

**SALMON CAMP 1999
A CENTURY BYGONE – A FRESH START FOR SALMON**

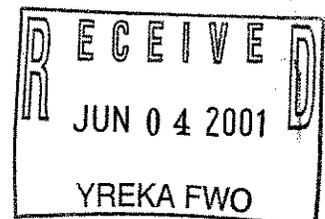
FINAL REPORT

AGRREMENT # 14-4811333-99-G009

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Date Completed May 30, 2001



Abstract

Promoting educational programs that emphasize the importance, problems, and continuing efforts to restore the salmon fishery is an aspect that the Klamath River Basin Tribes consider necessary for the recovery of fishery resources. The Hoopa Valley, Yurok, and Karuk Tribes have conducted an outdoor educational program for local Native American youths for the past four years. The program has exposed youths to the physical, biological, and chemical processes affecting the fishery. Additionally, participants are exposed to efforts being made to ensure the continued existence of the Klamath River Basin fishery and to the cultural complexities affecting the fishery. This outdoor education program – focusing on 14-18 year old Native American youths—is known as “Salmon Camp”. In 1999 twelve students participated in the 13-day camp. Major topics included river flow issues, water quality, fish distribution, habitat monitoring, road impacts, hatchery practices, and fish harvest management. Many youths engaged in new activities like whitewater rafting, offshore fishing, camping, and cultural experiences. The camp—encompassing much of the Klamath River Basin—traveled more than 1,500 miles from the Shasta River to the point of diversion on the Trinity River and to the mouth of the Klamath River.

Introduction

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

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

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

Study Area

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

(*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). Once a premiere salmon producing watershed, Klamath Basin fish stocks are now only a remnant of their historical abundance.

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

Before the turn of the 20th century, anthropogenic modification of the Klamath Basin had begun. In 1889 the first salmon hatchery was put into operation on the Hoopa Reservation to offset fish losses due to habitat destruction. In the last century hydraulic mining, timber harvests, water diversion for agriculture, and dam construction have occurred within the Klamath Basin.

Four Indian Tribes are located within the Klamath Basin. These tribes are the Klamath, Karuk, Hoopa Valley, and Yurok Tribes. All four tribes traditionally relied on the abundant salmon runs for subsistence, with the Klamath Tribe losing most of its fishing traditions with the construction of Iron Gate Dam. The Karuk, Hoopa Valley, and Yurok Tribes still continue to practice their fishing traditions for both subsistence and commercial sale. Presently the Hoopa and Yurok Tribes share 50% of all harvestable fall run chinook stocks with the remaining 50% allocated to non-tribal fisheries. Tribal members target spring chinook, coho salmon, steelhead, and green sturgeon. Historically tribal

fishermen have employed the use of fish weirs, dip-nets, and spears for fish harvest. Over time the primary gear used to harvest salmon has shifted to monofilament gillnets.

The Klamath Basin's fishery restoration and monitoring efforts are complex due to the number of agencies involved and the constituents that they represent. Appendix I lists the agencies and tribes with jurisdictions for fishery and habitat management in the Klamath River Basin, primarily for the California portion (Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force 1991). Although many people who live in the Klamath Basin are tied to the land and water resources through the forestry industry, outdoor activities, and fishing, few are aware of the efforts being made to ensure continued existence of the natural resources that they enjoy. Even fewer people are aware of the complex structure of conflict diagnosis assessment and mediation among user groups.

Methods

Salmon Camp 1999 was funded through a grant agreement with U.S.F.W.S. Participating tribes included Hoopa Valley Tribe, Yurok Tribe, and the California Karuk Tribe. The Hoopa Valley Tribe was the grant recipient with control and discretion of available fiscal resources.

A camp coordination committee was established with a representative from each of the participating tribes. All camp coordination committee members were biologists working for their respective tribal natural resources departments.

The coordination committee began meeting in June of 1999 with subsequent meetings conducted as needed until the start of Salmon Camp in August 1999. Topics addressed at the camp coordination meetings included establishing a camp itinerary and delegation of responsibilities.

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

Employment postings for camp counselors were initiated in July of 1999. Indian hiring preference was given to prospective applicants. The camp coordination committee conducted interviews of counselors in July of 1999. Three counselors were hired for the duration of Salmon Camp 1999. Successful applicants were hired on the basis of their past experience working with youth, driving record, criminal background check status, and their enthusiasm for the camp.

Prior to the onset of the camp, participants were selected and provided liability forms and guidelines of the camp. All logistics (reserving campgrounds, scheduling of guest speakers, vehicle rental services, banquet cooking services, bathroom and shower facility rentals, equipment purchasing, and coordination of

activity services – Appendix III and Appendix IV) had been completed by the camp coordination committee. The camp commenced on August 16, 1999 (itinerary is included in Appendix IV). Funds were insufficient to provide a video documentary (Appendix V). No in-kind or cost share funds were available.

Results and Conclusions

Twelve students participated in the camp with 4 students representing each Tribe. The program began with opening ceremonies in Hoopa on Monday August 16, 1999. This day was reserved for welcoming the student participants, general orientation, dinner, and presentations on the theme and goals of the camp.

Next, the camp moved to the mid-Klamath sub-basin for two days, focussing on land use, water quality, and restoration issues in the Shasta and Scott River watersheds. A Karuk elder, and long time resident of Quartz Valley gave a morning presentation on the importance of maintaining culture, the dependence of culture upon health, and natural resources. He urged active involvement from the students in restoration and protection of natural resources.

The Klamath Alliance made a presentation on historical land use effects on fisheries and watershed health. Students reviewed the effects of river channelization, agriculture, and cattle upon water quality and fisheries habitat. Students reviewed remnant riparian habitats and viewed the effects of water withdraws for irrigation.

Salmon camp then moved to the lower Salmon River watershed for the next two days. The students were given a tour of cooperative restoration projects with the Karuk Tribe, US Forest Service, and Salmon River Watershed Council in the Wooly Creek watershed. The students snorkeled several sections of the lower Salmon River looking for spring chinook and other aquatic species. In the evenings, the students had a campfire presentation from the Watershed Council on community involvement in noxious weed management, and attended a Karuk Tribal Jump Dance ceremony.

The following day the students rafted a section of the Klamath River above Orleans. They learned about riparian plants, general hydrology, projects the Karuk Tribe was conducting along the main river. They had an evening Brush Dance presentation from local Karuk Tribal members. They reviewed the Karuk Tribe's fish hatchery on Camp Creek, before moving down river to the Klamath estuary.

The following three days were spent on the lower Klamath River, at the estuary. Students observed the tribal fishery at the mouth of the river, learned about harvest management, allocation, and seasonal migrations of the different fish species in and out of the river. Students were given boat rides by the Yurok Tribe and shown points of interest. They had a rest day, and then that evening had a traditional salmon bake at the ceremonial dance grounds. The next day students were taken to Blue Creek to review forest management effects on the landscape, and outmigrant trapping operation and monitoring. In the afternoon, the group moved to Hoopa to stay at Tish Tang campground. The following

day—in Hoopa—students reviewed harvested logging units, and the students were given a presentation on tribal monitoring of the logging operations. Issues revolving around management of tribal forest resources took place. In the afternoon, students rafted the section of the North Fork of the Trinity River. Students learned more about the Hoopa Tribe's involvement in projects in the upper Trinity Basin, and the EIS flow study. During rafting, the effects of a regulated river system were observed and discussed.

For the last field day, students were given a tour of the Trinity River Hatchery in Lewiston. Students reviewed hatchery operations, fish rearing, and participation of the Hoopa Tribe in management of the hatchery. That same evening, there was a traditional salmon bake, and the closing ceremony. Students were presented awards, and a Hoopa Elder made a presentation.

Major topics covered included river flow issues, water quality, fish distribution, habitat monitoring, road impacts, hatchery practices, and fish harvest management. Many of the participants were given opportunity to new experiences such as whitewater rafting, offshore fishing, camping, and cultural experiences.

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

The 1999 Salmon Camp was a great success. The youth, as well as members from each local community that participated in the camp, learned a lot from the experience of camping, rafting and having field trips along the Mid

Klamath/Scott river area, lower Salmon, Klamath estuary, and the Trinity River. The integration of cultural and environmental information dealing with watershed processes, fisheries, ethnobotany, water quality, and social-economic factors left the youth with a deeper appreciation and understanding of issues affecting our local rivers, fish and people.

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

References

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

APPENDIX I

Federal

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

Tribal

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

State of California

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

State of Oregon

- Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)

Regional

- Klamath River Basin Compact Commission

Local

- Counties
- Resource Conservation Districts (RCD)
- Cities

APPENDIX II

Youth Salmon Camp

August 15-27, 1999

APPLICATION

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

Name: _____ Tribe: _____

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

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

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

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

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

List any hobbies: _____

What are your career interests?: _____

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

Participant's Signature

Parent or Guardian Signature (required)

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

APPENDIX III

REQUEST FOR BIDS

COOKING SERVICES HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

The Hoopa Valley Tribal Fisheries Department is accepting bids from qualified individuals or firms for cooking and camp services for Youth Salmon Camp for August 15-27, 1999.

Bid: Prospective bidders are required to furnish all cooking gear; refrigeration containers (ice chests and/or freezer trailer), cooking stoves, grills, pots, pans, plates, bowls, utensils, cups, glasses, etc. As well as, food for all Camp participants and daily guest for the specified dates. Each day will vary from 28-34 people per day per meal. Several evenings may include additional meals. Cooks will be required to provide services and assist with the Closing ceremony dinner. Meals shall be nutritional, tasty and consist of a campsite prepared hot breakfast, cold lunch and with daily snacks followed with at campsite prepared hot dinner. Please provide a proposed menu listing anticipated foods of each meal with Bid.

In addition to cooking, prospective bidders will be required to oversee camp set up, break down, and clean up each day. This shall consist, but not limited to, setting up of tents, tables, chairs, camp cleaning and disposal of trash, take down of tents and related gear, and transportation of gear and equipment to the next location.

Two vehicles, standard pick-ups including fuel, will be provided for the duration of the camp. Contractors must be insurable drivers and able to work around youth. Cooking staff shall consist of no less than three people; one cook and two kitchen assistants.

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

Bids must be received by 4:00pm on July 30, 1999 at Hoopa Tribal Fisheries, Loop Road, Hoopa, California. Pursuant to the Hoopa Valley Tribes' TERO ordinance, Indian Preference shall apply. The Drug-free policies of the Tribe shall also apply. Questions regarding this solicitation should be directed to Frank K. Lake, (530) 625-4267 ext. 16.

APPENDIX IV

Youth Salmon Camp: Hoopa Valley, Karuk and Yurok Tribes
Camp Dates: August 16-27, 1999.

AUGUST 1999						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	4-6 PM Meet in Hoopa at Tish-Tang Camp Ground. Orientation, Dinner and Camping.	1pm Lv Hoopa travel to Klamath river/ Oaks RV park. Camping.	9am Field trips along the Scott river. Elder presentation. Klamath Alliance. channelization/ Agriculture Project site visits Oaks RV Camp	9am Travel to the Salmon River. Karuk Tribe: Field trip to Restoration Projects Camping in Somes Bar. Visit Jump dance.	Karuk Tribe: Salmon River Raft Trip or Snorkel Dives Camping in Somes Bar. Brush dance demo.	Karuk Tribe: Hatchery (am) 3pm Travel to Klamath Estuary Camping Yurok Tribe
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Yurok Tribe: REST DAY Klamath Estuary Camping 7 PM Salmon BBQ	Yurok Tribe: Estuary Net Fishery Flow Talk (Klamath)	Yurok Tribe: Blue Ck. Outmigrant Projects. 3pm Travel to Hoopa. Camping at Tish-Tang.	Hoopa Tribe 9am Forestry Issues. 1pm Raft Trip. 7pm Guest Speakers Camping at Tish Tang Hoopa	Trinity River Hatchery (am) Upper Trinity Field Trip (PM) 7pm Hoopa Closing BBQ and ceremony	Breakfast Participants Travel Home	

Itinerary: Start on Sunday August 15.

- Mon 16. Check in at Hoopa, **Tish-Tang Campground 4-6pm**. Dinner, Orientation and Camping.
- Tue 17. Wait for checks from fiscal. Leave Hoopa and travel to Klamath River to set up camp.
- Wed 18. Field trips along the Scott River. Talks given from Karuk elder, and Klamath Alliance. View agricultural land uses and restoration sites. Camping at Klamath River.
- Thu 19. Karuk Tribe: Restoration Projects (10am- 4pm). Camping in Somes Bar.
- Fri 20. Karuk Tribe: Rafting and snorkeling, Salmon River. Camping in Somes Bar.
- Sat 21. Karuk Tribe: Camp creek hatchery. Then that travel to Yurok country **downriver to Klamath estuary on the coast. Camping on the South Bank.**
- Sun 22. Yurok: **REST DAY**, Klamath Estuary. Traditional Salmon Cooked on Sticks/Pit Fire Dinner. Camping on the South Bank.
- Mon 23. Yurok Tribe: Restoration Projects (10am-4pm). Spend the night.

- Tue 24** Yurok: Fishery Projects. Blue creek outmigrant trap and observe forestry practices of private lands. (9am-2pm) Travel over to Hoopa (3pm). Rest Time. Guest/Elders as speakers. Spend the night in Hoopa at Tish-Tang Campground.
- Wed 25.** Hoopa Tribe: Forestry/Fish Issues of the Hoopa Tribe. 1pm.Raft Trip on the Upper Trinity River (PM) Spend the night in Hoopa at Tish-Tang Campground.
- Thu 26.** Trinity Hatchery (am). View Upper Trinity River Area. **Camp Close out BBQ and ceremonies in Hoopa. People may spend the night in Hoopa.**
- Fri 27.** Breakfast. Travel back home if needed.

Appendix V

Itemized Expenditures

<u>Expense</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
• Cooking Services	\$7,971.20	\$ 7,971.20
• Guest Speakers	\$650.00	\$ 8,621.20
• Rafting Services	\$1,625.00	\$ 10,246.20
• Counselor Salaries	\$3,000.00	\$ 13,246.20
• Vehicle Rental	\$6,486.65	\$ 19,732.85
• Portable Toilet Rental	\$161.50	\$ 19,894.35
• Campers Insurance	\$1,000.00	\$ 20,894.35
• Biologist in Charge Salary	\$2,912.16	\$ 23,806.51
• Banquet Cooking Services	\$600.00	\$ 24,406.51
• T-shirts	\$741.27	\$ 25,147.78
• Plaques	\$700.00	\$ 25,847.78
• Campground Rental	\$348.00	\$ 26,195.78
• Camping Supplies	\$1,410.26	\$ 27,606.04
• Fuel for Rental Vehicles	\$1,834.99	\$ 29,441.03
• Criminal Background Checks	\$350.00	\$ 29,791.03
• Office Supplies	\$123.72	\$ 29,914.75

