SALMON RIVER COMMUNITY RESTORATION PROGRAM ANNUAL WORK PLAN

2013

Upper South Fork Salmon River
Photo by Ford Lowcock

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I. Organizational Background of SRRC

A) Formation

In 1992, a group of Salmon River community members received support from the Klamath River Fisheries Task Force through the Klamath Forest Alliance to host a series of cooperative workshops with the fisheries managers and community leaders for the local communities in the Salmon River subbasin. These workshops were aimed at increasing local awareness to help protect and restore the dwindling populations of spring-run Chinook salmon in the Salmon River. The local community response was overwhelmingly positive and illegal harvest of these species was reduced by an estimated 85 % subsequently.

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

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

Through the vehicle of the Community Restoration Program, local involvement and broadened volunteer efforts increased and led to the formation of the Salmon River Restoration Council, which became a 501 (c)(3) non-profit corporation in 1995.

To date the SRRC has sponsored more than 1,649 restoration related workshops, workdays, and field trips. Community members, staff, technical specialists, and others have contributed over 95,389.35 volunteer hours to watershed restoration activities. These activities have helped to increase coordination and cooperation between diverse stakeholders.

Through cooperative management activities, the SRRC addresses the distinct needs of the Salmon River watershed that arise due to the impacts of uncharacteristically large, high intensity fires. Fire management, timber harvest, vegetation management, road construction and use, invasive species, water pollution, mining, grazing, floods, residential and recreational use, are all inherent challenges that arise in managing this remote, rugged mountain environment.

The SRRC is guided by a nine-member volunteer board of directors who serve one year terms. The Board meets annually with staff to approve the staff's proposed Annual Work Plan, which provides guidance for SRRC's work. The SRRC Board of Directors represents a broad spectrum of economic and social interests, and includes tribal representation as well.

The Council serves as a work conduit for local community members by providing paid and volunteer restoration work for community members and businesses through cooperative

agreements, grants and contracts from numerous funding sources. Many members of the Salmon River community are involved in the Council and come from a variety of economic backgrounds. Currently there are 9 staff members that work at SRRC's Watershed Center in Sawyers Bar. Staff members volunteer a significant amount of time to the organization. Many other community members and specialists are either paid, volunteer and/or contracted. The SRRC develops and implements its projects in coordination with various agency, tribal and academic personnel. Local contractors are used to accomplish project tasks as needed.

The SRRC has operated the Salmon River Watershed Center in Sawyers Bar since 1996. This large multipurpose facility is open to the public and serves as a community center for restoration meetings and workshops, a library with resource-related media, and an office for SRRC staff and administration. The Watershed Center provides a space for many of the educational outreach and training events facilitated by the SRRC or its partners.

B) Mission Statement

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

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

C) Long Term Goals

- Enlist community members in a cooperative approach to protect and restore the Salmon River aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, emphasizing the anadromous fisheries and biologically unique features.

- Promote economic stability in the community by diversifying job opportunities based on restoration, conservation, and management of the Salmon River aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, emphasizing the anadromous fisheries resource.

- Promote cooperative planning, education, assessment, restoration monitoring, and management efforts between the agencies, academia, the local tribes, resource users, the community and others for the protection and restoration of the Salmon River ecosystem.

- Assist in filling in the resource management gaps left by traditional large governmental agencies, such as the Forest Service, who have a difficult time with small, or non-traditional projects – both in terms of conception and implementation. This could include activities, such as: stewardship, feasibility studies, adaptive management projects, research, inventory and survey, project implementation and monitoring.

II. Introduction to the Watershed

A) Geography

The Salmon River watershed is a major tributary to the Klamath River, whose confluence is approximately 60 miles from the Pacific Ocean. This watershed is located in the Klamath Mountains of far Northwestern California. The sub-ranges of the Trinity Alps, Russians, Marble Mountains, and the Salmon Mountains form rugged topography that is deeply incised by the river and its tributaries. Nearly the entire watershed is forested.

Almost 99% of the watershed is federal land and is managed by the Klamath and Six Rivers National Forests. The larger region, known as the Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion, shares a distinct and rich assemblage of geological and ecological characteristics.

By water volume, the Salmon River is the second largest tributary of the much larger Klamath River system. There are no dams, diversions, or significant irrigation withdrawals in the Salmon River watershed other than for domestic uses. There are no dams between the Salmon River and the ocean, providing unimpeded access to anadromous fish.

The watershed occupies 751 square miles in the southwestern corner of Siskiyou County. The watershed's southern divide adjoins Trinity County and Humboldt County. Elevations in the watershed range from 456 feet at its mouth to 8,560 feet at Caribou Mountain in the Trinity Alps.

B) Geology

The Salmon River watershed has a complex geologic history. It is situated within the Klamath Mountains, and includes three distinct rock belts. These are the Western Paleozoic and Triassic Belt, the Central Metamorphic Belt, and minor portions of the Eastern Klamath and Western Jurassic Belts. The belts consist primarily of metasedimentary rock.

The rocks forming the Klamath Mountains began as sea floor sediments off the West coast of North America about 380 million years ago. Then between 170 and 120 million years ago, these compacted sediments and some attached oceanic crust were uplifted by tectonic forces during a major mountain-building event.

Shortly after the initial creation of the Klamath Mountains, continuing subsurface activity caused molten magma to intrude into the core of the mountains. This magma slowly cooled to form the granite which can be seen today in the Wooley Creek watershed, the English Peak area on the North Fork and in the Trinity Alps. Hot liquids associated with the magma deposited minerals—including gold—in the surrounding rock.

Following this, the young Klamath Mountains were surrounded by a shallow ocean, creating an island just off the coast of North America. Eroded sediments from the mountains were deposited in this shallow sea before sea levels dropped in the Tertiary Period, about 65 million years ago. Since that time the Klamath Mountain have been slowly eroding, ultimately forming the combination of sharp and rounded peaks we see today.

The Salmon River watershed has experienced at least four major glacial periods within the past two million years, the most recent of which ended about 13,000 years ago. These repeated glacial events carved signature U-shaped glacial valleys and left behind the multitude of glacial lakes and moraines we find in the high country today. The last remaining glacier in the Klamath Mountains is on Thompson Peak in the Trinity Alps, just over the divide in the Trinity River watershed. Caribou Mountain, the highest peak in the Salmon River watershed has perennial ice fields.

The Salmon River system displays a dendritic drainage pattern. The river itself carries a high bedload of coarse (gravel to boulder-sized) material and, except in periods of flood, a low suspended load. The result is a boulder-lined channel and banks in areas of low gradient, bedrock channel and banks in high gradient reaches, and translucent water quality.

Landsliding is the dominant land forming process in the Salmon River subbasin and large earthflow deposits occur in the area.

At approximately 751 square miles, the Salmon River is the smallest of the four major tributary watersheds in the Klamath basin. Even so, the annual runoff from the Salmon River is twice that of the Scott River and 10 times as great as that of the Shasta River. High runoff reflects the steep slopes and high annual precipitation (50 in) of the watershed. Runoff in the basin is dominated by a winter pulse associated with high rainfall and a spring snowmelt pulse from April through June. During summer and late fall, low-flow conditions predominate, particularly in smaller tributaries.

C) Botany and Zoology

The Salmon River provides large core areas for species diversity and lies at an important biological corridor connecting the interior Basin and Range biomes with the Pacific Coast. Many plants and animals find the combination of geology, climate and biology to be ideal habitat and make the Salmon River watershed their home. Others use the Salmon River watershed as a prime migration corridor and move through the area to spread their populations to others points or on their way to or from their seasonal homes to the north, south, east, and west. The Salmon River lies between the coastal and interior routes of the Pacific Flyway and is a transitory home for dozens of varieties of migrating birds.

The watershed is a land of biodiversity superlatives and is one of the key areas of biodiversity in the Pacific Northwest. It boasts one of the greatest concentrations of coniferous tree diversities in the world. There are 30 species of conifers in the watershed, including 7 endemics (such as the Brewer spruce), a convergence of trees found in both Alaska and Mexico, a wide variety of Ceanothus species, and astoundingly diverse butterfly and forest-type mollusk populations (FEMAT 1994). One of the world's largest diameter incense cedar grows high in the Little North Fork drainage within the Marble Mountain Wilderness Area.

Part of the explanation for this extraordinary biodiversity lies in the geologic history of the Klamath Mountains. During the Wisconsin Glaciation from about 25,000 to 13,000 years ago, this area escaped the burden of continental ice coverage and served as a biologic refugia for plant

and animal species not adapted to glacial climates. After the glaciers retreated from areas to the north, these species remained in the cool, high elevations of the Klamath Mountains where they can still be found. Some species, such as the Brewer Spruce, Port Orford Cedar, and Sadler Oak no longer exist anywhere else.

The Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion, in which the Salmon River flows, is a global center of biodiversity and has been designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, and an Area of Global Botanical Significance by the World Conservation Union.

Invasive species are present in the Salmon River watershed. Although the Salmon River has fewer invasive species than most watersheds in California and in the West, there are still numerous non-native plant species present in the riverine and mountain habitats. In addition to non-native vegetation, other invasive species currently found in the Salmon River watershed include, but are not limited: trees, birds, fish, mollusks, amphibians (bullfrogs), and others.

D) Fisheries

The Salmon River is one of the most biologically intact river systems in the Western United States. There are no polluting industries, agriculture, or municipal centers in the watershed, making it one of the more biologically intact wildland tributaries in the 16,000 mi^2 Klamath River system.

The Salmon River provides abundant amounts of clean, cool water into the Klamath River system. In late summer, this cool water is crucial to the survival of migrating salmon. The Salmon River has long been renowned for its exceptionally high quality waters.

The Klamath National Forest identifies the Salmon River as the watershed with the best anadromous fisheries habitat in the Klamath National Forest. The basin provides habitat for the largest wild run of spring Chinook salmon in the entire Klamath River system.

The Salmon River hosts the most native anadromous fish runs present in any Klamath River tributary. The species present in the Salmon River are spring Chinook, fall Chinook, coho, steelhead, green sturgeon, and Pacific lamprey. Non-anadromous species include Klamath speckled dace, Klamath small scale sucker, and marbled sculpins. Non-native species of fish present are German brown trout and American chad. Unlike all other major tributaries to the Klamath there are currently no hatchery fish in the Salmon River. Some introduction of fish species has occurred and small scale hatchery projects have occurred in the past. Stocking has occurred in ponds with small mouth bass, perch and sunfish while high mountain lakes have been stocked mainly with rainbow trout, German brown trout, and eastern brook trout.

All runs retain a rich wild character and compared with many other stocks in the Klamath River and its tributaries are more genetically intact, making the Salmon River a repository of anadromous fish genetics that can be used to help restore fish runs in the rest of the Klamath watershed. The Salmon River spring-run Chinook are being explored for use in reintroduction above the Klamath River dams to restore their historic range.

Despite this, the fishery of the Salmon River is a remnant of what it once was. Several species of the river's fish are at risk of extinction in the Klamath watershed: summer and winter runs of wild Klamath Mountains Province Steelhead, spring and fall Chinook salmon, and coho salmon. Recent fish counts indicate alarmingly low fish populations some years – especially for Spring Chinook – and only small to modest populations in better years.

Spring Chinook salmon were once the most abundant salmonid in the Klamath River system, with annual runs estimated as large as 1,000,000 fish. Historically, the Shasta, Scott, Salmon, and Trinity rivers all supported large runs. Currently, wild spring Chinook runs face the possibility of extinction in the Klamath River watershed. Today, only the Salmon River and the Trinity River host a viable spring Chinook run. Unlike the Trinity River, the Salmon River run has a completely wild gene stock, making this the last remaining wild spring Chinook run in the Klamath River watershed. Recently four conservation groups filed a petition to list the Chinook of the Klamath/Trinity significant evolutionary unit, emphasizing the need to protect Spring Chinook. This petition focused on the impacts to the Chinook that are created from perceived impacts other than ocean or tribal harvest. Information gathered by the SRRC and its partners associated with spring and fall Chinook were used by the petitioners and will be used by the managers in assessing the status of these fish.

Other runs of particular concern on the Salmon River include Summer Steelhead and Green Sturgeon. Summer Steelhead numbers are consistently very low. Green Sturgeon are listed as a Species of Concern by the National Marine Fisheries Service. The only spawning populations of green sturgeon remaining in California are in the Sacramento and Klamath River systems. They have been documented spawning in the Salmon River.

The deterioration of fisheries began in the 1850's with large scale hydraulic mining and related activities greatly altered the river channel, tributaries, and riparian areas. The naturally translucent green river probably flowed rich with brown, redd-choking sediment for several decades. River temperatures have likely increased due to reduced shade cover. The fishery suffered immensely, but due to a lack of any reliable record keeping it is difficult to determine the historical population size of salmon and steelhead in the Salmon River. However, fish numbers were sufficient to supply the primary subsistence food, and be the basis for the economy of the indigenous people prior to the mid-1800s. By the mid-1930s it was reported that anadromous fish populations within the Klamath Basin were already significantly jeopardized (Taft and Shapovalov, 1935).

Logging, road-building, wildfire, and over-fishing at sea have also substantially compromised the fishery. Compromised water quality and high summer water temperatures in the Klamath River – caused primarily by a series of dams and reservoirs far upriver – affect both in and out-migrating fish from the Salmon River. A 2003 National Research Council report states that, “Factors outside the basin – including ocean or estuary conditions, harvest, and conditions on the Klamath main stem – may have reduced adult populations of salmonids in the Salmon River. Overall, however, it is likely that land-use activities in the Salmon River watershed have had the largest adverse effects on production of salmon and steelhead in the Salmon River basin.”

III. SRRC 2013 Community Restoration Program Annual Work Plan

Our annual work plan is based primarily upon the tasks identified in our current grant agreements. In addition, many unfunded tasks which are central to our organizations goals are included and identified in *italics*. The Work Plan is organized by program area, each of which has a list of tasks which will be completed in the upcoming year. See the attached 3 year funding strategy for more detailed information on funding sources and availability for program tasks. Also attached are the programs annual calendars, which lay out timelines for tasks.

Coordinators for each Program are identified. In addition to project specific duties, each project coordinator is responsible for the following tasks:

- Develop and implement an annual and long term work plan (for both funded and unfunded work).
- Produce quarterly project reports for Board of Directors
- Develop an annual summary of accomplishments and evaluation of Program
- Interface with Watershed Center. Attend staff meetings, be aware of general SRRC requirements, policies, and reporting and administrative details.
- Identify and build a project team. Develop staffing for activities. Integrate activities with Watershed Center, as needed. Coordinate with partners, resource managers and regulators, and regional, state and national entities.
- Keep outreach products up to date and distribute educational materials to the community and our partners at local and regional forums.
- Organize community education activities, workshops, workdays, field-trips and training for project.
- Be familiar with your grant agreements, and take responsibility for completing your grant tasks.
- Meet grant reporting required in each Agreement.
- Develop and secure funding to support program

A) Fisheries Program

Since 1992 The SRRC Fisheries Program has worked to assess, maintain, and restore the fishery and aquatic ecosystems of the Salmon River. We perform detailed cooperative fish population and habitat surveys, participate in a multi-agency fish kill monitoring, work to prevent fish poaching and fishing regulation violations, and assist academic research projects in our area. Fishery surveys are planned and coordinated with state and federal agencies and local tribes. Seasonal juvenile out-migrant trapping in the lower Salmon River and in the Klamath River at Big Bar provides valuable information to determine species presence, run timing, trends, and fish health. We are looking forward to participating in additional research projects to better understand fish life histories, and stock identification methods.

Limiting Factors

The Klamath River Fisheries Task Force identified high water temperatures and excessive sediment production as key limiting factors for the anadromous fisheries resource of the Salmon River subbasin (Klamath River Basin Fisheries Restoration Plan, 1991; Salmon River Subbasin Restoration Strategy, 2002). The Forest Service has identified catastrophic fires as a major contributor of sediment to the Salmon River. Increased sediment run-off from roads, in riparian areas, and from upslope areas, has filled in pools (De la Fuente 1994). System and non-system Forest Service roads are responsible for the majority of the sediment input to the Salmon River (Salmon River Subbasin Restoration Strategy, 2002). The Salmon River Spring Chinook Recovery Work Group has developed a Draft Spring Chinook Limiting Factors Analyses identifying specific limitations to spring Chinook recovery within the Salmon River.

Recent studies by the Karuk Tribe and others point to the importance of summer refugia and winter rearing habitat in the successful life history of returning salmon. Road decommissioning and rehabilitation has slowed the effects of sediment in the Salmon River subbasin, and recent manual fish passage improvement efforts have sought to increase connectivity of coldwater habitats for salmon seeking refugia from warm water temperatures. Further efforts are needed to restore the function of riparian areas and related in-stream habitats. The SRRC has initiated projects to better understand the life history of juvenile salmon in the basin, in order to best approach the habitat needs for increased survival and ultimately successful life histories.

The 2003 National Research Council report states that, “Degradation of the Salmon River is primarily physical, and is associated with inadequate forest management leading to catastrophic fires and logging practices, especially road construction and maintenance, that lead to high levels of erosion. In addition, there are some flow barriers on the Salmon River.”

Program Recommendations

- Facilitate the update of the Salmon River Spring Chinook Limiting Factors Analysis
- Conduct head of run and end of run spring Chinook surveys
- Expand our annual Spring Chinook Cooperative Dive Survey to include more fun and informative activities
- Initiate a cooperative radio tagging project with the Karuk Tribe that will identify movement patterns of adult spring-run Chinook

Program Coordination
Coordinator, Tom Hotaling

Program Tasks – The SRRC Fisheries Program has several grant agreements: *Screw Trap, Fall and Spring Chinook Surveys, Fish Passage/Off Channel Enhancement, and Spring Chinook Cooperative Dives*. All tasks shall be completed based on volunteer capacity and availability of funding.

The goals of the screw trap project are to: identify species presence, identify life history, identify disease conditions of fish throughout trapping season, and support research and monitoring efforts on Salmon River and Klamath River Basin fish species.

The goals of the Spring Fall Chinook Carcass and Redd Surveys are to: quantify Fall Chinook escapement in the Salmon River for harvest prediction model, collect spawning data for spawning habitat assessment, collect samples to support research and monitoring projects associated with Spring and Fall Chinook life history and stock identification, and increase awareness and support for fisheries management and the restoration program.

Salmon River Spring Chinook Cooperative Dives were developed to coordinate presence data of critical spring Chinook species in the Salmon River.

Task 1) Coordination –

a) Coordinate survey crews
b) Attend Mid-Klamath Spawning Survey coordination group meetings
c) Coordinate fisheries data collection and transfer between SRRC, Karuk Tribe, FWS, CDFG, etc.
d) Provide materials, equipment, tools, permits, license & transportation for fisheries work

Task 2) Planning –

a) Attend planning meetings to develop survey schedule and also protocol
b) Update CRP and Subbasin Restoration Strategy
c) Develop annual and project work plan with program cooperators

Task 3) Outreach and Education –

a) Coordinate and participate in Spring and Fall Chinook Carcass and REDD Survey Trainings for schools, community and cooperators
b) Utilize the services of seasoned technicians to train novice or first time divers/surveyers.
c) Coordinate fisheries related field trips with local schools, communities and cooperators
d) Enlist involvement and support for surveys from fishing community, local residents and landowners, businesses, and resource users.

e) Provide educational information for this activity in announcements, handouts, posters, brochures, website, at fisheries and restoration conferences, coordination meetings, and at other forums.
f) Develop annual Spring Chinook Dive Invitation with cooperators
g) Develop activities that supplement the Spring Chinook Dives for participants to learn about and enjoy the Salmon River.

Task 4) Groundwork and Implementation –

a) Spawning Surveys -- Gather data on spawner abundance by species, enumerate salmonid redds and document distribution. Mark all sampled carcasses for potential subsequent recapture
b) Spawning Surveys -- Collect scale, tissue and other samples from salmonid carcasses for research project needs
c) Screw Trap -- Assist with deployment and positioning of screw trap
d) Screw Trap -- Operate and maintain Salmon River and Big Bar traps
e) Fish Passage -- Enhance Juvenile and Adult Fish Passage at Salmon River tributaries
f) Habitat Enhancement -- Improve cold water refugia and winter rearing habitats for Coho
g) Habitat Enhancement -- Increase in-stream cover through propagation and recruitment of woody debris

Task 5) Cooperation –

a) Enlist cooperation, support and involvement of local landowners/residents and resource managers and users
b) Enlist volunteer support from the pool of community members, local fisheries program staff, and agency staff some of whom are active supporters of SRRC and who have had experience in these types of surveys.
c) Act as local restoration communications liaison with the Karuk Tribe, CDFW, USFS, USFWS, and other responsible agencies and organizations.
d) Continue to promote stakeholder partnerships in the Salmon River that focus on watershed and fisheries restoration planning, implementation and monitoring.

Task 6) Monitoring –

a) Screw Trap - Collect all adipose clipped Chinook for coded wire tag retrieval, provide fish health sample to AC/NV Fish Health Center upon request, identify species present, contribute to life history assessments for various fish species, monitor disease presence and abundance
b) Fish Passage and Habitat Enhancement -- Survey for juvenile and adult salmonids within selected habitats
c) Fish Passage and Habitat Enhancement -- Pre and Post monitor for restoration effectiveness
d) Spring Chinook Dive -- Coordinate Cooperative Spring Chinook and Summer Steelhead dives in mid-summer.

e) Spring Chinook Dive -- Continue to monitor the presence of Columnaris lesions in Salmon River through carcass surveys and ongoing fish mortality enumeration
f) Contribute to life history assessments for various fish species

Task 7) Funding –

a) Secure funding annually for projects
b) Enlist volunteer and in-kind stakeholder contribution

Task 8) Reporting –

a) Provide Progress and Final Reports as specified in agreement
b) Provide data to fisheries and water managers
c) Spawning Surveys -- Submit survey data sheets and scale samples to the CDFG once per week

B) Salmon River Cooperative Noxious Weed Program (CNWP)

The Salmon River Restoration Council has been actively involved in noxious weed management since the early 1990's. Through an aggressive response by the local community, the noxious weed program attempts to protect anadromous fish species and water quality from negative impacts caused in the aquatic, riparian and upslope habitats by invasive plant species, using methods that minimize impacts to people and the environment. The CNWP promotes manual removal (digging and pulling), mulching, burning, mechanical removal and other non-chemical methods of invasive plant control of nearly a dozen species throughout the watershed. The SRRC coordinates with several partners including the local residents and landowners, local schools, county, state, federal and tribal managers and universities to promote a cooperative, comprehensive and effective approach that is community based and does not rely on chemical herbicides.

The goal of the program is to maintain a healthy river and forest ecosystem in the Salmon River, which includes a native plant community that is biologically functional and meets desired conditions for terrestrial and aquatic habitats to maintain biodiversity.

The objectives are to: promote a cooperative program involving the local community in a strategic approach to effectively control prioritized noxious weed species and populations; to develop and implement a comprehensive integrated program to effectively manage prioritized noxious weed species throughout the Salmon River, without using chemical herbicides; and to develop and apply adaptive techniques and effective tools to achieve control.

The success of the program relies on a strong community volunteer component and a commitment to the application of the CNWP techniques and methods, emphasizing landowner and residential involvement. Resource users and managers are also enlisted into the CNWP. Our community-based effort is recognized as a model for effective watershed scale noxious weed control regionally and nationally.

Limiting Factors

Funding for management of noxious weeds on federal lands is limited. Trailheads, trails, river access, rock pits, water sources, stock feeding, industrial resource utilization and management, fire camps, restoration, and recreation areas are locations that promote the spread of noxious weeds. Managing agencies have performed a limited amount of detailed planning to develop a comprehensive and effective strategy that is acceptable to the local community and leads to effective control of prioritized noxious weeds. Vast wilderness and roadless areas in the Salmon River make effective detection and response difficult on public lands.

Of great concern to the community is the possibility that chemical approaches to noxious weed management will lead to the reintroduction of broad applications of herbicides throughout the subbasin. The Klamath National Forest and the Siskiyou Department of Agriculture have identified herbicides as their preferred tool to attempt to eradicate noxious weeds species present, as identified in the proposed management of spotted knapweed, a Class A weed. In 2011 the County used herbicides to control spurge in the Mid-Klamath. Many of the targeted invasive species populations are located within the floodplain of the Salmon River.

Movement of people and non-native weeds in and out of the Salmon River subbasin has sharply increased the potential for spread of these plants. Importing equipment for various management activities (fire fighting, road work, logging, mining, etc.) is of concern because many equipment source areas (Nevada, Montana, Idaho, etc.) are heavily infested with various species of noxious weeds. Earth-moving equipment has a particularly high incidence of exposure and transport. An increase in wildfire occurrence, intensity, and size; coupled with fire management activities, have increased the spread of invasive plant species in the Salmon River.

Access to private and tribal lands is dependent on landowner buy-in and is therefore an additional limiting factor for weed management.

Key threats posed by invasive species include the following:

- Invasive species threaten to disrupt functional ecosystem processes and displace native plants and their communities.
- Resource management and resource use also involves activities which both disturb the soil and vegetation. This has significantly increased the opportunities for noxious weeds to spread.
- Global climate change will promote the invasion and presence of noxious weeds in the Salmon River and surrounding areas
- Noxious weeds managers too often rely on herbicide use as the only way to control noxious weeds and do not adequately integrate non-chemical control
- Our remoteness makes it difficult to get the word out about the CNWP, a community-based effort.

Program Tasks

Task 1) Coordinate Program – Program Coordinator, Petey Brucker; Field Crew Coordinator, Tim Darling

Participate in coordination activities, meetings, workshops, conferences, and activities associated with:

a) Salmon River Coordination Group (Klamath and Six Rivers National Forest, Siskiyou County Department of Food and Agriculture and Roads Department, Mid-Klamath Watershed Council, the Karuk Tribe, local landowners and residents, and others)
b) Six Rivers Noxious Weeds Work Group
c) Siskiyou Weed Management Area
d) California Invasive Plant Pest Council
e) Local schools, colleges and universities

Task 2) Planning –

a) Update the Cooperative Noxious Weed Management Strategy
b) Develop annual, monthly and daily work plans that articulate effective management of individual species and populations targeted

Task 3) Outreach and Education –

a) Educate stakeholders and managers to prevent and/or detect infestations.
b) Enlist stakeholders and managers in CNWP
c) Disseminate information through newsletters, pamphlets, brochures, monthly calendar, posters, SRRC website
d) Provide presentation and lead training effort that articulate the SRRC work and techniques

Task 4) Groundwork and Implementation – Control prioritized noxious weeds and promote functioning riparian habitat and native plants on public and private lands throughout the Salmon River. Utilize the appropriate tools to address wildfire and suppression activities.

Task 5) Cooperation – Continue to maintain and improve working relationships with the USFS, Karuk Tribe, local schools, local landowners/residents, Siskiyou County Weeds Management Area, California and Siskiyou Co. Departments of Agriculture, Siskiyou County Road Department and resource user groups. Provide comments for any proposed noxious weed eradication in cooperation with other stakeholders and managers

Task 6) Monitoring –

a) Maintain an inventory and maps of priority noxious weeds species present and managed in the Salmon River watershed.

b) Track and record daily activities of the SRRC in the Treatment Data Base and on the SRRC daily treatment and personnel tracking forms
c) Evaluate effectiveness

Task 7) Funding –

a) Secure funding annually for project and develop 3 year projections
b) Promote volunteerism and participation from landowners, residents and other stakeholders, including resource managers and users

Task 8) Reporting –

a) Provide Progress and Final Reports as specified in agreements
b) Provide regular progress reports to USFS and other funders, as requested and required

C) Fire, Fuels, and Forestry Program

Catastrophic wildfire is the greatest single threat to fisheries, ecosystem health, and biodiversity in the Salmon River watershed.

The SRRC began the Fire Planning and Fuels Reduction Program in 1994 to help reduce the likelihood of catastrophic fires and reduce the risks that they pose for the watershed. The program includes the operation of the Salmon River Fire Safe Council, prioritized fuel reduction activities, and the development of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan and detailed neighborhood fire safe plans.

We believe this program has stimulated the community, as well as agency personnel, to have a better understanding of fire's role in the watershed and what we can all do to reduce the risk of fire damage to our properties and the public lands surrounding them. Since we've started our fuels program there has been a visible transformation on private lands on the Salmon River. Awareness of fire risk, fuel loading, and what can be done about it has seeped into the consciousness of the community. Even those who haven't participated directly in our Fire, Fuels and Forestry program have begun to reduce fuels on their property as a part of basic maintenance.

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

At present, fuel loading is at an unnaturally high hazard level in many areas of the watershed, due to fire suppression and logging practices. This current fuel loading threatens to severely damage the more biologically intact and/or recovering landscapes in the subbasin (USFS Watershed Analyses).

Program Recommendations

- Develop Neighborhood Fire Preparation and Response Plans for all areas of the Salmon River.
- Complete residential risk assessments for residences and businesses, and incorporate them into Neighborhood Fire Preparation and Response Plans.

Program Tasks

Task 1) Coordinate Program – Program Coordinator, Karuna Greenberg (Need to fly position for new coordinator)

Task 2) Planning –

a) Update Community Wildfire Protection Plan, including neighborhood assessments and plans, and residential risk assessments. Locate residences/structures and improvements, emergency access routes, engine fill-sites, helicopter landings, etc.
b) Create Bear Country Neighborhood Wildfire Protection Plan
c) Use plans to prioritize actions to be taken by crews, volunteers, and landowners.

Task 3) Outreach and Education –

a) Provide community with information regarding fire-safe practices and creation of 100' defensible space.
b) Promote neighborhood coordination and preparedness through the Community Liaison Program
c) Hold Annual Fire Awareness Week And on-going Volunteer activities
d) Integrate educational activities with the local schools and community

Task 4) Groundwork and Implementation –

a) Implement USFWS, Grants Clearinghouse and RAC projects: clear and hand pile fuels and burn piles during the fire safe season
b) Work with local landowners to implement prescribed burning projects on their private property

Task 5) Cooperation –

a) Coordinate Salmon River Fire Safe Council
b) Implement the community fire liaison team for fire events and year round activities

c) Increase preparedness at various scales – landowner/resident, neighborhoods, towns, and watershed
d) Promote and facilitate stakeholder cooperation in assessing and reviewing USFS fuels and forestry projects

Task 6) Monitoring –

a) Establish fuels reduction photo points and take pre-project photos
b) Take post project photos
c) GPS locations
d) Assess Program effectiveness when wildfires come to properties

Task 7) Funding – Seek project funding

Task 8) Reporting – Provide Progress and Final Reports as specified in agreements

D) Water Monitoring Program

The SRRC and its cooperators have been monitoring water quality on the Salmon River since 1992.

Our monitoring program establishes baseline water quality data, supports the Clean Water Act's TMDL process, correlates river temperatures with fish behavior, characterizes fisheries refugia conditions, identifies opportunities for habitat improvement, assesses restoration effectiveness, and establishes community participation in the monitoring process.

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

Program Recommendations
Develop long term monitoring plan for Salmon River

Program Tasks

Task 1) Coordinate Program – Program Coordinator, Lyra Cressey

Task 2) Planning – *Develop an annual monitoring plan*

Task 3) Outreach & Education –

a) Distribute monitoring information by newsletter, update monitoring brochure, and maintain monitoring web page
b) Train local landowners to assist in monitoring activities

Task 4) Groundwork & Implementation – N/A

Task 5) Cooperation –

a) Participate in Klamath Basin Monitoring Program
b) Enlist cooperation and support from local landowners and residents, particularly when monitoring areas in close proximity to waters they reside near
c) Involve local schools in monitoring activities

Task 6) Monitoring –

a) Maintain hobo temps at +/- 50 locations during summer months
b) Collect flow measurements at +/- 20 sites once a month during summer months
c) Conduct monitoring activities to support implementation of TMDL
d) Monitor habitat enhancement projects
e) Monitor restoration effectiveness in various types of restoration in the Salmon River

Task 7) Funding – Seek funding for project

Task 8) Reporting – Complete project reports

E) Watershed Education Program

The SRRC believes that informed, caring citizen communities are often effective stewards of the ecosystem. Our community is essential to the restoration of our watershed. To help facilitate the development our local restoration community, we run a Watershed Education Program in local schools and in the community as a whole.

Our program operates in both local schools to teach natural resource sciences, ecosystem management, and watershed stewardship. Students at Forks of Salmon Elementary School and Junction Elementary School learn scientific methods and gain valuable watershed knowledge through experiential teaching.

Limiting Factor
In the local schools, the extremely low student population threatens more school closures. Rural communities in general have a difficult time meeting state education standards, due to a lack of economic and material resources, among other things.

Program Tasks

Task 1) Coordination – Need Program Coordinator

a) Facilitate standards based watershed education and restoration activities for students and community members at Salmon River elementary schools
b) Involve students, teachers, and parents in watershed restoration activities

Task 2) Planning –

a.) Provide support for school teachers and their natural resource partners in the development of their annual watershed education curriculum.
b.) Coordinate a schedule with teachers and natural resource professionals to develop a volunteer monthly session with students based on that professional's field of expertise.
c.) Plan an adult watershed education program enlisting volunteer natural resource professionals to lead workshops for community members.

Task 3) Outreach and Education –

a) Develop and update brochures, newsletter articles, and website articles
b) Utilize the SRRC monthly calendar to provide schools, parents, other landowners and residents with information to enlist their cooperation and support for the Watershed Education Program and specific activities
c) Provide watershed education lessons to local elementary school students
d) Coordinate the annual Watershed Fair

Task 4) Groundwork and Implementation –

a) Teach students and teachers technical skills and the use of equipment used in watershed restoration activities
b) Maintain and upgrade each of the schools' watershed studies equipment
c) Apply restoration techniques and use appropriate equipment

Task 5) Cooperation –

a) Provide the Forks of Salmon and Junction Elem. Schools with adequate adult volunteers to enhance and facilitate the watershed education programs and continue to broaden the awareness and commitment of the Salmon River community to protect and restore the sub basins fisheries and watershed resource.

Task 6) Monitoring – N/A

Task 7) Funding – Seek project funding

Task 8) Reporting – Complete project reports as specified in grant agreements

F) Habitat Restoration Program

The SRRC has been doing habitat restoration in the Salmon River watershed since 1992. Our restoration projects include a long term riparian assessment and restoration project to increase stream shading, creek mouth enhancement, fish barrier removal, road stewardship, and tailing pile restoration.

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

River Clean-up – When the local landfill dumpsites were open, it was relatively easy to dispose of anything smaller than a vehicle. After those dumpsites were closed in the 1990's it became much more difficult to dispose of larger garbage items. Today, disposal means hauling or towing useless appliances or vehicles up long, narrow, winding roads, and over Etna Summit, to Yreka, where a sizable disposal fee must be paid. Many Salmon River residents do not have the resources to deal with this process.

Program Coordination
Program Coordinator – Karuna Greenberg

Program Recommendations

- Develop a neighborhood stewardship program to enlist local landowners and residents to engage in road restoration and management activities on roads they use, highlighting emergency access road care. Develop Neighborhood Restoration Liaisons Program in all neighborhoods throughout the Salmon River.
- Develop residential and neighborhood plans that identify restoration and maintenance activities.
- Develop neighborhood work plan schedule, staffing, and toolbox for neighborhood restoration liaisons.
- Provide neighborhood restoration liaisons and landowners with existing data and map products

Program Tasks

This program encompasses riparian restoration, fisheries habitat restoration, roads stewardship, and river clean-up.

Task 1) Coordinate Projects –

Coordinate overall project, including reporting, supervision, managing contacts with cooperators, as well as create contracts and agreements.

Task 2) Planning –

a) Select additional high priority sites that will be feasible to restore, and develop engineered plans for implementation at each prioritized site
b) Develop project work plan

Task 3) Outreach and Education

a) Develop brochures, newsletter and website articles and utilize the SRRC monthly calendar to provide landowners and residents with information and training on habitat restoration and protection
b) Invite landowners, residents, schools and others to learn about the program and to participate in training and implementation activities

Task 4) Groundwork and Implementation –

a) Continue plant propagation activities to provide plant material for prioritized sites.
b) Plant vegetation at targeted restoration sites.
c) Enhance creek mouth and other targeted refugia habitats
d) Coordinate neighborhood roads stewardship workdays and related activities with neighborhood restoration liaisons and residents
e) Maintain SRRC adopt-a-highway section of Salmon River Road twice a year

Task 5) Cooperation –

a) Cooperate with USFS, NCRWQCB, Karuk Tribe, Pacific Watershed Associates and others on assessment and implementation
b) Convene working group of cooperators to prioritize Salmon River restoration projects, and update the Salmon River Subbasin Restoration Strategy.

Task 6) Monitoring – *Develop a scheduled monitoring plan to assess condition before, during and after restoration actions are performed*

Task 7) Funding – Seek project funding

a) Work with PWA/MLA to seek funding for final project designs and implementation for off channel habitat/riparian shade improvement at Kelly's Gulch and Red Bank

Task 8) Reporting – No reports currently needed

G) Community Restoration Program – Watershed Center, Outreach, Training and Planning

The SRRC maintains work stations for staff, meeting and training space, and community services at the Salmon River Watershed Center in Sawyers Bar. We implement an annual series of workshops, workdays, field trips, training, and presentations to engage stakeholders. We provide outreach information and training opportunities to increase awareness and involvement in watershed and fisheries restoration and protection. The SRRC performs various activities to increase the capacity for the local community to engage in watershed/fisheries restoration, as well as assist in related programs being conducted by our partners and others. We also focus some attention on identifying and reducing problems associated with resource use related to watershed and fisheries resources in the Salmon River.

Program Tasks

Task 1) Coordinate Program –

a) *Coordinate with various activities and efforts in the Klamath River Basin which affect the anadromous fisheries and other resources of the Salmon River and the SRRC with a focus on science, policy, management, and community health.*
b) Use of the Salmon Learning and Understanding Group and Multi Party Monitoring Group to help coordinate all efforts in the Salmon River needed for restoration and integrate these efforts at the larger scale.

Task 2) Planning –

a) Implement and update the Salmon River Subbasin Restoration Strategy
b) Update the Community Restoration Plan and develop annual SRRC Work Plan
c) Participate in key planning efforts that affect the Salmon River, emphasizing anadromous fish species and runs and the SRRC.
d) *Foster the development and use of planning tools that affect the Salmon River including: Klamath Basin Restoration, Reintroduction and Monitoring Plans, Basin Wide planning efforts, all subbasin planning efforts, and others*

Task 3) Outreach and Education –

a) Provide outreach tools such as newsletters, web sites, brochures, reports, posters, and other information
b) Develop an SRRC annual schedule of activities
c) Develop and distribute monthly Klamath Basin Restoration Related Activities Calendar

Task 4) Groundwork and Implementation –

a) Implement volunteer workdays associated with new and existing programs on the Salmon River

b) Develop, schedule and implement an annual series of workshops, workdays, field trips, training, and presentations to engage stakeholders and others that are not directly related to or funded by the SRRC's Programs.
c) *Assist in key groundwork actions related to the Salmon River that occur in the Klamath River Basin to demonstrate effective methods and techniques developed and applied in the Salmon River and to promote support and collaboration for the SRRC and its work to restore the Salmon River.*

Task 5) Cooperation –

a) Facilitate stakeholder cooperation.
b) Participate in programs, forums, conferences, meetings and activities associated with SRRC mission and goals in the Salmon and Klamath Rivers and beyond
c) Coordinate and network with all cooperators to enlist their support and develop actions needed to assist in the recovery of the Salmon River and its anadromous fisheries, emphasizing SRRC's role.

Task 6) Monitoring –

a) Track all of SRRC activities
b) Develop and perform monitoring activities needed in the Salmon River that are not included in other SRRC programs (such as mining, grazing, etc.)

Task 7) Funding – Seek funding to support Community Restoration Program activities

Task 8) Reporting –

a) Develop Annual Accomplishments Report
b) Provide Board of Directors with updates
c) Provide reports to funders and cooperators, as needed

IV. Conclusion

Citizen efforts such as the Salmon River Restoration Council are the best vehicle to achieve watershed/fisheries recovery, causing minimal dislocation to existing economic and social activities. Each year the Council has expanded its program to provide remedial actions to prevent and restore the resources of the Salmon River, emphasizing anadromous fish recovery. To date we have brought in over four million dollars worth of improved ecosystem health to the Salmon River. Almost one third of these funds have been an in-kind match provided largely by members of the local community in their volunteer participation in SRRC's community restoration activities. As is evidenced by the Council's accomplishments and volunteerism, there is strong community commitment to the protection and restoration of the Salmon River ecosystem, highlighting recovery of the anadromous fisheries. Without the support of the watershed residents and various stakeholders, the recovery and maintenance of the watershed and fisheries

is not possible, due to the Salmon River subbasin's remoteness and access problems. Managing agencies must have the cooperation and support of a well-informed community.

In order to maintain and expand upon our community restoration program, we have created this annual work plan to guide our efforts. Our Program seeks to enlist cooperation and support from the US Forest Service and other federal agencies, the State of California, the Karuk Tribe, resource user groups, the environmental community, recreation users and others to accomplish our goals.

Salmon River Restoration Council
Three Year Funding Strategy

PROJECT NAME			2013			2014			2015			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Task #	Project Status	Funding Status	Cost	Funding Source	Funding Status	Cost	Funding Source	Funding Status	Cost	Funding Source	
1. FISHERIES												
Coordinate Program	1	Ongoing	Partial Funding	10K	NFWF, USFWS, USBR	Unfunded	10K	USFWS	Unfunded	10K	TBD	Coordinate the Fisheries Program.
Rearing Habitat Assessment and Restoration	4	Initiated	Funded	15K	USBR	Unfunded	TBD	TBD	Unfunded	TBD	TBD	Coordinate riparian and in-stream restoration to improve juvenile coho and spring Chinook habitat.
Spring Chinook, Summer Steelhead Population Dives, and Educational week	6	Ongoing	Partial Funding	3K	Trees Found.	Unfunded	4K	TBD	Unfunded	4K	TBD	Coordinate Cooperative Spring Chinook and Summer Steelhead Dives. Increase public awareness on the plight of Salmon and Klamath River populations of Spring Chinook
Juvenile Outmigration Screw Trap	6	Ongoing	Proposed	10K	Karuk Tribe	Unfunded	10K	TBD	Unfunded	10K	TBD	Operate Salmon River and Big Bar traps to determine species presence, abundance, run timing, life history patterns. Coordinate with Karuk Tribe
Fall Chinook Carcass and Redd Surveys	6	Ongoing	Proposed	12K	USFWS/ USFS	Unfunded	12K	USFWS	Unfunded	12K	USFWS	Participate in cooperative Fall Chinook spawning surveys and provide survey data to agencies.
Spring Chinook Spawning Surveys	6	Ongoing	Unfunded	18K	TBD	Unfunded	18K	TBD	Unfunded	17K	TBD	Participate in cooperative Fall Chinook spawning surveys and provide survey data to agencies.
Steelhead Spawning Surveys	6	Ongoing	Unfunded	2K	Volunteer	Unfunded	2K	TBD	Unfunded	2K	TBD	Enumerate summer and winter Steelhead spawning, identify fish passage barriers in the Salmon River
Lamprey and Green Sturgeon Study	6	Future	Unfunded	2K	TBD	Unfunded	2K	TBD	Unfunded	2K	TBD	Assess the presence, abundance, and health of lamprey and green sturgeon in the Salmon River
Coho Spawning Surveys	6	Future	Unfunded	15K	TBD	Unfunded	30K	TBD	Unfunded	30K	TBD	Enumerate Coho spawning redds and carcasses in the Salmon River. Identify, and monitor key Coho spawning grounds.
Salmon River PIT tag monitoring	6	Future	Unfunded	~150K	TBD	Unfunded	50K	TBD	Unfunded	50K	TBD	Develop PIT tagging study in Salmon River in coordination with Yurok and Karuk Tribes, to identify life history, and limiting factors for spring run Chinook and coho salmon.
2. NOXIOUS WEEDS												

Salmon River Restoration Council
Three Year Funding Strategy

PROJECT NAME			2013			2014			2015			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Task #	Project Status	Funding Status	Cost	Funding Source	Funding Status	Cost	Funding Source	Funding Status	Cost	Funding Source	
Salmon River Cooperative Noxious Weeds Program	1	Ongoing	Partially Funded	23K/5K Vol	USFS, Volunteer	Unfunded	20K	TBD	Unfunded	20K	TBD	Coordinate the CNWP Program. Perform Planning, Groundwork, Tracking, Monitoring, Outreach and Education activities to engage the local community, schools, managers, resource users, academic. Address needs associated with ground disturbance related to management and restoration on public, private, and tribal lands. Control target species at prioritized sites.
Cooperative Noxious Weed Management Strategy	2	Ongoing	Partially Funded	1K	DOC	Partial Funding	1K	DOC	Unfunded			Update the Cooperative Noxious Weed Management Strategy
Prevent Invasive Weed Infestations through education and outreach	3	Ongoing	Partial Funding	1.5K	DOC, USFWS	Partial Funding	1.5K	DOC	Unfunded	1.5K	TBD	Develop and provide materials to educate stakeholders about noxious weed issues and how they can assist in prevention efforts. Publish outreach materials, attend conferences, hold workshops, demonstrate effective techniques used by the SRRC and partners in the CNWP.
Noxious Weeds Control on Private Land in Salmon River	4	Ongoing	Partial Funding	3K/8K Vol	CA Dept Ag	Unfunded	4K	TBD, VOL	Unfunded	4K	TBD, VOL	Conduct surveys and control prioty noxious weed species on private lands throughout the Salmon River, highlighting control of Italian Thistle and other class "A" species. Enlist the participation of the private landowners and residents.
Local, Regional and National Coordination	5	Ongoing	Partial Funding	1K	DOC	Partial Funding	1K	DOC	Unfunded	1K	TBD	Coordinate with local, regional, and national organizations to promote awarenees and support for the CNWP.
3. FIRE, FUELS & FORESTRY												
Coordinate Program	1	Ongoing	Partial Funding	10K	GCH, USFWS	Unfunded	10K	GCH, USFWS	Unfunded	10K	GCH, USFWS	Coordinate the Fire, Fuels & Forestry Program.
Salmon River Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	2	Ongoing	Partial Funding	3K	DOC, GCH	Partial Funding	3K	DOC, GCH, USFS	Unfunded	3K	TBD	Continue to develop and update CWPP to reduce catastrophic fire potential that addresses private/federal/tribal land needs.
Develop Detailed CWPPs for Towns, Neighborhoods, and Isolated Residences	2	Ongoing	Funded	15K	GCH	Unfunded	10K	TBD	Unfunded	10K	TBD	Develop detailed Fire Safe Plans to identify high value areas, fuel areas, water systems, etc. and make suggestions to reduce the impact of future fires.

Salmon River Restoration Council
Three Year Funding Strategy

PROJECT NAME			2013			2014			2015			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Task #	Project Status	Funding Status	Cost	Funding Source	Funding Status	Cost	Funding Source	Funding Status	Cost	Funding Source	
Fuels Reduction and Fire Safing	4	Ongoing	Funded	70K	GCH, USFWS, RAC	Proposed	120K	GCH, USFWS	Unfunded	120K	GCH, USFWS	Protect private land and critical access routes for residents and fire fighters by performing prescribed fuels reduction treatments.
Community Preparedness Program	4	Ongoing	Unfunded	5K	Volunteer	Unfunded	25 K	TBD	Unfunded	25 K	TBD	Promote on-going fuels management, structure protection and fire prevention activities with residents and landowners in their neighborhoods.
Salmon River Fire Safe Council	5	Ongoing	Funded	3K	GCH, USFWS, DOC Volunteer	Partial Funding	3K	DOC, GCH, USFWS, Volunteer	Unfunded	3K	TBD	Coordinate multiple stakeholders to focus on identifying fire and fuels management needs on private/public lands. Develop Community Fire Liaison Team
4. WATER MONITORING												
Coordinate Program	1	Ongoing	Funded	2K	Volunteer	Unfunded	3K	USFS, WQCB,	Unfunded	3K	USFS, WQCB,	Coordinate water monitoring program
Klamath Basin WQ Monitoring Coordination Group	1	Ongoing	Funded	2K	WQCB	Unfunded	2K	WQCB, Private	Unfunded	2K	WQCB, Private	Participate in KBWQMCG Meetings
Develop and Implement Long Range Monitoring Plan	2	Initiated	Funded	1K	WQCB, DOC	Funded	1K	DOC	Unfunded	1K	TBD	Develop monitoring strategy to assess baseline data, restoration effectiveness, and management effects.
Perfom Water Monitoring Activities	6	Ongoing	Funded	5K	WQCB, Volunteer	Unfunded	8K	USFS, WQCB, Private	Unfunded	8K	USFS, WQCB, Private	Continue to monitor water temp, flows, and other TMDL factors
Salmon River Restoration Monitoring Data Base	6	Ongoing	Partial Funding	1K	WQCB, USFS	Unfunded	1K	USFS, WQCB, Private	Unfunded	1K	USFS, WQCB, Private	Maintain data in an accessible format
5. WATERSHED EDUCATION												
Watershed Ed - Forks of Salmon and Junction Elementary Schools	3	Ongoing	Partially Funded, Proposed	7K	USFWS	Unfunded	17K	USFWS, Private	Unfunded	17K	USFWS, Private	Provide ongoing watershed education coordination and support for students and community in local schools.
Klamath Salmon Outdoor School	3	Initiated	Proposed	5K	Private	Unfunded	5K	Private	Unfunded	5K	Private	Co-coordinate the KSOS with MKWC
6. RIPARIAN RESTORATION												
Riparian Restoration for Increasing Cover and Shade	4	Ongoing	Partial Funding	2K	WQCB	Proposed	TBD	NOAA	Proposed	TBD	NOAA	Develop designs for priortized sites. Estimate Restoration costs for each site. Restore prioritized sites on private and public properties.
Creek Mouth Enhancement	4	Ongoing	Funded	12K	NFWF	Unfunded	TBD	TBD	Unfunded	TBD	TBD	Assess, prioritize and perform habitat improvements and increase fish passage into tributaries.

Salmon River Restoration Council
Three Year Funding Strategy

PROJECT NAME			2013			2014			2015			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Task #	Project Status	Funding Status	Cost	Funding Source	Funding Status	Cost	Funding Source	Funding Status	Cost	Funding Source	
Refugia Restoration	4	Ongoing	Partially Funded	2K	WQCB	Unfunded	2K	WQCB	Unfunded	TBD	TBD	Inventory, assess and inhance key refugia areas for fish. Utilize Thermal Infrared data from 2009 aerial survey
7. ROADS												
Fish Passage	4	Ongoing	Partially Funded	15K	USFWS	Unfunded	100K	CDFG, NOAA	Unfunded	50K	CDFG, NOAA	Remove prioritized fish barriers on private and public lands that offer acces to essential fish habitat.
Salmon River Neighborhood Road Stewardship	4	Ongoing	Unfunded	5K	Volunteer	Unfunded	5K	TBD	Unfunded	5K	TBD	Maintain and improve private and public roads. Enlist road users to learn and apply maintenance techniques to reduce erosion, damage and failure. Hold scheduled workshops and workdays.
8. RIVER CLEANUP												
River Clean-Up	4	Ongoing	Unfunded	1K	Volunteer	Unfunded	1K	Volunteer, Private	Unfunded	1K	Volunteer Private	Hold activities which clean up garbage and other unwanted debris from the River
9. SRRC CRP												
Salmon River Community Restoration Program	2	Ongoing										
Salmon River Community Restoration Plan	2	Ongoing	Funded	1K	DOC, USFWS, Private	Partial Funding	1K	DOC, USFWS, Private	Unfunded	1K	, USFWS, Private	Update CRP/Annual Work Plan annualy to provide a general overview and guide activities.
Watershed Center	3	Ongoing	Partial Funding	30K	USFWS, Private	Unfunded	30K	USFWS, Private	Unfunded	30K	USFWS, Private	Maintain centralized location for staff, library, and equipment. Provide public access to restoration information and SRRC activities. Provide meeting and conference space.
Outreach	3	Ongoing	Partial Funding	10K	DOC, USFWS, Private	Partial Funding	10K	DOC, USFWS, Private	Unfunded	10K	USFWS, Private	Produce newsletters/brochures, monthly calendar, maintain website, attend conferences
Restoration Workshops, Training, Education, Presentations,Networking	4	Ongoing	Partial Funding	15K	DOC, USFWS, Private	Partial Funding	15K	DOC, USFWS, Private	Unfunded	15K	USFWS, Private	Develop and implement an annual schedule of workshops and trainings associated with all aspects of watershed restoration and protection.
Stakeholder Coordination	5	Ongoing	Funded	5K	DOC, USFWS, Private	Partial Funding	5K	USFWS, Private	Unfunded	5K	USFWS, Private	Participate in stakeholder advisory partnerships in the Salmon River sub-basin.
Neighborhood Restoration Workdays	4	Ongoing	Partial Funding	5K	USFWS, Private	Partial Funding	5K	DOC, USFWS, Private	Unfunded	5K	USFWS, Private	restoration workdays and community based stewardship activities associated with allaspects of watershed restoration , protection manminimuize use impacts.

Salmon River Restoration Council
Three Year Funding Strategy

PROJECT NAME			2013			2014			2015			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Task #	Project Status	Funding Status	Cost	Funding Source	Funding Status	Cost	Funding Source	Funding Status	Cost	Funding Source	
10. OTHER PROJECTS												
Expanded History Project	3	Future	Unfunded		None	Unfunded	25K	Private	Unfunded	25K	Private	Examine historical conditions to help determine watershed capacity.

SRRC's 2013 ACTIVITIES CALENDAR

January
CRP Annual Work Plan Development
Fuels Reduction Planning and Implementation
Noxious Weeds Planning and Coordination

February
CRP Annual Work Plan Development
Fuels Reduction Planning and Implementation
Noxious Weed Planning and Workdays Begin

March
Annual SRRC Board Meeting
Klamath Basin Fish Health workshop
Noxious Weed workdays in Forks of Salmon
Winter Steelhead Spawning Survey
Fuels Reduction Planning and Implementation
Juvenile Migration Screw Trap Launch
Riparian Restoration Native Plant Workday
SRRC/MKWC Inter - Council Meeting
SLUG Meeting

April
Develop Annual CLP Binder for KNF and Fire Teams
Water Quality Monitoring Coordination
Juvenile Migration Screw Trap
Noxious Weed Workdays
Fuels Monitoring & Implementation

May
Fire Awareness, Training and Preparation Week
Watershed Education Annual Fair
SRRC Adopt-A-Highway workday
SLUG Meeting
Noxious Weed Workdays
Fuels Monitoring + Implementation
Hobo Temp Calibration
Tabling at Bigfoot Bird Festival
Juvenile Migration Screw Trap
KFHAT Fish Kill Response Training

June
Hobo Temps Spring Launch
Noxious Weed Workdays
Fuels Monitoring + Implementation
Juvenile Migration Screw Trap
Juvenile fish ID workshop
Neighborhood Roads Stewardship workday

July
Water Temperature and Flow Monitoring
Spring Chinook & Summer Steelhead Dive
Noxious Weed Workdays and Coordination
Fuels Monitoring
Juvenile Migration Screw Trap

August
Water Temperature and Flow Monitoring
Creek Mouth Enhancement Workdays
Neighborhood Roads Stewardship workday
SLUG meeting
Noxious Weed Workdays and Coordination
Fuels Monitoring
Juvenile Coho Refugia Surveys
CNWP Tabling at Siskiyou County Fair
USFWS Fish Kill Response Training

September
Water Temperature and Flow Monitoring
Spring Chinook Carcass & Redd Survey
CA Coastal River Cleanup Day
Noxious Weed Workdays and Coordination
Fuels Monitoring
Neighborhood Roads Stewardship Workday

October
Hobo Temps Download and Retrieval
Fall Carcass Training and Survey
Hobo Temps Download and Retrieval
SRRC Community Vision Meeting
Fuels Monitoring and Implementation
Spring Chinook Carcass & Redd Survey
Tabling at Harvest Bazaar
Neighborhood Roads Stewardship Workday
Noxious Weeds Workdays and Coordination

November
Fall Carcass Survey
Fuels Reduction Monitoring + Implementation
Neighborhood Roads Stewardship workday

December
Fuels Reduction Planning + Implementation
Adult Coho Presence/Absence Survey
Watershed Ed Winter Ecology field trip
Monitor Winter Water Temps

Recurring Monthly Activities
Salmon River Fire Safe Council meeting
SRRC Staff meeting
Klamath Coordination

Some events depend on weather or river levels.

Salmon River Restoration Council

SRRC Fisheries Program Events Calendar and Work Summary 2013

Task:	Cooperators	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Spring Chinook													
Annual Spring Chinook dives	KTDNR CDFG USFS							X					
Carcass and Redd Surveys	KTDNR CDFG USFS									X	X		
Refugia Assessment	KTDNR MKWC							X	X	X			
Coho													
Juvenile Identification Workshop	KTDNR MKWC CDFG USFS						X						
Juvenile Coho Surveys	KTDNR MKWC CDFG USFS						X	X	X	X			
Coho Carcass and Redd Surveys	KTDNR MKWC CDFG USFS	X										X	X
Fall Chinook													
Coordination meeting(s)	CDFG KTDNR MKWC USFS								X				
Carcass and Redd Surveys	CDFG KTDNR MKWC USFS										X	X	X
Summer and Winter Steelhead													
Summer Steelhead Dives	KTDNR MKWC CDFG USFS							X					
Spawning surveys - Migration Barrier Assessment	KTDNR		X	X	X								
Habitat Restoration													
Rearing Habitat Enhancement	KTDNR MKWC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Manual Fish Passage Enhancement	KTDNR MKWC						X	X	X	X			
Data Processing and Reporting													
Prepare Reports on above activities	SRRC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Program Coordination	SRRC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

SRRC Noxious Weed Program Task Calendar 2013												
Task:	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Community Noxious Weeds Program												
Coordination			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Planning	Develop Work Plan	Finalize Work Plan	Mid-Klamath Meeting	X	SRWMA Mtg	X	X	X	X		Sisk. WMA	
Outreach and Education		X	Inform Road Crew, Boaters	Lower Salmon Float and Road Workday	Schools, USFS, Fish and Fire Crews	Sis Co Weed tour, Rec users, road crews & Fire Teams	Rec users, road crews and Fire Teams	Rec users, road crews and Fire Teams	Sisk. Co. Fair, Rec users, road crews and Fire Teams			
Groundwork and Implementation		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Monitoring and evaluation for implementation, effectiveness and adaptive		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Support & Grant Development		X	X		X	X				X	X	
Project Reporting and Accomplishment Reports	X			X			X			X		
Special Prescription	Partial girdle TOH	Apply fire to reduce seed bank	Apply Mulch	Mulch & Monitor White Top	Mulch & Monitor white top and oblong spurge	Mow YST	Mow YST		Burn Seed Bank		Apply fire to reduce seed bank	
Native Plants												
Collect Plant Seeds/Cuttings		X	X	X					X	X	X	X
Mangage Seed Bank		X	X					X	X	X	X	X
Plant Propogation		X	X	X						X	X	

SRRC Fire and Fuels Program Events Calendar and Work Summary 2013													
Task:	Cooperators	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Coordination	SRRC, Karuk Tribe, USFS, CDF, USFWS, NOAA, NRCS, SRVFR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fire Awarness Week	SRRC, Karuk Tribe, USFS, CDF, USFWS, NOAA, NRCS, SRVFR					X							
Fuels Reduction Layout and Planning	SRRC, Karuk Tribe, USFS, CDF, USFWS, NOAA, NRCS, SRVFR	X	X	X							X	X	X
Fuels Reduction Implemen-tation	SRRC, Karuk Tribe, USFS, CDF, USFWS, NOAA, NRCS, SRVFR	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X
Fuels Reduction Monitoring	SRRC, Karuk Tribe, USFS, CDF, USFWS, NOAA, NRCS, SRVFR			X	X	X	X					X	X
Liaison Team	SRRC, Karuk Tribe, USFS, CDF, SRVFR						X	X	X	X			
Fire Safe Council	SRRC, Karuk Tribe, USFS, CDF, USFWS, NOAA, NRCS, SRVFR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

SRRC Water Monitoring Program Events Calendar and Work Summary 2013													
Task:	Cooperators	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Hobo Temp Monitoring	USFS, Karuk Tribe, SRRC						X	X	X	X	X		
Watershed Ed Hobo Field Trips - Forks and Junction Schools	SRRC, Schools					X				X			
Flow Monitoring	SRRC, Karuk Tribe							X	X	X			
Data Management	SRRC, USFS											X	X
Database update	SRRC	X	X										
Monitoring Planning	USFS, Karuk Tribe, SRRC			X	X								
Equipment Preparation						X	X						
Hobo Temp Calibration						X					X		
Monitoring Coordination			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

SRRC Watershed Education Program Events Calendar and Work Summary 2013													
Task:	Cooperators	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Coordination	SRRC, CDFG, FSES, JES	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Watershed Fair	SRRC, CDFG, FSES, JES					X							
Hoopa Fish Fair	SRRC, CDFG, FSES, JES						X						
Water Quality Units - Hobo Temp	SRRC, CDFG, FSES, JES					X							
Native Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Ethnobotany Units	SRRC, CDFG, FSES, JES				X	X							
Fall Chinook Carcass Surveys	SRRC, CDFG, FSES, JES										X	X	
Steelhead Aquarium	SRRC, CDFG, FSES, JES		X									X	
Fire History Workshop				X									
Summer Plannin	SRRC, MKWC, KTDNR, FSES, JES								X				

SRRC Habitat Restoration Program Events Calendar and Work Summary 2013													
Task:	Cooperators	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Community Road Stewardship													
Neighborhood Road Work Days	SRRC, USFS, Sisk. County, Landowners	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fish Barrier Removal													
Hotelling Barrier Design	SRRC, USFS, Sis Co, CDFG, NOAA	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Riparian Restoration													
Monitoring								X	X	X			
Perform Engineering for Proposed Restoration Sites												X	X
Produce NEPA Docs						X	X	X	X	X	X		
Implement Projects													
River Clean-up													
Adopt a highway clean-up				X					X				