structures were also placed in the Scott over Young's Dam on the Scott River and over a barrier at Thompkins Creek. Their effectiveness needs to be evaluated.

Instream Structures: When instream habitat is deficient, one strategy is to provide habitat structure artificially instead of waiting for it to recover naturally. The Klamath National Forest has experimented with instream structures for almost a decade, particularly in the Salmon River. The most cost-effective structure was digger logs, which were placed to simulate natural large woody debris and increase rearing habitat for juvenile fish (Olson & West, 1990). How necessary or effective similar structures would be in the Scott is not known. Preferred coho rearing locations are shallow, quiet areas usually associated with backwater pools, dam pools, and beaver ponds, but coho are also found in side channels, along the margins of other types of habitats, and in glides and boulder-cobble riffles (Reeves et al, 1989). Coho are also usually found associated with heavy cover, including well-vegetated, overhanging banks and large and small woody debris jumbles. These types of sites are presently quite limited in the Scott system (D. Maria, CDFG, pers. comm.).

In the last three years, several integrated RCD/CRMP projects have incorporated instream structures of rock, logs, and plantings with the intent of creating pools, with complex cover, to improve fish habitat while also reducing bank erosion.(G. Black, pers. comm.)

To help compensate for poor quality spawning habitat in the mainstem Scott, the Kelsey Creek Spawning and Rearing Channel was built in 1985 by the Klamath National Forest and CDFG. It is designed to provide "near ideal" spawning conditions for 70-80 pair of chinook spawners, which should produce a maximum of 400 adult fish. While chinook, coho and steelhead have created redds in the channel, it does not yet support a self-sustaining return of any of these stocks (USFS, 1992). The Kelsey Creek Spawning and Rearing Channel was rendered inoperable due to the flooding which occurred in January, 1997. The future status of the facility is yet to be determined.

Habitat Evaluation: Habitat typing is the standard evaluation method presently used to identify physical habitat limitations. (McCain et al, 1990). Such information is critical to properly site and prioritize rehabilitation and restoration projects. An inventory of stream habitat conditions in the Scott drainage needs to be completed since only habitat within the canyon section and lower Shackleford Creek have been systematically evaluated to date (West et al, 1990).

Habitat Projects: As of 1994, many types of fish habitat and watershed improvement projects had been completed in the watershed. Table 2A summarizes the types, location, funding, and number of known projects funded by the California Department of Fish and Game, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (through Klamath Fisheries Restoration Program/Task Force), or landowner cost-share through the California Farm Service Agency (CFSA, formerly ASCS). Many other fish habitat and watershed projects, which are not included in Table 2A, have also been completed on public and private lands.

Table 2A. Inventory of Stream & Watershed Projects in the Scott River Watershed, 1957-1994^{1/}.

Type of Project	Location	Project Funds	Number of Projects
Fish Screens	Tribs	\$305,916	26
Fish Rearing	Orleans	\$32,624.00	3
Streambank Protection	Mainstem Scott	\$1,687,892	172
Fencing (some)	Tribs	\$1,532,676	137
Fencing/Planting	Mainstem	\$53,110	3
Riparian Planting	Mainstem	\$12,117	1
Studies	Main & Tribs	\$143,526	5
Education	All	\$4,900	2
Fish Ladders	Tribs	\$10,950	2
Sediment Removal	Main	\$17,100	2
Instream Structures	Main & Tribs	\$36,681	4
Spawning Channel	Kelsey Ck.	\$147,500 - 2/	1
Monitoring	Main & Trib	\$72,993 - 3/	1
Total		\$4,057,985	359

^{1/} Includes those funded by US Fish & Wildlife Service, CA Dept. of Fish & Game, ASCS/private landowners. ^{2/} Additional funds contributed by US Forest Service; ^{3/} More than Scott covered in this project.

Since 1994, the Siskiyou RCD and Scott River Watershed CRMP have obtained funding and have implemented many more projects. Table 2B summarizes the types, funds, funding sources, and number of projects.

Table 2B. Inventory of CRMP/RCD projects in the Scott River Watershed since 1994.

Type of Project	Project Funds	Type of Source	# of Projects
#1 Fish Screens	\$207,388	private, fed., state	20
#2 Fencing/Planting	\$184,801	federal, state	5
#3 Integrated riparian restoration	\$642,791	private, fed., state	4
#4 Monitoring/KRIS	\$54,016	federal, state	on-going
#5 Flow enhancement	\$102,774	federal, state	on-going
#6 Planning/Education	\$158,435	federal, state	on-going
Total	\$1,350,205		29

- A. **FISH HABITAT OBJECTIVE:** Improve and maintain instream fish habitat conditions. Evaluate habitat needs and prescribe habitat projects that are practical, cost-effective, and proven beneficial. Landowner approval will always be secured before implementing these tasks on private land. Landowners will be involved in all planning, access and evaluation.

TASKS

1. Initial efforts to identify factors limiting spawning, migration and rearing (e.g. timing and distribution) will focus on the mainstem from Jones Beach upriver, the South Fork, the East Fork, Sugar and French Creeks, Shackleford and Mill Creeks.
 - a. Perform Habitat Assessment
 - b. Do spawning ground surveys
 - c. Perform juvenile habitat utilization surveys
2. Identify and prioritize sites with the greatest potential for improvement where conditions are currently limiting fish production (based on Task 1 above).
3. Design and complete projects to improve spawning, migration and rearing through improvement of conditions that limit anadromous salmonid production (based on Task 1 above).
 - a. Consider habitat improvement projects as appropriate.
 - b. Write up project proposal for grant funding.
 - c. Implement funded projects.
 - d. Evaluate effectiveness of projects, and adjust as necessary.
4. Prevent the loss of anadromous fish by stream diversions through a fish screening program:
 - a. Update the inventory for stream diversions with potential impact on salmon and steelhead for level and status of use.
 - b. Evaluate if significant numbers of juvenile/adult fish are being lost when existing screens are removed in the fall/winter.
 - c. Screen diversions based on the following priorities: 1) streams with species petitioned for listing; 2) highest abundance of juvenile fish; 3) start at bottom and move to top of stream; 4) largest diversions, depending on location.
 - d. Ensure that screens are adequately maintained (daily and long-term). Secure on-going funding to provide maintenance staff for assignment to the Scott River.
 - e. Seek new funding sources to expedite construction and placement of screens. Encourage locally built screens, including high school students.
 - f. Work with landowners, water users, CDFG, NRCS (SCS), and others to make the program successful. Encourage ditch users to participate in screen maintenance.
5. Evaluate effectiveness of existing fish passage structures in the Scott drainage basin and pursue any necessary improvements.

6. Encourage use of the Kelsey Creek Spawning Channel, following agreement on objectives and evaluation methodology (including genetics). Recommended uses include:
 - a. Research. Opportunities should be explored with colleges and universities to study local salmonid life history, genetics, and habitat.
 - b. Education. Observing fish so easily in this location provides an exceptional educational tool for both school-age children and adults.
 - c. Natural Rearing. If the channel is artificially or naturally used by spawners, rearing should be done naturally, not artificially.

RIPARIAN HABITAT FINDINGS

Riparian cover conditions range from poor to excellent in the valley, canyon, and upland reaches of the Scott River drainage. As noted in the previous historical discussion, mining, floods, lowering of water tables, changes in the river channel, flood control practices, and some agricultural practices have contributed to lack of riparian cover in many of the valley reaches. This legacy of historic uses and changes is pervasive in the watershed and can forestall recovery of stream habitat without a thorough understanding of their implications.

Current Condition: An inventory and evaluation of the Scott River riparian zone was performed for the Siskiyou RCD (Lewis, 1992). As a result, the following information is known about the qualitative condition of the 373 sites evaluated along the main stem in Scott Valley below the dredger tailings to the end of the valley just below Meamber Gulch:

Table 3. Inventory Summary of Scott River Riparian Zone (Lewis, 1992)^{1/}

1992 CONDITION (% of sites)				
Nearly Pristine	Good	Disturbed	Degraded	Severely Degraded
1	54	35	10	0
TREND (% of sites) ^{2/}				
Recovering	Stable	Degrading	Severely Degraded	
35	37	28	0	

^{1/} *Many additional improvement projects have been completed since 1992 while flood damage in 1995 and 1997 has also occurred. As a result, conditions have changed since this survey.*

^{2/} *All but 2 degrading sites are either disturbed or degraded already. All but 2 good sites are stable or recovering.*

The figures include both the left and right bank miles of the main stem Scott River:

Table 4: Miles of bank treated by fencing and rock stabilization.

	1992	1992	1997 ^{1/}	1997
	Total Bank Miles	% of Total	Total Bank Miles	% of Total
Fenced banks	26.93	45%	44.8 ^{2/}	76%
Unfenced banks	32.35	55%	14.5	24%
Riprapped banks	24.90	42%		
Riprap & fenced	13.37	23%		
Riprap & unfenced	11.51	19%		
Total bank miles	59.28	100%	59.3	100%

1/ 1997 data provided by Gary Black, RCD Project Manager, has been added for comparison purposes.

2/ Includes presently proposed and funded fencing.

Recommended practices in the 1992 report included:

- * Livestock exclusion (with fenced drinking access)
- * Fencing
- * Riparian planting and irrigation (with cottonwood & willow)
- * Flood irrigation tailwater filter control (using vegetative filtering)
- * Off-stream livestock watering (well and tank)
- * Fire protection

In addition, landowner "willingness" to participate in these practices was surveyed and rated, and a priority list was made based on a rating evaluation of need. Detailed maps of the river's riparian zone indicate property boundaries, landowner names, dates of previous riprap projects, some fences, soil types, land use, and current condition and trend ratings.

This inventory and evaluation needs to be supplemented with riparian forest zone information that addresses fish habitat needs, and it should be extended to the major tributaries. Included would be such additional factors as canopy cover over the stream, riparian forest zone trees (to contribute large woody debris), relation to fish spawning and rearing sites, other riparian-instream relationships, and landowner objectives.

Bank Stabilization: Streambank soil losses have been arrested and reversed in some areas through bank stabilization and riparian planting projects undertaken cooperatively by farmers, the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service), and the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District (RCD) efforts. Between 1957 and 1994, over 170 bank stabilization projects were completed on the mainstem Scott, at a cost of \$1.7 million. In addition, 137 projects were done on the tributaries for \$1.5 million (private cost-share probably contributed 30-50% of costs on the average) (KRBTF, 1991). Of this amount, the USFWS and CDFG have funded \$442,258 on 6 projects to specifically benefit fish, with \$252,726 spent on Shackleford Creek's lower end and the balance on the main stem Scott.

The use of large rock riprap was recommended as essential in the Scott River to stabilize sites for the establishment of permanent riparian vegetation (Lewis, 1992). Fish habitat benefits were documented on the older style (more vertical) riprap projects with established riparian vegetation on the Scott. Deeper water, more shade and more cover were found, especially when 5 to 6 foot large rocks had rolled into the stream (Patterson, 1976). In order to encourage habitat complexity, modifications of riprap, designed by the NRCS Salmon Team, including instream fish structures, are presently being installed in the RCD/CRMP integrated riparian restoration projects. Incorporated into the large rock jetties are willow plantings and large woody debris. The pools created by the jetties as well as the rearing cover shade provided by the large woody debris and willows are intended to improve fisheries habitat.

These structures are one example of "fish friendly" channel work which is part of geomorphic restoration. In this work, the present and natural hydrological conditions are evaluated by specially trained geologists, and compatible channel alterations are designed and constructed (Rosgen, 1994). The intent is to understand and recreate habitat based on the "big picture" by working with the river's forces while taking into account the upslope processes. Thus far, these structures have had the desired effect of creating pools and withstood well the flood waters of 1997, but more time is needed to assess their long-term benefits to fisheries habitat.

Grazing Management: While many historic causes have degraded the Scott's riparian zone, concern is expressed over the present effect of livestock on the riparian zone. In a study of Scott Valley's streambank protection projects, unmanaged browsing of established riparian vegetation can inhibit growth, while browsing of seedlings and saplings can kill the plants (Patterson, 1976). Lewis (1992) also recommends livestock exclusion to allow for adequate riparian plant survival and growth. Proper grazing management through stream corridor fencing can be used to restore and protect the riparian area and water quality while still intensively grazing adjacent pastures (Chaney et al, 1993).

Uncontrolled access to the streambed of the Scott and its tributaries can cause problems for fish, particularly during spawning season. Disruption of chinook salmon redds (nests) can dislodge and destroy deposited eggs. Although only 76% of the mainstem is fenced, all of the reach from Meamber Bridge (river mile 26) to Serpa Lane (river mile 36.7) is inaccessible to resident cattle grazing. Occasionally range cattle are apt to wander into the unfenced riparian area for a short period in the fall. Specific agreements with landowners do not guarantee cattle exclusion throughout this whole area, but current practices do not presently allow cattle in this 26 mile reach of river.

The upper mainstem reach from the bottom of the tailings (river mile 51) to Horn Lane (river mile 44) will be fenced off to manage cattle grazing by the end of 1998 (Funded as Scott River Riparian Restoration Projects I & II). The mid mainstem reach (river mile 36.7 to 44), although not continuously fenced, has few areas where cattle have access to the riparian corridor, and those areas are not presently used for grazing. The mainstem Scott in the mid-river reach and below Meamber Bridge has unfenced areas yet.

Riparian Revegetation: As part of past fencing and riprap projects, large unrooted cuttings of poplar and willow have been planted (Lewis, 1992). A riparian woodland revegetation program is

presently under way at many sites along the Scott River, planting rooted cottonwood, willows, and ponderosa pine. Regular summer watering and weeding are found to be essential, along with seedling protectors in some areas for deer, rodent, and beaver browse.

In addition to the rooted stock, four sites have been planted in 1997 with unrooted willow cuttings to a depth of 3-4 feet using a backhoe. The depth of planting, in theory, will allow the willow roots, as they sprout and grow, to follow the lowering water table throughout the summer.

Total acreage planted since 1994 along the Scott River mainstem is 71.4 (A. Eller, Cal Forest, 1997). An effort is being made to plant in contiguous areas in order to help create a synergistic effect. Three such areas comprise most of the planting projects. An assessment of the effectiveness of the riparian planting program is needed.

Logging: In the upland and canyon riparian zones, some riparian cover has been removed as a result of flooding and logging. Research has indicated that aquatic invertebrate diversity can be affected when too narrow buffers (less than 100 feet) are left along streams during logging (Erman et al, 1977). In addition, the removal of forest canopy eliminates large woody debris from the stream for habitat cover and increases temperature stress in cold winters (Beschta et al, 1987) and during hot summers (Brown and Krygier, 1970).

Currently, the California State Board of Forestry rules mandate that, when logging on private land, stream zone management protect all the beneficial uses of water. This protection includes water temperature control, canopy retention standards, streambed and flow modification by large woody debris (LWD), filtration of organic and inorganic material, upslope stability, bank and channel stabilization, and vegetation structure diversity for fish and wildlife habitat. Buffer zones varying in size from 25 feet on ephemeral draws up to 150 feet or more on either side of class 1 fish-bearing streams are required to protect water quality and beneficial uses. The state regulations require that within these buffer zones: 1) heavy equipment be excluded; 2) at least 75% surface cover and undisturbed area be retained; 3) 50% of both overstory and understory vegetation be retained; and, 4) per acre, at least two living conifers of 16" diameter or greater be retained for LWD recruitment. In addition, new roads are restricted in these stream zones, and any area with exposed mineral soil exceeding 800 sq. ft must be treated to reduce soil loss. Further, a watershed can be classified as sensitive, and even more restrictive measures enacted.

The Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) for public lands establishes riparian reserves which in most cases will not be logged (USFS and BLM, 1994). However, criteria for designating "unstable and potentially unstable" lands as riparian reserves under the NWFP are being clarified in the Klamath National Forest.

B. **RIPARIAN HABITAT OBJECTIVE:** Improve and maintain riparian habitat to provide cover, stream temperature, and food conditions. Landowner approval will always be secured before implementing these tasks on private land. Landowner approval will always be secured before implementing these tasks on private land. Landowners will be involved in planning and evaluation of all projects involving their respective properties.

TASKS:

1. Complete the fencing of stream corridors to control livestock access as first priority, with emphasis on:
 - a. Stream areas with high spawning use;
 - b. Stream corridors near completion: mid-reach Scott and below Meamber Bridge
 - c. Significant tributaries: Shackleford/Mill, French Creeks, etc.

2. Inventory and evaluate riparian conditions as they affect fish habitat:
 - a. Expand the scope of the existing mainstem Scott riparian inventory to also assess relationship to fish habitat. Include location and status of existing fencing and livestock watering sources.
 - b. Conduct riparian inventory on significant tributaries to assess the quality and quantity of riparian conditions and determine priorities for habitat restoration. Include location and status of existing fencing and livestock watering sources.

3. Promote effective riparian revegetation to improve fish habitat:
 - a. Evaluate riparian planting projects and make recommendations to improve planting program.
 - b. Conduct riparian restoration projects in fenced sites and with species reflecting the natural vegetative composition.

4. Experiment with alternative fish-friendly methods to stabilize streambanks.
 - a. Perform geomorphic evaluation of the mainstem Scott River channel to identify potential demonstration projects.
 - b. Evaluate planned "geomorphic", modified riprap, and other experimental projects before requesting funding for other similar projects.
 - c. Learn more about the geomorphic approach through workshops and field trips.

FISH POPULATION FINDINGS

Population Monitoring: Fish population information for the Scott is best for chinook salmon (Table 5). Spawning surveys for steelhead have occurred irregularly, most recently in 1988/89 in the lower Scott and Shackleford Creek (West et al, 1990). Limited juvenile steelhead monitoring occurs in the French Creek watershed, as part of the French Creek Watershed Monitoring Plan (Maria et al, 1994). In August and September 1996, coho and steelhead juvenile counts were taken by the USFS in **five pools** in an area of **four upper basin tributaries**, (South Fork, Boulder, Sugar and French Creeks) **four middle basin tributaries**, (Kidder, Shackleford, Canyon and Kelsey Creeks) and **three lower basin tributaries** (Thompkins, Middle, and Mill Creeks). The results are summarized in the following table:

Table 5. Fish Population Assessment data analysis based on pre-final report data supplied by J. Kilgore, USFS. Counts taken in five pools of 4 upper basin tribs, 4 middle basin tribs, and three lower basin tribs.

Scott Tributary	Av. # steelhead/pool	Av. # coho/pool
South Fork	8	12
Boulder Creek	5	8
Sugar Creek	5	20
French Creek	10	10
Kidder Creek	18	15
Shackleford Creek	22	15
Canyon Creek	22	1
Kelsey Creek	7	0
Tompkins Creek	13	0
Middle Creek	6	0
Mill	48	0

The USFS is currently (July 1997) resurveying the same tributaries for juvenile coho and steelhead (Kilgore, pers. comm.).

Fish Rescue: Juvenile fish are stranded in pools in the mainstem and in major tributaries when the streams are dewatered during late spring and summer months. A good example is Kidder Creek. Kidder Creek has excellent spawning gravel and tends to produce a high number of juveniles, especially steelhead. Much of this production is lost, however, when the stream becomes dewatered during the summer. While CDFG has often spent significant funds rescuing these steelhead and transporting them down river, it is not clear that the efforts are effective. In their new stream locations, rescued steelhead must compete for space and food with other anadromous and native resident fish. It is believed that available habitat may become over-utilized under such conditions putting both the rescued and endemic fish at risk (West et al, 1990). For several years (1990-1993), rescued Scott River steelhead were hauled downriver to Orleans to be reared in a community rearing pond for later release in the Scott River at the head of the canyon area.

Fish Propagation and Stocking: Historically, two state egg collection stations were located in the Scott system: Shackleford Creek (1925-1940) and Tompkins Creek (1935) (CDFG Fish Bulletin 150). The eggs were probably taken to the Mt. Shasta or Fall Creek Hatcheries for rearing. While steelhead were planted in east side streams "in accordance with demands of local residents", a fishery biologist in 1934 recommended discontinuing such planting (Taft, 1934). He noted that exotic (non-native) salmonid species (eastern Brook and Loch Leven trout) plantings were unsuccessful in the Scott system and that "native steelhead and salmon are best adapted to most of the streams".

Hatchery-raised non-native trout and rainbow trout are stocked in most of the high mountain lakes above the headwaters of the Scott, and some trout escape into streams exiting the lakes (CDFG, 1969). Some exotic non-salmonid fish are presently found in the Scott: brook stickleback, brown bullheads, and green sunfish. CDFG's present policy is to not introduce non-native fish in streams like the Scott. Protection of the genetic integrity of the Scott River's native salmon and steelhead stocks is considered to be very important.

Many fishery biologists believe that artificial propagation and rearing of native stocks are not the solution to rebuilding fish populations because of: 1) the potential for disease outbreaks when fish are confined together (as happened in an experimental rearing pond on Kidder Creek in 1990); 2) greater potential for accidents and catastrophic losses; 3) high operational costs and staffing requirements; and 4) potential for genetically altering native stocks to the detriment of those stocks as a whole (D. Maria, CDFG, pers. comm.).

Harvesting and Poaching: Sport fishing for steelhead (but not chinook or coho) is allowed in the mainstem Scott below State Highway 3 near Fort Jones. Until 1972, fishing regulations allowed anglers to take large numbers of juvenile steelhead as parr and as smolts, which may have had a "depressing effect" on the numbers of returning adults. To increase their numbers, the California Fish and Game Commission delayed the opening of trout fishing season and reduced the daily bag limit of trout (Lanse, 1971). Further angling restrictions reduced steelhead daily take from 3 to 2 fish in 1990. The present trout fishing regulations have not been re-evaluated to determine whether or not they are adequate to protect juvenile steelhead. Current regulations require the release of all captured salmon in all Klamath River tributaries except Trinity River.

According to local wardens, poaching appears to be on the rise and may require continued public education and monitoring (D. Maria, pers. comm.).

Tribal fishing occurs downstream in the Klamath River by the Yurok, Hoopa and Karuk tribes for subsistence, ceremonial, and sometimes commercial purposes. To protect Scott River and other natural stocks, the Yuroks are managing the timing of their gill netting to target hatchery runs. In 1996 the Yurok tribe harvested a total of 54,160 chinook (preliminary data), 4,800 of which were Trinity stock. (Troy Fletcher, Yurok Tribal Fisheries Dept., pers. comm.). Until 1995 to protect Klamath chinook, commercial ocean fishing (salmon trolling) had been closed except for a few days in the summer. In 1995 and 1996 harvest rates were set substantially higher, 103,000 total in 1996 with 50% designated to tribes and 50% to commercial ocean fishing. (Troy Fletcher, Yurok Tribal Fisheries Dept., pers. comm.). The total 1996 ocean harvest is estimated at 31,877 while the non-tribal, in-river total harvest is 15,840. These are projections based upon coded wire tag counts and do not include incidental mortality estimates.

Evaluating the effects of harvesting on natural populations like those of the Scott River is difficult in a mixed-stock (natural and hatchery) fishery unless all hatchery fish are marked. Genetic analysis can also help determine the timing of Scott River runs. The fall chinook escapement minimum of 35,000 natural spawners in the Klamath River has been met only in the last two of the last six years. The 1997 escapement estimates are predicted to be much lower than they have been for 1995 and 1996 because of the unfavorable conditions in 1994 for this generation.

- C. FISH POPULATION OBJECTIVE: Increase and/or maintain native anadromous fish populations at self-sustaining levels. Protect the genetic integrity of native Scott River fish.

TASKS

1. Monitor adult escapement, juvenile habitat utilization and outmigration of coho salmon, chinook salmon and steelhead to understand population trends and spawning and rearing locations. Continue to maintain adult escapement records for fall chinook salmon in the Scott River as a long-term monitoring effort.
2. Investigate effects of harvesting (commercial, sport and Tribal) on Scott River stocks.
 - a. Promote marking of all hatchery fish to evaluate the effects of hatchery stocks on the natural stocks of the Scott River Basin.
 - b. Evaluate current CDFG sport fishing regulations and make recommendations to the CA State Fish and Game Commission as appropriate.
3. Identify distinguishing characteristics (behavioral or genetic) of Scott River anadromous stocks.
4. Actively oppose any introduction of non-native fish into the Scott River system.
5. Require full evaluation of any proposal for artificial propagation of anadromous fish to assure no negative impacts on native fish populations.
6. Develop a steelhead rescue project that is feasible and has a high likelihood of success.
 - a. Complete habitat typing to determine capacity of candidate rearing areas.
 - b. Determine current stocking of candidate rearing areas.
 - c. Relocate rescued steelhead to fill rearing capacity in natal streams, where feasible.
 - d. Evaluate the feasibility of an alternative rescue operation on Kidder Creek.
 - e. Evaluate results: mark/recapture studies; spawning ground surveys; direct observation dives.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE FINDINGS

While many individuals in the watershed have specific knowledge of local fisheries and habitat conditions, there remain significant areas where people are either not informed or are misinformed. There is a need for all residents to acquire a common base of knowledge and understanding of issues and conditions which pertain to the health and welfare of Scott River fisheries. Most needed is accurate information on ocean conditions; the role of predation; commercial, Indian, and sport fisheries management; and mainstem and estuary conditions. The CRMP meetings provide an evening forum for such information sharing. Special workshops, field trips, and symposia are also held in Scott Valley to exchange ideas and knowledge. Grants for workshops have enabled speakers' travel expenses and other necessary expenses to be paid.

Decisions on fish and watershed restoration need to be made on the basis of accurate information

and the best scientific information available. The Klamath Resource Information System (KRIS) is seeking to promote data and information sharing through a geographically-based computer system (KIER, 1994). The Scott Valley community has had access to KRIS at the RCD Office in Etna since summer 1995. New Scott River data, such as water temperature monitoring data and 1996 aerial photos, are being continually added.

- D. INFORMATION EXCHANGE OBJECTIVE: Increase local knowledge of factors affecting anadromous fish in the Klamath Watershed through expanded information exchange (e.g., workshops, field trips, symposia, newsletters).

TASKS

1. Encourage improved understanding through information exchange on Klamath River Basin topics, such as: Ocean, estuary, and main Klamath River conditions, role of predation, harvesting, poaching, artificial propagation, and other topics of priority interest.
2. Invite speakers, or have information available, on other important and related subjects that may not be unique to the Klamath River Basin, such as: structural complexity of streams, fluvial processes, habitat connectivity, ecosystem management, geomorphic analysis, and others.
3. Expand understanding of local resource users (agriculture, timber, mining, and tribal), including their economic, social, and biological needs and effects.

WATER QUALITY FINDINGS

In early 1996 the Scott River was listed as impaired by non-point source pollution, specifically, temperature and sediment by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. A recent communication from the Board indicates that TMDL's (Total Maximum Daily Loads) will be established for the Scott River in the year 2005.

Water quality data in the Scott River have been collected by the Forest Service, California Department of Fish and Game, and the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. Water quality monitoring, however, has been sporadic and inconsistent. There is a significant need for coordination of monitoring efforts between agencies with good public participation. In 1995 the Siskiyou RCD launched such an effort under a grant from the Klamath Fisheries Task Force, the Scott River Water Temperature Monitoring Program. Participants are the USFS, USFWS, Fruit Growers Supply Co., Timber Products, RCD/CRMP, and two Scott Valley schools. In this on-going program, participants monitor water temperatures at approximately 40 different sites on the mainstem and some tributaries each year from April to October. The resulting data are logged into the KRIS system where they are available to all.

A monitoring plan for the entire watershed (including significant tributaries) is needed to provide a good base-line from which future impacts and the impacts of rehabilitation/restoration projects

and programs can be evaluated. Agencies and organizations also need to make a commitment to maintaining such a monitoring plan over a sufficient time to allow trends to emerge and project evaluation to take place.

Currently, sediment monitoring occurs regularly only in French Creek through evaluation of stream gravel composition and fine sediment in pools (Klamt, 1994; Power, 1994), although 1989 "baseline" sediment data was also performed on the mainstem and Etna and Sugar Creeks (Sommarstrom, 1990).

- E. WATER QUALITY MONITORING OBJECTIVE: Evaluate water quality conditions in the Scott River drainage for anadromous fish.

TASKS

1. Establish a well coordinated interagency water quality monitoring program that considers: flow, temperature, sediment, dissolved oxygen, macroinvertebrates, conductivity, pH, ammonia. The program will:
 - a. Make the collected data available to interested parties.
 - b. Present the data in an understandable (meaningful/useful) format for use by land and water managers.
 - c. Follow sampling procedures which will ensure validity (i.e., quality assurance and quality control) in the collected data.
2. Use water quality data to evaluate habitat conditions and identify any water quality limiting factors for salmon and steelhead health.
3. Develop habitat restoration projects to improve water quality conditions, if necessary.

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SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP 5-YEAR WORK PLAN

- I. Plan development/agency awareness
 - (4) A. Draft *Upland Vegetation Management Plan* - 4/98
 - (1,2,3) B. Revise and update *Fish, Water, and Agriculture Plans* - 1/98
 - (6) C. Respond to NMFS listing with letter of information on CRMP process, plans and intent to work cooperatively with NMFS - 4/98
 - (5) D. Develop *Scott River Watershed Restoration Plan* as a living document using codes to document accomplishments - 4/98
 - (5) E. Update data/charts in plans yearly - years 98-2000
 - (5) F. Review and, where necessary, update text in all plans - every other year - years 98-2000
 - (7) G. Establish agency support - 6/98 (on-going)
 - 1. Contact persons
 - 2. Technical assistance
 - 3. Recognition of CRMP process
- II. Outreach/education
 - A. Landowner
 - (6,7) 1. Establish at least 4 subbasin landowner groups in 5 years beginning with Tailings and Shackleford/Mill - 12/2002
 - (3) 2. Assist landowners in increasing water use efficiency - on-going
 - B. Public at large
 - (4) 1. Continue mixed-ownership upland education - on-going
 - (6,7) 2. Bring inactive interests back into CRMP process - 1/98
 - (6,7) 3. Invite some new, as yet uninvolved groups for membership, such as, CalTrans, County Public Works, Timber Products, Etna & Fort Jones Cities, etc. - 1/98
 - (7) 4. Publication of semi-annual newsletters - on-going
 - (7) 5. Regular publication of notices of events, project information, as well as discussion of issues in local news media - on-going
 - (8) 6. Sponsoring, organizing, and facilitating two educational workshops per year - on-going
 - (6) 7. Solicit and develop restoration proposals consistent with CRMP plans - on-going
- (9) III. Monitoring/assessment
 - A. Develop and implement program monitoring plan
 - (8) 1. Establish goal for quantity and quality of canopy cover on mainstem - Scott - by 12/98
 - (8) 2. Find new funding sources for Sediment Monitoring and Desired Future Condition Model - by 12/98
 - (7) 3. Stream profiles of Scott River - on-going
 - (8) 4. Standardize designations of reaches within the Scott subbasin - 6/98

- 5. Identify limiting factors
 - (1,2,3,4) a. General - 12/98
 - (1,2,3,4,7) b. Identify site-specific limiting factors and prioritize - 12/2002
- (2) 6. Identify core areas for spawning of anadromous fish - 12/98 & on-going
- (2) 7. Identify core areas for rearing of anadromous fish - 12/98 & on-going
- (1) 8. Water Budget/Balance - 12/2000
- (3) 9. Inventory need and prioritize by need/benefit of stockwater systems - 12/98
- (9) B. Develop and implement project monitoring plan
 - 1. Identify timeline and monitoring parameters in the assessment of measuring project success (i.e. flows, temperature, sediment, escapement, rapid bioassessment, outmigrants, etc.) - 12/98
- (7) IV. Project implementation
 - A. 1997:
 - 1. Complete and monitor the following projects:
 - a. Student-built Fish Screens III (2)
 - b. 3 water quality/quantity projects installed (alternative stockwater systems)
 - c. Locally Built Fish Screen (2)
 - d. Scott River Watershed Temperature Monitoring
 - e. Several riparian fencing and planting projects to finish and begin monitoring(Tozier, Brazil, Cantara)
 - 2. Begin and/or continue the implementation of the following projects:
 - a. Indian Creek planting and stabilization
 - b. French Creek Revegetation planting
 - c. Mill Creek Corridor Restoration (Stockwater system, fencing, planting)
 - d. Student Built Fish Screens IV
 - e. Watershed-wide Temperature Monitoring
 - f. Scott River Riparian Restoration II (mainstem revegetation)
 - B. 1998:
 - 1. Complete and monitor the following projects:
 - a. Indian Creek planting
 - b. French Creek Revegetation planting
 - c. Brazil Ranch
 - d. Tozier Ranch
 - e. Mill Creek Corridor Restoration (Stockwater system, fencing, planting)
 - f. Student Built Fish Screens IV
 - g. Temperature Monitoring
 - h. Scott River Riparian Restoration II
 - i. Water Balance - Year One

2. Seek funding for implementation of the following projects:
 - a. Fish Screens (2) - Shackleford/Mill
 - b. Water Balance for Years 2 & 3
 - c. Basin-wide Monitoring Program
 - d. Riparian Restoration Assessment Project
 - e. Road Erosion Inventory - Shackleford/Mill
 - f. Etna Union High School Resource Education Program
 - g. Stockwater Systems (2)
 - h. Student-built Fish Screens (2)
 - i. Shackleford/Mill Corridor Restoration
 - j. Other priority projects:
 1. Holistic Shackleford/Mill Creek watershed projects
 2. Riparian Restoration III - mainstem Scott
 3. Produce video from historic interviews and distribute
 4. Begin "desired future condition" model (research and development phase)
 5. Feasibility study for sub-surface dams
 6. CRMP funding as needed
 7. Fine assessment specialist (possible federal cost share)
 8. Road Inventory/Implementation - South Fork
- C. Project implementation objectives for years 3-5(1999-2001):
- (3) 1. Develop and adopt minimum standards for fencing, livestock control and riparian reserve size. Seek incentives for landowners
 - (1,2,3) 2. Basing practices on proposed studies, increase instream flows during periods crucial to anadromous fish (i.e. alternative stockwater systems, beaver dams, water purchase, etc.)
 - (3,7) 3. Build 12 stockwater systems
 - (1,2,3,7) 4. Fence and plant 80% of Scott River corridor (Tailings to river mile 22 - beginning of canyon)
 - (2,3,7) 5. Screen 75% of all active diversions within anadromous use - (100% by 2005)
 - (8) 6. Begin implementation of one integrated, sub-watershed, top-to-bottom project every three years
 - (4,7) 7. Fence and plant sub-watershed riparian corridors where needed

The following numbers indicate the committee responsible to see that an item is carried out:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| #1 - Water Committee | #6 - At Large |
| #2 - Fish Committee | #7 - Staff |
| #3 - Ag Committee | #8 - All |
| #4 - Upland Committee | #9 - Monitoring Committee |
| #5 - Plan Committee | 3. |

Approved 11/18/97

⋮

Scott River Watershed CRMP's Upland Management Action Plan

Long term goal: Seek coordinated resource management in the Scott River watershed which will produce and maintain a healthy and productive watershed and community.

Short term goal: Seek to coordinate the resource management of the upland areas using subwatershed groups to accomplish the following objectives:

Objectives:

1. Reintroduce fire into the uplands through natural and managed means in order to help reduce the risk of catastrophic fire, reduce vegetation density, and contribute to building healthy soil. We understand that this may result in a forest mosaic which includes open areas.
2. Manage forest density in the uplands where it is determined that the density is not sustainable given site conditions.
3. Ensure that the road system in the Scott River watershed does not significantly degrade water quality and wildlife values while giving reasonable access to recreation, fire safety, timber management, and residential uses.
4. Identify problem areas in the watershed and when/where feasible, develop actions to improve the situation.
5. Encourage use of management techniques based on best available science, sound, site-specific data, and experience in other areas.
6. Investigate the possibility of upslope water storage (impoundment, snow pack, and ground water) opportunities which do not adversely affect fisheries and wildlife.
7. Coordinate and combine baseline data collection to develop priorities and aid in decision making, being sure to use compatible data from other areas where applicable.
8. Educate the public and CRMP on upland issues and their effects on the whole system.

Among the topics to be addressed:

- a. Effects of vegetation amounts, species, and classes on stream flows
- b. Strategies to limit the intrusion of brush and juniper and to reintroduce native grasses
- c. Effects of various types of vegetation on ground water absorption and snow pack
- d. Fire ecology
- e. Road design and management

Process:

The Upland Committee (UC) has identified 8 objectives for the upland areas of the Scott River Subbasin. It is a primary CRMP strategy to focus integrated activities in a selected watershed or subwatershed. In keeping with this strategy, the UC will go through an annual process which includes:

- **Identify** those Upland Plan objectives which are an appropriate focus for work in the watershed or subwatershed.
- With willing landowners and managers **perform** a reconnaissance of the watershed, review available plans, assessments and local knowledge in order to identify opportunities for good projects.
- **Select** a project or projects for development and implementation and assist landowners to secure funding for projects.
- **Participate** with landowners and agencies in implementation monitoring for CRMP sponsored projects.
- **Report** periodically to the CRMP and community at large on project accomplishments and effectiveness.

At each step, the UC will coordinate with landowners, other CRMP committees, the RCD, and the CRMP as a whole. This will result in upland projects that are integrated and coordinated with other efforts in the watershed.

By January 1st of each year the Upland Committee will complete and recommend to full CRMP an *Upland Work Plan* for the coming year. Development of the work plan will include solicitation of concepts and projects from landowners in the watersheds of focus. The UC will also respond at any time of year to opportunities anywhere in the Scott River watershed which further the Upland Management Action Plan's objectives.

SCOTT RIVER CRMP AG COMMITTEE

Goals, Objectives and Plan of Action



Approved by the Scott River Watershed CRMP on July 16, 1996



AG SUBCOMMITTEE SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP

Jeffrey Fowle, Clifford Munson,
Siskiyou County Cattlemen

Bob Eiler Jr., Marcia Armstrong
Siskiyou County Farm Bureau

Gary Black, Ernie Wilkinson
Siskiyou RCD

Dave Black, Don Brazil
Scott Valley Farmers

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Scott Valley Irrigation District

Mary Roehrich
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California Dept. of Fish and Game
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Cattlemen's Association
Cliff Munson / Jeff Fowle (Alt.)

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Klamath Forest Alliance
Felice Pace

Marble Mountain Audubon Society
Ken Maurer

Quartz Valley Reservation
Vacant

Scott Valley Chamber of Commerce
Vacant

Scott Valley Grange
Vacant

Scott Valley Hay Growers
Dave Krell

Scott Valley Irrigation District
Mike Bryan

Siskiyou County Government
Kay Bryan

Siskiyou Resource Conservation District
Ernie Wilkinson

Small Landowners - At-Large
Dan Petit, Sue Maurer, Butch Russ

Timberland Owners - small
Vacant

Timberland Owners - Large
Charlie Brown

U.S. Forest Service
Jay Power / Bob Lindsay (Alt.)
Jim Kilgore (Alt.)

Mike Bryan, *Chair* • Mary Roehrich, *Vice-Chair*

Freda Walker, *Facilitator* • Gary Black, *Project Coordinator*

Jeffy Davis, *Program Coordinator* • Gena Evans, *Program Manager*

PLAN OF ACTION

1. **Task:** Perception of the Scott River being impaired by sedimentation.

Action:

- A.** Continue bank stabilization and vegetative projects on the tributaries and mainstem
 - Increase vegetative longevity
 - Increase bank stability
 - Decrease erosion
 - Decrease sedimentation
 - Provide protective fish habitat

- B.** Continue bank fencing and incorporate cross fencing on the tributaries and mainstem
 - Protects critical habitat during spawning
 - Protects re-vegetation projects
 - Allows managed grazing
 - i. Riparian restoration and stimulation
 - ii. Weed control
 - iii. Fire protection

- C.** Develop sediment deposition sites in the tributaries and mainstem
 - Decrease sedimentation at source
 - Provide sediment deposition and removal sites
 - Provide fish habitat

2. **Task:** Perception of the Scott River being impaired by temperature.

Action:

- A.** Through land owner cooperation, install thermal probes at locations that will ensure accurate, valid, reliable data that properly represents the Scott River and its tributaries.

- B.** Provide education on the temperatures effect upon the Scott River Watershed.

- C.** Refer to action item 1 C above.

3. **Task:** Lack of funds for fish screens and their maintenance

Action:

- A.** Seek funding for screens
- B.** Seek funding for long term maintenance
 - Water user
 - Employed maintenance
- C.** Education on screens
 - Need for screens
 - Need for maintenance

Goals and Objectives

LONG TERM GOAL:

We plan to continue a cooperative working relationship as part of the Scott River CRMP to maintain the healthy and productive watershed within our valley, while continuing to incorporate proven techniques that are beneficial to both agriculture and fish. We furthermore plan to work on enhancing bank stability, riparian habitat, encourage water retention to benefit landowners and fish flows, and continue to provide educational programs which focus on sediment deposition, oxygen levels, temperature, nutrient levels, etc., and potential changes in production practices that are economically feasible and beneficial to land owners while decreasing non-point source pollutants.

SHORT TERM GOAL:

We plan on taking actions to reduce sediment loads and temperature impairment and promote educational opportunities focusing on the benefits of fish screens and their needed maintenance.

OBJECTIVES:

- I. This committee supports a cooperative relationship between the CRMP and the agricultural community so long as the rights of the land owner are not ignored nor encroached upon.
- II. Re-assess, modify and incorporate Alvin Lewis's Scott River Inventory.
- III. Promote education that will enhance the quality of decisions made by the land owners.
- IV. Sustain a viable population of anadromous fish within the watershed.
- V. Encourage multiple land use to benefit other wildlife species, while maintaining an economically viable agricultural community.

SCOTT RIVER

DRAFT # 6

FALL FLOWS ACTION PLAN

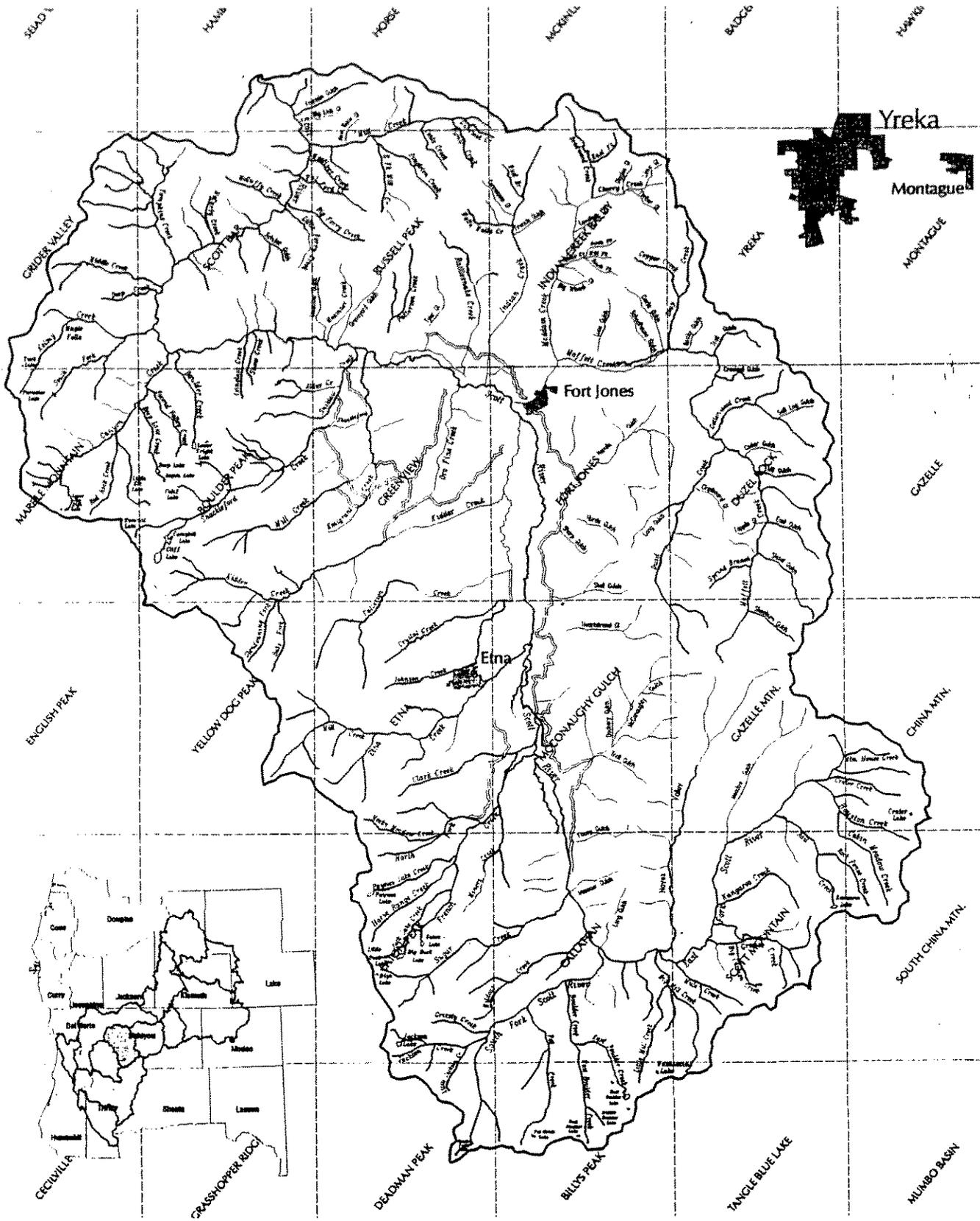
1998 Action Plan Update

Prepared by the

Scott River Watershed CRMP Council

*** Coordinated Resource Management Planning ***

SCOTT RIVER HYDROLOGIC SUBBASIN



Plan Update Prepared by CRMP Water Subcommittee

Jay Power, Chair, *U.S. Forest Service*

Lorrie Bundy, *Siskiyou Resource
Conservation District*

Dennis Maria, *Calif. Dept. of Fish
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Steve Orloff, *U.C. Coop. Extension*

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Alan Kramer, *Non-industrial Timber Owners*

Ken Maurer, *Marble Mtn. Audubon Society*

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP MEMBERSHIP

California Dept. of Fish and Game
Dennis Maria

Farm Bureau
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Mountain Audubon Society
Ken Maurer / (Alt.)

Quartz Valley Reservation
Vacant

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Timberland Owners - Large
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Non-industrial Timber Owners
Dan Laravee / Alan Kramer (Alt.) Marble

Scott Valley Grange
Vacant

Siskiyou County
Kay Bryan

Small Landowners - At-Large
*Dan Petit / Sue Maurer / Butch Russ
/ Mary Roehrick (Alt.)*

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SCOTT RIVER FALL FLOWS ACTION PLAN

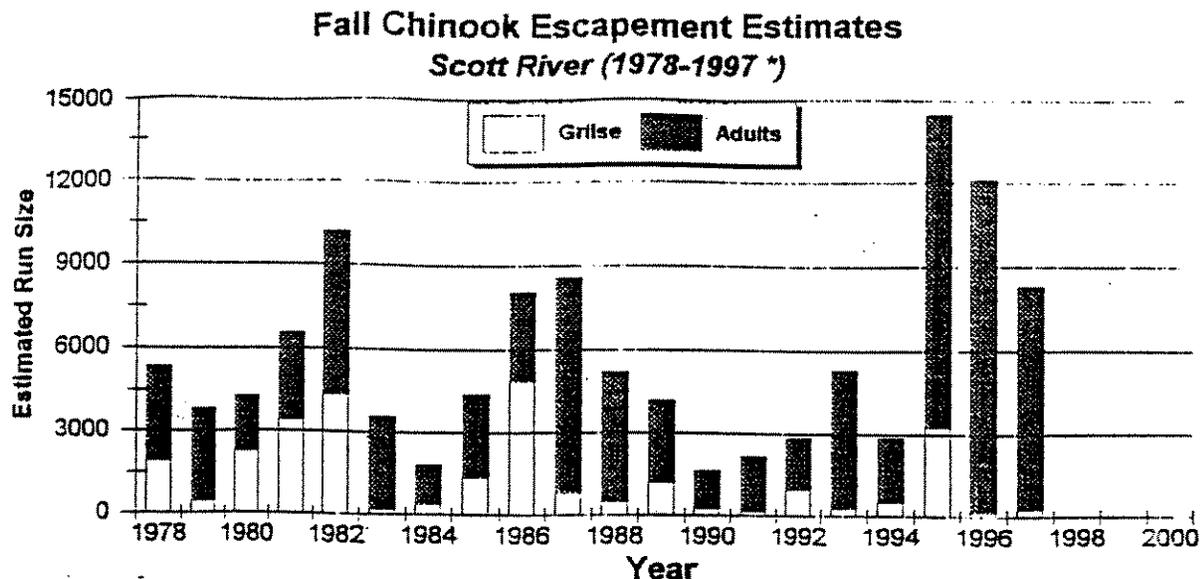
INTRODUCTION

The Scott River Watershed CRMP Council is presently pursuing a proactive approach to improving the fall stream flows for the salmon and steelhead in the Scott River as our first priority. While adequate year-round stream flows are also important, we have focused on the fall period for several reasons: 1) salmon and steelhead are being impacted by low flows in the fall; 2) reasonable opportunities for improved fall flows appear possible; 3) the CRMP wanted to start with something "doable"; and 4) this effort can be a win/win solution for everyone.

The long-term viability of salmon and steelhead in the Scott River is believed by some to be jeopardized at current population levels. The purposes of this plan are to aid in the recovery of those species listed or at risk, make further listings under the Endangered Species act unnecessary, and minimize any potential impacts to species and resource managers.

Scott River's Salmon Population

The only good fish population data available on the Scott River are fall-run chinook salmon carcass counts for the period from 1978 through 1997, which are then extrapolated to spawning escapement estimates (CDFG, 1997). These figures reveal a returning adult and grilse ("jack" or two-year-old) population ranging from a low of 1,615 in 1990 to a high of 14,477 in 1995 (Figure 1). During the period 1978-1989, the average adult spawner count estimate was 3,699 (which was low due to high flows flushing out carcasses), while the 1990-1994 average was 3,533 adult salmon. During the past three years (1995 - 1997) the average adult spawner estimate has increased to 10,394. Salmon escapement levels in the entire Klamath River system have shown similar trends. The Klamath River basin's minimum escapement level of 35,000 natural adult fall chinook spawners has been exceeded three times in the past 7 years (i.e. 1995, 1996 and 1997).



(* - Results shown for 1997 are preliminary and subject to revision)

Figure 1. Scott River Fall Chinook Salmon Spawning Escapement, 1978-1997.

Fish Habitat Needs

A chart of spawning, egg incubation, and migration periods for salmon and steelhead in the Scott River is shown in Figure 2 (CDFG, 1974; amended 1994). For the chinook salmon, adults migrate upstream into the Scott system beginning in late September, followed by a spawning period that extends into mid-December. The eggs incubate in the gravels of the redd (nest) from the time of fertilization until emergence, a period which can last until mid-March. The juvenile salmon then migrate downstream. Some of these young fish also reside in the Scott River during the summer months before they migrate into the estuary and ocean in the fall (D. Maria, CDFG, pers. comm.).

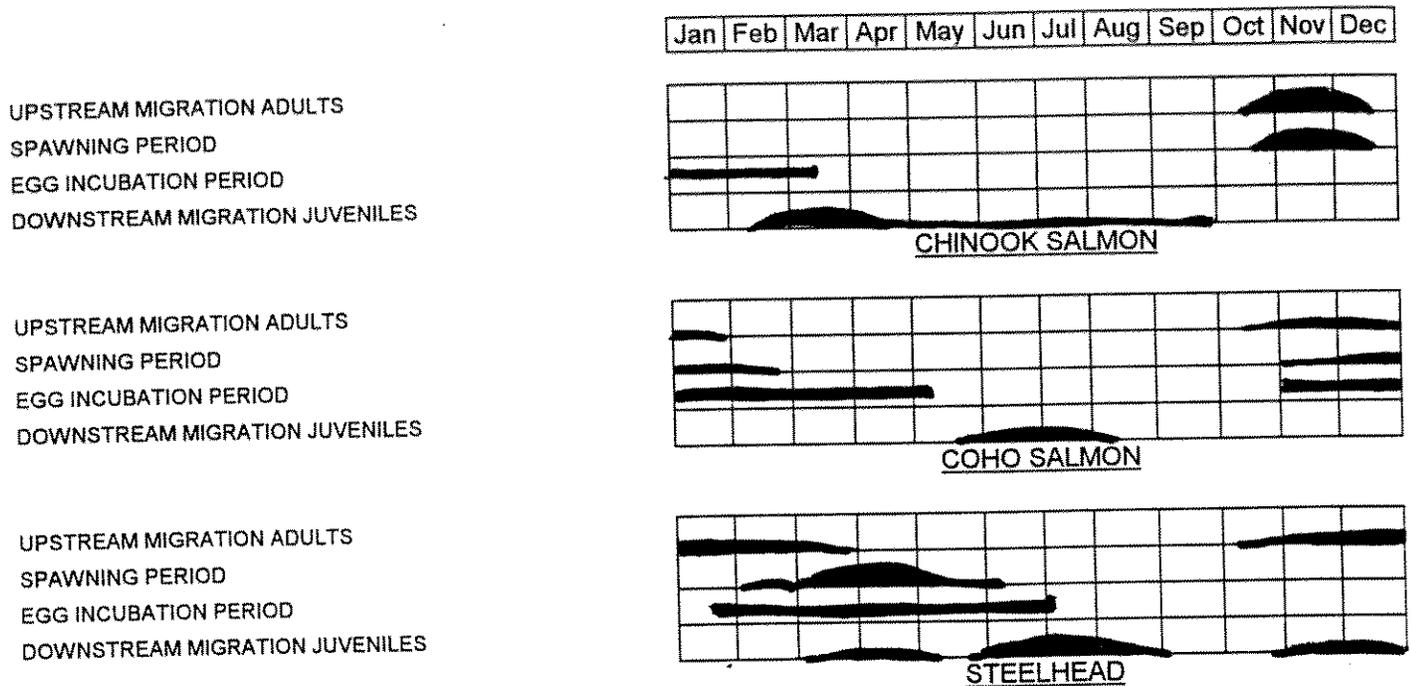


Figure 2. Salmon and Steelhead Periods of Use in the Scott River (CDFG, 1974, as amended; amended 1994)

Fall spawning surveys reveal that the chinook spawners are clustered heavily in the reach from Shackleford Creek to the USGS Gage Station below the valley, particularly in low fall runoff years. Females are observed building new redds on top of existing redds in these densely used sections, an occurrence referred to as "redd superimposition" which is known to cause reduced survival of previously laid eggs. While spawners have been observed as far upstream as Callahan, a low percentage migrate above this reach (DesLaurier, 1993). In the early 1970s, low flows were noted to be creating several problems: poor holdover of the adult chinook until spawning, blocked access to upstream spawning areas, and low availability of spawning sites (CDFG, 1974; CH2M-HILL, 1985). Low flow conditions during spawning season have also prevented access to tributary habitat, such as Shackleford/Mill Creeks (West et al, 1990.)

Defining "adequate" streamflows for salmon and steelhead in terms of specific quantities for a stream is different for each site, season, and species. As shown in Table 1, the California Dept. of Fish and Game rated flow adequacy qualitatively for the Scott River in 1974 and found problems for all of the species and runs during at least part of their life cycle in the river. Based on temperature, flow, and habitat data collected in the Scott River over the past five years, the qualitative ratings reported in Table 1 appear to be applicable today. While an Instream Flow Incremental Methodology (IFIM) instream analysis (the most common assessment used today though not universally accepted) would provide precise flow information, the \$200,000 to \$300,000 estimated cost may not be warranted (CDWR, 1991 & 1994). In Fall 1994, a flow of 18 cfs at the USGS Gage Station was clearly inadequate to provide access for spawning fall-run chinook into the Scott Valley portion of the Scott River, where the greatest area of spawning habitat is located. In dry years, flows are a problem the entire length of the River to the mouth.

Table 1. Adequacy of 1970s Streamflow and Temperature Conditions for Anadromous Salmonid Population in the Scott River (CDFG, 1974).

<u>Species and Run</u>	<u>Holdover of Adults Prior to Spawning</u>	<u>Spawning</u>	<u>Juvenile Rearing</u>
Steelhead (winter-run)	Good	Good	Poor
Chinook Salmon			
Spring-run *	Poor	Poor	Fair
Fall-run	Poor to Fair	Poor to Fair	Fair
Coho Salmon	Fair	Fair	Poor

* Spring Run Chinook may be extirpated from the basin since the late 1970's.

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT WATER IN THE SCOTT RIVER BASIN

Hydrology

Scott River is a large basin (819 miles²) with complex geology, elevation, and precipitation. Our understanding of overall Scott River hydrology is limited by the fact that there is only one long term stream gage and it is located downstream of the valley. Figure 3 shows the total annual runoff for the Scott River, as measured at this USGS gage near Fort Jones for the period of record, 1942-1997. Otherwise, there is limited information on present and historical flows in the watershed. Also, there is almost no public data on the amount of water use and its impact on flows. As of 1998, a Water Budget, to graphically map where the water comes from and where it goes, is being developed and has been fully funded. Also, there is almost no public data on the amount of water used by large irrigation wells.

**Total Annual Runoff, Scott River
1942-2000**

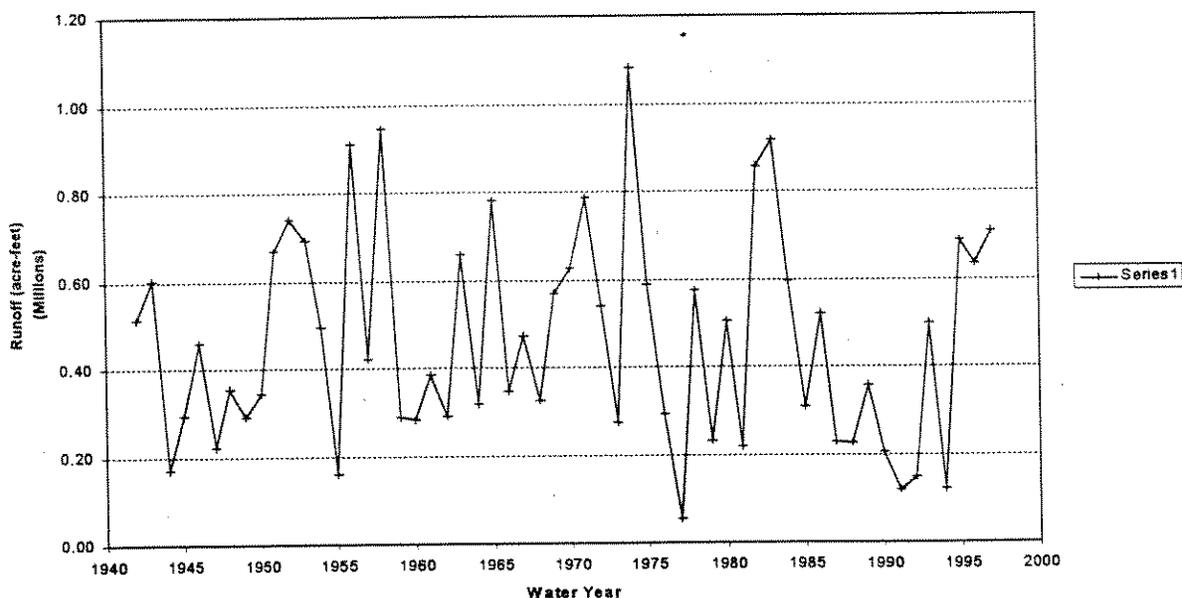


Figure 3. Scott River Total Annual Runoff. Scott River's runoff has ranged from a peak of 1,083,000 acre-feet in water year 1974 to a low of 54,200 acre-feet in water year 1977 for the period from 1942 to 1997. Annual minimum flows (Aug. - Oct.) have ranged from 5.4 cfs (1977) to 78 cfs (1982) at the USGS gage station below Scott Valley (USGS, 1997).

The typical yearly runoff pattern for the Scott River is shown in Figure 4 as measured at the USGS gage. Summer runoff (July - September) is low due to low precipitation, high temperatures, and consumption. There is no large scale surface storage that modifies flows.

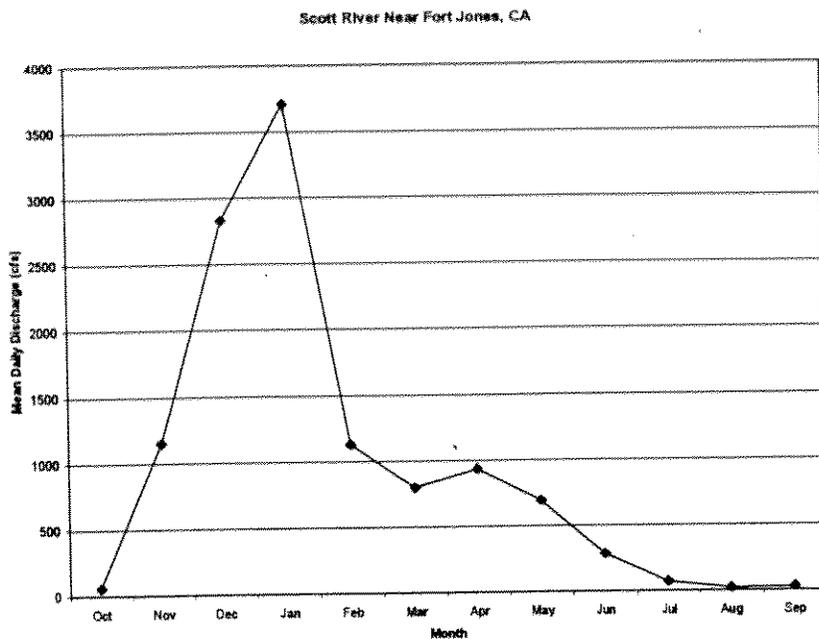


Figure 4. Period of record (1942-1997) average of daily discharge. The annual pattern illustrates the seasonal variation of surface water flow. Typically, low flows occur during the summer and fall; high flows occur in the winter and spring.

Large total annual runoff for the basin does not necessarily translate to high fall flows. Figure 3, Total Annual Runoff, shows the largest annual runoff in 1974 while Figure 5, Mean September Flows, shows September flow larger in 1978 than in 1974. High peak flows with short duration contribute significant amounts of runoff in the Winter/Spring. Fall flows depend on snowpack and seasonal storms in the Summer/Fall. Figure 6, Total Summer Discharge, shows how much water passed by the USGS gage near Fort Jones in July, August and September. Averaging this summer volume of water over five years levels out annual variations. The effect of one wet year can be seen for several years afterward.

Mean September Flow, Scott River
1942-2000

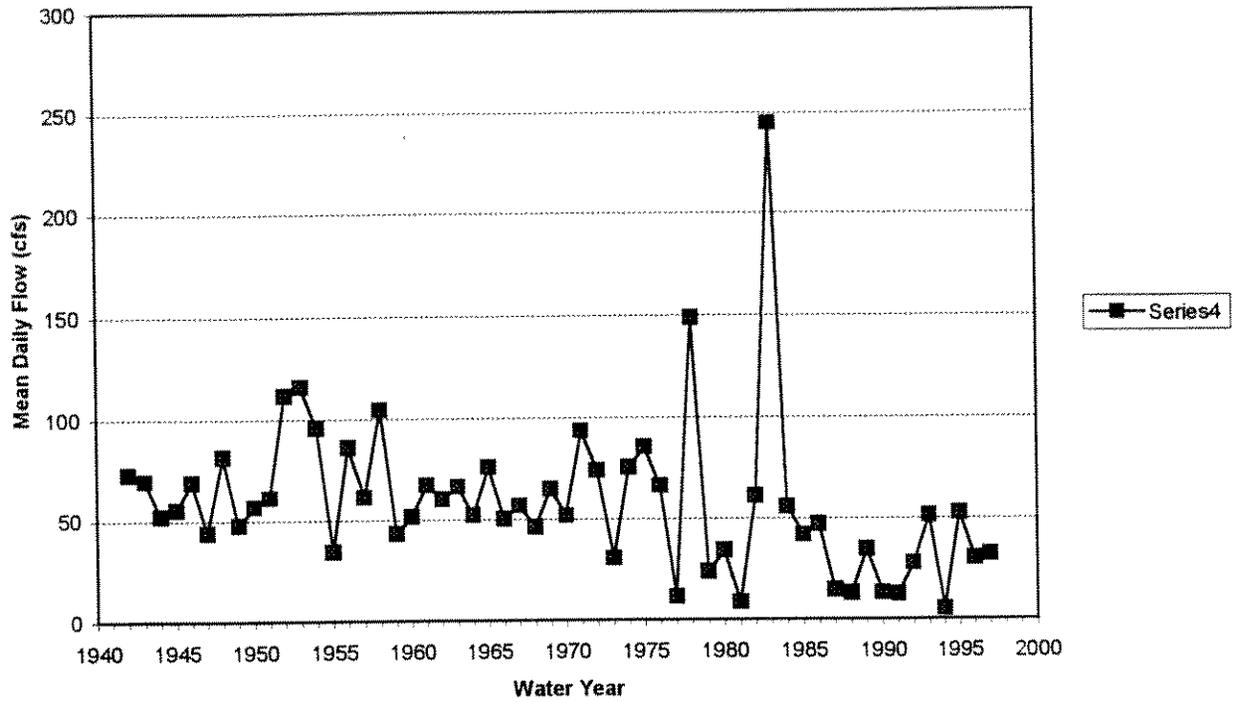


Figure 5. Mean September flows are used to illustrate the cumulative effect of the dry season. October flows are also significant for fall Chinook salmon, as they are migrating upstream. October flows are slightly higher than September flows due to rainfall influence and lower evapotranspiration.

Scott River Total Summer Discharge
Five-Year Running Mean (Jul-Sep)

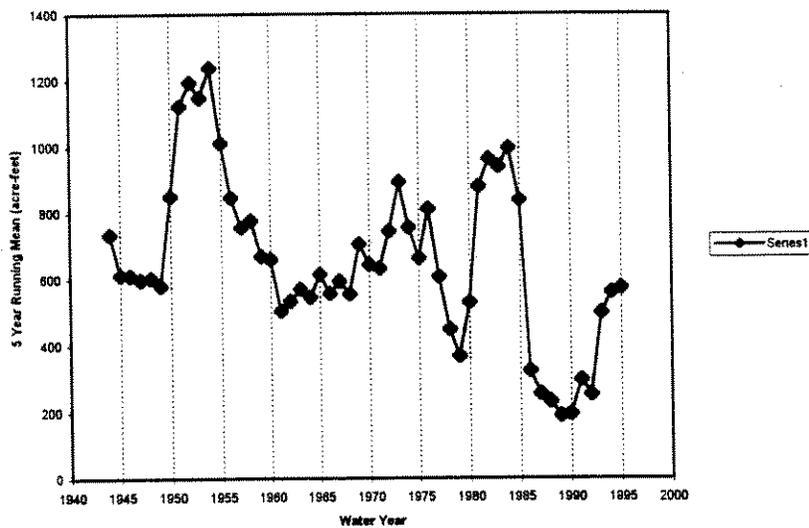


Figure 6. Summer discharge patterns for five-year running average shows a trend of reduced runoff with periodic peaks.

Scott Valley's ground water aquifer stores an estimated 400,000 acre-feet of water (Mack, 1954). In general, Scott Valley's ground water basin is interconnected with the local perennial, intermittent and ephemeral stream systems (CSWRCB, 1975). The Scott River Adjudication recognizes a zone of interconnected ground and surface waters in its water rights determination in the Scott River watershed below Fay Lane (see discussion below). During the summer, it appears that water use in the Scott Valley lowers ground water levels which creates a reduction in streamflow. In fact, during the summer of dry years, it appears that water use in Scott Valley lowers ground water levels which creates a reduction in streamflow. Figure 7 shows that ground water levels are reduced each summer and then recover the following fall/winter.

WELL LEVELS, SCOTT RIVER VALLEY DWR Data, 1953-1997

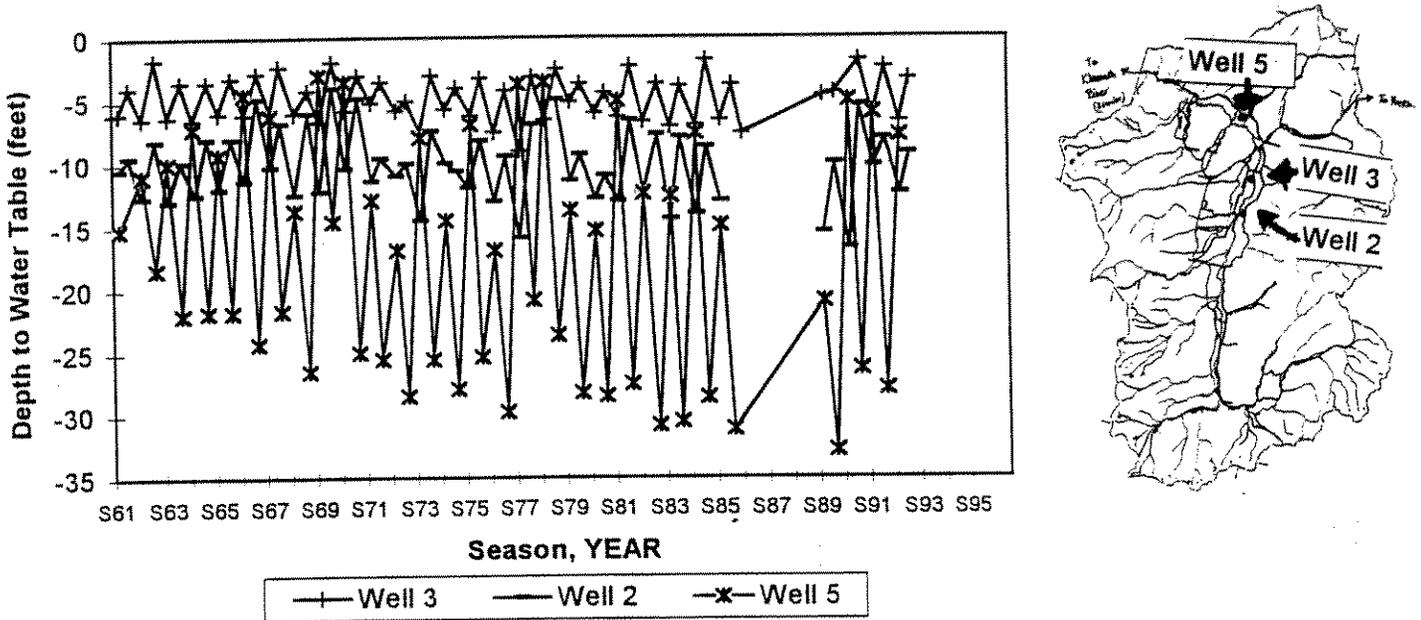


Figure 7. Fluctuation of water level in wells. Ground water levels have remained fairly constant and have recharged for the most part each year for monitoring wells (#1 and #3) near the Scott River, and one well (#5) 1 mile from the river. However, long-term changes in the water table need to be evaluated with data going back to 1950s (well data is not available pre-1950). Lack of data is shown as periods with no seasonal variation (CDWR, 1997).

Land and Water Use

Stockwater

During the fall and winter months in Scott Valley, the majority of diverted water use is for the purpose of livestock watering. Cattle need from 8-18 gallons of water per day (with highest demand during hot days). The source is mostly from surface water diverted into ditches for gravity delivery to and within fields. Due to seepage loss and flow needs in the ditches, more water is diverted than used. Alternative stockwater systems have been installed since 1996 and are reducing dependency on diversions.

An example given by the Scott Valley Irrigation District illustrates how much some diversions can exceed actual requirements. If 10 cubic feet per second (cfs) needs to be continually diverted solely for stockwater use during the fall and winter months to achieve reliable delivery to the last user, this amounts to 6,048,000 gallons per day. Assuming 3,000 cows drinking 12 gallons per day, the water need is 45,000 gallons per day, or less than 100-fold the amount diverted. During the irrigation season, however, it is difficult to separate out ditch loss from subsurface irrigation needs for pasture.

Irrigation

Next to natural vegetation, agriculture is the single largest annual water user in Scott Valley. The earliest

estimate of irrigated acreage was in 1953, which claimed 15,000 acres irrigated by surface water, 15,000 acres by natural sub-irrigation, and 370 acres by wells, for a total of 30,370 irrigated acres (Mack, 1958). **BELOW NOT APPROVED BY CRMP YET** Based on periodic land use surveys, the amount of irrigated farmland in the valley has not changed significantly since 1958 as seen in Table 2 (CDWR, 1965; CDWR, 1993). However, the amount of acreage by crop has changed, with grain decreasing from over 7,000 acres in 1955 to less than 2,000 acres in 1990, while alfalfa has increased from 10,000 acres to 14,000 acres in the same period.

Table 2. Scott Valley Irrigated Acreage, 1958-1991.

CROP	1958	1968	1978	1991
Grain	3,570	5,027	3,681	1,757
Alfalfa	9,850	9,032	10,405	14,313
Pasture	16,000	19,294	15,971	16,070
Other	2,803	446	1,607	303
TOTAL	32,223	33,799	31,664	32,443

Water needs are determined by the crop and weather. Irrigation efficiency varies by type of water system and specific field. The primary irrigated crops in Scott Valley are alfalfa, pasture, and grain. Figure 8 shows the estimated rate (in acre-feet per acre per year) of applied water (gross water demand) through surface (stream diversion flood irrigation) and ground water sources (pumped and sprinkler applied) to these crops and their evapotranspiration (ET) rates (net water use)(CDWR, 1993a). The An assumption made by the California Department of Water Resources with these figures is that ground water costs money to pump, as opposed to gravity-fed surface water, and, therefore, the rate of ground water use is less. Actual amounts ground water use will increase somewhat in low rainfall years and decrease in wet years.

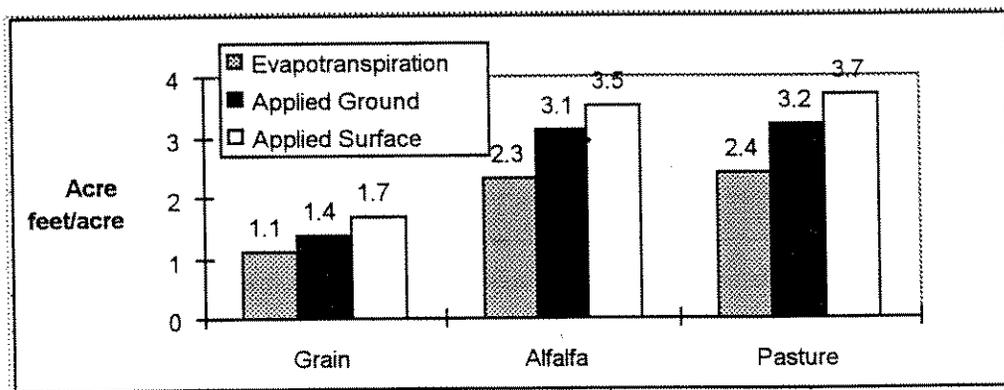


Figure 8. Average Annual Water Use per Acre by Crop in Scott Valley (CDWR, 1993a).

Table 2A. Scott Valley estimated annual water usage (acre feet) by crop per year based on figures from Table 2 and Figure 8.

CROP	1958	1968	1978	1991
Grain	3927	5530	4049	1933
Alfalfa	22655	20773	23932	32920
Pasture	38400	46306	38330	38568
Total Water Usage (af)	66940	74577	68289	75412

Until the late 1960's, agricultural water was mainly derived from surface water diversions from Scott River and its tributaries; flood irrigation was the primary application method (McCreary-Koretsky, 1967). Most wells were shallow and only used for domestic and stock supplies (Mack, 1958). The main source later changed to wells using interconnected ground/surface water and the method changed to sprinkler irrigation for alfalfa and grain fields. State data on well drilling in the Scott Valley indicate an increase in the number of new wells each year during the 1970's, a peak after the 1976-77 drought, and a drop to lower annual levels in the 1980's. A small increase again occurred in 1992, in another drought period (CDWR, 1993b).

Electricity records from Pacific Power for agricultural pumping in the Scott Valley for the drought years 1988

through 1992 reveal strong annual fluctuations in power use, ranging from 318,360 kwh in 1989 to 512,156 kwh in 1990. These variations most likely reflect the soil moisture levels affected by the amount and timing of annual precipitation.

Residential/Urban

While the population of Scott Valley has fluctuated this century, it has roughly increased from 2,900 in 1930 to about 8,000 in 1990 (Etna = 839; Ft. Jones = 639 in 1990 Census). Ultimate population build-out in 2010 is expected to be about 18,000 people based on the Scott Valley Area Plan's projections (Siskiyou Co., 1980). Local residential and commercial water use data is sparse. However, municipal records indicate that recent improvements to the water systems, such as correcting leaking pipes and metering users, have significantly reduced usage. In 1990, average water use in Etna was about 266 gallons/person/day, while in Fort Jones use was about 170 gallons/person/day (reflecting drought-induced water restrictions). The City of Etna pipes water from Etna Creek, while the City of Fort Jones pumps the underflow of Moffett Creek and Scott River. Domestic users are scattered throughout the valley and foothills and usually use ground water from individual wells for household and landscaping water needs, though some use springs and creek diversions.

Summary of 1990 Use

Net annual use for stock water is estimated at ~~504 acre-feet~~ 336 acre feet, assuming 30,000 head maximum (including calves) in Scott Valley at ~~15~~ 10 gal/head/day average. (The gross use for stockwater, which includes the amount diverted for ditch delivery, is not known.) For irrigated agriculture, a reasonable estimate of the amount of applied water (gross water use) in Scott Valley is 98,100 acre-feet, with ET or net water use at 78,000 acre-feet. Assuming an average local water demand of 200 gallons/person/day, the total urban (domestic/residential/municipal) water use amounted to about 1,800 acre-feet in 1990 for Scott Valley. The irrigated agriculture acreage has reached its apparent maximum at about 34,000 acres while domestic/urban acreage is slowly expanding.

ABOVE NOT APPROVED BY CRMP YET

Water Rights and Fish Protection Laws

Adjudications

All surface water rights in the Scott River above the USGS gage station are adjudicated, which means a decree of the Superior Court of Siskiyou County has defined: 1) the amount of water each user is entitled to divert from surface streams or to pump from the interconnected ground water supplies; 2) the area where such water may be used; 3) the priority of each water right as it relates to other water rights on the same source; 4) the purpose for which the water is used (e.g., irrigation, municipal, domestic, stockwater); and 5) the diversion season. Use of ground water (not considered interconnected with the Scott River) does not require state water rights permits and is not adjudicated.

In 1980, the Scott River Adjudication was decreed by the Court. It was based on a legal determination by the Division of Water Rights of the State Water Resources Control Board (CSWRCB, 1974; CSWRCB, 1975). This adjudication applied to all water right holders in Scott Valley, with the exception of those in Shackleford/Mill Creek and French Creek drainages. Separate adjudications were previously decreed for these two watersheds in 1950 and 1958, respectively. The Scott River Adjudication recognized 680 diversions, which could cumulatively divert 894 cfs from the Scott River and its tributaries (CH2M-Hill, 1985). Riparian, pre-1914 claims, and appropriative rights are included in all of these decrees.

Since 1989, Scott River, French Creek, Kidder Creek, Shackleford Creek, and Mill Creek have been considered fully appropriated (i.e., no new water appropriation permits for additional surface or interconnected water can be issued) for the period 4/1 to 11/30 (except Mill Creek), by order of the State Board. Even though the adjudications specify a right to use a certain amount of water, this amount is not always naturally available, particularly in below-average runoff years.

During the non-irrigation season (defined as "from about October 15 to about April 1" for most water users), water right holders in the 1980 Adjudication are allowed to divert, for domestic and stockwatering uses, a "sufficient amount of water in their priority class to offset reasonable conveyance losses and to deliver 0.01 cfs at the place of use" (Para. 36). The statement on reasonable diversion and use (Para. 15) states:

"Nothing herein contained shall be construed to allot to any claimant a right to waste water, or to divert from the Scott River stream system at any time a quantity of water in excess of an amount reasonably necessary for his beneficial use under a reasonable method of use and a reasonable method of diversion, nor to permit him to

exercise his right in such a manner as to unreasonably impair the quality of the natural flow."

Watermaster Service

To help assure water right holders that the adjudicated amounts are fairly distributed each year, the State watermaster service (through the Dept. of Water Resources) is available. The watermaster helps avoid court litigation and violent conflict, and assists with managing the available water supply. The costs of the service are split evenly between the State general tax fund (1/2) and the water right holders in the service area. Watermaster service is presently used for 102 decreed water right holders in French Creek, Oro Fino Creek, Shackleford Creek, Sniktaw Creek, and Wildcat Creek during the period from April 1 to September 30 (CDWR, 1992). Watermaster service on the Scott River has not been implemented since the minimum number of water users (15%) has not supported the service.

Instream flows

Instream water needs for fish upstream from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) gage station are not fully addressed by any of the adjudications. The U.S. Forest Service was allotted minimum flows for the Scott (at the USGS Gage Station) to protect the fishery resource. However, summer and fall flow minimums have only been met for 3 years (1982-84) of the last 18 years (J. Power, USFS, pers. comm.). Prolonged drought from 1987 through 1994 (excluding 1993) has exacerbated this deficiency. It is not known whether other water users in this reach obtained their adjudicated allowable flows during this period.

Another streamflow requirement comes from Section 5937 of the State Fish and Game Code, which states that the owner of any dam must "allow sufficient water to pass over, around or through the dam, to keep in good condition any fish that may be planted or exist below the dam." This regulation is applicable to permanent dams as well as seasonal gravel diversion dams in the Scott River and its tributaries.

Scott River Flow Restoration Needs

Scott Valley was historically known as "Beaver Valley" before the beaver population was substantially removed by trappers during the early to mid-1800s. Beaver dams in the Big Slough/Kidder Creek area were even noted on the 1852 map of the valley. The elimination of natural beaver dams from the Scott River system has altered the ability of the valley to slow runoff and store water in the aquifer, lowering the water table. The water table was also reportedly altered by the removal in the 1930s of the bedrock sill in the Scott River channel near Meamber Bridge and by extensive channel alteration through 1974. The Army Corps of Engineers did most of this work along with private landowners for the purpose of improving drainage and reducing flooding. Loss of these natural means of water storage in Scott Valley has also affected the surface flows in areas where the ground water is interconnected with streamflow. Efforts to restore flows need to consider such historic alterations.

Studies have been conducted over the past few years to evaluate the effectiveness of conserving water in the Scott Valley utilizing small gravel dams. One project known as Beaver Dams was intended to slow the Scott River's flow and allow more water to percolate into the underground aquifer. In theory, this underground source of stored water would be available for release during the primary chinook spawning period (October - November). Results of the well monitoring showed an increased water surface elevation over 2000 feet from the river. The demonstration project showed that Scott River flow was doubled for 17 days. This project had problems with the sustained discharge of relatively high-temperature water below the dams and problems with fish passage. Small, temporary dams are now being proposed with riparian planting on the banks, and with only the deepest, coolest water released. These dams will help determine overall merits of this water conservation strategy.

Numerous projects related to fish habitat restoration, such as fencing and planting, were accomplished in the Scott River watershed over the past few decades. Only recently have efforts directly addressed water management through increasing the available supply or reducing the current demand. In 1991, the California Dept. of Water Resources evaluated several water management alternatives in the Scott River Flow Augmentation Study, including water conservation, water transfers and water development. The Department concluded that there are no inexpensive or simple solutions. Two alternatives, to pump water stored in the dredger tailings and to pump ground water into streams during low flow periods, were evaluated by the CRMP Water Subcommittee and found not to be feasible. Pumping water from the dredger tailings raised water rights issues and pumping ground water proved to be too costly.

Water conservation was evaluated by the Scott Valley Irrigation District's (SVID, 1995) Stockwater for

Chinook ditch study to determine the feasibility of providing stockwater from wells rather than diverted surface water during the post-irrigation season. The SVID board chose to take no action at that time regarding an alternative stockwater program. This decision was based on the result that only a few of the 25 irrigation users were interested in participating. The staff of the CRMP has prepared an inventory of diversion ditches in Scott Valley which identifies the location and gross diversion of 155 ditches used for irrigation, stockwatering, municipal, and domestic purposes. Water loss from ditches remains in the ground water and may eventually return as surface water downstream. However, concern is raised by fishery biologists over the timing and location of this return flow, since alteration of streamflow may occur in certain reaches during critical life stages.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Fall streamflow (September - November) in the Scott River Basin is not always sufficient to meet the fall needs of spawning salmon and steelhead.
2. Low flows in the Scott River and tributaries have contributed to poor holdover of adult salmon until spawning, blocked access to upstream spawning areas, and reduced availability of spawning sites.
 - 2a. Use of water through surface diversions and ground water pumping appears to reduce fall flows in dry years.
3. Stockwatering is the primary use of diversions during the late fall spawning period, mainly because of the amounts needed to be diverted for inefficient delivery through leaky ditches rather than the small amount livestock need to drink. While the ditch water loss returns to the ground water and may eventually return as surface flow, concern is raised by fishery biologists over the timing and location of this return flow and the impact on spawning conditions. More information is needed on the return rate, quantity, and location of ditch seepage to streams during the fall months.
4. Although water consumption is reduced in the fall, a lag effect in the recharge of the groundwater basin is apparent, particularly in drought years. As a result, surface flows take longer to come up following fall climatic changes.
5. A variety of measures are needed to achieve streamflow improvements and meet the CRMP goal and objective. Actions should strive to increase both the water supply and to facilitate efficient water management voluntarily. Landowners and other water users should benefit from more reliable water systems while salmon and steelhead should benefit from improved streamflows.

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP / Water Subcommittee
FALL FLOWS ACTION PLAN

CRMP Short-term GOAL:

Work for adequate water flows in the Scott River system to protect the migration, spawning, and rearing needs of the salmon and steelhead stocks while also protecting other beneficial uses.

CRMP OBJECTIVE I:

Increase fall flows for fall chinook salmon.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(Accomplishments are noted in italics)

A. Improve our understanding of the hydrology of the Scott River watershed.

1. Develop a water budget to graphically map where the water comes from and where it goes. *(Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program, UC Davis funded the literature review portion, 1997. A group is established and committed to pursuing the completion of water budget. Contact – Lorrie Bundy, RCD 10/97) f* water available during the critical fall months (after September 15th). Work to increase flows each decade until adequate flows are achieved.

1. Construct and evaluate temporary flow modification structures in late spring/early summer to store water for fall release in the upper Scott and headwater tributaries. Initially, a demonstration project of several of these structures should be constructed, monitored, and evaluated. *(A series of structure were put in place, funded by USFWS, 1996. Beaver Dams Demonstration Project Final Report on file at RCD office. Contact - Gary Black, RCD 10/97)*

2. Continue to examine the possibility of constructing permanent flow modification structures to store water for fish benefit . Hydropower could be used to offset project costs and generate revenue. *(Needs Action 10/97)*

3. Pursue upland vegetation management in the watershed to enhance water supply and timing. *(Upland Veg Committee established. Upland Workshop 10/97. Upland Veg Plan accepted by CRMP. Contact - Jeffy Davis Marx, CRMP 4/98)*

C. Reduce the demand for surface water for the non-irrigation period by promoting efficient water management practices which are economical, reliable and practical.

1. As a first priority, promote water conservation by all water users (municipal, domestic, irrigation, & stockwater) during this period, particularly during low flow years. Educate users about potential water conservation practices and why they are needed.

a. Promote through press releases, newsletter, and other voluntary means. *(Volunteers asked to not use extra water during critical low water period. This was advertised in Siskiyou Daily News 1994. Effect unknown. Contact - Dennis Maria, CDFG. Needs Action periodically. 10/97)*

b. Have UC Cooperative Extension evaluate irrigation needs for crops during the fall months and recommend any needed conservation changes in irrigation practices. *(Current irrigation practices were monitored in alfalfa fields and irrigated pastures. Data analysis and final report are in progress. Contact - Steve Orloff, UC Coop Extension 4/98)*

c. Focus on the Shackleford/Mill Creek system, as a first effort, to work with landowners on the need to deliver more water to the stream. *(Landowner group established 9/97. Group is seeking technical assistance. Contact - Jeffy Davis Marx, CRMP 10/97)*

d. Promote urban water conservation for the county and cities. *(Needs Action 10/97)*

- c. Evaluate the potential domestic/urban water use under the Scott Valley Area Plan, its impacts on streamflow, and opportunities for water conservation and other mitigation. *(Needs Action 10/97)*
2. Support, if appropriate, the use of alternative stockwater systems where stream diversions are used.
- a. Support the evaluation of stockwater alternatives and seek implementation of recommendations, as needed. *(A study of the Scott Valley Irrigation District was conducted to determine interest and feasibility, funded by USFWS, 1995. Stockwater for Chinook – Scott Valley Irrigation Ditch Final Report on file at RCD office. No action was taken due to lack of landowner support. Contact - Carolyn Pimentel, RCD 10/97)*
 - b. Focus on diversions fall flows in areas with greatest potential to improve fall flows in important salmon and steelhead areas.
 - i. Mainstem Scott River diversions(3)
 - Butts Ditch *(Alternative water delivery system designed by NRCS but not accepted by users. Presently inactive. Contact - Ayn Perry, NRCS 10/97)*
 - Farmer's Ditch *(Needs Action 10/97)*
 - SVID *(Needs Action 10/97)*
 - ii. Shackleford/Mill Creek diversions
 - iii. French Creek diversions
 - iv. Other diversions as determined by their most beneficial contribution.
3. Investigate, through demonstration projects if needed, various new methods which will reduce the pumping costs of stockwater wells and to minimize other operating and maintenance concerns.
- a. Explore use of solar powered pumps where electrical costs may be prohibitive. *(Field trip to assess use at Noyes Valley 1995. Contact - Jeffy Davis Marx, CRMP 10/97)*
 - b. Demonstrate feasibility of livestock "drinking fountains" for small herds and develop methods to prevent freezing. *(Samples were distributed. Determined not feasible due to freezing water inside fountain. Contact - Gary Black, RCD 10/97)*
 - c. Identify and test methods to prevent freezing of livestock watering troughs. *(Gary did some work Needs Action 10/97)*
 - d. Search and test other useful techniques, as needed. *(Needs Action 10/97)*
4. Improve the efficiency of water conveyance through ditches by lining the ditch surface or replacing with pipeline, where these practices are cost-effective. *(Design alternatives and costs evaluated for specific ditches. No further action taken. Contact - Ayn Perry, NRCS 10/97)*
5. Develop and pursue economic incentives to improve the efficiency of all water delivery systems, including irrigation.
- a. Explore potential of a county property tax break for stockwater system improvements (i.e., not reassessed as improvement). *(Needs Action 10/97)*
 - b. Request power companies to not charge stand-by charges on stockwater well pumps. *(Needs Action 10/97)*
 - c. Explore other options as they come up. *(Needs Action 10/97)*
6. Explore water rights implications of conserving water through increased efficiencies. *(Some questions answered with Stockwater for Chinook – Scott Valley Irrigation Ditch Final Report on file at RCD office, USFWS funded 1995. Also Water Law Symposium video tape on file at RCD office. Contact - Carolyn Pimentel, RCD 10/97)*
- D. Actively seek and obtain funding for the above projects, when needed, in order to minimize the cost of change to the landowner or water user.
1. Pursue project grants and cost-share funding from governmental and private sources. *(Ongoing 10/97)*

2. Investigate the potential of voluntary purchase of water or water rights for temporary or permanent transfer to instream use. *(Some questions answered with Stockwater for Chinook - Scott Valley Irrigation Ditch Final Report on file at RCD office, USFWS funded 1995. Also Water Law Symposium video tape on file at RCD office. Contact - Carolyn Pimentel, RCD 10/97)*

E. Assist with or help streamline the paperwork which may be required of the landowner/water user to make any of the above recommended changes. *(RCD handles permitting required for CRMP/RCD projects. Contact - Gary Black, RCD 10/97)*

F. Evaluate existing and potential projects through water monitoring, using landowners who volunteer sites.

1. Monitor fall well levels to measure changes in water table after irrigation season and during salmon spawning season. *(Needs Action 10/97)*

2. Test the effect of temporarily stopping diversions into ditches for stockwater use in fall to see if it will help flows for fish, or just recharge ground water adjacent to the stream. Only ditch systems that have alternative stockwatering methods already in place should be used. Monitoring of before and after streamflow and adjacent ground water conditions will be required. *(Needs Action 10/97)*

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Draft

Subwatershed Prioritization in the Scott River Watershed

The Scott River Watershed CRMP Council has developed the following table for rating subwatersheds within the Scott River Watershed for the purpose of focusing restoration efforts where they will prove to be most effective and cost effective. In 1996 the CRMP Council adopted the following strategy for guiding project development and selection:

STRATEGY FOR GUIDING PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SELECTION

The Scott River's rehabilitation/restoration needs exceed available funding by several orders of magnitude. Therefore, project funds should be utilized to obtain an optimum positive impact for each rehabilitation/restoration dollar expended. Projects should be based on the best available site specific scientific information and should be prioritized based on economic feasibility, the willingness of landowners and the biological needs of species of concern. Consideration should also be given to improving and extending areas that currently provide for the needs of species of concern. Whenever possible, projects should be integrated in a particular geographical setting to achieve synergistic positive impacts on fish habitat, fish population, water quality and local economies.

One needs to make certain assumptions in using this protocol in order for it to have consistent results:

- a. "Potential Condition" should be defined as "room for improvement" in order for the score to indicate priority subwatersheds with the "save the best" scenario.
- b. It should be assumed that improvement in a subwatershed would improve downstream habitat value.
- c. The process is to rank the subwatersheds regardless of funding available; appropriate funding will be sought subsequently.
- d. Within a subwatershed with varying conditions an average score reflecting the entire area should be used.
- e. The CRMP/RCD staff will do the social ranking.
- f. Although the CRMP has not traditionally done projects in the canyon reaches or tributaries of the Scott River, those areas should be prioritized with the rest.

Use the enclosed map as a guide for subwatershed boundaries.

A separate form in the same format as the individualized forms will be used to summarize the scores for each criteria listed.

DRAFT #3 12/18/98
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP
CRITERIA FOR SUBWATERSHED PRIORITIZATION

Subwatershed _____
 Name of rater _____
 Date _____ Total Weighted Score _____

CRITERIA		Score Each (1 low - 10 high)	Subtotal	A Weight	= Weighted Score	COMMENTS
	Existing Condition	Potential Condition				
SOCIAL						
Landowner willingness				3		
Established landowner group				2		
Landowner long-term commitment				2		
Opportunity for visibility/PR				1		
Total Social						
PHYSICAL						
Channel Stability				3		
Water Quality				3		
Water Quantity				3		
Spawning Habitat				3		
Rearing Habitat				3		
Habitat Connectivity				2		
Total Physical						
BIOLOGICAL						
Aquatic Community Integrity				3		
Species at Risk				3		
Total Biological						
TOTALWEIGHTED SCORE						

DRAFT #3 12/18/98
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP
CRITERIA FOR SUBWATERSHED PRIORITIZATION

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS. Provide written comments on these items.

Possibility of geographic synergistic effect because of relation to other projects

Population density as it may affect the success of a project and current conditions

Possibility of funding

Uniqueness

Solvable problems

Relation to Draft Basin-Wide Assessment (Olson, USFS, 1998)

opinions

PIONEER PRESS

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Deadline for News and Advertising is Friday Noon

Confessions of an editor

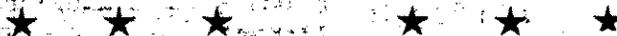
We've been critical in recent years of the processes of the Scott Valley Coordinated Resource Management Plan (CRMP) group.

But we have to admit that due to its legitimate cross-section of interests, and past efforts on the land, it is probably our "best chance" to convince federal agencies like the National Marine Fisheries Service that a local approach could work to bring back anadromous fisheries in the area.

The local Siskiyou Resource Conservation District is often the funding tool for the CRMP, and beyond that the Klamath River Fisheries Resource organization under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

After a decade of studies and piecemeal distribution of monies, however, a concentrated and significant project is needed to sell those agencies like NMFS that local levels really mean business.

CRMP is the best to do that, we now must admit.



NEWS RELEASE

April 28, 1998

To: Gary Mortenson, Pioneer Press, 468-5356

From: Jennifer Davis Marx, Scott River Watershed CRMP Coordinator; 467-3798

LOCAL RESOURCE GROUPS RECEIVE STATE AND FEDERAL MONIES

The Siskiyou Resource Conservation District (RCD) and the Scott River Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP) Council are pleased to announce the receipt of \$133,976 in grant funding from the California Department of Fish and Game's Salmon and Steelhead Trout Restoration Account for resource management and restoration projects and studies.

Two of the grants, totaling \$50,862, are for fish screens and riparian restoration in the Shackleford and Mill Creek watersheds. The Scott River Basin Water Balance is a study to help the CRMP to understand the flow regimes in the basin and to prioritize projects to improve fall flows, one of the group's main objectives. That study was funded for \$41,509. A fourth grant proposal, a Road Erosion Inventory in the Shackleford and Mill Creek watersheds, was funded for \$41,605. The purpose of that inventory and report is to give direction to landowners and to project funders as to where the erosion problems are and to prioritize sites for road improvement projects.

The Scott River Watershed CRMP Council is a local grassroots group which meets monthly to plan resource management projects and seek funding to implement them. The Siskiyou RCD manages the funds and implements the projects. Both of these groups are made up of local citizens who have the community's best interests, resource and economic, at the forefront of all their tasks. The public is always welcome to attend CRMP and RCD meetings. Call 467-3975, the RCD office, for more information on meetings or other issues.

Roads workshop scheduled in May by area organizations

GREENVIEW--The Siskiyou Resource Conservation District and the Scott River Watershed CRMP are sponsoring a roads workshop put on by Danny Hagans of Pacific Watershed Associates on Friday, May 8, beginning at 9 a.m. at the Scott Valley Grange in Greenview and heading for the field by 10:30 or 11 a.m. and lasting until about 4:30 p.m.

The purpose of the workshop is to give landowners the skill and expertise to maintain their roads and driveways in a way which reduces erosion and lowers long-term maintenance costs.

For the first one and a half hours Mr. Hagans will present case scenarios by slide and review the techniques for dealing with the problems.

Some of the topics covered are alternative road design solutions and their costs, stream crossings, how to work with undersized culverts, excess soil/spoil management, minimizing landslide possibili-

ties, methods for improving road drainage, lowering long-term maintenance costs, rolling dips, inside ditches, designing culverts for fish passage, and more.

The workshop is suggested for anyone who has road maintenance problems. It is free of charge. Call the Siskiyou RCD before May 1 for registration to order a good sack lunch for \$5.

Call Carolyn Pimentel, at 467-3975.

The CRMP Corner

By Jeff Davis Marx

What does CRMP stand for? **Coordinated Resource Management Plan.**

The Scott River Watershed CRMP Council, sponsored by the Skamania Resource Conservation District, has been meeting since 1992. The goal of the grassroots planning group is to "see coordinated resource management in the Scott River watershed which will produce and maintain a healthy and productive watershed and community."

The Council has been responsible for writing and continually updating five planning documents which guide the group in selecting projects and locations for which to seek funding: the *Fish Population and Habitat Plan*, the *Fall Flows Action Plan*, the *Agriculture Goals, Objectives, and Plan of Action*, the *Upland Action Plan*, and the *Five-Year Work Plan*. These plans have been written by various committees and approved by the Council.

The Council's hard work has resulted in \$4.5 million worth of projects since 1992. Many of the on-the-ground projects result in the employment of local contractors. Some of the types of projects funded are fish screens, riparian fencing and planting, stream bank stabilization, and monitoring of water temperatures.

The CRMP monthly meetings are open to the public and alternate between Etha and Fort Jones on the third Tuesday of each month. Please call Jeff Davis Marx, CRMP Coordinator for more information, 467-3798.

The CRMP's July meeting will be held at the Scott Valley Junior High School in Room 2 on July 21st at 7 p.m. The guest speaker this month will be Mark Lancaster, Trinity College Assistant Planner. Mark is the chair of the Five County Plan for listed species. He will be speaking on the background, current status, and future direction of the Plan.

THE CRMP CORNER

The Scott River Watershed CRMP Council and the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District (RCD), which has been doing conservation work since 1949, are concerned that political issues may negate all the good work that has been done and is still going on in our area. The issue of landowner rights is an important one. We all need to be proactive in the protection of our rights as citizens, but we also have a responsibility of good stewardship in this beautiful valley of ours.

One of the stewardship issues is the invasion of noxious, non-native weeds such as starthistle and Marlahan mustard among others. If each of us watches our own property or even takes a couple of minutes to stop and pull these plants as we see them along the road, it can make a huge difference in the future. In some cases the starthistle may have gone to seed; so be careful that you are not spreading it yet more.

In some cases, the responsibility of good stewardship may be more costly than a landowner can afford. Past practices, not only of landowners and individuals, but also of government agencies, have left resources (soil, water, vegetation, wildlife) in a state requiring some restoration or conservation measures. Many people now fear that use of government money may mean interference in their private affairs, even to the point of losing their land.

The Scott River CRMP Council and the Siskiyou RCD are experienced in dealing with government agencies, obtaining the proper permits for projects, and writing grant proposals for projects which benefit the land and the landowner. Any contract with the RCD may be revoked by either party at any time. The programs are purely voluntary.

The Scott River Watershed CRMP will be considering proposals for California State monies available as a result of SB271 (Thompson Bill) and made available through the CA Dept. of Fish and Game. The kinds of projects which have been funded are fish screens, riparian fencing and planting, off-stream stockwatering systems, instream habitat restoration, road erosion prevention, and public education. Any project must benefit anadromous fish in some way. The public is invited to make proposals for projects.

To obtain a proposal form to fill out or to have questions answered, please call Jeffy Davis Marx, Scott River Watershed CRMP Coordinator, 467-3798.

The Scott River Watershed CRMP Council's August meeting will be held at the United Methodist Church on Tuesday, August 18th at 7 PM. The educational portion at the beginning of the meeting involves a roundtable discussion on controlled burning techniques. Another issue which may be of interest to the public is the opportunity to propose restoration or conservation projects for state funding as described above. All CRMP meetings are open to the public.

NEWS RELEASE

To: Pioneer Press; attn. Gary Mortenson; 468-5356

From: Scott River Watershed CRMP Coordinator, Jeffy Davis Marx; 467-3798

The caption for the picture which I dropped off yesterday should be the following:

At the Roads Field Trip Danny Hagans^(center) of Pacific Watershed Associates, Arcata, is explaining the benefits of sometimes just moving the road to avoid future erosional problems. The County is doing just that in Rattlesnake Creek.

Pertinent Roads Workshop

Speaking of the weather...what can you do about your road or driveway? Danny Hagans of Pacific Watershed Associates, Arcata, presented a timely and helpful workshop and field trip on road erosion problems and solutions on May 8, 1998. This workshop was sponsored by the Scott River Watershed CRMP and Siskiyou RCD. Around 35 people were in attendance.

Mr. Hagans, in an hour and a half slide presentation and talk gave an overview of the extent and types of erosion caused by roads, how high sediment yields affect streams and fish, the relationship of roads to landslides, and causes of road failures, particularly at stream crossings.

Danny presented solutions to road erosion problems at specific sites on Quartz Hill, Indian Creek and Rattlesnake Roads. He explained the various techniques of constructing or reconstruction roads to minimize erosion, especially at stream crossings. His continual message was that it may cost a little more to do it correctly now but that in the long run it would save money and time. Just some of the techniques explained are proper sizing of culverts for the watershed, sloping roads to drain evenly, eliminating inboard ditches where possible, armoring of intake and outlet areas.

The field trip attendees were very receptive and thankful for Danny's practical expertise and information they can take home and use on their own driveways and roads. Anyone wishing a manual which presents all this information can check out a *Handbook for Forest and Ranch Roads* from the Siskiyou RCD Office in Etna next to the City Office or call 467-3975

May 28, 1998

Gary,

This article can be published this or next week, no hurry. I dropped off two pictures for you an hour or so ago. The picture of the fish screen goes with this article. The other picture goes with an article I will send you tomorrow morning. I would prefer that that article go in this coming week if possible.

Thanks, Jeffy

Caption for fish screen picture to go with this article:

This fish screen on a Sugar Creek diversion has a self-cleaning mechanism run by a paddle wheel. It was just completed for the Siskiyou RCD by a local contractor.

News Release:

From: Scott River Watershed CRMP Coordinator, 467-3798
To: Gary Mortenson, Pioneer Press, 468-5356

From Plans to Finished Projects

The Scott River Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP) Council, under sponsorship of the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District (RCD), has been planning, funding, and implementing projects now since 1992. One of the members of the CRMP Council suggested that the public might be ready for some positive information on what the Council is up to, in this case about some finished projects.

Through the efforts of Gary Black, project coordinator, two local contractors, and the Siskiyou RCD, two local fish screens have been completed this winter. These were no easy projects. Traditionally, the Department of Fish and Game has been the only entity building such screens, but with budget cuts and limited manpower to maintain the screens, the CDFG has not been able to keep up with the need, which is enormous in the Scott River watershed.

One of the screens was constructed on a diversion in Sugar Creek, the other, on Kidder Creek. Both are constructed in such a way as to be self-cleaning, one by paddle wheel, the other by electricity. Brushes constantly move back and forth to keep debris from clogging the screens and impeding water flow.

The purpose of these screens is to prevent the diversion from entraining and losing fish. Efforts to screen diversions have gone on in the Scott Valley since the 1930's. The

challenge is finding the funds to do so, and, with new regulations and specifications, the price keeps going up. It now costs an average of \$1,700 per cfs (cubic foot per second), greatly increased from a year ago because of the reduction of screen hole size, which, in turn, increases the size of the screen.

The CRMP has obtained funding for the construction of twelve more screens which will be built in the next 18 months. There are many more yet to be constructed in the Scott watershed.

If you have a diversion which needs screening and are interested in the CRMP/RCD screening program, please contact Carolyn Pimentel at the Siskiyou RCD office, 467-3975

August 25, 1998

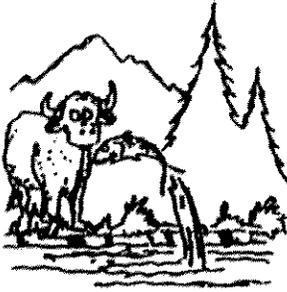
Press Release

Requesting Proposals for Restoration Projects

The Scott River Watershed CRMP Council is having a special meeting on Tuesday, September 1, 1998 at 7 PM at the United Methodist Church in Etna for the purpose of prioritizing restoration project proposals in the Scott River watershed for seeking funding. Funding is available for restoration, education, organizational support, and watershed planning. The public is invited to submit their proposals before or at the meeting and/or by filling out a one-page Proposal Format form. That form can be obtained from and submitted to the Siskiyou RCD office next to the Etna City office in Etna, 467-3975.

These proposals are in response to a Request for Proposals from the State of California through the California Department of Fish and Game and from the US Fish and Wildlife Service's and Bureau of Reclamation's Watershed Restoration Program. The proposal prioritization process is accomplished by the voting members of the CRMP Council with guidance from their own plans and input from the various proposers and public. Benefit to salmon and steelhead is a prerequisite for funding by the Department of Fish and Game. The goals of the Watershed Restoration Program include benefit to all species dependent upon riparian areas. The Job-in-the-Woods Program, under the USFWS management, also seeks to employ displaced timber workers.

For more information, please call Jeffy Davis Marx, 467-3798.



THE CRMP CORNER

Jeffy Davis Marx

One of the main purposes of the Scott River Watershed CRMP is to educate the public on resource issues. The reasoning is that many well-meaning people damage our resources for lack of knowledge. An example would be the people who, worried about loosing their land to the river or stream, start pushing gravel around in the stream bed. They often have little idea of the longterm effects of this activity on their own land or their neighbor's downstream. No finger-pointing here; many people do this and with the best of intentions. With some education on natural hydrological forces, however, these people could save themselves and others much work, money and time. Battling mother nature can be expensive and futile. Understanding her forces better can help a person to work with her. Grandpa Jenner understood this concept when, in the 1930's, the Army Corps of Engineers started "clearing the river" with tractor blades and saws. He said that it was the beginning of the end.

In the months of September and October, the CRMP is sponsoring several educational activities for the landowner and other interested members of the community. Take a look to see what you may be interested in.

On September 18th, 1998 at 9AM at the Fort Jones Community Center and in the field in the afternoon, the CRMP is sponsoring a **Riparian Roundtable**. In attendance will be as many people as possible with experience in riparian planting. Although the format is a roundtable with no designated speaker, it is meant to be an educational event for all in attendance as there will be an intense exchange of information on what has worked and not worked. The public at large is invited to attend and participate as they wish.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, September 29th and 30th a workshop on assessing the health of riparian areas called a "**Properly Functioning Condition**" (PFC) **Workshop** will take place at the Scott Valley Grange in Greenview and in the field (second day). This is a particularly useful workshop for understanding the "Why's" of stream condition. The number of spots is limited to 30 and it is mostly filled, up but one could be put on a waiting list in case of a cancellation. This workshop is taught by an interagency team including a hydrologist, an ecologist, and fisheries biologist.

Later on in October the CRMP will sponsor a workshop to help landowners do their own conservation plans under the RangeMac Program, which is sponsored by the Farm Bureau and the North Coast Water Quality Control Board. The specific dates, times and places are as yet not decided. There will be an introductory session to introduce the program so that landowners can make informed decisions as to whether or not they wish to participate in such a workshop. More information on that opportunity will be made public as soon as it is available.

The Scott River Watershed CRMP Council's September meeting will be held at the Fort Jones Community Center on Tuesday, September 15th at 7 PM. Alice Kilham and Bill Bennett of the Klamath River Compact Commission will be presenting information and soliciting comments and suggestions on the Klamath Basin Water Supply Initiative. All CRMP meetings are open to the public. Call Jeffy Davis Marx, Coordinator, if you have questions. 467-3798

10/14/98



The CRMP Corner

By Jeffy Davis Marx

According to an eyewitness report, the fall run of chinook salmon has begun to move into the Scott River. The propitious rains should help these giant travelers to find appropriate and plentiful spawning grounds. Shortly, if not immediately, one will be able to see them from bridges in the canyon. In a couple of weeks, a view from one of the mid-valley bridges should let an interested person peek into the amazing struggle these fish go through in order to procreate. Although irrigation season ends officially on October 15, water users in the Scott watershed can help these big fellows and gals out by turning any unneeded water back to the stream as soon as possible.

The workshop circuit has been a busy one this fall with more yet to come. The Riparian Roundtable, held on September 18 was well attended and useful to the participants from here and elsewhere who were all seeking maximum success in the planting of riparian areas. The comparison of techniques, successes, and of course, failures will help the participants in achieving a little better success in the future. Andrew Eller, who is in charge of the riparian planting program at CalForest took the group out on the ground in the afternoon where everyone had a chance to see first hand those successes and failures and make suggestions as to what other ways things could be done.

The Properly Function Condition Workshop, held on September 29 and 30, was also of great use to the participants, landowners and agency people, who were instructed in assessing a stream's condition by using hydrologic, vegetative, and soils indicators. The second day of the workshop, the group went out to sites in the Scott River watershed to practice what they learned in teams of four. It made for a dynamic hands-on learning experience. Many thanks to the inter-agency team who came to instruct.

There is yet another and very important workshop for landowners this fall. The CRMP and Siskiyou RCD would like to see as many as possible participate in it as the purpose is to help landowners develop their own conservation plans. It is a two-evening event taught by Dan Drake, UC Extension, and Randy Seelbrede, Natural Resource Conservation Service to be held on Monday, November 9 and Monday, November 16 at the Scott Valley Grange in Greenview, from 7: to 9:30 p.m. The Rangeland Water Quality Management Plan originally was only for those managing cattle and rangeland. It is now broader in scope. For more information, please contact the Siskiyou RCD office (467-3975) and request a flyer or call Jeffy Davis Marx at 467-3798.

There will be no educational speaker at the regular October meeting, but, as usual, the public is welcome and encouraged to attend. Tuesday, October 20, at 7 p.m. at the Etna United Methodist Church.

Fisheries task force to meet

YREKA - The Klamath River Basin Fisheries Restoration Task Force will meet at the Windmill Inn, Ashland, Oregon, on October 15-16, 1998.

Included in the agenda will be awards of appreciation and recognition by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to more than two dozen members of Klamath Watershed communities.

11/98

THE CRMP CORNER

By Jeffy Davis Marx

The assumption can be made, I believe, that no one wishes to see future generations suffer for the excesses of today. It is, therefore, the responsibility of every individual who lives on this earth or makes a living from the bounty of the earth to do it in a manner which allows for sustainability of the resources for future generations.

The argument comes in as to what level is "sustainable" use. Resource users, such as fishermen and landuse people, point the finger at each other and at government each expounding on the excesses of the other. Sound science is the only tool humans have to settle the question, and it should be applied accurately and equitably.

The best, but seemingly impossible, solution would be for each and every individual to educate him or herself and monitor his or her own resource use. That failing, the government seems to need to play the role of encouraging or, if necessary, regulating responsible, sustainable resource use. It is an unfortunate situation because of the unwieldiness and inaccuracy of bureaucracy. None of us wishes the hand of government to come down on us. The best bet, then, is to take charge in an informed and responsible way of our own lives and operations, seeing that we are not only being respectful of future generations but also of our present neighbors.

Many ranchers in the Scott Valley are presently doing this by participating in restoration projects and protection measures on their properties. Some are currently attending a Ranch and Watershed Planning Course (popularly known as the RangeMac program) from which they will hopefully gain skills in management of their operations as well as stewardship of the watershed. This is the first such course offered in Siskiyou County, and it is happening right here in Scott River City. Scott Valley residents have reason to be proud.

The next regular Scott River Watershed CRMP Council meeting will be held on Tuesday, November 17, 1998 at 7 pm at the Fort Jones Community Center in Fort Jones. The public is always welcome and encouraged to attend. Although there will not be an educational speaker this month, anyone interested in fish, water, agriculture, or upland issues is especially encouraged to attend as these committees can use some more input from the community at large. Call Jeffy Davis Marx at 467-3798 for more information.

12/18 CRMP Corner

By Jeff Davis Marx

Knowing that there are many residents of the Scott Valley and of other parts of Siskiyou County who enjoy the sport of fishing, I requested that two of our CRMP Council members, Dan Petit and Dennis Maria, give a little synopsis of the steelhead's life cycle and habits, as well as some of the basics on recent Fish and Game regulations.

Steelhead, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*, are one of the most renowned fish, particularly among sport anglers, who prize them for their fighting ability. Steelhead of the Klamath River Basin share a unique quality with steelhead from the Rogue River system in Oregon in that a substantial percentage of fish emigrating to the ocean as immature juveniles "smolts" remain in the ocean only a few months running in the early fall and winter period to the Klamath River and some of its larger tributary streams including the Trinity River, the Salmon River and reportedly even the Scott River, although early studies by fishery experts have never confirmed the presence of these early returning steelhead into the Scott River.

It is suspected that these fish, called "half-pounders" generally stay throughout the winter period returning to the ocean the following spring to continue to mature and grow. These fish mature at age three (some males at age two) or four after having spent anywhere from one up to three years in their ocean environment. Although termed "half-pounders" these fish actually can range in length from approximately 9 to 16 inches and weigh up to 1-1/2 pounds each. They

are distinguishable from local or resident trout by their silvery sheen, very faint or non-existent parr marks and their distinctive pinkish-red stripe running along the length of their sides.

While these half-pounder steelhead are in their freshwater stream environment, they are very dependent on riparian habitat to provide them with insects to eat, cover from predators like osprey, eagles, and river otters. In addition a healthy riparian shade canopy provides shade to the stream which in turn helps to maintain favorable water temperatures, and adequate river flows providing well-oxygenated water.

These fish are renowned for biting on almost anything and for their feisty behavior when they have been hooked. Most anglers enjoy catching these active fish on some form of imitation fly.

Current California Department of Fish and Game angling regulations require the use of a barbless hook when fishing for steelhead and the careful release of all native fish. When fishing in the Klamath or Trinity River, one hatchery steelhead, distinguishable by the absence of an adipose fin or an eroded dorsal fin, may be kept. Although catch and release angling is allowed in parts of major Klamath tributary streams (i.e., Salmon, Scott, and Shasta Rivers), no steelhead of any kind can be retained by anglers in other tributary streams of the Klamath or Trinity. Anglers should consult current Fish and Game regulation guidelines and supplemental pamphlets to determine when, where and what methods of angling are permitted.

January 19, 1998

To: Siskiyou Daily News, 842-6787

From: Jennifer Davis Marx, 467-3798

Special Interests or Interest?

Most people are not what we call activists unless the activism somehow provides them a living or they are independently wealthy. However, when an issue threatens their livelihood, they organize and come to the forefront fast. This is happening in Siskiyou County since the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) proposed the rule on critical habitat for the Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast species of coho salmon which was listed as threatened in April of 1997.

According to the Federal Register, "activities that may require special management considerations for freshwater and estuarine life cycles of listed coho salmon include, but are not limited to (1) land management; (2) timber harvest; (3) point and non-point water pollution; (4) livestock grazing; (5) withdrawals and returns; (7) mining; (8) road construction; (9) dam operation; (10) dredge and fill activities." ... "they indicate the types of activities that will require consultation in the future." Three hundred feet on either side of a stream's high water is included in that designated area.

These are scary statements in that they are vague and all-encompassing. A NMFS person has stated that the vagueness is intentional. Another has stated that the 300 feet was designated only to raise people's awareness of the extent of area which affects riparian areas and water. It did, indeed, succeed in doing that. Perhaps the reaction is not quite what NMFS had expected, but people are certainly paying attention.

Why are people so concerned about this designation? Because each of us is sure that some practice falling within the 300 foot area on either side of a river or stream will be terminated? Do people really feel that a NMFS agent or their designee will come deny them of their livelihood, tear down their barn or prevent the pasturing of cattle? Do they think that these federal employees would have the nerve and license to do such a thing to every private land owner including town dwellers living in riparian areas? Would they have the time and resources to do such a thing?

People do not really believe in these scenarios. They want to know the specifics, however, and to have time to express their concerns. What's more, they enjoy the adrenalin rush of contemplating such a threat. This kind of threat, real or imagined, can unify a community which, for the most part, unifies over few issues. This unity can be exhilarating and fun. At the same time, the emotion of it can skew thinking into a sort of mob mentality.

Individuals need to think on their own, ask around, and read what they can get their hands on. Hopefully there will be a hearing in Yreka so that any interested citizen can hear the

message from the horses mouth. Another valuable forum is the Scott River Watershed CRMP Council meetings.*

The time gained from the successful effort to extend the comment period will be invaluable to the dialogue. Use the time to ask good questions, research what you can, and listen to answers. Don't just vent your anger without seeking solutions and answers to questions.

Fortunately, some knowledgeable citizens who can provide valuable information and understanding of issues have finally been moved to become proactive members of the community. Hopefully, this positive result will have a lasting effect. Holding a job, supporting a family, and being a good family member all at once require more than the time available in a day. The additional responsibility of being an active community member can be a drain, but what are the alternatives? Just voting is not enough.

* CRMP meetings are held every third Tuesday at 7 PM; February 17th it will be at the United Methodist Church in Etna.

People are organizing over NMFS concerns

BY JENNIFER DAVIS MARX
Scott River Watershed CRMP

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GUEST OPINION

including town dwellers living in riparian areas? Would they have the time and resources to do such a thing?

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* CRMP meetings are held every third Tuesday at 7 p.m.; February 17 it will be at the United Methodist Church in Etna.

■ *Jennifer Davis Marx is the Scott River Watershed CRMP Coordinator. CRMP is an acronym for Coordinated Resource Management Planning.*

Press Release

Last Call on Workshop for Assessing Riparian Health

The Scott River Watershed CRMP Council and the Siskiyou RCD are sponsoring a two-day training session on the Proper Functioning Condition(PFC) riparian assessment protocol on September 29th and 30th from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM at the Greenview Grange(day 1) and in the field (day 2). This protocol has been used extensively on BLM lands, and has proven to be effective as an assessment tool to foster understanding of riparian function and condition.

The CRMP Council made the unanimous decision that 20 of the 30 available spots for this workshop should be reserved for landowners. Interested landowners should contact the Siskiyou RCD office on or before August 31, 1998. Any remaining spots at that point will go to various agency personnel.

Those landowners who may be especially interested are ranchers who graze cattle on federal lands and/or landowners who have streams running through their property and are interested in how to determine the present health of the riparian area.

This session will be taught by resource specialists on the California Proper Functioning Condition Training Cadre. This interagency cadre is sponsored by the NRCS, BLM, and the University of California, and the session is offered free of charge.

All interested landowners should notify Carolyn Pimentel at the Siskiyou RCD office (467-3975) on or before August 31st if they wish to attend. Anyone interested should also reserve a French dip lunch for \$6, available on Tuesday, September 29th, the indoors session. Anyone who doesn't will wish he/she had.

Public Service Notice: For Immediate Release

February 23, 1998

To: Gary Mortenson, Pioneer Press; 468-5356

From: Jeffy Davis Marx, Scott River Watershed CRMP Coordinator 467-3798

Gary,

Please print this notice this week, if you can, and repeat it next week and the week after. If it doesn't make it this week, it's not a problem, but please don't forget to include it in the March 4th and 11th issues.

Thanks, Jeffy

Resource Project Ideas Wanted

The Siskiyou Resource Conservation District and the Scott River Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP) Council are soliciting project proposals from the community at large. The RCD/CRMP within the next six weeks will be submitting proposals to the Klamath Fisheries Task Force. Types of projects which have been and are being implemented are fish screen construction and installation, riparian planting, fencing of riparian corridors, instream structures to stabilize banks and help create fish habitat, water temperature monitoring, and water conservation projects such as alternative stock water systems, storage for fall release, and irrigation efficiency evaluation. Ideas may include but are not restricted to these types of projects. The CRMP is always open to new ideas.

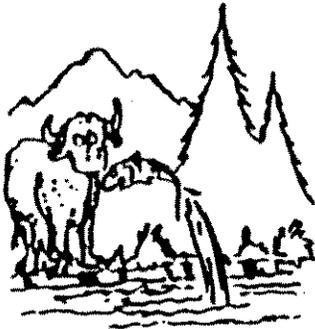
Please request a one-page form called "Format for Proposals" which can be obtained by visiting the RCD office on Main Street next to the City Clerk's office in Etna or by calling that office at 467-3975 to request a form be sent to you by mail. The project proposals need to be returned to the RCD office on or before March 16, 1998. If the proposer wishes to present the project idea in person, the CRMP meeting is open to the public: 7 PM, March 17, 1998, at the conference trailer in the USFS compound off Scott River Road on Bridge Street in Fort Jones.

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED
COORDINATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING COUNCIL

NEWSLETTER

JANUARY 1998

VOL. 2, NO. 1



Fish screens are the single most effective strategy in saving fish in the Scott River watershed. All the habitat in the world will not save a fish who is extracted from it. The CRMP has set fish screens as the highest agreed-upon priority for projects although they often make up a part of a larger project of integrated strategies.

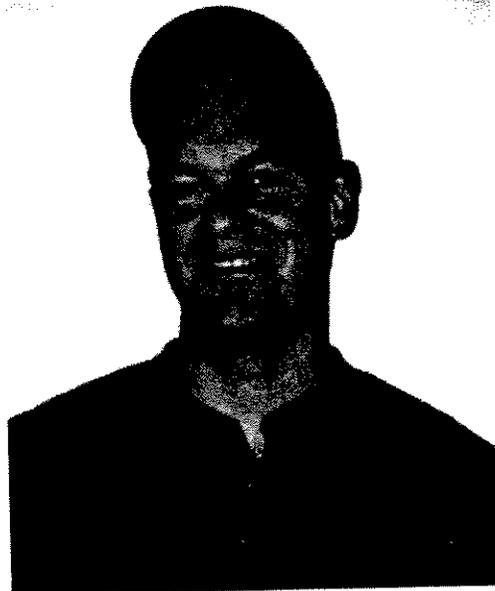
BACKGROUND

Newspaper reports in 1938 state that in the Scott River watershed five fish screens were being put in diversion ditches under a program initiated by the US Forest Service and the State Department of Natural Resources. Since then several other attempts have been made at screening programs. The Siskiyou RCD and Scott River CRMP are again taking on the huge task of preventing fish from being lost in irrigation ditches. At last count there are about 135 actively used ditches in the Scott watershed of which only 32 are presently screened, mostly by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), 13 funded for screening under the RCD/CRMP screening program (in different stages of design and construction), and 3 more proposed for funding.

The listing under the Endangered Species Act of coho salmon and the imminent listing of steelhead as threatened species in our watershed has increased the immediate demand for fish screens. Because the CDFG has sustained perpetual cuts in their funding, they can not keep up with that demand. The Siskiyou RCD and Scott River CRMP are trying to pick up the screening speed. ▲

PROJECT COORDINATORS

Gary Black and Lorrie Bundy are the Project Coordinators for the screening and other projects of the RCD and CRMP. Their talents compliment each other to make them a great team.



*Gary Black,
CRMP
Project
Coordinator*

*(continued on
next page)*

PROJECT COORDINATORS (continued from front page)

Gary, a rancher and native Scott Valleyite, has been implementing projects now for three years. He knows most of the landowners. His affable nature, his knowledge of local issues and lay of the land, and his education in resource management make him a valuable asset to the program. It could not be done without him. How he can farm and coordinate implementation of multiple project all at once is quite phenomenal.



*Lorrie Bundy,
CRMP Project
Coordinator*

Lorrie Bundy, having just graduated from Humboldt State University where she received the Outstanding Engineer award for 1996-1997, comes to the job with multiple qualifications. Having Bachelor Degrees in both Environmental Resources Engineering as well as Applied Mathematics one might think of her as having the right academic background while lacking experience. Throughout her studies, though, she has continually worked on projects in northern California and in the Scott Valley. She has lived in the Valley for six years whenever she was not attending school. Lorrie looks at any technological challenge with a gleam in her eye which says "let me at it". And she has "gone at it" since April. Besides the designing of fish screens which is of major significance, Lorrie is working with Cal-Forest on planting projects, coordinating the water temperature monitoring program, and managing much of the computer upgrading especially for GIS purposes in the office. ▲

SCREENING

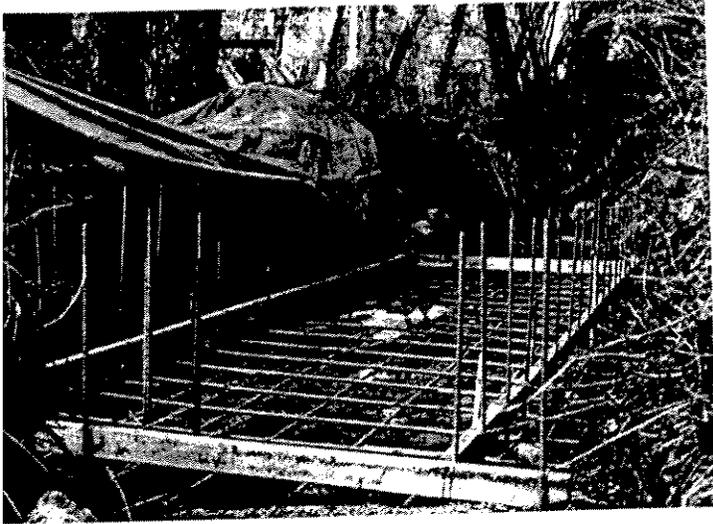
The CRMP has two parts to their screen program. Screens for diversions of 2.5 cubic feet per second (cfs) or less are built by Etna High students. Students have built 4 such screens in the last three years. These are a tube-type screen. The program includes part-time employment for a student to clean screens for users during the summer months. This year the students have been more involved in the design aspects of the screens and are drafting the designs for two screens in class as well as actually constructing them in the Ag shop.



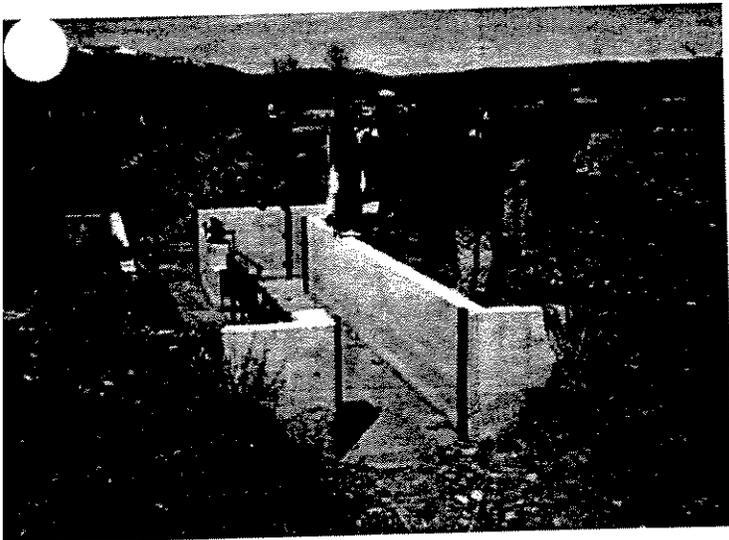
Students installing a "tube-type" fish screen

The other program involves local contracting builders. The screens are for diversion flows of 2.5 cfs or greater. These are "self-cleaning" screens with a paddle wheel which keeps the cleaning brushes running back and forth on the screen. The screens have been designed by agency engineers in the past, but the RCD and CRM now have their own engineer and project coordinator, Lorrie Bundy, who is in the process of designing screens. After the plans have been completed and approved by the funding agency's engineer, the screen is put up to bid. Two such screens are now being constructed. ▲

PROGRAM



Fish screens are often built in very beautiful, riparian areas, but access and construction may be difficult.



A locally built "self-cleaning" fish screen complete except for the paddle wheel.

CRMP COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

The CRMP Council has been hard at work over the last semester. Requests for proposals were out early for funding year 1998. In addition, the State Bill SB 271 introduced by Senator Thompson and Assembly Member Ducheny added \$3 million to the state funds for resource restoration. Funding possibilities for program and project monitoring stirred the blood of the Council to propose a monitoring program and a riparian assessment project along with the other restoration on-the-ground projects.

The increased funding possibilities have necessitated more time than ever to sit down and to discuss the possible proposals and prioritize them. The Council has had two extra meetings besides their usual monthly meetings. Committees have been meeting regularly also.

One committee particularly deserves recognition right now. Some of the most contentious issues lie in the upland areas of our watershed. The Upland Committee, which has been in at a stand-still for several years, cranked out a Draft Upland Management Plan in the last three months. This is an important landmark in the Council's work toward agreement on difficult issues, which, in the past, they had to set aside. The Upland Committee deserves a bag of chocolates.

The other committees have also been working hard to revise and update plans. One does not receive glorious praise or recognition from the community for such work, but it is the core of all resource management work. ↑

CRMP GOALS

LONG TERM GOAL

Seek coordinated resource management in the Scott River watershed which will produce and maintain a healthy and productive watershed and community.

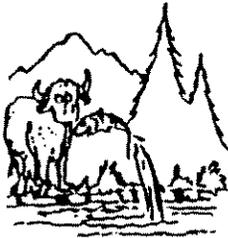
SHORT TERM GOAL

Work for adequate flows in the Scott River system to protect the migration, spawning and rearing needs of salmon and steelhead stocks while also protecting other beneficial uses.

CRMP MEMBERSHIP

The CRMP Council membership is made up of various community interest groups, landowners, and agencies. Membership in the Scott River Watershed CRMP Council is a possibility for any group with an interest in local resources. If your group has an interest in community resource issues, an interested representative, and would like to become a member please come to meetings to try it out. According to the

group's draft Bylaws, membership can be attained after a representative has attended enough meetings to know of their interest and submitting a written request for membership which is then voted on by the group. The CRMP Council also invites the participation of interested parties whether or not they wish to become members. Meetings are always public. ▲



P. O. Box 268, Etna, CA 97027

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP COUNCIL

Established 1992

MEETINGS

Third Tuesday, 7 P. M.

Location alternates between
United Methodist Church, Etna
and Fort Jones Community Center.

TELEPHONE

(916) 467-3975

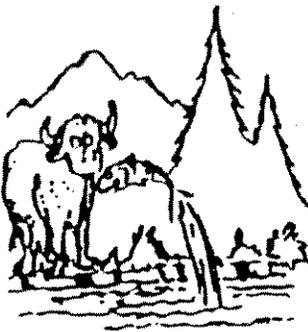
FAX 467-5617

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED
COORDINATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING COUNCIL

NEWSLETTER

JULY 1998

VOL. 2, NO. 2



Subwatershed Landowner Groups are presently organized and active in the Shackleford/Mill and the Moffett Creek watersheds. Each group has its own focus depending upon the apparent resource restoration or protection measures their areas may require. This type of group may be the most effective vehicle, along with the CRMP, for showing listing agencies the good stewardship practices that Scott River watershed landowners exercise. The groups help landowners work cooperatively with such agencies.

RATIONALE

Lee Swearingen, the manager of the Anderson/Cottonwood Irrigation District, in a presentation in Yreka in May, said that there are three ways for a landowner/manager to deal with the listing of an endangered species and related issues. All three strategies end up with the same result. 1.) people can ignore the listing and pretend that it does not affect them; 2.) they can fight the listing with legal counsel; or 3.) they can try to work cooperatively with the agency or agencies to work toward solutions. The same result is that the letter of the law, the Endangered Species Act or the Clean Water Act, will not change until the Congress votes such changes to happen. The difference between the strategies, Mr. Swearingen went on to point out, is that the first two strategies are far more expensive than the last. The result in all such past cases that Mr. Swearingen has experienced is compliance with the law.

In effect, the system is set up so that cooperative efforts are the first strategy and the one which agencies much prefer. Landowner groups at the subwatershed level help members to easily and conveniently give their input and strive to under-

stand the issues. The facilitator can be the one who deals with the agencies, whether it be for cooperative efforts, seeking additional information, obtaining permits, or for funding and implementation of projects.

BACKGROUND

In the last two years the CRMP coordinator, Jeffy Davis Marx, has been organizing and/or facilitating subwatershed groups of the Scott River basin in an effort to help landowners, who so wish, to become more proactive and involved in resource issues and projects. The CRMP Council and the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District feel that it is not enough to seek just landowners' permission to do projects on their land. Having the landowner involved in the development and implementation of a project is far more effective and enduring.

Many times people would be more involved in organized efforts if they had someone who could take the time and effort to do mailings, organize meetings, and hold those meetings in a conveniently close location. Landowners in the Scott River watershed are

(continued on next page)

BACKGROUND *(continued from front page)*

interested in keeping their watershed and its wildlife healthy. The CRMP Coordinator's role is to help landowners find ways to protect or improve the watershed and wildlife habitat while sustaining or improving

production. Landowners can teach each other a great deal about managing their own watersheds. Landowners can also best process outside information to adapt it to their own area. Every watershed is as unique as indi-

CURRENT SUBWATERSHEDS

The **Shackleford/Mill Landowner Group** has been meeting for a little more than a year. It was initiated at the invitation of the CRMP coordinator as the CRMP has identified the Shackleford/Mill watershed as a high priority for fisheries restoration and protection. One of the reasons for that watershed's importance is that it is already in pretty good shape and is worth protecting. The "save the best" theory that many fisheries biologists subscribe to today is based as much upon economics as it is on biology. It is more cost effective to protect and restore fisheries habitat in areas where it can most easily be done first.

In the Shackleford/Mill group, landowners have identified concerns and needs including some technical assistance, and project ideas. Some have ideas for improving the sustainability of water supply in the summer. The group would like to be able to stabilize the stream banks in a coordinated way so that one landowner's work does not negatively affect the banks of another.

Meanwhile, the Shackleford/Mill area has received a great deal of attention and focus through funded project. Two projects in the upland area have been funded, one for the inventory of road erosion and the other for the implementation of road improvements to reduce road-produced sediment to streams. The second is based upon the results of the first. Four different projects have been funded in the lower area. They involve stockwater systems to allow for off-stream watering of livestock, riparian fencing, two fish screens, and some stream bank stabilization. These projects will be implemented within a three-year period beginning in the spring of 1998. The total funding of these six projects is \$214,955. The CRMP Council feels that the concentration of efforts in a priority geographic area has a far greater beneficial impact than projects spread randomly about.

Although the group has not officially elected any officers, the defacto leader has been Dick Dews. Dick

also has a stockwater system and riparian fencing project presently being implemented on his property.

*Dick Dews
Shackleford/Mill
Landowner Group*



Another landowner who will have an integrated project implemented on his property next year is Dan Hayden, a native of the Valley and Siskiyou RCD Director. Fruit Growers' Supply Company has been very proactive in the efforts to reduce upland erosion and sediment to streams. Fruit Growers has been an active and helpful member of the CRMP for a long time.



Dan and Lyn Hayden, Shackleford/Mill Landowner Group

du al people are. The fact that watershed landowner
o.) are a coordinated effort is what makes them so
fective. ▲

GROUPS

An enjoyable accomplishment of the Shackleford/
hill Landowners' Group is the delicious potluck picnic
id the gorgeous setting by the Slaughter's pond. Wayne
orris, the ranch manager, was a stellar host. We are
anning to repeat that accomplishment this year.

The **Moffett Creek Landowner Group** has been
rganized for a longer period of time. The initial group,
nsisting of landowners in the area between Forest
ountain and the Moffett Creek confluence with the
cott River (except for the City of Fort Jones), organized
1996. The group's major concern, and understandably
, was the loss of ground to Moffett Creek's perpetually
anging course.

CRMP Coordinator has responded to a call for
elp directed to the Siskiyou RCD. Project funding for
st riprap to stabilize banks is not an easy thing to
btain. Funders would like to look at the whole picture
rst to best determine the way to deal with the problem.
he CRMP Coordinator has done the groundwork to
clude as many landowners as possible in the process
nd facilitates meetings. She has also brought a
otential funding agency to the landowners. The group
as decided that the first order of business is to find
nformation that may already exist on the Moffett Creek
atershed. They are particularly looking for geographic
nformation but would welcome any historic and anec-
otal information helpful in determining what "normal"
evels of sediment transport are for the watershed.

In the meantime a great deal of volunteer work has
een done by Alvin Lewis to survey and plot the low-
ands for the purpose of advising landowners on what
onformation of the channel is most apt to be stable. The
andowners are most beholding to him for his work. ▲

WHAT IS RANGEMAC AND HOW CAN IT HELP A LANDOWNER?

The Farm Bureau, California Agricultural Extension,
State Water Resources Control Board and the grazing
industry have all recognized the RangeMac planning
process as a viable conservation plan for landowners. A
landowner with such a plan in place is armed as best can
be for dealing with Endangered Species Act listings and
Water Quality listings.

As the reader may or may not know, the Scott River
watershed has been listed by the Regional Water Quality
Control Board as impaired by sediment and high water
temperatures. As the reader most likely knows, coho
salmon are listed as a threatened species in the Scott
watershed.

A landowner may go into the UC Cooperative Ag
Extension Office in Yreka to begin the process of doing
his or her own ranch plan by sitting down at a computer
and being guided through the process of a Letter of
Intent. Another possibility is to attend the RangeMac
Workshop series in October sponsored by the CRMP.
People will be here from the UC Extension Service to
train any interested landowners. More details to follow
in the newspapers and via a later mailing. The Scott
Valley ranchers will be the pilot group for the Siskiyou
County in this endeavor. ▲

CRMP GOALS

LONG TERM GOAL

Seek coordinated resource management in the
Scott River watershed which will produce and
maintain a healthy and productive watershed and
community.

SHORT TERM GOAL

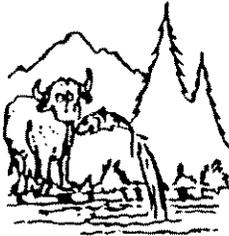
Work for adequate flows in the Scott River system
to protect the migration, spawning and rearing
needs of salmon and steelhead stocks while also
protecting other beneficial uses.

UPCOMING EVENTS

RIPARIAN ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION - September 18, 1998, Scott Valley Grange, Greenview - a coming together of as many people as possible who have had experience in riparian planting to discuss successes and failures.

PROPERLY FUNCTIONING CONDITION (PFC) WORKSHOP - September 29, 30 1998, Scott Valley Grange and in the field - information valuable to agency personnel and landowners alike to help them determine if a stream's condition is self-maintaining, degrading or nonfunctional. Healthy streams make not only healthy fish but also healthy landscapes in general.

RANGEMAC WORKSHOP series in late October. Dates not yet determined. A must for any landowner who makes his living from his land. Look for more details in the newspapers.



P. O. Box 268, Etna, CA 97027

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP COUNCIL

Established 1992

MEETINGS

Third Tuesday, 7 P. M.

Location alternates between
United Methodist Church, Etna
and various Ft. Jones locations.

TELEPHONE

(916) 467-3975

FAX 467-5617

Tired of working on your road or driveway?

ROADS WORKSHOP

**Sponsored by
Scott River Watershed CRMP
and
Siskiyou Resource Conservation District**

**Learn skills and expertise useful for
maintaining your roads and driveways**

**Reduce erosion and lower long-term
maintenance costs**

WHEN: Friday, May 8, 1998, 9 AM to 4:30 PM

**WHERE: Scott Valley Grange, Greenview (9-10:30)
and in the field (10:30-4:30)**

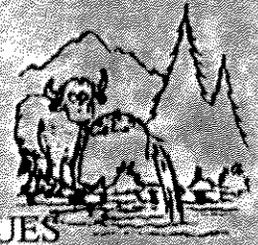
**FOR WHOM: Anyone interested in better road or
driveway management**

COST: Free

**No registration is necessary, but if you would like a
scrumptious sack lunch to take into the field, call Carolyn at
467-3975 to order it before May 4th.**



ROADS WORKSHOP IN THE FIELD



TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE
LEARN ROAD MAINTENANCE AND DRAINAGE TECHNIQUES
that
BENEFIT FISH AND WATER QUALITY
and
SAVE LONG-TERM MAINTENANCE COSTS

WHEN: Friday, May 8, 1998; 9 AM to 4:30 PM

WHERE: Scott Valley Grange, 7246 Quartz Valley Road, Greenview, CA

SPONSORS: Scott River Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Planning Council (CRMP) and Siskiyou Resource Conservation District (RCD)

FOR WHOM: Anyone interested in better road management (landowners/managers, foresters, public works employees, heavy equipment operators) Even the person with a difficult driveway can benefit from this workshop.

PURPOSE: Give landowners additional skills and expertise in maintaining their roads and driveways in a way which reduces erosion and lowers long-term maintenance costs.

WORKSHOP AGENDA:

9:00 AM **Introduction:** Jeffy Davis Marx, Scott River CRMP Coordinator

9:05 **Slide presentation of road design problems and fixes:** Danny Hagans, Pacific Watershed Associates, Arcata, CA

Some topics covered: alternative road design solutions and their costs, dealing with stream crossings, how to work with under-sized culverts, eliminating the risk of stream diversion, excess soil/spoil management, minimizing landslide possibilities, methods for improving road drainage, lowering long-term maintenance costs, rolling dips, inside ditches, designing culverts for fish passage.

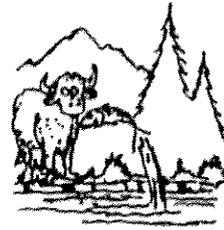
10:05 **Introduction to the *Handbook for Forest and Ranch Roads* and how to use it** (Copies of these manuals will be made available at the Siskiyou RCD office for landowners to check out.)

10:30 **Field Trip to various road sites:** The group will visit a variety of sites on ranch and logging roads which evidence some of the above scenarios. Techniques for addressing these problems will be discussed on-site.

Want a good sack lunch to take along? (Please see attached information.)



SISKIYOU RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP
PO Box 268, Etna, CA 96027
(530) 467-3975 FAX (530)467-5617
sisqrcd@sisqtel.net



Dear Student and Parent,

September 24, 1998

You have been invited to attend a workshop sponsored by the Scott River Watershed CRMP Council and the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District (RCD) as part of a watershed education program funded by a proposal submitted by these same organizations. The workshop will be held on Tuesday, September 29th, at the Scott Valley Grange in Greenview and on Wednesday, September 30th when the group will go out on the ground to look at specific sites.

The only information I have on the "Properly Functioning System" workshop is the attached sheet, which I find to be very vague. I have had experience, however, in this methodology of assessing a stream or river's condition via a day-long down-link satellite course. I find the information it gave me invaluable in understanding stream and riparian dynamics. I think that this information can be very valuable to any interested person.

The intention of the Properly Functioning Condition workshop is to train landowners and agency people to determine the condition of a stream and riparian area using soil, geomorphic structural elements, and vegetation as a gage. The workshop instructs the individuals on the various stages of a stream's cyclical transformations and what they look like on the first day, and then in teams of four, the people go out on the ground the second day to look at various sites to assess their condition. It is not a matter of good or bad, but where the stream is in its constant transformation over time.

I hope that this workshop will be of benefit, not only to the students and other people attending the workshop, but also to the rest of the community which will indirectly receive this information from those attending.

Please feel free to call me with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jennifer Davis Marx".

Jennifer Davis Marx, Scott River Watershed CRMP Coordinator

NATIONAL RIPARIAN
SERVICE TEAM



MISSION STATEMENT

HEALTHY STREAMS THROUGH BRINGING PEOPLE TOGETHER

PFC - WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT ISN'T

PFC is: A methodology for assessing the physical functioning of a riparian-wetland area. It provides information critical to determining the "health" of a riparian-wetland ecosystem. PFC considers both abiotic and biotic components as they relate to the *physical functioning* of riparian areas, but does not consider the biotic component as it relates to habitat requirements.

PFC isn't: The sole methodology for assessing the "health" of the aquatic or terrestrial components of a riparian-wetland ecosystem.

PFC isn't : A sole replacement for inventory or monitoring protocols designed to yield detailed information on the "biology" of the plants or animals dependent on the riparian-wetland ecosystem.

PFC can: Provide information on whether a riparian-wetland area is functioning in a manner which will allow the maintenance or recovery of desired values, e.g., fish habitat, neotropical birds, forage, etc.

PFC isn't: Desired condition, but is a prerequisite to achieving desired condition.

PFC can't: Provide more than an indication as to the actual condition of habitat for plants and animals. Generally a riparian-wetland area that is non functional will not provide quality habitat conditions. A riparian-wetland area that has recovered to a *proper functioning condition*, may or may not initially be providing quality habitat conditions, but would be moving in that direction. A riparian-wetland area that is *functioning-at-risk* may or may not be providing quality habitat but would likely lose any habitat that exists in a 25 to 30 year flow event.

Therefore: To obtain a picture of riparian-wetland area "health" that includes physical function and habitat condition, one must have information on *both* PFC status and habitat quality. Neither will provide a complete picture when analyzed in isolation. In most cases proper functioning condition will be a prerequisite to achieving and maintaining quality habitat.

PFC is: A useful tool for watershed analysis. While the assessment is conducted on a stream reach basis, the ratings can be aggregated and analyzed at the watershed scale. PFC, along with other watershed and habitat condition information provides a very good picture of watershed "health" and causal factors affecting watershed "health". Use of PFC will help to identify watershed scale problems and suggest management remedies.

PFC isn't: Watershed analysis in and of itself.

PFC is: A useful tool for designing monitoring plans. By concentrating monitoring efforts on the "no" answers, greater efficiency of resources (people, dollars, time) can be achieved. There is little point in expending limited resources in monitoring riparian-wetland parameters which are not "out of range" nor at risk of going out of range.

PFC wasn't: Designed to be a long term monitoring tool but early indications are it may serve that purpose.

PFC isn't: Designed to provide monitoring answers to attainment of desired conditions. However, it can be used to reduce the amount of this type of monitoring that is required to establish whether a management strategy is likely to allow attainment of desired conditions.

PFC can: Reduce process by increasing monitoring efficiency, and by reducing the frequency and sometimes the extent of more data and labor intensive inventories.

PFC doesn't: Eliminate the need for more intensive inventory and monitoring protocols. These will often be needed to validate that riparian-wetland area recovery is indeed moving toward or has achieved desired conditions, e.g., good quality habitat, or simply quantify what the existing habitat quality is. However, the frequency and sometimes the extent of such intensive inventories and monitoring can be reduced.

PFC is: A useful tool for prioritizing restoration activities. Aquatic habitat or water quality data focus on discrete parameters that don't provide a sense of how likely a rapid response or change, adverse or beneficial, may be expected. PFC provides an understanding of channel evolution and how ready a system is to respond to restoration activities.

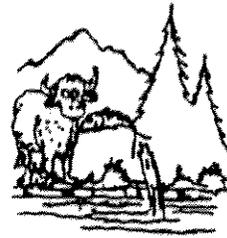
PFC is: A useful tool for determining appropriate timing and design of riparian-wetland area restoration projects (including structural and management changes). It can identify situations where instream structural work is either entirely inappropriate or premature.

INTRODUCTION TO PROPER FUNCTIONING CONDITION (PFC)
September 29-30, 1998
Greenview, Siskiyou County, California

9:00	Welcome/Housekeeping	Jennifer Davis-Marks
9:30	Introduction to PFC - What it is... What it isn't	Dave Fuller
9:45 Sydney	PFC Concepts and Definitions	Dave Fuller and Smith
10:30-10:45	BREAK	
10:45 11:15	General Definitions - Vegetation Hydrology	Sydney Smith Julia Grim
12:00- 1:00	LUNCH	
1:00	Assessing Functionality	Julia Grim and Sydney Smith
2:00	Capability vs. Potential	Mark Cocke
2:30-2:45	BREAK	
2:45	Lotic Checklist General Instructions Hydrology Vegetation Erosion PFC Rating	Julia Grim Julia Grim Sydney Smith Mark Cocke Dave Fuller
3:45	Lentic Checklist	Sydney Smith
4:00	Summary, Open Discussion, Field Trip Logistics	Mark Cocke
5:00	Adjourn	



SISKIYOU RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP
PO Box 268, Etna, CA 96027
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sisqrcd@sisqtel.net



Dear Project or CRMP/RCD Participant,

October 2, 1998

The Scott River Watershed CRMP Council decided about six months ago that they wished to show their appreciation to those who have participated in CRMP and RCD activities and projects. You are the people who have performed, are performing, or have committed to performing the day to day work necessary for the restoration program and project success in the Scott River watershed. Without your involvement, the program would not exist.

The CRMP Council would like to invite you to a dinner in your honor to be held on **Tuesday, October 13, 1998 at 6:00 p.m. at the Scott Valley Grange in Greenview.** The dinner will consist of enchiladas catered by Albertos and potluck salads and desserts provided by CRMP members and staff.

Please bring your spouse or another guest of your choice whether or not the invitation address includes them.

In order to have an idea of how much food to order, we would appreciate it if you could take the time to **RSVP to the Siskiyou RCD office by noon on Monday, October 12.** You can call at any hour and leave a message or talk to Carolyn at **467-3975.**

We certainly hope to see you there to join in the celebration.

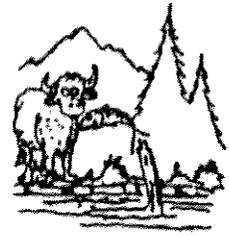
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jeff Davis Marx".

Jeff Davis Marx, Scott River Watershed CRMP Coordinator



SISKIYOU RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP
PO Box 268, Etna, CA 96027
(530) 467-3975 FAX (530)467-5617
sisqrtd@sisqtel.net



October 14, 1998

Dear Landowner:

I am sending you this letter and registration form because I have deemed you, due to your previous restoration efforts, a likely candidate to be interested in this program. This short course will help the interested landowner to do conservation planning for his or her own property. This planning can help a landowner not only to document what agencies may expect you to be doing in the future but also with your own planning for future management in general. Many of you have already done so much that this will serve as a documentation process for all the good works already accomplished as much as a planning tool for the ongoing efforts.

This training course will be taught by Dr. Dan Drake, UC Extension, and Randy Seelbrede, the District Conservationist for NRCS, and is sponsored by the Siskiyou RCD, Scott River Watershed CRMP, Siskiyou County Farm Advisor, and the Natural Resource Conservation Service. The \$30 registration fee is to help cover the cost of materials.

This is a voluntary program supported by California Cattleman's Association, California Association of Resource Conservation Districts, California Farm Bureau Federation, California Wool Growers Association, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Regional water Quality Control Boards. The Plan provides for a voluntary and cooperative approach to complying with the requirements of the Clean Water Act and Coastal Zone Management Act. Such a conservation plan may also be useful in avoiding other regulatory actions related to fisheries.

The more proactive landowners are, the less likely the watershed is to be affected by regulatory actions. The Scott Valley already has a reputation for being advanced in watershed restoration activity.

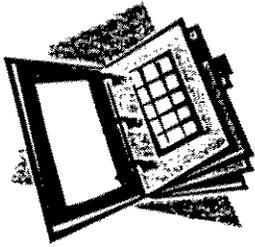
Please take a look and feel free to call Jeffy, Dan, or Randy at the phone numbers on the blue registration form if you would like any further information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jeff Davis Marx".

Jeffy Davis Marx, Scott River Watershed CRMP Coordinator

- Register By Tuesday, November 3



**Siskiyou County Ranch and Watershed
Planning Course – Nov. 9 & 16**

7:00 to 9:30 p.m. Greenview Grange

Sponsored by Siskiyou RCD, Natural
Resource Conservation Service &
UC Cooperative Extension

So that we can acquire the appropriate aerial photographs, maps and soils information for your ranch, we need you to pre-register and provide a legal description (not parcel #) of your property.

Please reserve _____ spaces at the Siskiyou County Ranch/Watershed Planning course.

Enclosed is my check for \$ _____ (\$30 per ranch)
Make checks payable to Siskiyou RCD

NAME(S) _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

PHYSICAL LOCATION OF RANCH _____

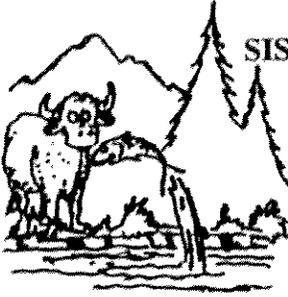
LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY _____

(Section, Township, Range)

PHONE NUMBER(s) _____ EMAIL _____

Please return by November 3 to:
For further information contact:
Jeffy Davis Marx 467-3798, Dan
Drake 842-2711 or Randy Seelbrede
842-6123

Siskiyou RCD
Attn: Jeffy Davis Marx
450 Main Street PO Box 268
Etna, CA 96027



SISKIYOU RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

&

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP

Coordinated Resource Management Planning

COUNCIL

P. O. Box 268, Etna, CA 96027

(530) 467-3975 FAX: (530) 467-5617; E-mail: sisqrcd@sisqtel.net

RE: RIPARIAN PLANTING ROUNDTABLE, September 18, 1998

September 1, 1998

Dear Prospective Roundtable Participant:

I have gathered what information and questions people have proffered. I'm sure that there are those who for excess of humility or for lack of time and/or energy have not submitted their expertise or questions. I'm sure that more folks than this will be attending.

Here is what has been submitted, food for thought:

Mike Deas: "I will only jot down one concern about riparian vegetation recruitment of species adapted to evolve in many of our western streams requires a slowly falling water surface (and water table) through late spring and summer months that would naturally occur in an unregulated and undeveloped system. The nature conservancy has done some really nice work on the Truckee River to re-instate cottonwoods along the river. They control the river stage down to very small changes (fractions of inches) so seedlings do not desiccate or flood at the incorrect time of year. In all the time I have spent on the Shasta River, I have seen less than half a dozen cottonwood trees at or near the riverbanks; go down to Cottonwood Creek above Hornbrook and cottonwood is the dominant tree. I have no clear explanation, but it seems as though riparian vegetation processes are quite complicated."

Andrew Eller: Experience: "Strong areas of experience - last three years of planting on the Scott river, propagation, collection (except conifer seeds), weed identification, algae identification from drip systems, circulative force (sometimes things just go round and round), 1980 VW diesel Rabbit repairs... (Ha,Ha) I'm no particular expert, but I'm getting a much better picture of what works where and what doesn't."

Questions: "I would like to learn more about initial site understanding and review - is it worth the effort? (At this particular spot). More information on understanding soil would be invaluable. Folks who have done this a while start a year before by digging a hole to understand the site. setting up and monitoring ground water wells. (Secondarily, I would be interested in information pertaining to drip systems and simplifying them- an ag contact might be nice.)"

Tom Griggs: Experience: "My experience with riparian species is along the Sacramento River from Red Bluff to Colusa for The Nature Conservancy's Sacramento River Project. I started in 1989 with a goal to develop the methodology, or technology, for implementing large-scale planting on flood-prone erg fields adjacent to the main channel. This spring our

contractors planted 400 new acres. My educational background is a Ph.D. in ecology from UC Davis.”

- Questions:
1. “Why is there a need to plant trees? What caused them to go away? Clearing? grazing? farming? lowered water table? dams upstream?
 2. What is the current use of the riparian zone? Irrigation conveyance? Grazing?
 3. What is the current or projected, channel and floodplain geomorphology and annual pattern of flows (or hydrograph)? Are there levees? How close are they to the channel?
 4. What species of trees and shrubs were present historically?”

Rose Sloan: Subject area of interest: “watering transplants”

John Bair: “My areas of expertise:

1. designing restoration revegetation with respect to the fluvial geomorphic conditions in which they are expected to succeed.
2. broad understanding of California flora, and familiarity with Salicaceae (willow family)
3. five years working experience with riparian vegetation ecology
4. eight years of experience with wetland and riparian revegetation implementation including: plant acquisition, seed and cutting collection, and planting.

Although I consider myself rigorously educated with a wide range of real experience, I have much to learn from everyone.

Questions:

What is the vision of a restored Scott Valley?

What are the defined objectives behind riparian restoration in the Scott Valley? (ecosystem restoration, erosion control, landscape scale or localized)

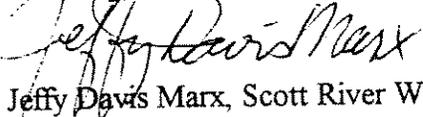
What has been learned so far, what is working (even without an “objective” evaluation)?

Is there a reference condition?”

Please ponder these questions and the expertise of these folks to spark your own curiosity. Come ready with your own questions and answers for others.

Check out the agenda for details of where and when. Call me if you have questions. Hope to see you there!

Sincerely,



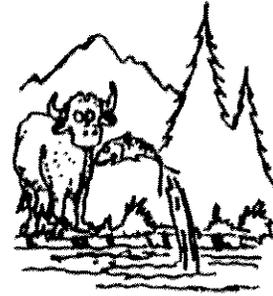
Jeff Davis Marx, Scott River Watershed CRMP Coordinator



RIPARIAN PLANTING ROUNDTABLE

Friday, September 18, 1998

Sponsored by the
Scott River Watershed CRMP Council
and
Siskiyou Resource Conservation District



WHEN: Friday, September 18, 1998; 9-12 AM; 1:15-4:30 PM

WHERE: Fort Jones Community Center, behind the post office(see map), Fort Jones

FOR WHOM: Anyone interested in the success of riparian planting programs

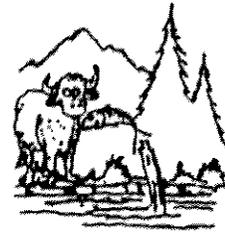
PURPOSE: To improve riparian planting programs by sharing information, experiences, and expertise in that field

ROUNDTABLE AGENDA:

- 9:00 AM Introduction by Jeffy Davis Marx, Scott River Watershed CRMP Coordinator and by Andrew Eller, Riparian Manager for CalForest Nurseries.
- 9:15 AM Self introduction of participants, including experience and special questions each would like to have answered.
- 10:30 AM Break for coffee and pastries
- 10:45 AM Question discussion/answer session
- 12:00PM Break for lunch (You may bring a sack lunch or hit the Mexican restaurant across the street, Albertos. There are other options in Fort Jones and Etna which will be on the way to the afternoon session in the field.)
- 1:15 PM Visitation of various riparian planting sites chosen for particular problems or successes.
- 4:15 PM wrap-up



SISKIYOU RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP
PO Box 268, Etna, CA 96027
(530) 467-3975 FAX (530)467-5617
sisqred@sisqtel.net



October 2, 1998

Dear Riparian Planter or Interested Party,

The Riparian Roundtable held in Fort Jones on September 18th was a dynamic affair which led to the answers to some questions, the asking of more, and a synergy of people of common interest. I hope that what was gained was a confirmation of the value of what you are all doing and some help in doing it a little better.

Here are my notes from the morning session, and a very few from the field discussion. I also have the morning session and the first stop in the afternoon on video for anyone who is interested. (Sam, I haven't forgotten you.) Please let me know if you would like to see it, and I will see that a copy gets sent to you to view.

I am also including my database list of those who were invited and/or attended so that you can contact one another when questions arise. You can call it the Riparian Network.

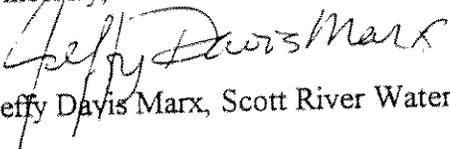
Don Flickinger has been so kind as to offer a classification system for information to make it easier in the future for access. Although I tried to group the discussion topics in my notes, I did not make an attempt at making categories which might include future information as well. See what you think of his categories and let me know of any others for which you may see a need:

- 1) Riparian Planting Goals, Restoration Goals
(Statement of Primary Goal(s), Short Term versus Long Term Objectives)
- 2) Candidate Site Evaluation
(Hydrologic Regime, Water Temperature, pH, Soil Texture and Soil Profiling, Extant Indicator Plants, Comparable Extant Planting Activities, Social Constraints, Empirical Knowledge)
- 3) Riparian Plant Species Characteristics
(Matching Species to Sites, Propagation Techniques, Outplanting Techniques, Cost Considerations/Comparisons)
- 4) On-going Management of Riparian Planting/Restoration Efforts
(Natural Regeneration, Maintenance of Plantings - e.g. Irrigation/Mulching, Dealing with Hazards, Plant Mortality)
- 5) Monitoring and Evaluation
(Measuring Planting Success, Experimental Planting Designs that Facilitate Analysis, Learning from Mistakes)

6) Community Participation Strategies
(Landowner Cooperation and Support, Public Information and Outreach, Agency Participation)

Happy planting, and we'll see you next year in the Shasta Valley, right Dave?

Sincerely,


Jeffy Davis Marx, Scott River Watershed CRMP Coordinator

NOTES

How can you tell if a site is where one should plant?

Groundwater seasonal fluctuation- often landowner knows

Intuition

Look at weed community

Problem sites

Strong starthistle sites are not good for planting

Levee sites if soils are sandy/ high temperatures/ could be planted with higher elevation plants(?)

Sand/gravel bars; best to plant bars with more soil not in the channel

Cottonwood trees

Do cattle eat cottonwood trees?

They like the leaves. Horses especially like them.

Two types: Black and Freemont

Susceptible to alkalinity and salinity - can use conductivity to measure

Loam, silt, clays are good soils; desiccation is problem in sand

Have not seen much difference in success between poles and rooted poles

Browsing

Some grazing effects

Some areas need deer and cattle exclosures

Intermittent cages can be used to show deer effects

Effects of cattle browsing depend on time of year and intensity

Greatest fear:

That trees which seem established all die at once!

Water table:

Problem: Calendar date to begin diversions

Need to irrigate to promote deep rooting

Knowing where the water table is at different times of year is critical

Force roots down in dry periods- use gypsum blocks to monitor level to gage ideal level to let it dry out to

Freemont cottonwoods have sent roots down 16' in 2.5 years

Growth increases by a factor of 10-100 when roots reach the water table

Planting versus natural recruitment:

Rain patterns and weather in general can dictate

Rate at which water table lowers

Suggestion that planting should be done only where natural recruitment doesn't work

Propagation:

Best success comes from stock propagated from seed and dormant poles - willow seedlings from seeds do best

Shasta River:

Alder from stock with root depth of 2' works best; eliminates competition

Best success with willows comes from slip stock; eliminates root exposure to oxygen which can cause fungus growth

Mulching

Matting impedes grass

Cardboard can be used but sometimes creates mouse problems

Straw mulch can cause some mold problems in wet years

High temperatures

Hot water from drip irrigation can kill trees; water at night

Shade cards can help

Miscellaneous comments:

Plant mixes depend on distance from channel

Riparian width determinations:

Willingness of landowner to fence

Funding limitations

Planting success

Fish and Game Habitat Restoration Manual is written for coastal conditions; best success here comes from mimicking nature

Survival rates are much lower for non-irrigated stock

Willow poles planted to a depth of 5' to 6' with only a few inches showing; had plenty of water for 2-3 months; as the ground dried out September brought huge growth - pole diameters of 1" or less

NRCS practice of throwing willows under rock riprap has had some longterm success

Questions from individuals after break many of which were discussed somewhat in the field, but not entirely answered because the day was not long enough.

1. How does one integrate the landowner into the riparian planting project to make it his/hers?
 - a. Have implementation contract with landowner
 - b. Point out how lack of riparian is detrimental to landowner
 - c. Show how knowledge of system can lead to success
 - d. Use livestock as management tool
 - e. Use landowners as spokespeople - multigenerational landowners are often especially aware
 - f. Lowering of "fear factor"
 - g. Work riparian restoration into rancher's management system
 - h. Seek their expertise in dealing with problems

- i. Point out side benefits such as increase in water fowl, etc.
2. How to encourage natural succession
3. How to successfully plant bottom land and hold banks in steep sloping areas
4. Other planting techniques which have worked through the years
5. Whether or not to plant at all
6. How to deter critters
7. Watering with no system or source close
 - 5 gallon bucket, 250 gallon tank on a truck (preferably a 1952 Chevy)
8. The importance of seral stage of existing vegetation to designing planting
9. What tools should be use to determine riparian goals?
10. What are the cheapest, easiest, and most effective monitoring tools?
11. Use of non-native species?
12. Use of non-typical riparian plants which do well: walnuts, fruit trees, oaks?
13. How do you measure success? Depends upon objectives to start with, but how can those be determined?
14. More site evaluation information
15. How to eliminate algae from irrigation system

Suggestions on the ground:

- White pipe to avoid too hot water
- Planting techniques to avoid air pockets
- Do core soil samples
- Monitor and document survival
- MAKE THIS AN ANNUAL EVENT!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**



RIPARIAN PLANTING ROUNDTABLE

Sponsored by the
Scott River Watershed CRMP Council
and
Siskiyou Resource Conservation District

July 8, 1998

Dear Prospective Roundtable Participant:

At the suggestion of Sari Sommarstrom, I have decided to organize a roundtable with the intent of gathering together as many people as possible experienced in riparian planting to compare and contrast experiences and studies to the mutual benefit of all.

The proposed date for this workshop is September 18, 1998. The location will depend somewhat on the number of interested parties, but it will be in the Scott Valley. It will be at no cost to the participants.

I have four requests of each of the recipients of this letter:

1. Let me know by either phone, email or letter whether or not you are interested and able to attend.
2. Please notify anyone else you know who would be interested in this roundtable and tell them to get in touch with me.
3. Write down and send me what you think are your strong areas of experience and knowledge.
4. Write down and send me questions which you would like answered.

Please have the above information to me by August 24, 1998 so that I will have time to send out the agenda. Any of the following modes of communication is fine.

Jennifer(Jeffy) Davis Marx, Scott River Watershed CRMP Coordinator
P O Box 268
Etna, CA 96027

Email: <jeffyd@sisqtel.net>
Telephone/fax: (530) 467-3798

Hope to see you there!

Sincerely,

(Jeffy) Davis Marx, Scott River Watershed CRMP Coordinator

**Scott River Watershed CRMP & Siskiyou RCD
PROJECT LIST (12/5/98)**

PROJECTS COMPLETED 1994-1996

<u>Project</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Status</u>
Flow Enhancement (water impoundment)	USFWS (Challenge Grant)	\$3,000	completed
Riparian Revegetation #1 & #2(habitat restoration)	USFWS(TF)	50,735	compl. ex. maint.
Stabilization, planting, fencing (habitat restoration)	CDFG/USFWS/ (TF)/WCB	115,000	completed
Stockwater Study (survey)	USFWS(TF)	7,500	completed
Alternative Stockwater Systems (water conservation)			completed
KRIS (integrated data system)	USFWS(SWRCB)	30,000	completed
Locally Built Fish Screen #1 (fish protection/construction)	USFWS(JITW)/Dean Witter Foundation	14,787	completed
Student-built Fish Screen #1 (Fish protection,education,construction)	WCB	10,500	completed
Student-built Fish Screen #2	CDFG	9,987	completed
Temperature monitoring	USFWS/TF	9,418	data in KRIS
Workshops Watershed Management	UC Davis	1,500	completed
Scott River Watershed CRMP III	USFWS(TF)	32,258	completed
		\$284,685	

PROJECTS FY 1996-1997

Student-built Fish Screens #3 (fish protection, education, construction)	CDFG	7,857	completed
Locally Built Fish Screens #2	USFWS(TF)	14,787	completed
Riparian Revegetation #3	USFWS(TF)	30,282	completed
Scott River Riparian Restoration #1(integrated)	WCB/Cantara	400,000	monitoring
Flow enhancement (water impoundment)	USFWS(TF)	11,819	completed
Alternative Stockwater Systems #2/KRIS	USFWS(SWRCB)	30,000	completed
Temperature monitoring	USFWS(TF)	8,650	draft report submitted
Eiler Reach Revegetation	USFWS(JITW)	56,617	completed
French Creek Revegetation	USFWS(JITW)	33,682	maintenance
Fish Screen Fabrication/Maintenance	USFWS(JITW)	39,821	completed
Scott River Watershed CRMP IV	USFWS(TF)	32,340	completed
		\$665,855	

PROJECTS FY 1997-8

Mill Creek Restoration (integrated)	CDFG	14,000	in progress
Temperature Monitoring	USFWS/TF	7,948	current
Alternative Stockwater Systems #3/KRIS	USFWS(SWRCB)	28,000	Completed
Scott River Riparian Restoration #2 (integrated)	Cantara	47,692	phase I completed
Scott River Watershed CRMP V	USFWS/TF	39,006	completed
Scott River Watershed CRMP Coordinator	For Sake of Salmon	23,331	completed
Challenge Fish Screen Grant	NFWF/BR/NMFS	35,453	designing
Challenge Fish Screen Grant	CDFG	36,206	designing
Challenge Fish Screen Grant	Dean Witter Found.	5,500	designing
Challenge Fish Screen Grant	Sisk. Co. F&G Com.	3,800	designing

Locally Built Fish Screen Program III	USFWS(TF)	10,107	designing
Scott River Watershed Fish Screen Fabrication Project	USBR	32,879	planning stage
Scott River Landowner Riparian Program	USFWS/PW	13,485	in progress
Scott River Riparian Restoration #2 (integrated)	USFWS/JITW	30,505	in progress
Scott River Riparian Restoration #2 (integrated)	NFWF/BR/NMFS	30,500	in progress
Scott River Riparian Restoration #2 (integrated)	USFWS(TF)	33,286	in progress
Alternative Stockwater Systems #4/KRIS	USFWS(SWRCB)	20,455	in progress
Scott River Watershed CRMP VI	USFWS(TF)	39,890	in progress
Scott River Basin Water Balance	UC SAREP	14,850	in progress
Shackleford/Mill Stock Water System & Fencing	USFWS	8,967	in progress
Total CRMP Projects Funded for FY 1997-98			\$477,183

Project Total for 1992-1997	\$1,427,723
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PROJECTS (including unfunded proposals) FY 1998

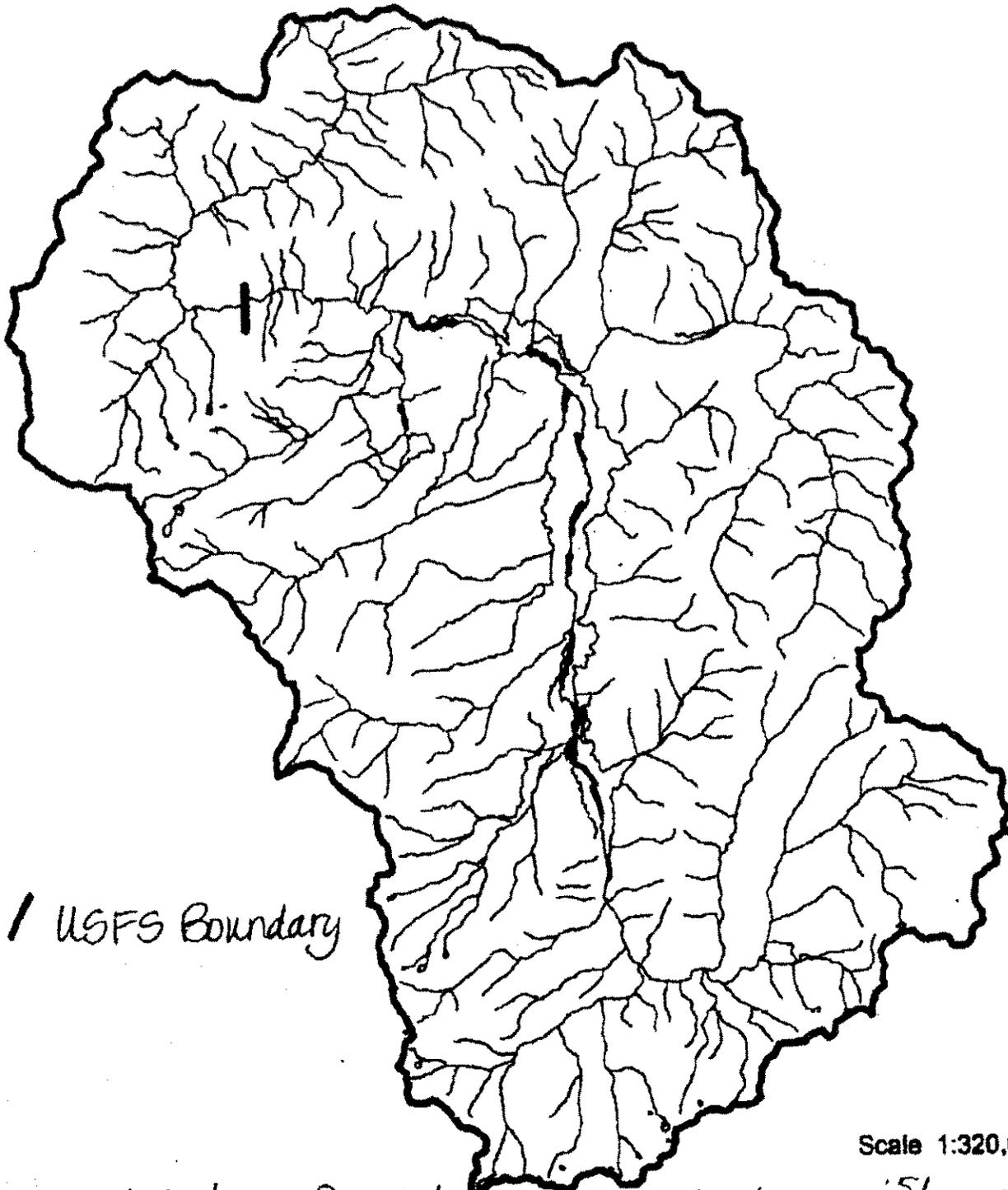
Shackleford/Mill Road Erosion Inventory	CDFG	41,605	in progress
Shackleford/Mill Corridor Improvement Project	CDFG	33,084	in progress
Shackleford/Mill Screen Fabrication Project	CDFG	17,778	Funded
Etna High School District Watershed Education	CDFG & TF	34,568	in progress
Evaluation of Scott River Riparian Restoration Program	CDFG & TF	46,110	Not funded
Scott River Monitoring Plan	CDFG	54,410	Not funded
Scott River Basin Water Balance II	CDFG	41,509	Funded
Scott River Landowner Outreach by Subwatershed	CDC	6,000	in progress
French Creek Fish Fabrication Program	USFWS/USBR	43,338	Funded
Scott River Groundwater Recharge Project	USFWS/USBR	18,217	Not funded
Scott River Watershed Temperature Monitoring Program	USFWS/USBR	9,165	Not funded
Shackleford/Mill Road Erosion Reduction Project	USFWS/USBR	99,521	Funded
Scott River Water Conservation Through Irrigation Management Practices	USFWS/USBR		Funded
South Fork Scott River Sediment Reduction and Training Program	USFWS/TF	42,796	Funded
South Fork Road Erosion Reduction	USFWS/USBR	60,610	Not funded
Scott River Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Plan (CRMP) VII	USFWS/TF	47,795	Funded
Scott River Monitoring Plan	USFWS/TF	25,000	Funded
		24,187(Year 1)	Not funded
		22,429(Year 2)	
		17,130(Year 3)	
Scott River Water Temperature Monitoring Program	USFWS/TF	9,773	Not funded
Scott River Groundwater Recharge Project	USFWS/TF	7,124	Not funded
Salmon and Scott Rivers Chinook Spawner Escapement Survey (jointly with SRRC)	USFWS/TF	33,687	Not funded
Outreach Equipment (jointly with other subbasins)	USFWS/TF	9,890	Not funded
Mid-Klamath Smolt Trapping Survey	USFWS/TF	21,835	Funded

Total Funded FY 1998	\$454,829
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PROPOSALS FY 1999

Scott River Monitoring Plan (three years)	CDFG	62,836	Proposed
Scott River Watershed CRMP Funding	CDFG	32,549	Proposed
Scott River Watershed CRMP Technical Advisor	CDFG	32,549	Proposed
Evaluation of Scott River Riparian Restoration Program	CDFG	46,056	Proposed
Fowle Maintenance Project	CDFG	17,216	Proposed
Scott River Riparian Restoration III	CDFG	69,245	Proposed
Scott River Diversion Maintenance	CDFG	5,995	Proposed
Scott River Temperature Monitoring	CDFG	8,162	Proposed
Etna High School District Watershed Education Program	CDFG	17,893	Proposed
Total Proposed FY 1999 as of 11/6/98			\$292,501

Scott River Watershed Siskiyou RCD Projects Riparian Planting



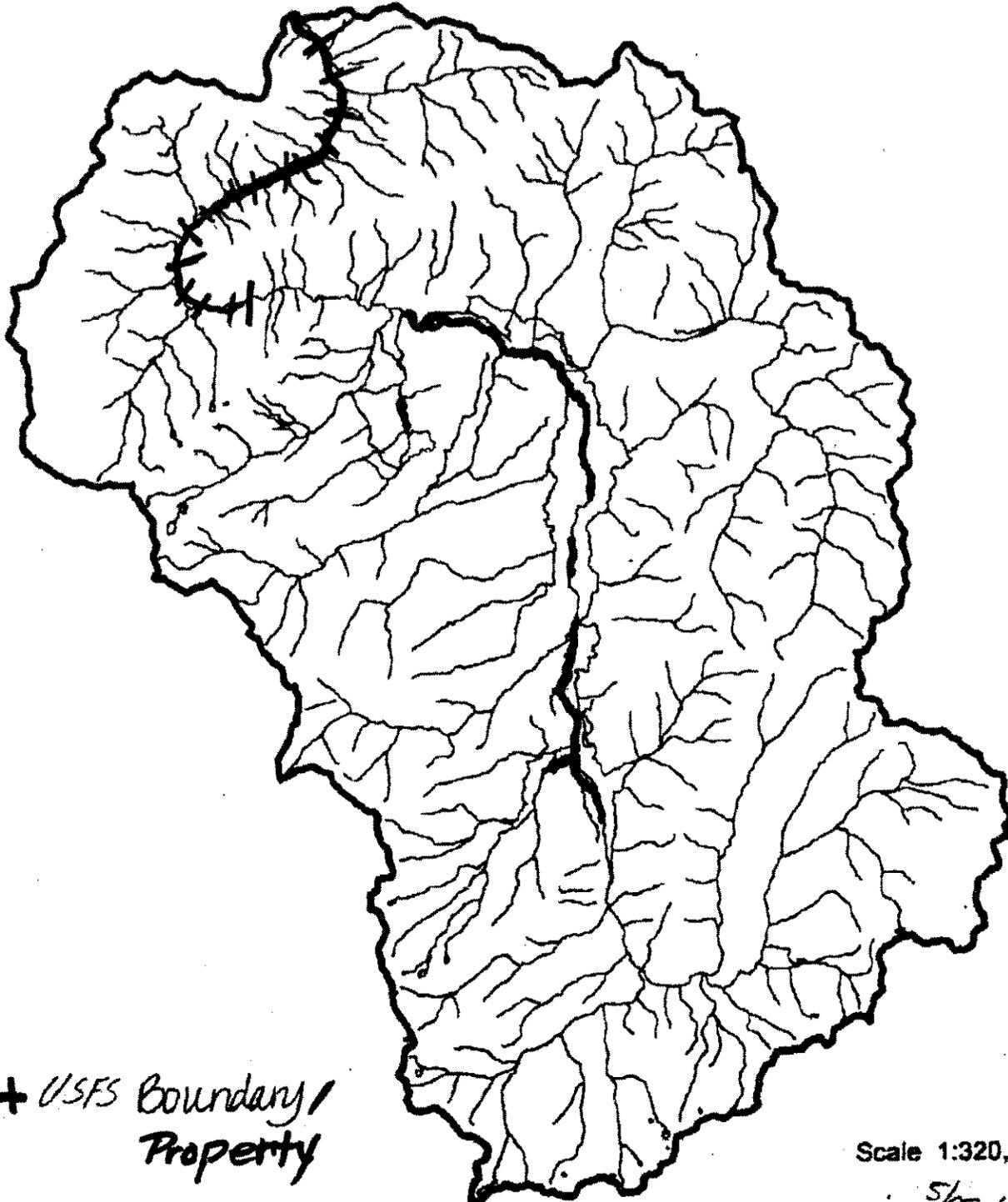
/ USFS Boundary

Scale 1:320,000

5/97 update

■ Completed or funded Riparian Planting Projects.

Scott River Watershed Siskiyou RCD Projects Riparian Fencing



++ *USFS Boundary/
Property*

█ *Completed or funded Riparian fencing project*

Scale 1:320,000

5/97 update

**SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED CRMP COUNCIL
EVALUATION SURVEY
RESULTS (ONLY 7 RESPONSES)
January 1, 1998 - November 30, 1998**

To help evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the CRMP effort and process offer the last year, please complete this questionnaire and return it at the January 30, 1998 meeting (or mail it to the RCD office, P.O. Box 268, Etna, CA 96027). Your response may be signed or anonymous, whichever you please.

1. How well do you think the process has improved communication?

	Not well					Well				
	1	2	3	4	5					
# of responses	1			2						
Average rating:						3.3				

Comments:

- Overall rating may be unfair, but inside CRMP we have problems
- It has within a limited group, but within the S. V. total community and the ag community, we could use more communication.
- It appears members are afraid to speak freely with certain members present. Perhaps there is only one person not worried about speaking out.
- I think most members understand other points of view with the exception of one.
- At least people talk; I'm not so sure they understand each other.
- We get stuff on the table but rarely resolve issues.

2. How well does the Scott Valley community understand what the CRMP is about?

	Not well					Well				
	1	2	3	4	5					
# of responses	1	2		1	2					
Average rating:						2.3				

Comments:

- Those directly affected by the CRMP seem to know but have concerns with some individuals and don't support the CRMP process.
- The core issues are not being covered. Reporting is biased.
- Maybe we need a greater effort to try to reach more people. This is hard because mostly we seem to "preach to the choir".
- Has improved although there may still be folks who are unaware of CRMP. New articles are good.

3. How well does the group's membership reflect the different viewpoints in the community?

	Not well					Well				
	1	2	3	4	5					
# of responses				1		12	3			
Average rating:						3.9				

Comments:

- The majority is agricultural/timber related which reflects the communities.

Fairly well. Need the cities.
How well are the Rules and Bylaws working?

	Not well			Well	
	1	2	3	4	5
# of responses		2	1	3	
Average rating:	1 "no opinion"				
	3.3				

Comments:

- It is too easy for one person with an agenda to be so disruptive that others get tired of putting in the effort and going nowhere
- The process at times is slow and frustrating. The chair and coordinator are doing a remarkable job of keeping the group on task.
- I think for most of the members, they work excellently, but one exception is a person who disregards rules and makes it unpleasant for the rest of us.

5. Evaluate the group composition and elaborate, if needed.

a. Group size?:

	Too large	Just right	Too small	
	3	3		1 "no response"

Comments:

- I do not have a solution for this (too large).
- Many members are now not coming regularly so the group is smaller which may be easier, but I like the greater representation.

b. Degree of individual participation:

	Disappointing		Adequate		Excellent	
	1	2	3	4	5	
# of responses	2	1	3	1		
Average rating:	2.4					

Comments:

- It is too easy for one person with an agenda to be so disruptive that others get tired of putting in the effort and going nowhere.
- Some people consistently have more input than others. The only solution is "put the lid on" some of these individuals.
- Some are excellent; some disappointing
- One person participates too much in a seeming forcing of his/her ideas at times. Most people seem to participate.

6. What can be done to improve any of the above?

- I wish I knew!
- It's too big. Work more on an individual basis, on specific areas, with specific landowners on specific problems.
- No answer.
- Change the composition of the CRMP? Disband CRMP. Reform under another name? Have meetings facilitated by a professional (other than coordinator)
- "Perseverance furthers" -I Ching aka "Hang in there baby." - anonymous Expect conflict; deal with it vs. trying to avoid it.
- Eliminate (if possible) certain caustic, antagonistic persons from the group so that free exchange of ideas can flourish.
- I am not sure that we can continue the CRMP process with one representative continuing in the present way. Some changes need to be made here. It is not fair to the others.

7. What are the strengths of the CRMP effort?

- Many perspectives finding areas in which to agree can move projects forward and attract funding. Building continuing trust can lead to more substantive projects. Many ideas from many perspectives gives a more complete understanding of the whole pie with better projects developed.
- A place to discuss needs for a better future.
- All interests/points of view are represented. Open to public. Work where there is agreement. Dialogue where there is not.
- On-the-ground projects; education; a "good name" with the Task Force, DFG, USFS, NMFS, etc., excellent staff
- Cooperation with people with similar interests and problems
- Locally formed
- Good staff, good projects.

8. What are the weaknesses of CRMP and what can be done about them?

- Need to get back involvement of ag community
- Domination of meetings by one vocal member
- Little control
- One individual continually confronting members and creating a negative non-cooperative environment. I do not have a solution.
- Too much time spent word-smithing. Do not get input from all members. Too much input from some members.
- Avoidance of issues/conflict. Lack of dialogue on above. The RCD.
- Divisive persons who use the CRMP for personal furtherment for themselves and their organization. Not all members seem to be coming regularly. One member representative is definitely out of line, is not a consensus player and hurts the CRMP process. Follow through quickly on problems with that person. Deal with his organization, get them to be involved, inform them frequently.

9. If you could change one aspect of the CRMP process, what would it be and how would one go about it?

- We need to deal more concretely with issues around water management: getting more information on groundwater, diversions, use by all entities, and use this information to develop projects that could really impact fall flows. Get water users involved. Deal with one member representative.
- Get rid of one person and organization. In this less than perfect world you're doing pretty dam well. Keep at it!
- CRMP should become the RCD and/or RCD needs to be "balanced" as required by law.
- Change composition of CRMP. Don't know how to do this.
- Separate stakeholders from landowners. Final decisions on what gets done and how should be decided gy those directly affected, not by those with a political agenda.
- Need to get back involvement of ag community and reduce domination of meetings by one vocal member.

Additional comments:

I was opposed to participating in the CRMP from the beginning specifically because of one individual. I objected when my boss requested I participate for that reason. I was ordered to participate. I still feel the same about that individual and become irritated at his/her actions and feel I am wasting my time. I can have more positive effect actually getting something done through other ways, such as the 5 county process, subwatershed groups, etc.

Cott River Watershed CRMP V Budget Summary for Final Report

Date	Invoice #	Salary/Benefits	Travel	Expendable	Operations	Admin	Total
2/20/98	#1	\$6,266.95	\$170.24	\$833.16	\$700.92	\$797.13	\$8,768.40
5/22/98	#2	\$7,256.64	\$398.08	\$951.53	\$327.02	\$893.33	\$9,826.60
5/16/98	#3	\$6,359.80	\$343.36	\$438.38	\$1,124.78	\$826.63	\$9,092.95
9/16/98	#4	\$4,260.67	\$160.32	\$394.16	\$535.66	\$535.08	\$5,885.89
11/17/98	#5	\$3,755.94	\$228.00	\$642.77	\$311.62	\$493.83	\$5,432.16
	Total	\$27,900.00	\$1,300.00	\$3,260.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,546.00	\$39,006.00



SISKIYOU RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

P.O. Box 268 Etna, CA 96027

(530) 467-3975 FAX (530) 467-5617

sisqrctd@sisktel.net

February 20, 1998

Della Frost, USFWS
P. O. Box 1006
Yreka, CA 96097

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED - CRMP

(RCD reference: CRMP V₃, #89)

Agreement # 1448-11333-97-J016

97-PC-03

INVOICE # 1 (CORRECTED)

These expenses are for the office, meeting and conference supplies, grant proposal copies, workshop expenses, telephone, Internet, and mileage for the staff for the months of October 1997 through February 1998 (February salaries are not included on this invoice).

ITEM	BUDGET	INVOICE # 1	REMAINING BUDGET
Salaries/Benefits	\$ 27,900	\$ 6,266.95	\$21,633.05
Travel/Trans.	2,800	170.24	2,629.76
Expendable Equip.	1,760	833.16*	926.84*
Operations/Maint.	3,000	700.92*	2,299.08*
Sub Total	35,460	7,971.27	27,488.73
Administration 10%	3,546	797.13	2,748.87
Total	39,006	8,768.40	30,237.60

TOTAL DUE \$ 8,768.40

Received Payment 6/23/98

Thank you,

*Line items were incorrectly applied within Expendable Equipment and Operations/Maintenance on the original invoice. The Sub Total, Admin., and Total Due were not effected.

Carolyn Pimentel, District Manager

CRMP USFWS Agreement #1448-11333-97-J016 Project #97-PC-03 (RCD ref. #89 V)

Scott River Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Plan CRMP

INV. ITEM	SALARIES	TRAVEL	EXPENDABLE	OPERATIONS	S. TOTAL	ADMIN.	TOTAL
BUDGET	27,900.00	2,800.00	1,760.00	3,000.00	35,460.00	3,546.00	39,006.00
# 1 October 1997:				570.62			
Bioassessment training							
November 1997:							
Jeffy - 186 hrs	2,743.50	123.52	95.53				
- travel			17.94				
- phone							
- office supplies							
Carolyn - 20.5 hrs	302.38						
- travel		8.96					
Gary - 6 hrs	91.50						
Lorrie - 33 hrs	412.50						
- mileage		32.00					
Ohlund's - copies			63.79				
December 1997:							
Carolyn - 16.5 hrs	243.38						
Gary - 34 hrs	518.50						
- mileage		5.76					
Lorrie - 58 hrs	725.00						
Scott Valley Grange - workshop				15.00			
Tellis - internet			15.00				
FSOS - coordinator's seminar				12.00			
AT&T - phone			5.84				
Siskiyou Telephone			18.25				
January 1998:							
Carolyn - 27.25 hrs	401.94						
Gary - 33 hrs	503.25						
Lorrie - 26 hrs	325.00						
Postage - minutes, agenda, etc.			31.95				
Postage - proposals			6.00				
Postage - newsletter to printer			1.93				
Siskiyou Telephone			53.61				
AT&T - phone			9.71				
Tellis - internet			15.50				
Ohlund's - copies			60.10				
February 1998:							
Postage - minutes, agenda, etc.			22.40				
Viking - office supplies			53.36				
AT&T - phone			5.95				
Tellis - internet			15.50				
Stacey Stover - newsletter prep.			340.80				
office copies Sept. '97 - Feb. '98			833.16				
TOTAL INVOICE # 1	6,266.95	170.24	926.84	700.92	7,971.27	797.13	8,768.40
Remaining Budget from Inv. # 1	21,633.05	2,629.76		2,299.08	27,488.73	2,748.87	30,237.60



SISKIYOU RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

P.O. Box 268 Etna, CA 96027

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sisqrctd@sisqtel.net

May 22, 1998

Della Frost, USFWS
P. O. Box 1006
Yreka, CA 96097

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED - CRMP

(RCD reference: CRMP V, #89)

Agreement # 1448-11333-97-J016

97-PC-03

INVOICE # 2 (CORRECTED)

These expenses are for the office, meeting and conference supplies, grant proposal copies, minutes / agenda copies & postage, workshop expenses & registrations, telephone, internet, and salaries & mileage for the staff for the months of February through May 1998 (May salaries are not included on this invoice).

ITEM	BUDGET	INVOICE # 2	REMAINING BUDGET
Salaries/Benefits	\$ 27,900	\$ 7,256.64	\$14,376.41
Travel/Trans.	2,800	398.08	2,231.68
Expendable Equip.	1,760	951.53*	(24.69)*
Operations/Maint.	3,000	327.02*	1,972.06*
Sub Total	35,460	8,933.27	18,555.46
Administration 10%	3,546	893.33	1,855.54
Total	39,006	9,826.60	20,411.00

TOTAL DUE \$ 9,826.60

Received Payment 6/23/98

Thank you,

Della Frost
District Manager

*Line items were incorrectly applied within Expendable Equipment and Operations/Maintenance on the original invoice. The Sub Total, Admin., and Total Due were not effected.

CRMP USFWS Agreement #1448-11333-97-J016 Project #97-PC-03 (RCD ref. #89 V)

Scott River Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Plan CRMP

INV.	ITEM	SALARIES	TRAVEL	EXPENDABLE OPERATIONS	S. TOTAL	ADMIN.	TOTAL
	BUDGET	27,900.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	35,460.00	3,546.00	39,006.00
	Remaining Budget from Inv. # 1	21,633.05	2,629.76	2,299.08	27,488.73	2,748.87	30,237.60
# 2	February 1998:						
	Carolyn - 30.5 hrs	506.61	7.68				
	- mileage						
	- meeting			25.63			
	Gary - 7.5 hrs	124.58	12.80				
	- mileage						
	Lorrie - 17 hrs	261.46		1.61			
	Elna Hardware - office key			5.95			
	AT&T - telephone						
	Saimond Restoration Conference - reg.			95.00			
	March 1998:						
	Jeffy - 134.5 hrs	2,174.66		50.00			
	- home office						
	- meeting supplies			50.25			
	Lorrie - 22 hrs	338.36					
	- bioassessment equipment			178.84			
	Gary - 9 hrs	149.49					
	Carolyn - 15.5 hrs	257.46	8.96				
	- mileage						
	AT&T - telephone			25.37			
	SLSII - bioassessment equipment			27.08			
	FSOS Ongoing Discovery - workshop training reg.			20.00			
	April 1998:						
	Jeffy - 159.5 hrs	2,662.41		50.00			
	- home office						
	- mileage		149.76				
	- postage			6.42			
	- phone			29.25			
	- Scott Valley Grange Hall - workshop			25.00			
	Gary - 3 hrs	49.83					
	Lorrie - 33 hrs	507.54					
	Carolyn - 13.5 hrs	224.24					
	Jeff Fowle - Coho meeting mileage		218.88				
	AT&T - telephone			10.93			
	Siskiyou Telephone & Internet Service			40.90			
	Postage - Roads Workshop			80.00			
	May 1998:						
	Siskiyou Daily News - 1 yr subscription			82.08			
	Siskiyou Telephone & Internet Service			34.14			
	Ohlund's Office Supply - copies			137.12			
	office copies April 13 through May 13			99.00			
	Petty cash expenses Jan. 5 through May 20:						
	postage			124.70			
	meeting supplies			67.66			
	batteries			4.60			
	photos			7.02			
	TOTAL INVOICE # 2	7,256.64	398.08	951.53	8,933.27	893.33	9,826.60
	Remaining Budget from Inv. # 2	14,376.41	2,231.68	(24.69)	18,555.46	1,855.54	20,411.00



SISKIYOU RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

P.O. Box 268 Etha, CA 96027

(530) 467-3975 FAX (530) 467-5617

sisqrcd@sisqtel.net

July 16, 1998

Della Frost, USFWS
P. O. Box 1006
Yreka, CA 96097

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED - CRMP

(RCD reference: CRMP V, #89)

Agreement # 1448-11333-97-J016

97-PC-03

INVOICE # 3

These expenses are for the office, meeting and workshop supplies & expenses, grant proposal copies, minutes / agenda copies & postage, telephone, Internet, and salaries & mileage for the staff for the months of May through July 1998 (July salaries are not included on this invoice).

ITEM	BUDGET	INVOICE # 3	REMAINING BUDGET
Salaries/Benefits	\$ 27,900	\$ 6,359.80	\$ 8,016.61
Travel/Trains	2,800	343.36	1,888.32
Expendable Equip.	1,760	438.38	(463.07)
Operations/Maint.	3,000	1,124.78	847.28
Sub Total	35,460	8,266.32	10,289.14
Administration 10%	3,546	826.63	1,028.91
Total	39,006	9,092.95	11,318.05
TOTAL DUE		\$ 9,092.95	

Thank you.

Cecily Pimentel

Cecily Pimentel
District Manager

*REC payment
8-5-98
Need to pay Oklunds
\$ 1.61*

USFWS Agreement #1448-11333-97-J016 Project #97-PC-03 (RCD ref. #89 V)
 River Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Plan CRMP

INV. ITEM	SALARIES	TRAVEL	EXPENDABLE	OPERATIONS	S.TOTAL	ADMIN.	TOTAL
BUDGET	27,900.00	2,800.00	1,760.00	3,000.00	35,460.00	3,546.00	39,006.00
Remaining Budget from Inv. # 2	14,376.41	2,231.68	(24.69)	1,972.06	18,555.46	1,855.54	20,411.00
# 3 May 1998:							
Jeffy - 155 reg. Hrs + 13 hrs O.T.	2,582.45						
- mileage		129.60					
- workshop expenses				276.33			
- home office				50.00			
Carolyn - 17 hrs	282.37						
- mileage		8.96					
- office supply expenses			55.14				
Gary - 7.5 hrs	124.58						
- phone expense			17.50				
Lorrie - 50 hrs	769.00						
- mileage		25.60					
Ohlund's Office Supply - proposal copies			136.75				
June 1998:							
Jeffy - 112.5 reg. Hrs + 1.5 hrs O.T.	1,810.88						
- postage			3.40				
- phone expense			28.69				
- mileage		169.60					
- home office				50.00			
Carolyn - 27 hrs	448.47						
Gary - 3 hrs	49.83						
Lorrie - 19 hrs	292.22						
- mileage		9.60					
"Handbook for Forest & Ranch Roads" - 10 copies				180.00			
Postage - agenda & minutes			32.00				
Postage - correspondence			1.01				
July 1998:							
Siskiyou Telephone & Internet			33.79				
Ohlund's Office Supply - copies			1.61				
Postage - newsletter				119.35			
Postage - agenda & minutes			32.00				
Postage - correspondence			0.55				
AT&T phone			7.54				
Stacey Stover - newsletter prep.				99.10			
Jan. - July 1998 office space rent @ \$50/mo.				350.00			
May 22 - June 30, 1998 - office copies			88.40				
TOTAL INVOICE #3	6,359.80	343.36	438.38	1,124.78	8,266.32	826.63	9,092.95
Remaining Budget from Inv. # 3	8,016.61	1,888.32	(463.07)	847.28	10,289.14	1,028.91	11,318.05



SISKIYOU RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
P.O. Box 268 Etna, CA 96027
(530) 467-3975 FAX (530) 467-5617
sisqrccd@sisqtel.net

September 16, 1998

Della Frost, USFWS
P. O. Box 1006
Yreka, CA 96097

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED – CRMP
(RCD reference: CRMP V, #89)
Agreement # 1448-11333-97-J016
97-PC-03

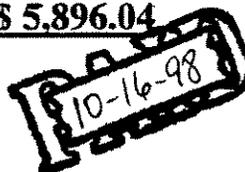
INVOICE # 4

These expenses are for office, meeting, workshop supplies, expenses, rent, grant proposal expenses, newsletter copies, minutes & agenda copies, postage, telephone, Internet, and staff salaries & mileage for the months of July through September 1998 (September salaries are not included on this invoice).

ITEM	BUDGET	ADJUSTED BUDGET	INVOICE # 4	REMAINING BUDGET
Salaries/Benefits	\$ 27,900	27,900	\$ 4,260.67	\$ 3,755.94
Travel/Trans.	2,800	1,300	160.32	228.00
Expendable Equip.	1,760	3,260	394.16	642.77
Operations/Maint.	3,000	3,000	535.66	311.62
Sub Total	35,460	35,460	5,350.81	4,938.33
Administration 10%	3,546	3,546	545.23	483.68
Total	39,006	39,006	5,896.04	5,422.01
TOTAL DUE			\$ 5,896.04	

Thank you,

Carolyn Pimentel
District Manager



EFWS Agreement #1448-11333-97-1018 Project #97-PC-03 (RCD ref. #89 V)
 River Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Plan CRMP

INV. ITEM	SALARIES	TRAVEL	EXPENDABLE	OPERATIONS	S. TOTAL	ADMIN.	TOTAL
BUDGET	27,800.00	2,800.00	1,780.00	3,000.00	35,460.00	3,546.00	39,006.00
Remaining Budget from Inv. # 3	8,018.61	1,888.32	(483.07)	847.28	10,268.14	1,028.91	11,318.05
# 4							
July 1998:							
Jeffy - 79.5 hrs	1,271.21	90.58					
- mileage			1.24				
- postage			1.06				
- meeting expense			32.34				
- phone							
- home office							
Carolyn - 32 hrs	531.52	8.98		60.00			
- mileage							
Gary - 2 hrs	33.22						
Lorrie - 9.5 hrs	146.11						
- mileage		8.60					
postage							
meeting supplies			33.56				
August 1998:			6.88				
Jeffy - 108 hrs	1,754.92	51.20					
- mileage							
- postage			33.24				
- meeting expense			4.31				
- phone			54.28				
- copies				101.50			
Carolyn - 12.75	211.78						
Gary - 3.5 hrs	58.14						
Lorrie - 16.5	253.77						
August office rent @ \$50/mo.				50.00			
Reliable Office Supply - easel for meetings & workshops				140.18			
- paper pads			30.39				
Ohlund's Office Supply - copies			1.61				
Siskiyou Telephone & Internet			27.43				
AT&T phone			5.61				
postage			32.00				
Alpine Business Equipment - mailing labels			2.22				
meeting supplies			11.83				
September 1998:			45.09				
office space rent @ \$50/mo.				50.00			
Siskiyou Telephone & Internet			34.05				
AT&T phone			5.56				
Scott Valley Grange - PFC workshop				80.00			
postage - workshop mailings				64.00			
Etra Business & Prof. Assoc. - community calendar ad			25.00				
postage			0.55				
meeting supplies			5.93				
TOTAL INVOICE #4	4,280.67	160.32	394.16	535.66	5,350.81	545.23	5,896.04
Remaining Budget from Inv. #4	3,755.94	1,728.00	(857.23)	311.62	4,938.33	483.68	5,422.01
Budget Adjustment		(1,500.00)	1,500.00				
Adjusted Remaining Budget from Inv. # 4	3,755.94	228.00	642.77	311.62	4,938.33	483.68	5,422.01
New Adjusted Budget	27,900.00	1,300.00	3,260.00	3,000.00	35,460.00	3,546.00	39,006.00

535.08
 10.15

INV. ITEM	SALARIES	TRAVEL	EXPENDABLE	OPERATIONS	S. TOTAL	ADMIN.	TOTAL
BUDGET	27,900.00	2,800.00	1,760.00	3,000.00	35,460.00	3,548.00	39,008.00
Remaining Budget from Inv. # 3	8,016.61	1,888.32	(463.07)	847.28	10,289.14	1,028.91	11,318.05
# 4							
July 1998:							
Jeffy - 78.5 hrs	1,271.21						
- mileage		90.56					
- postage			1.24				
- meeting expense			1.06				
- phone			32.34				
- home office				50.00			
Carolyn - 32 hrs	531.52						
- mileage		8.98					
Gary - 2 hrs	33.22						
Lorrie - 9.5 hrs	146.11						
- mileage		9.60					
postage			33.56				
meeting supplies			6.88				
August 1998:							
Jeffy - 108 hrs	1,754.92						
- mileage		51.20					
- postage			33.24				
- meeting expense			4.31				
- phone			54.26				
- copiers				101.50			
Carolyn - 12.75	211.78						
Gary - 3.5 hrs	58.14						
Lorrie - 18.5	253.77						
August office rent @ \$50/mo.				50.00			
Reliable Office Supply - easel for meetings & workshops				140.16			
- paper pads			30.39				
Ohlund's Office Supply - copiers			1.61				
Siskiyou Telephone & Internet			27.43				
AT&T phone			5.61				
postage			32.00				
Alpine Business Equipment - mailing labels			2.22				
meeting supplies			11.83				
September 1998:			45.09				
office space rent @ \$50/mo.				50.00			
Siskiyou Telephone & Internet			34.05				
AT&T phone			5.56				
Scott Valley Grange - PFC workshop				80.00			
postage - workshop mailings				64.00			
Elma Business & Prof. Assoc. - community calendar ad			25.00				
postage			0.55				
meeting supplies			5.93				
TOTAL INVOICE #4	4,260.67	160.32	394.16	535.66	5,380.81	545.23	5,896.04
Remaining Budget from Inv. #4	3,765.94	1,728.00	(657.23)	311.82	4,938.33	483.68	5,422.01
Budget Adjustment		(1,500.00)					
Adjusted Remaining Budget from Inv. #4	3,755.94	228.00	642.77	311.62	4,938.33	483.68	5,422.01
New Adjusted Budget	27,900.00	1,300.00	3,260.00	3,000.00	35,460.00	3,548.00	39,008.00

5/18/98
 535.08
 10.15



SISKIYOU RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
P.O. Box 268 Etna, CA 96027
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November 17, 1998

Della Frost, USFWS
P. O. Box 1006
Yreka, CA 96097

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED – CRMP
(RCD reference: CRMP V, #89)
Agreement # 1448-11333-97-J016
97-PC-03
FINAL INVOICE
INVOICE # 5

These expenses are for office, meeting, workshop supplies, expenses, rent, minutes & agenda copies, postage, telephone, Internet, and staff salaries & mileage for the months of September through October 1998 (October salaries are not included on this invoice).

ITEM	BUDGET	ADJUSTED	INVOICE # 5	
REMAINING		BUDGET		BUDGET
Salaries/Benefits	\$ 27,900	27,900	\$ 3,755.94	\$ -0-
Travel/Trans.	2,800	1,300	228.00	-0-
Expendable Equip	1,760	3,260	642.77	-0-
Operations/Maint.	3,000	3,000	311.62	-0-
Sub Total	35,460	35,460	4,938.33	-0-
Administration 10%	3,546	3,546	493.83	-0-
Total	39,006	39,006	5,432.16	-0-
TOTAL DUE			\$ 5,432.16	

Thank you,

Carolyn Pimentel
District Manager

Siskiyou RCD Director

USFWS Agreement #1448-11333-97-J016 Project #97-PC-03 (RCD ref. #89 V)
 Scott River Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Plan CRMP

INV. ITEM	SALARIES	TRAVEL	EXPENDABLE	OPERATIONS	S.TOTAL	ADMIN.	TOTAL
BUDGET	27,900.00	2,800.00	1,760.00	3,000.00	35,460.00	3,546.00	39,006.00
New Adjusted Budget	27,900.00	1,300.00	3,260.00	3,000.00	35,460.00	3,546.00	39,006.00
Remaining Adjusted Budget from Inv. # 4	3,755.94	228.00	642.77	311.62	4,938.33	493.83	5,432.16
#5							
Sep-98							
CRMP Stamp			21.44				
Gary - 2.25 hrs	37.37						
Carolyn - 21.25 hrs	352.96						
Jeffy - 150.5 hrs	2,406.50						
- Home Office				50.00			
- Postage			35.95				
- Workshop expenses				17.76			
Brenda - 7.5 hrs	73.80						
Lorrie -50 hrs	769.00						
-Mileage		9.60					
X sections			25.74				
CRMP Workshop				23.48			
Room rent/ Grange Hall/Recognition				70.00			
Etna Hardware X section			11.55				
Oct-98							
Postage			16.00				
Copies July 8 through Nov.3			471.96				
Postage			3.20				
Sue Maurer Workshop Supplies				64.58			
Postage (split: CRMP V & VI)			56.93				
Telephone				32.48			
AT&T phone				6.71			
Jeffy-185 hrs + 11.5 OT hrs (split: CRMP V&VI)	116.31						
-Mileage (split: CRMP V & VI)		218.40					
-Home Office (split: CRMP V & VI)				46.61			
Total Invoice #5	3,755.94	228.00	642.77	311.62	4,938.33	493.83	5,432.16
Remaining Budget from Inv. # 5							