



restoring the mid Klamath subbasin: a perspective on the *next 10 years*

by Will Harling



Klamath River at Ike's Creek

Unlike watersheds that can be defined by a single drainage system, the Middle Klamath subbasin encompasses the middle section of the Klamath River from Iron Gate Dam to Weitchpec, including 60 anadromous streams that drain into the Klamath River along this reach. This does not include the Salmon, Scott, and Shasta River watersheds. The Middle Klamath plays a critical role in sustaining viable coho salmon populations.

—restore fish passage to 300 miles of salmon streams in the Upper Klamath Basin.

—un-mask critical cold water springs in the reach above Iron Gate Dam.

—allow for more natural flow patterns that will decrease fish disease rates

—decrease instream water temperatures.

Taking out the dams, however, will not solve all of the river's woes.

see *next 10 years*, page 18

The removal of four dams on the Klamath River is the single most significant restoration project identified for the next ten years. Dam removal is scheduled to take place in 2020. If completed, dam removal will:

The Karuk Lands Management Historical Timeline:

An Ongoing Story of Place

by Sibyl Diver, sdiver@berkeley.edu

"We are Fix-the-World People."
— Ron Reed, Karuk tribal member

I never liked history much before, but then something changed. When I started working with communities rooted in their place, like those on the Klamath River, history all of a sudden became important. As writer William Cronin puts it, history is something we create in the present through the stories that we tell—and the specialness of a place is often created through storytelling.

Last November, I was invited by Karuk tribal member Ron Reed to present a 15-foot long historic timeline of Karuk Lands Management to Karuk tribal managers and community members. The huge timeline swallowed up an entire wall of the community center. The columns list years 1850 to present. The rows separate federal and state



Timeline Group, photo by Raphael Silberblatt

policies, human management systems, as well as environmental condition and human health.

The makings of a timeline—a story of place

The timeline idea developed through my previous work with the Karuk-UC Berkeley Collaborative and through meetings with research team members Naomi Canchela, Lisa Liu, Raphael Silberblatt, and Sara

see *Ongoing Story*, page 16

Upcoming Events

Panamnik Building

- Ongoing 3rd Thursday Dinners—These dinners take place on the 3rd Thursday of each month and are prepared and served by local chefs (just regular folks) who donate their time and culinary skills to raise funds for the Panamnik Building Project-- A delicious swirl of food and community.
- May 11, 7:30pm, Basins of Relations a Watershed Slide Show by Brock Dolman
- May 18, 7:30pm, Natural Building Around the World w/Penny Livingston & Book Sale
- June 6, 10 a.m - 3 p.m., Flea Market & August or September- Cabot Wine Release Party, Art Show and Auction, TBA
- October 2- Oktoberfest
- November 6 –Holiday Bazaar
- December 11- MKWC Annual Banquet

See the community calendar is available at src.org

Vision:

We envision the diverse communities of the Klamath Basin working together to restore our watershed resources to their historic abundance and function, so that our children and our children's children will have the opportunity to stay and create sustainable livelihoods.

Mission:

The Mid Klamath Watershed Council is committed to promoting active participation in watershed restoration by coordinating education on resource issues; encouraging communication among the community, tribes, and other resource management agencies; and creating local economic opportunities by planning and implementing restoration projects.

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Last year's Outdoor School group, gear'n up to hit the trail at Waterdog Lake.

Klamath Youth Stewardship Corner

News and Upcoming Activities for 2010

by Jillienne Bishop

The Klamath-Siskiyou Outdoor School!!

MKWC is preparing to host its 3rd year of the Klamath-Siskiyou Outdoor School from **June 23rd-28th**. Eighteen youth participants, ages 12-14, are invited to participate in a week long overnight rafting and backpacking trip. Students will learn

about fisheries restoration projects, monitor and remove invasive weeds in the Wilderness areas, Outdoor Survival Skills, Backpacking Skills, local ecology and much more!!!

Opportunities are available for former KSOS campersto become junior counselors.

Please sign-up with Jillienne @ the MKWC office, limited spaces available.

The Return of the Raft Trips!!

MKWC and Klamath River Outfitters are continuing their 4th year in providing cost-free restoration raft trips to local youth. Local kids can play in some



Kayak students at the Orleans Bridge



Play'n the Klamath "Amoeba" game before heading out on the river

see [Youth](#), page 3

next 10 years, from page 18

as natural inputs of wood and sediment to the mainstem and tributaries. Prioritize watersheds where fire has been excluded, where forest management has compromised forest resiliency to wildfires, and in tributaries that provide high-quality habitat for threatened coho salmon. Treatments will be prioritized based on 1) defensible space, 2) critical access/egress routes, 3) public/private boundaries, and 4) potential control features within Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), and 5) potential control features outside of WUIs. Special consideration will also be given to areas with unique ecological and cultural values.

- 6. Upgrade, storm proof, or decommission upslope roads that have significant potential for inputting sediment to streams where sediment is an issue.** Focus on tributaries that provide, or have the potential to provide, large amounts of high-quality habitat for spawning and rearing coho salmon.
- 7. Identify and eradicate populations of invasive weeds.** Focus on leading edge populations of Class A weeds.

In addition to prioritizing restoration objectives, tributaries were also prioritized for restoration based upon their role in supporting coho salmon life history stages. The top ten tributaries for restoration include (in order) Elk Creek, Indian Creek, Beaver Creek, Red Cap Creek, Seiad Creek, Horse Creek, Slate Creek, Boise Creek, Clear Creek, and Thompson Creek.

The tributary prioritizations are primarily useful for determining which watersheds should receive the highest degree of protection and be the first to have extensive watershed restoration completed (such as road storm proofing, road decommissioning, and fuels reduction to restore fire adapted ecosystems) and for determining where to expend limited restoration resources, such as which watersheds should be first to implement water conservation practices and have water rights enforced.

Prioritizations among restoration components that are not tightly linked are essential to immediately address critical needs in the short term (such as establishing fish access to existing thermal refugia), and to concurrently begin mid- and long-term fisheries restoration projects (such as tributary



floodplain restoration or upslope watershed improvement) that is essential for long term watershed and fish population resiliency.

Given the looming specter of climate change, restoration accomplishments in the next 10 years will be essential to protect and enhance our remaining salmon stocks and the upslope processes on which the fish depend. Ultimately, I believe the fish are the proverbial

canary in the coal mine, telling us that there are serious problems with how we humans have managed the lands and waters of the Klamath Basin. The historic abundance of salmon in this region provided for the people here, from Indians to settlers to river rats like me who grew up fishing for salmon to feed the family. Salmon also provided the essential minerals from the ocean for the health of the forest soils and the health of the whole watershed. We have a unique opportunity now with the spotlight on the Klamath Basin to re-think management actions and re-design the landscape to be productive for fish, forests and people. This will require combining the best available western science with traditional ecological knowledge from tribal land managers, and looking at restoration across land ownerships. This means forging real relationships between landowners and land managers based upon mutual respect and openness for creative solutions to the resource issues we are facing. It's in our hands.

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next 10 years, continued from page 1

The Klamath, it has been said, is dying from a thousand cuts. The persistent "press" of human disturbance has spread to nearly every stage of the salmon's life history from the ocean to the spawning grounds. Salmon, while resilient, have evolved to withstand natural disturbances, such as floods and fires that happen in discrete "pulses," at different times and places. These pulse disturbances affect individual life history stages not every stage all at once like human disturbance.

In the ten years leading up to dam removal, it will be a critical that we address these "thousand cuts." To this end, a strategic fisheries restoration plan for the Middle Klamath is being formulated by a diverse group of stakeholders to prioritize restoration actions in the subbasin. Those factors being considered are:

- thermal refugia and summer rearing
- winter refugia and winter rearing
- habitat connectivity and fish passage
- aquatic habitat conditions in the Klamath River mainstem
- condition of tributary watersheds and condition of aquatic habitats in tributary watersheds
- point sources of water pollution, such as from abandoned mines that were not properly decommissioned
- water quality and flow levels.

Priorities for restoration need to be balanced between emergency measures to curb extirpation of fish stocks in the short term, and longer term measures to restore the strength and resiliency of fish stocks. Longer term measures include improvement of water



Klamath River at Hopkins Creek

quality/quantity and watershed function. Restoration objectives in this draft plan, prioritized from highest (1) to lowest (7), are based on critical needs for salmon, with a focus on threatened coho salmon.

- 1. Protect all currently functioning summer and winter refugia, and spawning and rearing areas.** This includes preventing physical disturbance, increasing flows through water conservation and adjudication, screening water diversions, correcting point sources of water quality impairment, and advocating for improvement of water quality and flows from the Scott, Shasta, and Upper Klamath basins.
- 2. Restore or enhance access to suitable thermal refugia and winter refugia associated with the Klamath River mainstem and tributary confluences.** Re-align creek mouths, install engineered logs jams, replace culvert barriers with bridges or bottomless arches, and construct temporary step-pool fishways to provide adult and juvenile fish access.
- 3. Restore, enhance or develop additional thermal refugia and/or winter refugia along the mid-Klamath River corridor and in key tributaries.** Add cover to existing refugia to increase carrying capacity, restore floodplain connectivity, construct or connect off-channel pond habitats.
- 4. Address point sources of pollution (where feasible) that are adversely affecting fish habitats.** Assess and mitigate pollution from active and abandoned mine sites, intensive stock operations, septic systems, and other potential pollutant sources in riparian zones.
- 5. Restore historic fire regimes that lead to increased summer base flow, as well**



Pearch Creek Burn, April 25, 2010

see *next 10 years*, next page

Youth Stewardship, from page 2

whitewater while learning about salmon restoration and the ecology of the Klamath River. Sign-up and liability release forms are available at the MKWC office at the Panamnik Building.

Dates:

Friday July 9th- Ages 10-12 (Persido to Stuart's Bar)

Friday July 16th- Ages 7-9 (Dolan's to Big Bar)

Friday July 23rd- Ages 10-13 (Happy Camp & Seiad area TBA)

River Clean-up Raft Trip TBA

Ecology Kayaking Courses

Depending on grant funding, MKWC & the Whitman College Outdoor Program will be hosting a series of cost-free kayaking courses. Students will learn basic kayaking skills and assist Whitman College students in Freshwater Mussel Sampling. If you are interested in attending a course please contact Jillienne.



Panamnik Building Arts and Crafts Camp

Every Thursday in July, MKWC will host cost-free workshops at and around the Panamnik Building for kids to participate in cool activities like Basketry, Gardening, Canning & Preserving, and more. If you are interested in volunteering to present a class, or in signing up for the camp contact Teri at the MKWC office (teri@mkwc.org).



MKWC crew constructing step-pool fishways on Rogers Creek.

Wait, did someone say COOL Summer Jobs???

MKWC Stewardship Intern(s)- A 6-10 week stipend position offered to residents of Humboldt and Siskiyou County, ages 16-20, to work for MKWC's Watershed Education, Invasive Weeds, and Fisheries programs. In August, interns will have the opportunity to do overnight backpacking trips in the local Wilderness areas to monitor invasive weed populations. Applications are available at the MKWC office.

STEP- An 8-week internship position offered for a Siskiyou County resident, age 16-24, to work for MKWC's Watershed Education, Fisheries, Invasive Weeds, Native Plants, and Community Programs. Minimum wage at an hourly rate. Applicants must apply through the STEP program. 1-800-344-7837. This position is dependent on county funding, which is currently pending.

Please contact Jillienne or Luna at (530) 627-3202 for more information.

Special thanks to the raft guides of Klamath River Outfitters, our community volunteer instructors, KSO's counselors, MKWC staff, California Department of Fish and Game, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Humboldt Area Foundation, the Stewardship Council, Siskiyou County RAC, and the Klamath River youth for making all of these activities successful!



The Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council

OSB FSC has been busy brushing 40 acres this winter, and preparing for nearly 100 acres of prescribed burning this Spring & Fall...that is, if the weather cooperates. Through funds from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Partners program, strategic fuelbreaks were created in the Ti Bar, Peach Creek, Somes and Red Cap neighborhoods. These fuelbreaks were strategically placed in areas where treatments also benefited wildlife and cultural uses (e.g., elk and tan oak acorns). One 18-acre fuelbreak went a long way toward restoring a traditional tanoak acorn gathering area along Cheenitch Creek in Orleans. A hearty thanks goes out to our dedicated brushing crew and expert contractors for a job well done.

We were recently awarded funds from the Six Rivers National Forest through the Wyden Amendment to burn 120 acres of established fuelbreaks over the next two years. We also received a Siskiyou County Resource Advisory Committee grant for 40 acres of burning on mid-slope private properties on the western edge of the Marble Mountain Wilderness Area.

OSB FSC continues to increase our levels of efficiency and safety with our prescribed burning program. We have also brokered half price burn permits for landowners burning as part of OSB FSC projects. Firestorm Inc. has agreed to give us discounted rates for burn support if we need extra trained personnel to safely implement upcoming burns. Also, we are in the process of establishing a cooperative burn agreement with the USFS to allow USFS engines to participate in burns on private lands. If you are interested in participating in any of the FSC's upcoming controlled burns this Spring or Fall, please contact Will Harling (will@mkwc.org) or Ben Beaver (ben@mkwc.org).

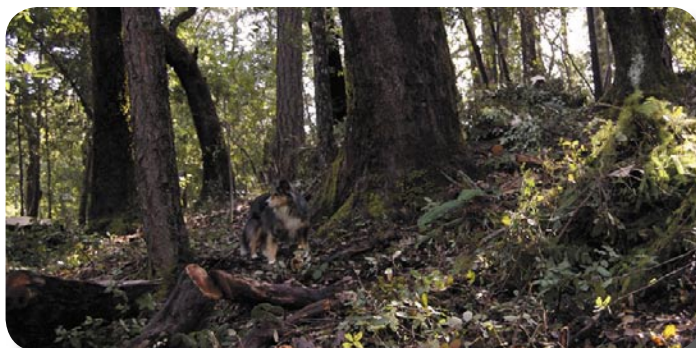


DR Mower eats up giant Scotch Broom and

Mowing season is upon us. Funding for our free mowing service is unavailable this year. However the OSB FSC will be offering mowing and chipping services at discounted rates. The new DR Mower complements our Tractor with PTO Chipper and Mower attachments. Landowners are already lining up to hire us to chip and mow areas on their properties. If you are interested in these services, contact Nancy Bailey (nancy@mkwc.org).

The public comment period for review of the Orleans/Somes Bar Community Wildfire Protection Plan closed at the beginning of the year and we are incorporating comments in preparation for final review by the signatories (CALFIRE, Karuk Tribe, Orleans Volunteer Fire Department, Siskiyou County, and Humboldt County).

Last week we put our two homespun videos from the Orleans/Somes Bar FSC on YouTube, "Sparking a Change: Burning for a Firesafe Community and Forest (2008)" and "Lifestyles of the Rural and Firesafe (2010)". Check them out, pass the link on, and let us know what you think. We can send you DVDs free if you promise to show them a few times: <http://www.youtube.com/user/osbfiresafe>.



Ongoing Story of Place, continued from page 16

illnesses, such as diabetes.

In the 1970s, however, public concern over environmental degradation, and Native American rights sparked a new era of environmental and tribal self-determination policies. Federal policies, including the Clean Water Act (1972) and the Endangered Species Act (1973), were passed to protect the environment and wildlife. Other policies, such as the National Environmental Policy Act (1969), required public comment for development projects. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (1975) allowed tribes to create their own natural resource departments.

After over a hundred years of blindly pushing resource extraction, policy makers finally began to recognize ecological limits and traditional land use practices. The 1980s and '90s brought stronger measures for environmental protection, following events like the endangered species listing of the northern spotted owl in 1990. Federal laws were also adopted to promote Indian control over forest management (1990), environmental justice (1994), and the protection of Indian sacred sites (1996).

Present day restoration and fixing the world

In more recent years, our timeline traces the increasing focus on restoration efforts from both tribal and non-tribal community members. There is now greater community participation in forest management. Fire Safe Councils are beginning to reintroduce more frequent low intensity burns. Watershed monitoring, river restoration, upslope management, and road decommissioning are all moving forward.

However, the stories we heard at our November meeting plainly described a history of deep conflicts within the community. We listened to the stories of forest service employees burning down community members' cabins on national forest land. We heard recounts of fights over water allocation for salmon. We discussed the challenge of Smoky the Bear indoctrinating the public against prescribed fire.

We also learned how—despite past conflicts—individual community members have worked to form new management relationships among organizations. First, Petey Brucker told us the story of planning a salmon education workshop, complete

with a theatrical play starring agency managers. This event got people out of their silos and galvanized a restoration movement on the Salmon River. Then, Frank Lake discussed how a few individual agency managers recognized the importance of the tribe's cultural resource areas. This led to initial co-management opportunities between the Karuk Tribe and Forest Service in areas like the Ti Bar Demonstration Project, now referred to as the Karuk Environmental Management Practices Demonstration Area.

During our meeting, we made note of all these stories on the timeline and are now incorporating these changes. Through this experience, we found stepping back and looking at Karuk lands management history provides important context for ongoing restoration work. Past conflicts are not forgotten, but changes are now taking place. Bill Tripp put it best when he told us, "I usually feel like I am beating my head against the wall, but now I feel like we're getting somewhere."

Concluding thoughts—telling your story

Sharing this version of our timeline with others makes me wonder, what are the stories that are not being told? In wildlife science, sometimes you do bird surveys by listening for bird song. But just because you don't hear a pileated woodpecker in that particular spot on that particular morning, it doesn't necessarily mean there aren't any woodpeckers there. You may have just missed them that day.

In the same way, we know our timeline does not capture all of the important stories on the Klamath. Regardless, we hope that it will inspire some additional storytelling and dialogue along the river. Thanks to all the individuals who shared their stories for this project, and to everyone who continues to value and protect the Klamath River Basin as a "community in place" for future generations.

For a full version of the timeline, or to share your comments and stories with others, go to <http://nature.berkeley.edu/~sdiver>



Ongoing Story of Place, from page 1

Rose Tannenbaum—all Berkeley students studying citizen participation. Our goal was to understand the barriers and opportunities to community participation in land management on Karuk traditional territory. We stumbled upon the timeline concept as a starting point for synthesizing our findings.

We started by reading any literature we could find that described land management events in the mid-Klamath. We reviewed sixty-eight documents, and copied descriptions of all land management events affecting the mid-Klamath into a database. Our literature review included scientific and policy reports, historical books on the Klamath, interviews with tribal members, thesis papers, Karuk tribal planning documents, Forest Service documents, and other materials.

The next step was groundtruthing our work with the local community. We sought advice on how to best present our work from the Karuk-UC Berkeley Collaborative, a group co-founded by Ron Reed and UC Berkeley researchers Jennifer Sowerwine and Tom Carlson to support the Karuk Tribe's revitalization goals. We wanted to talk with the people that continue to live on the land and manage resources.

Community dialogue, and a tasting journey

We met with community representatives with the goal of presenting the timeline, generating feedback, and developing the timeline as a useful educational tool. The three hour conversation that we had originally planned spanned the entire day. We took a red pen to the timeline, adding and correcting entries, and drawing arrows between events as we began to understand the connections.

Through our conversation, we became less attached to the documents we had read and more connected to perspectives of local people, both tribal and non-tribal members, who had helped create this history. In the morning, tribal member Kathy Barger spoke of her efforts to incorporate tribal perspectives in Forest Service policies, for example. That afternoon, community member Petey Brucker described how he got started in river restoration. And others joined in throughout.

Over the day, our dialogue was punctuated with the smoky chocolate taste of roasted pepperwood nuts that Kathy had made the night before. We broke for a lunch of delicious salmon, prepared by Robyn Reed and her family. In the evening, we rounded off our tasting journey with the Klamath Riverkeeper's harvest dinner. Through interactions with local people, we were introduced not only to Klamath history of the place, but also to a greater sense of place and a community that continues to manage



their land and natural resources.

Historical research—seeing the forest through the trees

Through our literature review, our research team learned about the abrupt changes in Karuk lands management that took place following European-American settlement beginning in the 1850s. As the Gold Rush attracted new settlers to the Klamath region, new policies were passed that favored industrial scale resource extraction. The mining industry, then grazing were joined by logging and associated road building. Industrial fishing developed as canneries were built. Agriculture and demand for hydropower drove dam development upriver.

Thus, Karuk Tribe's traditional lands management systems were displaced, along with the tribe. Fire suppression policies prevented the Karuk traditional burning that maintained open forests and prevented intense wildfires. Land tenure policies transferred Karuk traditional territory to private landowners and the federal government, in the form of national forest lands. Tribal members were prohibited from practicing traditional land use, such as gathering and fishing, and many entered jobs in mining, ranching, or logging. Karuk children were sent to boarding schools and forbidden to speak their language or discuss tribal beliefs and customs.

Changes in human management systems affected Klamath Basin ecosystem functions with impacts on plants, wildlife, and the human community. Plant communities changed as non-native grasses and invasive blackberry bushes took over. Without frequent fires, open meadows became choked with dense conifer trees. Animal communities changed as salmon spawning grounds were filled with sediment from hydraulic mining and logging roads. Dominant lands management policies prevented the tribal community from accessing many traditional foods, which may now be contributing to diet-related

see **Ongoing Story**, next page

maintaining fuel breaks with goats

by Myanna Nielson

Having to keep your property fire safe will always be a task for you, because unfortunately there is no grantor out there willing to donate money to "maintenance." So if you already had your property brushed by one of our Fire Safe Councils, it is up to you now to keep the brush down. And GOATS are the cheapest way to do it. Goats, because they not only graze but actually brush, are like a chipper: eating leaves and shoots, cleaning up under mature trees, leaving bushes looking rather stunted and more like bonsais, and the fertilizer is left right there in cute little pellets.

As new property owners, my husband Richard and I brushed and cleared about 5 acres to build our house on, after 2 years spent building, we really needed to brush again, but by now our backs were sore and the last thing we felt like doing was swinging a chainsaw. So I purchased 3 goats and they pretty much cleaned our 5 acres back to beauty in a matter of month, though they didn't really make a dent in our 10 acre 14 feet high dense outback jungle. The Salmon River Fire Safe Council and Salmon River Restoration Council offered to brush it and that really made a difference! We got a park and the goats now browse it over and over. It looks absolutely idyllic out there on my mountain.

The Pros:

- A safe fuelbreak without YOU brushing, because goats will eat almost anything: leaves, shoots, and berries from ceanothus, madrone, oak, tan oak, live oak, manzanita, cedar, fir, pine, blackberries, poison oak, ferns, wild grapes and acorns.
- It's CHEAP, about \$20 an acre.
- You are blessed with organic "no burn" fertilizer and mulch.
- Other possible profits: Meat, milk, wool and hides.
- And they will make you laugh – I promise!



and over. Metal woven fencing stand up to their abuse and goats will lean and scratch on any fence till it fails, breaks or falls.

- They will eat most ornamental plants - all my roses, lavender and rosemary are gone by now, but our goat meat has a lovely flavor. No young fruit tree will survive without protection and they will totally girdle madrone trees by eating the bark, leaving you with standing dead firewood for next year.

Minimum needs:

- Two goats at least (goats are herd animals and hate being alone)
- A barn for hay and grain.
- A "safe pen". Mine is 8-foot tall and so far no mountain lion has jumped it, though I've seen them contemplating it!
- A shelter with mangers, clean water and mineral lick.
- A first aid kit, file, hoof shears.

Work load:

- Daily: -Let the goats out.
- Taking them for a walk is optional but they love it and might not venture far away from your house unless you show them where to browse.
- Lock them up before dusk, check water, and in winter, feed a little hay!
- Annually:
 - Worm them, cut and file their hoofs back.
 - Clean out their pen (people WILL work for manure!)



See **goats**, page 7

restoration after fire

During the summer of 2008, the Klamath River experienced one of the longest and largest fire seasons in recorded history. Over 210,000 acres burned in the watershed during that fire season. This was on the heels of the 2007 Elk Complex fires near Happy Camp, which burned 17,684 acres. Fire intensity mapping of the 2007 and 2008 fires indicated that many of the perennial streams in the wildfire areas burned hot enough to lose riparian vegetation and destabilize hydrologically connected slopes.

In 2009, MKWC received funding from the Bella Vista Foundation to do on-the-ground assessments in some of the most intensely affected tributaries to the Klamath River to describe fire effects and restoration needs. The project also included a small amount for restoration activities meant to serve as a model for future projects. Partnering with the USFS Klamath National Forest, MKWC did surveys in eight separate tributaries, walking and collecting data on 11 miles of streams. Areas with critical restoration needs were identified and prioritized for treatment.

In addition to recording potential restoration sites along tributaries, these surveys documented excessive heating occurring in catchment ponds associated with USFS road crossings in the Bear Creek drainage. In one instance, water entering the sediment catchment pond at 17°C left the pond at 25°C. Working with USFS geologists, we identified that catchment ponds at these road crossings could be recontoured to reduce ponding, and associated



Sediment structure above Bear Creek

temperature increases during low summer flows, while still collecting sediment.

Bear Creek, an important tributary of Elk Creek at the northern edge of the Marble Mountain Wilderness and just south of Happy Camp, was selected for implementation of two small-scale projects designed to increase riparian shading, decrease excessive water temperatures, and retain sediment. Restoration activities took place in the fall and winter, 2009-2010 and had two separate but related components:

- Building sediment catchment structures along 2000 feet of drainage that was depositing sediment into Bear Creek,
- Planting trees and shrubs along a small denuded tributary that was contributing excessively warm water (32.1°C) into Bear Creek.

A local timber faller was hired to directionally fall less than 10% of the snags in a perennial tributary to Bear Creek into 19 complex herring-bone wood structures. A hand crew followed to stack and secure smaller brush against the log structures to increase effectiveness and decrease scour. These structures (see photo above/left) were placed in a drainage with large landslide features above four road crossings in decomposed granitic soils.

MKWC staff and volunteers then worked in a tributary that had been delivering warm water into Bear Creek. They planted several hundred trees and shrubs along the stream (see photo below), giving natural regeneration a jump start to provide cooling riparian shade.

These activities, while minor in the context of the vast burned landscape of the Panther Fire, can be a valuable model for future burned area restoration. By monitoring how these treatments function over time, compared to adjacent untreated drainages, we can determine if larger scale treatments using Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation funds should be implemented after future fires.



Native Plant Garden



Oregon Grape

Spring is a great time to visit the Native Plant Garden, located next to the Karuk Department of Natural Resources and Clinic building in Orleans. Recent

Local community volunteers continue to play a vital role in the maintenance and development of this site.



Cats Ear Calochortus elegans

improvements include: trail work to increase accessibility, renovated horse shoe pits, blackberry eradication, and more than 50 new transplants. Much of this was accomplished by the Tribal CCC crew from Hoopa who worked diligently for the better part of a week in April. Thank you CCCs!



Tribal CCC crew, April 2010

Visit the garden when you are in the neighborhood. See what's blooming!

To get involved, talk to Nancy Bailey at MKWC or Ramona Driver at the Karuk DNR.



basket comes home



Adrian Gilkison

wanted to know if Pat still knew anyone that still lives in the Orleans area; she had been given a basket and wanted to return it to the family who gave it to her. Pat said she did keep in touch with a few people and asked who had given her the basket, she replied Mayme Allen. Pat was delighted to be able to tell her that one of the people she was still in contact with was indeed her daughter and would be able to return the basket to her.

When I was contacted by Pat I, was told that she had something for me and that it could not be mailed and was requested to come over and pick it up, the detail of what it was would remain a surprise.

I had no idea that I would be reunited with such a beautiful basket that had been gifted by my mother some 60+ years prior.

About 5 years ago I was contacted by a friend, she was a former resident of Orleans, the wife of the Ranger of the Orleans District about 35 years ago, her name is Pat Bunnell, she currently resides in Redding.

Pat was approached by a woman who had taught in Orleans around 1942, she wished to remain anonymous so we do not have her name we can only speculate as to who it could be. She

To this day we still do not know who this woman is, but are extremely grateful that she thought enough of the gift to return it to its people.

Pacific Madrone Tree - *Arbutus menziesii* The Heath Family – Ericaceae

by Blythe Reis

Arbutus means "strawberry tree" in Latin, in reference to the bright red fruits and its resemblance to the Mediterranean strawberry tree. (*Arbutus unedo*)

A native branching evergreen tree growing 20-125 feet tall, and reaching, in the largest known tree a diameter of 24 feet. (Under the "Council Madrone", the coast tribes met the interior tribes in former days for the discussion of intertribal matters and for the conclusion of treaties). The brick red bark looks as if it has been polished, is thin and papery and peels off in irregular flakes to reveal a glossy terra-cotta trunk and limbs. The 3 to 6 inch long glossy leaves are dark green above and whitish-green below, thick and leathery and finely serrated along the edges. They stay green 13 or 14 months, before shedding, in midsummer, just as the new leaves are coming on. Flowers, blooming from March to May, are white or pinkish, urn-shaped, about 1/4 inch long, and bloom in large compound clusters.

The Karuk gathered the small (1/2 inch) fleshy, orange-red berries in the fall. They were put in acorn baskets along with a small amount of water and hot stones, covered with Madrone leaves and steamed. Then they were spread on basket plates to dry, and stored for winter use either in acorn soup, with pounded manzanita, or by themselves. Madrone Berries were used in a girl's puberty ceremony. In the First Salmon Ceremony Madrone



Photo by Grant Gilkison

was used as firewood for the cooking of the Salmon. The berries were used as bait for steelhead. The leaves were used to test the temperature of pitch in canoe construction – the pitch was ready to use when the leaf turned black. The Tolowa used the inner bark for "every-day clothing". The children of many of the local tribes used the bark as a sled.

In a Straits Salish story, the tree was used by the survivors of the Great Flood to anchor their canoe to the top of Mount Newton and is revered to this day by not being burned as firewood for that service. They also have a story about Pitch. "Pitch use to go fishing before the sun rose, and then retire to the shade before it became strong. One day he was late and had just reached the beach when he melted. Other people rushed to share him. Douglas-fir arrived first and secured most of the pitch, which he poured over his head and body. Grand fir obtained only a little" and by the time Madrone arrived there was none left. Therefore, Madrone has no pitch to this day."

Today many use it as firewood due to its hot, clean burning qualities. Charcoal made from Madrone was once used in gunpowder.

References: Plants and The People –Davis and Hendryx
Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast – Pojar and Mackinnon
The Tree – a Natural History – Colin Tudge

The Karuk Story of Chiipákpaak (Robin)



Uknîi.

In this story, Chiipákpaak is sweating in the sweathouse and messengers come to tell him of women who have come to marry him. He asks, "What kind of dress is she wearing?" He is told "a clamshell dress" (xanvatyáffus). Chiipákpaak says "No, send her back to where she has come from." This happens again and again as he rejects an abalone shell dress (yutharanyaffus), a gray pine-nut dress (axyusyáffus), a juniper seed dress (ipayáffus), a disk bead dress (uruhsayáffus), and an olivella shell dress (saprukyáffus). Finally someone with a madrone berry (axkunishyáffus) dress comes.

"Alright! That's what I've been thinking of!" He goes to his wife in the living house and eats off all of the madrone berries from her dress. Then he flies up in the form of Robin and even nowadays he is still eating them.

Kupánnakanakana.

Chéemyaach ík vúra ataychúkkinnach i'uunúpraveesh.

Chéemyaach ík vúra ishyâat imshiinaavish.

Nanvássih vaa itkinnáyaach.

Based on: Phoebe Maddux and JP Harrington "The Story of Chiipákpaak", transcribed by Jim Ferrara



Need a ride to town?

by Sandi Tripp, Transportation Program Manager, Karuk Tribe

The Karuk Tribe Department of Land and Transportation, in coordination with the Yurok Tribe and K/T Net Transit Service, are pleased to announce local transit service for residents of the Orleans area with connecting routes to Arcata, CA and Redding.

- Currently, transit service is being provided every Monday and Friday
- The KNet Bus will pick up and drop off passengers in Orleans as identified below
- Fees are \$3 from Orleans to Willow Creek, or \$6 for a round-trip ticket
- Fees are \$3/\$6 to transfer to HTA Bus Systems in Willow Creek for transport to Arcata; or, transfer to the Redwood Transit Authority for travel to Redding.

Current Schedule & Bus Stops (Driver will watch for potential riders, just flag him down!):

Monday / Friday

8:00am	Karuk Tribe DNR/Clinic parking lot
8:03	Across from the Post Office
8:06	Karuk Tribal Housing – Travel through for pick ups
8:25	Weitchpec
9:20	Willow Creek – Transfer available to Arcata, CA and Redding, CA

The bus will leave the Arcata Terminal site at 3:30pm, returning to Orleans at 5:35pm.

Upcoming Transit Services

The Karuk Tribe Department of Land and Transportation is currently in negotiations with the S.T.A.G.E. Transit Service in Yreka, CA. The S.T.A.G.E. service is expected to begin this summer and provide residents of Happy Camp, Somes Bar and Orleans bus service three days per week. We will provide updates on this route as information becomes available.

For if you have any questions regarding current and upcoming transit planning or service efforts please contact Sandi Tripp at (530) 627-3063 or by email at karuktransit@karuk.us

goats, from page 6

Economy:

So the cheapest is to have wethers (neutered males) only! Their needs are very basic: All summer long they can sustain themselves on brushing alone. But come winter they'll need 1/3 flake of grass hay for dinner to stay warm through the cold nights.

But if you, like me, enjoy having kids, fresh milk and organic meat, you will need does. Like any other female, does need a lot more TLC, grain and alfalfa hay, not to mention getting milked daily and taken out on a date yearly.

So get started. How can you possibly resist!? I highly recommend it and would do it all over again – though next time I would fence myself, my house and my garden in!

For more tips on what NOT to do – contact Myanna at MKWC.



got comments? or questions for MKWC? email yours to editor@mkwc.org



Karuk Wildland Fire Prevention & Suppression Workforce Development Project

Community Computer Centers

Community Computer Centers in Orleans, Happy Camp and Yreka provide **FREE** community resources including

- computer lab with high speed internet access
- computer classes and training
- GED Prep & tutoring assistance
- job search assistance
- resume building

The Karuk Community Development Corporation (KCDC) received a 2-year grant from the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) in October 2009, for Workforce Development and Wildland Fire Prevention & Suppression. This grant provides a Workforce Development Trainer at each of the Community Computer Centers in Yreka, as well as IT and administrative staff for the project. Helping individuals gain the job skills needed for the jobs available in this area is a goal for the



Community access hours have expanded at the Community Computer Center and Panamnik Library in Orleans. We are now open from noon to 7 p.m. Monday through Thursday, and from noon to 5 p.m. on Friday and Saturday!

Wireless and verizon cell access is now available at the Karuk Panamnik Center!

project crew, in addition to providing educational opportunities through the distance learning and computer centers.

For more information, **check out our new websites at karukcdc.us.** Contact Emma Lee Johnson or Tai Kim at the Happy Camp Community Computer Center, 530-493-5213; Bari Talley or Grant Gilkison at the Orleans Community Computer Center, 530-627-3081; or Scott Nelson at the Yreka Computer Center (530) 842-1644 ext 7004.

Hey Mid-Klamath River, you've got a Great Library in Orleans!

by Creek Hanauer, volunteer

Why wait for the bookmobile when there's a pretty darn good homegrown library right here in Orleans **at the Panamnik Center**, a Karuk Tribal Building on Asip Road; also home to the Community Computer Center, Senior Nutritional Lunch Program and more. A wide variety of volumes are available on loan for the river community's enjoyment.

Over the past year, the **Panamnik Library's** collection has been sorted and grown by almost one thousand books. The library features a large and pretty wide-ranging fiction section, with lots of mysteries; shelves of books concerning military history, U.S. and world history, biography, Native American books, books on religion, cookbooks, and many vaguely sorted miscellaneous tomes. (Lacking a volunteer, the children's books are less "sorted" but there are a lot of them if you're looking for something for your kids to read to you.) There is also a bookcase jam-packed with paperback books just waiting for you to dig in and discover.

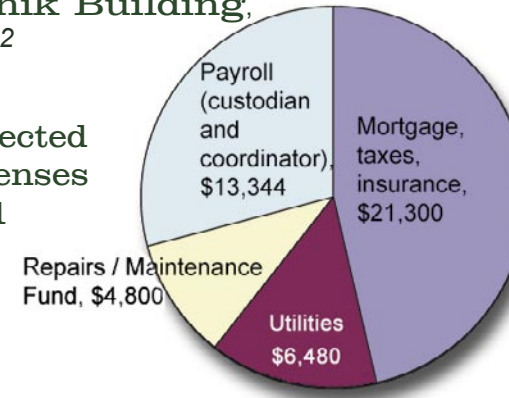
Bari Talley coordinates the Library and Computer Center, which is now open from noon to seven, Monday through Thursday, and Fridays and Saturdays from noon to 5 p.m.

Stop in and check it out, you won't be sorry.



Panamnik Building, from page 12

Projected Expenses 2011



part of their rent. Unfortunately, satellite internet limits the amount of uploads and downloads. The Watershed Council must occasionally limit the community's wireless access. If you use the wireless at the Panamnik Building, you can help us by limiting the size of files that you download. Downloading or streaming music, videos, photos, and large documents must be avoided in order to keep the internet available to all.

How much money comes into the Panamnik Building Project and where does it go?

Income (gross)	Years to Date 2007-2010
River of Renewal film night	\$134
Coffee (net profit)	\$606
Holiday Bazaar	\$300
Poetry nights	\$443
Rummage Sale	\$700
North Coast Co-op	\$750
Mando Jam (2008 and 2009)	\$804
Oktoberfest 2008	\$1,057
Raft Trips	\$1,225
Homewreckers Dance	\$1,436
Glory of Love 2010	\$1,728
Wine and Art Show	\$2,434
Miscellaneous Fundraisers	\$3,788
Donations from \$1 to \$249	\$4,108
Interest	\$4,222
Hats and T-Shirts	\$4,823
Gala	\$4,928
Humboldt Area Foundation	\$10,000
Building Use Fees	\$13,496
Banquet and Auction (2007-2009)	\$16,970
Third Thursday Cafes	\$17,015
Donations \$5,000+	\$25,000
Donations from \$250 to \$4999	\$36,837
Headwaters Fund	\$50,000
Mortgage	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$252,804

Expenses 2009-2010

Postage	\$38
Mileage	\$87
Wine and Art Show expenses	\$105
Homewreckers Dance expenses	\$213
Oktoberfest expenses	\$215
Raft Trip expenses	\$305
Glory of Love expenses	\$335
Miscellaneous Fundraiser expenses	\$831
Trailer Removal	\$1,176
Supplies (chairs, propane, wine glasses, table clothes, chafing dishes)	\$1,566
Gala expenses	\$1,862
Printing	\$2,011
Appraiser and Architect	\$2,250
Hats and T-Shirts Expenses	\$3,884
Banquet and Auction Expenses	\$4,213
Third Thursday Café Expenses	\$5,489
Major Repair Fund	\$10,000
Payroll	\$23,764
Building Purchase	\$190,000
Expenses Total	\$248,342

Net Income (reserved for operating and closing costs) \$4,462

What will happen after the Watershed Council purchases the Building?

After the purchase of the building, the focus will turn to the remodel. The Somes Bar Arts Council has \$20,000 for the construction of a riverside amphitheater to be installed behind the Building. After the close of escrow, we will begin grant writing for the improvement of the Building itself. The first goal will be some much needed maintenance of the structure itself. There will also be an art installation to name and honor the generous supporters of the project. Ralph Starritt and Amanita Mollier are teaming up to create this feature. We are also looking forward to the removal of the walk in refrigerators and small improvements to the kitchen. This will increase the function of the building as a community center in the short term. While we are implementing these improvements, we will also be writing grants to fund new improvements. A commercial kitchen, an improved community space, sound proofing and acoustic paneling, and additional office space are all in the works.

Donations toward this project are tax deductible, please contact MKWC if you would like to make a donation.

Panamnik Building Project Update

What is the Panamnik Building?

The Panamnik Building is an old grocery store located in downtown Orleans. It is home to several nonprofit organizations and to a community center.

Who owns "the Panamnik Building?"

The Building is currently owned by the same family that owns the Orleans Market. However, the Mid Klamath Watershed Council is in escrow to purchase the building.



How did the Panamnik Building get its name?

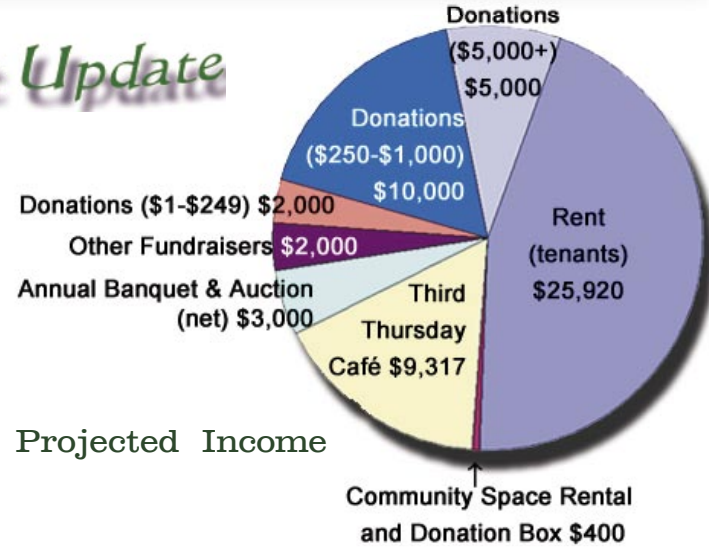
The building at 38150 Highway 96 has a long history of names. Since the 1980's, the Panamnik Building was the Panamnik General

Enhancing Downtown Orleans

Store. Before that, it was Stuart's Market. When the Mid Klamath Watershed Council began leasing the building in 2006, the building's steering committee deliberated on a new name for the building. At first, the group considered calling it the "Old Panamnik Store." The group decided to call it the Panamnik Building. Unfortunately, this was close to the name of the Karuk Tribal Building named the "Panamnik Center," which houses the Senior Nutritional Health Program, the Community Computer Center, Library, and other tribal and community activities. Then to make things more confusing, the new tribal buildings next to Orleans Elementary School have been named the Panamnik Community Center. As the Building is getting ready to change ownership, this is a good opportunity for a new building name. What should it be called? Have a good idea for a name? Please let us know.

Why would a Watershed Council own a Community Center?

The Watershed Council started leasing the Building four years ago. As the Building became a central part of both the Watershed Council and the community, the building's steering committee and MKWC board members decided that it was important to make sure that the Building could remain as a community center and office space well into the future. Purchasing the Building was the best way to protect continued use of the building. We were advised that a well-established non-profit would have a better chance of getting funding to purchase the building than a new non-profit.



For better or worse, the natural-resource-focused Watershed Council would have to continue to lead the community through the Panamnik Building Project. The idea was that the bulk of the effort would come from the community, but somebody from the Watershed Council would lead the charge. Currently, Teri Chanturai is playing that role. The Watershed Council staff volunteers at fundraising events just like the rest of the community.

What is happening with the Panamnik Building Project?

In February 2010, the Mid Klamath Watershed Council entered into escrow with the current owners of the Panamnik Building. The 120 day escrow will end in June. **In addition to the generous support of the community, the Watershed Council received a \$50,000 grant from the Headwaters Fund.** Even with these funds, the Watershed Council is still getting a loan for \$50,000 to purchase the building. We anticipate that this loan will be repaid in 5 years. With the added income from the Post Office and the continued rent from current tenants, we will not have to increase our fundraising to reach this goal. See the two pie charts showing the income and expenses that we project in 2011 (this article). All of the net income will go directly towards the renovation of the property and building. This budget does not include the costs of the renovations. We anticipate that grant funding will be the primary source of funding for the renovations.

What is happening with the wireless internet?

The Panamnik Building has a high-capacity satellite internet package. The tenants of the building pay for the internet as

see [Panamnik Building](#), continued next page

Broadband on the River

by Eric Cutright, Information Technology Director for the Karuk Tribe

The Karuk Tribe, the Orleans Computer Center, the Mid Klamath Watershed Council and several other local agencies and businesses have been partnering to bring broadband to the region. What is broadband and why do we want it? Broadband is defined as high-speed internet service, but really it is much more. Broadband allows for better education through distance learning, online resources and video conferencing. Broadband improves health care through the use of electronic health records, telemedicine and faster communication. Broadband has been linked to improved economic strength through small business support, online buying and selling, and job searching and creation. Recognizing these and other benefits, federal and state governments have been releasing grants to fund projects that bring broadband to rural communities, especially those that are unserved. Here is a list of projects that affect the Mid Klamath region.

broadband: able to transfer large amounts of data at high speed.
There are many different broadband types and speeds; for example, fiber optics, T-1 line, wireless satellite transmission, etc.

The Yurok Tribe has received a grant to bring wireless internet and cell service up the Klamath River from Klamath to Weitchpec. This project has already been funded, and is in the design phase. This should improve internet in Weitchpec, and should provide some level of cell phone access to that community.

The public computer centers in both Happy Camp and Orleans have put in an application to the California Emerging Technology Fund (CETF) for new equipment and additional funding for staff which will allow the computer centers to increase their hours of operation and update their computers and infrastructure equipment. Both of these locations are also in the process of setting up and improving distance education to provide college classes to the community.

The remaining four projects are all currently applications for federal stimulus funding. This is part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). For more information on these projects please check out the website www.broadbandusa.gov and choose the application database. These applications are all part of round 2 of broadband funding.

Redwood Telephone, LLC based in Loleta, California proposes to bring fiber optic cable through

Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, including along highway 96 to Hoopa, Weitchpec and Orleans. This application will provide a new and independent connection for Internet services, and may eventually be used for phone and cable television services as well. In addition to bringing fiber to the community, Redwood Telephone proposes to bring fiber to every home in their service area, allowing for connections in Orleans and Weitchpec that will be as fast as or faster than similarly priced internet in Eureka or Yreka.

Another application that will provide a new and independent Internet connection to Hoopa, Weitchpec and Orleans was put in by Access Humboldt, located in Eureka, which proposes to use microwave wireless technology to serve these communities.

In addition to Internet services, Access Humboldt also proposes to provide public broadcasting and public safety services to the region, such as support for the volunteer fire departments and the Humboldt County Sheriff. This application will provide Internet through a wireless receiver that residents and businesses may use to connect to a local communications tower.

The Hoopa Valley Tribe submitted an application to the Rural Utility Service to become an Internet Service Provider (ISP) in the communities of Hoopa and Orleans. This new ISP would resell whatever Internet service is available, either from the local phone company or from one of the other applications. Internet would be provided to homes and businesses using wireless receivers, in a similar fashion to the Access Humboldt application.

For those in Siskiyou County, the Siskiyou County Economic Development Council (SCEDC) has an application to bring in high-speed microwave Internet from Yreka. The SCEDC has partnered with Siskiyou Telephone to provide faster internet services at reduced cost to the communities of Somes Bar, Happy Camp and Seiad Valley. If funded, the SCEDC will provide the faster connection to the community, which Siskiyou Telephone can utilize to increase the speed of their DSL Internet service to homes and businesses.



Scott Valley irrigation

2000

- ~ The National Fire Plan (NFP) is initiated following a landmark fire season addressing 5 key points: firefighting, rehabilitation, hazardous fuels reduction, community assistance and accountability.
- ~ Executive Order 13175 directs a policy of regular and meaningful collaboration with Indian Tribal Governments.
- ~ The Karuk Tribe develops interim water quality standards for the Klamath.

2001

- ~ **The Mid Klamath Watershed Council (MKWC) is created to highlight the need to protect declining fish populations.**
- ~ **The Orleans Somes Bar Fire Safe Council (OSBFSC) is created to help reinstate historic fire regimes in the Mid Klamath through strategic fuels reduction.**
- ~ The OSBFSC initiates fuels reduction and prescribed burning projects on private land leading to reduced risk of fires initiating from private land.
- ~ Federal Government shuts off irrigation water to Klamath Project Farmers.
- ~ First Klamath Watershed Conference in Klamath Falls, OR brings stakeholders together to discuss water allocation.

2002

- ~ Massive dieoff of spawning adult salmon (approx. 68,000) in the lower Klamath in the fall leading to protests by all the Klamath



Klamath River Fish Kill 2002

Looking Back – the Last 10 years of Restoration in the Middle Klamath

Based in part on the Karuk Lands Management Historical Timeline established by Sibyl Diver and colleagues (see front page article in this issue)

River Tribes along with environmental groups against the Bureau of Reclamation's full delivery of water to the Klamath Project Irrigators that year.

- ~ US Fish and Wildlife later determine that full delivery of water to irrigators was responsible for the dieoff.

2003

- ~ The Mid Klamath Subbasin Fisheries Resource Recovery Plan is completed.
- ~ The environmental group American Rivers calls the Klamath the second most endangered US river.

2003-2008

- ~ The OSBFSC conducts over 300 acres of prescribed burns on private lands.

2004

- ~ Klamath Watershed Conference brings together stakeholders to discuss water allocation issues.
- ~ Tribal representatives protest Klamath Dams at stockholders meeting in Scotland.
- ~ Tribal Fish harvests are exceedingly low (only 100 fish are harvested at Ishi Pishi Falls).
- ~ Report is published on "Effects of Altered Diet on the Health of the Karuk People".
- ~ Tribal Forest Protection Act is passed, supporting collaborative stewardship on tribal trust land through contracts and protecting Tribal Trust Lands from threats by the FS or the BLM.

2005

- ~ Six Rivers National Forest expresses renewed interest in creating a Karuk Environmental Management Practices Demonstration Area as a collaborative project.
- ~ Formation of the Upper Mid Klamath Watershed Council to solicit involvement in fisheries restoration.
- ~ Winter flooding contributes to fish passage problems in Ti Creek and Stanshaw Creek.
- ~ The toxin *microcysten*, a cyanotoxin

harmful to humans, plants and animals is discovered in the Klamath Basin.

2006

- ~ The Klamath Act which appropriated money to the Klamath for restoration and funded the Klamath Fisheries Management Council expires and is not renewed by Congress.
- ~ Preliminary Draft of the Karuk Tribe's Eco-cultural Land Management Plan is published with the intent to promote land management according to Karuk custom, culture and ceremonial practices.
- ~ Extensive flood events continue to cause substantial changes to stream channels.
- ~ Drastic reduction in commercial salmon harvests.
- ~ Health and Consumption Survey reports actions denying access to traditional foods and cultural resources for Karuk Tribal Members.

2007

- ~ The Magnuson-Stevens Reauthorization Act includes Klamath River Coho Salmon Recovery requirements.
- ~ The Klamath Common Ground Alliance is formed, bringing together commercial fishing, farming, ranching and tribal fishing groups.
- ~ Forest Service adopts Interagency Traditional Gathering Policy.

2008

- ~ PacifiCorp, federal agencies and states sign "Agreement in Principal" to remove Klamath Dams.



Toxic algae on Klamath Lake



Creek Mouth Restoration at Thompson Creek

by Blythe Reis

- ~ Klamath Common Ground Alliance is formed.
- ~ MKWC completes Klamath River Tributary Fish Passage Improvement projects.
- ~ Karuk Tribe and MKWC cooperate on Fish Habitat Restoration projects including monitoring creek mouths for barriers to fish passage, treating logjams, improving off channel habitat.
- ~ Forest Service and Karuk Tribe re-build Camp Creek fish hatchery.
- ~ Large fires burn in the Klamath area all summer (98 days starting in June).

2009

- ~ Governor signs injunction on suction dredge mining until the CA Department of Fish and Game develops new regulations protecting fish and water quality.
- ~ Formation of the Northwest California Regional Prescribed Fire Council.
- ~ Scheduled implementation of the Orleans Community Fuels Reduction and Forest Health Project – a 3000 acre commercial and pre-commercial forest thinning project.

2010

- ~ Formal Klamath Dam removal and restoration agreements are signed by the governors of Oregon and California, the US Interior Secretary and the CEO of PacifiCorp, committing to 4 dam removals by 2020.