

2011 FRGP Proposal Application Form

| For DFG use only | |
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| Proposal No. | Region |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BDS <input type="checkbox"/> SRC <input type="checkbox"/> SS | |

Section 1: Summary Information

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| 1. Project type: | HI |
| 2. Project title: | Stanshaw Creek Coho Habitat Enhancement Project |
| 3. Applicant name: | Mid Klamath Watershed Council |
| 4. Person authorized to sign grant agreement (Name and Title): | Will Harling, Executive Director |
| 5. Contact person (Name and Title): | Will Harling, Executive Director |
| 6. Mailing Address: Check if changed from previous applications <input type="checkbox"/> | PO Box 409 |
| 7. City, State, Zip: | Orleans, CA 95556 |
| 8. Telephone #: Check if changed from previous applications <input type="checkbox"/> | (530) 627-3202 |
| 9. Fax #: | (866) 323-5561 |
| 10. Email address: | will@mkwc.org |
| 11. Type: | Public Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofit Organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indian Tribe <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Certified nonprofit organization: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofit Organization Number: 20-1501256 |
| 13. New grantee: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. Licensed Professional | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes provide name: Randy Klein, Sediment Control Specialist, License #: 361, International Erosion Control Association |
| 15. Amount requested: | \$46,468 |
| 16. Total project cost: | \$78,048 |
| 17. Salmonid species benefited: | Coho <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Steelhead <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Cutthroat <input type="checkbox"/> Chinook <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) |
| 18. Project objectives: | The objective of this project is to restore the valuable coho refugia pool at the mouth of Stanshaw Creek by excavating 723 cubic yards of gravel fill from the head of the pool. Additionally, this project would create another refugial pool linked to the existing pool. |
| 19. Task number or reference: (only list one task) | KR-HU-12 (Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon) |
| 20. Time frame: | April 1, 2012 – March 30, 2013 |
| 21. Stream: | Stanshaw Creek |
| 22. Tributary to: | Klamath River |
| 23. Watershed System: | Rock Creek – 10 |
| 24. County(ies): | Siskiyou County |
| 25. Coastal Zone: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

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| 26. Trinity River Basin: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
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Section 2: Location Information

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| 1. Township, Range, Section (T/R/S): and the 7.5 USGS Quad map name. | T13N R6E Sections 32 and 33, Humbolt Meridian, Bark Shanty Gulch Quad |
| 2. Latitude, Longitude (in decimal degrees, Geographic, NAD83): | Latitude: 41.476875 Longitude: -123.512083 |
| 3. Location description: | Stanshaw Creek is a tributary to the Klamath River and is located approximately 8 miles up the Klamath River from the Salmon River confluence. |
| 4. Directions: | From the Hwy 96 bridge that crosses the Salmon River, drive up the Klamath River to marker 8 (between 8.0 and 8.2). Take Konrad Fisher's driveway downhill to the confluence of Stanshaw Creek and the Klamath River. |

Section 3: Watershed Information:

All questions in this Section refer to the watershed named in Number 1 below.

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Watershed name: | Middle Klamath Subbasin |
| 2. Watershed area: | 1,799.15 square miles |
| 3. Watershed area directly affected by the proposed project: | Less than 1% |
| 4. Land use statement: | Recreation, Forest Management, Logging, Farming, Restoration |
| 5. Watershed ownership: | % Private: <u>13</u> % State: <u>0.1</u> % Federal: <u>72</u> % |
| 6. Length of anadromous streams in watershed: | 1490 miles |
| 7. Watershed Plan(s): | Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon (CDFG 2004), Middle Klamath Subbasin Fisheries Resource Recovery Plan (Karuk Tribe 2006) |
| 8. Background information | <p>Studies on the Klamath River over the past decade have greatly expanded our knowledge of coho habitat utilization, thermal refugia use, fish distribution by life phase, and spawning and smolt migration survival. This work supports similar studies from Oregon and Washington that identify access to high quality summer thermal refugia, as well as winter rearing habitats, as major limiting factors to coho population abundance. "The distribution, quantity, and quality of over- wintering habitats are critically important in the freshwater life history of coho salmon (Peterson and Reid 1984; Solazzi et al. 1990; Brown 2002). Off-channel habitats are particularly good over-wintering sites— juvenile coho that over-winter in these areas commonly experience survival rates 2-6 times greater than those that use main channel habitats. This survival difference can have a tremendous influence on whether a population, either in its entirety or some of its components, is sustainable under prevailing environmental conditions.</p> <p>Immediately following emergence from spawning gravels during spring,</p> |

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| | <p>some coho fry disperse downstream, facilitated in part in the Klamath River by spring runoff. Some of these fry move into the mainstem river and find low-velocity habitats to colonize. Within a mainstem river, these habitats are primarily edge units along the river shoreline or within backwater units (Beechie et al. 2005; Lestelle 2007). Some of these dispersing fry also move into off-channel habitats and the lower reaches of low gradient tributaries, if available (Soto et al 2008). Once this initial dispersal ends and fry find suitable habitats, movement to new locations slows significantly and most fish begin rearing within localized areas. Subsequently, as water temperatures increase, reaching levels causing stress, the juveniles can initiate another movement in search of thermal refugia. Such a pattern of movement has been observed in the Umpqua River (Kruzic 1998) and the Klamath River (Soto et al 2008). Some juveniles are known to find areas that provide thermal relief (Deas et al. 2006), either at sites in the mainstem river or in the lower reaches of cold water tributaries.</p> |
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Section 4: Project Objectives

1. List task information (for task listed in box 19 Section 1): KR-HU-12

“Protect and enhance tributary reaches identified as providing refugia to juvenile coho salmon.”

2. Need for the project:

Coho life histories are comprised of a chain of habitats with a favorable spatial/temporal distribution; however, the linkages between these habitats, to a large part, have been broken. Due to a combination of factors, including simplification and fragmentation of habitat (dams, diversions, extirpation of beaver, channelization, flood control berming, sedimentation), poor water quality and high rates of fish disease, coho populations in the Klamath River are declining. Until longer term efforts are made to restore habitat complexity and connectivity and life history diversity to a natural, healthy state (dam removal, increased instream flows, water quality and fish disease), strategic enhancement of summer thermal refugia and winter rearing habitats can immediately increase carrying capacity in the Klamath River for coho salmon and protect against further population bottlenecks (Soto et al 2008, Sutton 2007).

This project is needed to protect and enhance cold water refugia and coho rearing habitat at the mouth of Stanshaw Creek. The pool at the mouth of Stanshaw Creek currently provides excellent cold water refugia as well as winter refugia for juvenile coho. By removing a sediment slug that was deposited in the 2006 high water from a failed driveway (Fisher property) and diversion ditch (Marble Mountain Ranch property), we will restore the pool to its previous volume and prevent this sediment from degrading this important coho habitat. Additionally, this project will construct another pool adjacent to the existing one that will be less impacted by sedimentation and will increase the size and complexity of winter rearing and summer refugial habitat.

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. Limiting factors to salmonids remediated by proposed project: | <input type="checkbox"/> | Water quantity | (lack of flow, diversions, runoff) |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Water quality | (temperature, chemistry, turbidity) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Riparian dysfunction | (lack of shade, excessive nutrients, roughness, elements) |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Excessive sediment yield | (pool and gravel quality) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Spawning requirements | (gravel, resting areas-pools) |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Rearing requirements | (velocity, lack of shelter, pools) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary / lagoon issues | (closure during migration periods) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fish passage | (emigration and immigration) |

4. Limiting factor remediation:

Enhancing and expanding the pools at the mouth of Stanshaw Creek will remediate the limiting factors of water quality, rearing requirements, and excessive sediment yield. These Stanshaw Creek pools provide important cold water refugia to juvenile coho when the Klamath River mainstem temperatures become lethal during late summer and early fall months. They are especially valuable because they are within the Klamath River floodplain and receive nutrient loads from the Klamath during high flows. This interaction between the mainstem river and the floodplain pools creates unique nutrient rich cold water habitat which is conducive to higher growth rates and increased survival for juvenile salmonids. In addition, removal of the sediment plug left by the 2006 flood event will restore the pre-2006 carrying capacity and water quality of the existing pool.

Section 5: Project Description

1. Detailed project description including all tasks to be performed:

This project encompasses two major objectives that will restore stream form and function: 1) Create a new pool that will connect to the existing refugial pool at the mouth of Stanshaw Creek, and 2) Excavate the anthropogenic gravel fill accumulating at the head of Stanshaw Creek's existing pool. Stanshaw Creek provides a year-round source of cold water to the existing pool at the mouth of Stanshaw Creek. Implementing the above objectives will ensure continued function of the existing pool and expand by 44% this high quality coho summer and winter rearing habitat. Restoration of this rearing habitat at the mouth of Stanshaw Creek will not only increase its capacity to support rearing fish, but will also provide a "rest stop" for fish migrating up and down the Klamath River, improving their chances of survival.

Initial funding for project design was secured by a grant from the US Fish and Wildlife Service to the Karuk Tribe Fisheries Program (KTFP) to identify tributary deltas along the Klamath River where mechanical restoration would improve fish passage and critical summer and winter juvenile coho rearing habitats. KTFP contracted with MKWC to conduct detailed assessments of selected tributary deltas, including Stanshaw Creek. MKWC subcontracted with hydrologist Randy Klein to assist with the design described below.

A pool will be created by excavating 432 cubic yards from a 108'x 42'x 4' area between the existing pool and the Klamath River with a 35,000 lb excavator. On-site woody debris, boulders and cobbles will be added to the pool to prevent erosion and enhance macro-invertebrate populations. The pond will be disconnected from flow during excavation and will be connected by hand after excavation has ceased. Silt fencing will be placed to block outflow of any potential sediment after the pond has filled. A temporary access road utilizing two 40' temporary bridges to cross the mainstem of Stanshaw Creek and the outflow of the lower pool on Stanshaw Creek will allow excavated fill to be hauled to the fill site connected to the existing parking area in front of the Fisher residence. Minimal disturbance is expected to existing riparian vegetation. Use of the pools by rearing salmonids will be monitored as part of an ongoing coho ecology study with the Karuk Tribe. Water quality (temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, pH) and hydrologic function of the pools will be monitored before, during, and after implementation.

Once work is completed on the new pool, the temporary bridge (flatcar) across the outflow of the existing Stanshaw pool will be removed and any disturbance associated with the temporary bridge and access will be mitigated with weed free straw, native grass seed mix, and willow cuttings. 723 cubic yards will then be

excavated from a 95' x 49' x 6' area near the head of the existing Stanshaw pool that has been filled in by sediment originating from Stanshaw Creek. This sediment plug was deposited initially by the 2006 Flood event that caused overtopping of the upstream ditch diversion to Marble Mountain Ranch and severe gully erosion into Stanshaw Creek, and scour of a section of the Fisher driveway directly above the ponds.

Excavation of this sediment plug will occur in the late September or early October after high summer water temperatures have passed. Stanshaw Creek flow across the excavation site will be re-directed into the main channel and away from the pond sites during excavation to minimize instream sediment production. Silt fencing will separate the existing pond from this excavation to further minimize sedimentation in the pond. Water quality parameters in the existing pond will be monitored before, during, and after project implementation (temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, pH). When the excavation is completed, the temporary bridge over Stanshaw Creek will be removed and any disturbance associated with the temporary bridge and the access road will be mitigated with weed free straw, native grass seed mix, and willow cuttings. The fill site will also receive this treatment to promote rapid re-vegetation with native species. Local elementary students will be involved in revegetation efforts at the project site, and will be made familiar with the ecology of coho salmon and their use of constructed habitats.

Task 1 – Work with agencies and partners to obtain required permits. Collect any additional data and conduct site surveys necessary to fulfill permitting requirements.

Task 2 – Finalize project design.

Task 3 – Establish photo points and take pre-project photos. Deploy datasondes. Conduct fisheries surveys.

Task 4 – Identify contractors and stage equipment and supplies.

Task 5 – Excavate new pool and head of existing pool. Oversee contractors during implementation to ensure conformance with permits and project design.

Task 6 – Add woody debris, boulders and cobbles to the pond to prevent erosion and enhance macro-invertebrate populations.

Task 7 - Take during and post-project photos and video.

Task 8 - Monitor fish use and water quality before, during and after project implementation.

Task 9 – Complete and submit invoices/financial reports.

Task 10 – Publicize project accomplishments through newsletter articles, the MKWC website, and PowerPoint and poster presentations at conferences. Submit publications to DFG for review prior to dissemination.

Task 11 – Submit draft final and final reports.

2. Time frame:

- April - July 2012:** Obtain required permits (1602 LSAA, ESA Sec. 7, NHPA Sec 106, SRWQCB, Army Corps). Collect additional data/conduct site surveys necessary for permitting.
- July 2012:** Finalize project design.
- July – Aug. 2012:** Establish photo points and take pre-project photos. Deploy datasondes. Conduct fisheries surveys.
- July – Aug. 2012:** Identify contractors and stage equipment and supplies.
- Aug. – Oct. 14, 2012:** Excavate new pool and head of existing pool. Add wood, boulders and cobble. Oversee contractors. Document implementation.
- Oct. 2012 – Feb. 2013:** Monitor hydrologic function, fish use, and take post-project photos.
- April 2012 - March 2013:** Complete and submit invoices/financial reports.
- Jan. - March 2013:** Produce draft final and final reports.

3. Deliverables:

1. Required permits.
2. Photo documentation of project.
3. Fish usage (density, population and distribution) data, before and after project implementation.
4. Water quality data from before, during, and after project implementation.
5. Newsletter articles, web articles, and Powerpoint and poster presentations highlighting this project.
6. Progress reports, draft final report, and final report.

4. DFG protocols to be used in project development and implementation (check applicable box):

- DFG *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*
Manual part number: Part XII. p. 56-57
- DFG monitoring protocols for restoration project effectiveness and validation monitoring
List part number: VIII-2,3

5. Other protocols:NA

6. Expected quantitative results (project summary):

Instream Habitat Restoration (HI)

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| a. Miles of instream habitat treated overall (count stream reach only once, even if it has multiple treatments) | 0.038 miles |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|

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| b. Type of channel reconfiguration and connectivity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> creation/connection to off-channel habitat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> creation of instream pools <input type="checkbox"/> channel bed restored <input type="checkbox"/> meanders added |
| c. Miles of stream treated for channel reconfiguration and connectivity | ___0.038___miles |
| d. Miles of off-channel stream created | 0.038 miles |
| e. Number of instream pools created for channel reconfiguration | 1 |
| f. Type of materials used for channel structure placement | <input type="checkbox"/> individual logs (unanchored) <input type="checkbox"/> individual logs (anchored) <input type="checkbox"/> logs fastened together (logjam) <input type="checkbox"/> rocks/boulders (unanchored) <input type="checkbox"/> rocks/boulders (fastened or anchored) <input type="checkbox"/> stumps with roots attached (rootwads) <input type="checkbox"/> weirs <input type="checkbox"/> gabions <input type="checkbox"/> deflectors/barbs <input type="checkbox"/> other engineered structures |
| g. Miles of stream treated with channel structure placement | ___miles |
| h. Number of instream pools created by structure placement | 0 |
| i. Number of structures placed in channel | ___# |
| j. Miles of stream treated with spawning gravel placement | 0 miles |
| k. Cubic yards of spawning gravel placed | 0 cubic yards |
| l. Miles of stream treated for removal of aquatic non-native invasive plants | 0 miles |
| m. Species scientific name(s) of plants removed | NA |

Additional components of above project types. Provide these quantitative results if they apply.

Public School Watershed and Fishery Conservation Education components

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| a. Number of educational events | 1 |
| b. Number of students educated | 30 |
| c. Number of schools/institutions reached | 1 |
| d. Number of educational documents completed/distributed | 0 |
| e. Number of interpretive signs/posters prepared | 1 |
| f. Number of different locations where interpretive signs/posters displayed | ___2 |

7. Other products and results:

This project will implement the recommendations of coho ecology studies by the Karuk Tribe and Mid Klamath Watershed Council at this site with funding from the US Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Reclamation. This project will provide a site for the Klamath Community Stewardship Project to conduct on-the-ground trainings on how to restore anadromous salmon habitat.

Section 6: Qualifications and experience of applicant and professionals:

1. Applicant's qualifications and experience:

Since 2001, the Mid Klamath Watershed Council (MKWC) has been actively planning, coordinating and implementing restoration projects in the Mid Klamath subbasin. MKWC focuses on projects that directly benefit our anadromous fisheries resource, implementing practical, hands-on restoration projects while educating participants on restoration techniques and stewardship principles. MKWC is involved in a variety of projects related to river restoration and watershed education. These activities provide a way for community members to become involved with their watershed through direct participation. Projects are funded by state, federal, and private grants and donations. MKWC, USFS Fisheries (Happy Camp and Orleans RD's), and the Karuk Tribe Fisheries Program (KTFP) have been working with landowners along tributaries in the Mid-Klamath for many years, establishing working relationships that have led to implementation of enhancement and restoration projects on tributaries from Seiad Creek to Thompson Creek to Sandy Bar Creek. Recent projects include the construction of three off-channel ponds along Seiad Creek, a tributary to the Klamath River. One of these ponds at the Alexander property had a Peterson mark-recap survey completed (Feb 2011) showing that 671 juvenile coho were utilizing the pond. Higher numbers are anticipated in successive years as aquatic and riparian vegetation become established.

2. Previous projects funded by FRGP:

In 2003-2004, MKWC received an Organizational Support grant under FRGP. Grant funds went to education, implementation and public outreach. In 2009 and 2010, FRGP funded MKWC's Klamath Youth Stewardship Project. The project involved students in salmonid restoration through implementation with local resource specialists. In 2010, FRGP funded MKWC's Mid Klamath Tributary Water Diverter Outreach and Screening Project. This project involved outreach to numerous landowners to improve water diversions that may harm fish. In addition to these directly funded projects, MKWC was subcontracted by the KTFP to implement the Klamath Tributary Fish Passage Improvement Project funded by the FRGP in 2007. This project improved fish passage at Klamath tributary mouths between Iron Gate Dam and the Trinity River confluence. MKWC received direct funding for the Klamath Tributary Fish Passage Improvement Project for the 2011-2012 field seasons.

3. Professionals qualifications and experience:

Will Harling, Project Manager, Executive Director, Mid Klamath Watershed Council MKWC Fisheries Program Director and Fire/Fuels Program Director

B.S., Environmental Biology, Humboldt State University, 1999

Will was a founding member of MKWC in 2001. He has worked for the USFS and other governmental and non-governmental agencies since 1993 in the field of natural resources, focusing on fisheries work. Will has managed dozens of fisheries and watershed restoration projects in the area and has a close working relationship with local, state, tribal and federal agencies, as well as residents throughout the Middle Klamath Subbasin.

Toz Soto, Principle Investigator, Fisheries Program Manager, Karuk Tribe Fisheries Program B.S., Fisheries, Humboldt State University, 1996

Toz has worked as the Lead Fisheries Biologist for the Karuk Tribe Fisheries Department since 2002, and has conducted multiple coho life history studies in the Klamath River system through grants from the Bureau of Reclamation and other state and federal agencies. His understanding of coho habitat needs in the project area is essential for project success.

Randy Klein, Consulting Hydrologist, National Park Service

M.S. Watershed Management, Humboldt State University, 1987.

B.S. Resource Management, University of Wisconsin, 1975.

Randy has been a consulting hydrologist operating out of Arcata since 1992. He is the chair of the County of Humboldt Extraction Review Team (CHERT), providing scientific oversight of county-wide instream gravel extraction to minimize aquatic and riparian impacts. He provides technical review of salmonid habitat protection and recovery plans for regulatory agencies. Randy also designs and implement instream monitoring programs for timber companies and regulatory agencies. He evaluates erosion and sedimentation causes, effects, and remediation alternatives, and has extensive experience designing and reviewing stream restoration and enhancement projects. Past and current work experience includes working for USDI/NPS, Redwood National Park (1981 – present (part-time)), and Thomas R. Payne & Associates (1988 -1997).

4. Examples of similar work:

In 2010, MKWC successfully implemented three off-channel rearing habitat projects along Seiad Creek, a tributary to the Klamath River near Happy Camp, CA. Three “ponds” were created on three separate properties within the lower four miles of Seiad Creek. Each pond maintains summer and winter connectivity with the creek, and functions mainly as winter rearing habitat for Seiad’s relatively large population of coho. Each pond is currently being monitored for water quality and population and distribution of over-wintering coho by MKWC and KTFP. All three ponds currently host over-wintering juvenile coho and steelhead. MKWC worked closely with multiple partners and consultants on these projects, and great care was taken with design, implementation and monitoring of each one. The knowledge and experience gained from these projects will prove invaluable as MKWC continues to address the limiting factors of coho rearing habitat within the Mid Klamath Subbasin.

Section 7: Landowners Access, Permits

1. Landowners Granting Access for Project: (Attach provisional access agreement[s] and indicate here if applicant is the landowner). Konrad Fisher, Fisher Logging

2. Permits: Grantee will work with CDFG, KTFP, NOAA, SRWQCB, Army Corps and others to secure necessary permits to implement this project.

3. Lead CEQA agency: California Dept of Fish and Game

4. Required mitigation: Yes No

5. Listed species: Coho salmon

Section 8: Project Budget

1. Detailed Project Budget (Excel spreadsheets can be used)

| Stanshaw Creek Coho Habitat Enhancement Project | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Hrs/Units for Amount Requested | Hrs/Units of Applicant Cost Share | Hrs/Units of Partner Cost Share | Hourly Rate | Amount Requested | Applicant Amt. of Cost Share | Partner Amt. of Cost Share | Total Project Cost |
| A. PERSONNEL SERVICES | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Level of Staff</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Program Director | 120 | 10 | 60 | \$28.00 | \$ 3,360 | \$ 280 | \$ 1,680 | \$ 5,320 |
| Project Coordinator | 220 | 10 | 80 | \$22.00 | \$ 4,840 | \$ 220 | \$ 1,760 | \$ 6,820 |
| Senior Fisheries Technician | 200 | 10 | 100 | \$19.00 | \$ 3,800 | \$ 190 | \$ 1,900 | \$ 5,890 |
| Fisheries Technician I | 60 | | | \$14.00 | \$ 840 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 840 |
| Karuk Tribe Senior Fish Biologist | | | 50 | \$46.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,300 | \$ 2,300 |
| Karuk Tribe Fish Tech I | | | 220 | \$14.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 3,080 | \$ 3,080 |
| Stewardship Intern | 16 | | | \$8.00 | \$ 128 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 128 |
| Community Volunteers | | 160 | | \$14.00 | \$ - | \$ 2,240 | \$ - | \$ 2,240 |
| AmeriCorps WSP Members | | 160 | | \$13.00 | \$ - | \$ 2,080 | \$ - | \$ 2,080 |
| Subtotal: | | | | | \$ 12,968 | \$ 5,010 | \$ 10,720 | \$ 28,698 |
| Staff Benefits @ 30% | | | | | \$ 3,890 | \$ 1,503 | \$ 3,216 | \$ 8,609 |
| TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICES | | | | | \$ 16,858 | \$ 6,513 | \$ 13,936 | \$ 37,307 |
| B. OPERATING EXPENSES | | | | | | | | |

| Description | # of Units Requested | # of Units Applicant Cost Share | # of Units Partner Cost Share | Unit Price | Amount Requested | Applicant Amt. of Cost Share | Partner Amt. of Cost Share | Total Project Cost |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>Subcontractors</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Excavator Operator | 100 | | | \$140.00 | \$ 14,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 14,000 |
| Dump Truck Operator | 60 | | | \$100.00 | \$ 6,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 6,000 |
| Archaeologist (Dave Wrobleski) | | | | | \$ 650 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 650 |
| Hydrologist (Randy Klein) | 30 | | 30 | \$80.00 | \$ 2,400 | \$ - | \$ 2,400 | \$ 4,800 |
| Subtotal of Subcontractors: | | | | | \$ 23,050 | \$ - | \$ 2,400 | \$ 25,450 |
| <u>Materials and Supplies</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Temporary Bridge Rental | - | - | - | - | \$ 800 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 800 |
| Certified Weed Free Straw | 30 | | | \$10.00 | \$ 300 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 300 |
| Native Grass Seed | | | | | \$ 160 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 160 |
| Siltation Fencing | | | | \$120.00 | \$ 120 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 120 |
| Fence Posts (Support Silt Fence) | 15 | 15 | | \$9.00 | \$ 135 | \$ 135 | \$ - | \$ 270 |
| Hand Tools | | 10 | | \$30.00 | \$ - | \$ 300 | \$ - | \$ 300 |
| Safety Gear | | 10 | | \$50.00 | \$ - | \$ 500 | \$ - | \$ 500 |
| Total Station GPS Unit | | | | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,500 | \$ 2,500 |
| CANON G12 Digital Camera | | | | | \$ - | \$ 400.00 | \$ - | \$ 400 |
| Licenses & Permits | | | | | \$ 900 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 900 |
| Mileage & Travel | 960 | | 960 | \$0.51 | \$ 490 | | \$ 490 | \$ 980 |
| Office Supplies | | | | | \$ 600 | \$ 600 | \$ - | \$ 1,200 |
| TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES | | | | | \$ 3,505 | \$ 1,935 | \$ 2,990 | \$ 8,430 |

C. SUBTOTALS & ADMIN

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| SUBTOTAL (Personnel and Operating | | \$43,413 | \$8,448 | \$19,326 | \$71,187 |
| ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD @ 15% | | \$3,054 | \$1,267 | \$2,539 | \$6,861 |
| D. GRAND TOTAL | | \$46,468 | \$9,715 | \$21,865 | \$78,048 |
| SOFT COST SHARE PERCENTAGE | | 15.7% | | | |
| HARD COST SHARE PERCENTAGE | | 24.8% | | | |
| SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF COST SHARE: | Applicant | \$ | | 9,715 | |
| | Karuk Tribe | \$ | | 10,947 | |
| | US Fish and Wildlife Service | \$ | | 10,918 | |

Notes: US FWS Cost Share= \$6,994 in cash for Karuk Tribe from Trib Delta grant (hard), \$2,500 for Total Station (soft). Karuk Tribe Cost Share=\$9,832 in cash wages for MKWC staff (hard) originally from Trib Delta grant. MKWC Cost Share=\$6,513 in wages (soft), and \$3,435 in Materials and Supplies (soft).

2. **Budget justification:** Not Applicable

3. **Administrative overhead:** Administrative overhead includes office rental, insurance, utilities, phone, internet, worker's compensation, accounting fees, and administrative staff time.

4. **Summary project costs**

| Sources of Funds | Cash | In-kind (if applicable) | Status S,P,U (secured, pending, unknown) | Anticipated award date | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Fisheries Restoration Grant Program | \$ 46,468 | | | | \$ 46,468 |
| Other State Agencies Name(s) and amount(s) of each: none | | | | | |
| Federal Name(s) and amount(s) of each: US Fish and Wildlife Service | \$ 10,918 | | | | \$ 10,918 |
| Applicant (indicate if Federal): Mid Klamath Watershed Council | | \$ 9,715 | S | | \$ 9,715 |
| Other Sources Name(s) and amount(s) of each: Karuk Tribe Fisheries Department | \$ 10,947 | | | | \$ 10,947 |
| Total | \$ 68,333 | \$ 9,715 | | | \$ 78,048 |

5. **Is any of the cost share being used as match for other (non-FRGP) funding for the project?**

No.

6. **In-kind Detail:**

| <i>In-kind Detail: Labor</i> | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Type of In-kind Contribution | Source of In-kind Contribution | Total Hours | Value of Labor (\$) | Describe how the labor value was determined |
| Volunteer labor | MKWC | 160 | \$ 2,912 | Community volunteers valued at the level of Fish Tech I. |
| Non-volunteer labor (MKWC) | KTFP | 240 | \$ 6,942 | Valued at current MKWC staff wages for each position specified in contract with Karuk Tribe. |
| Non-volunteer labor (MKWC) | MKWC | 30 | \$ 897 | Valued at current MKWC staff wages for each position providing in kind labor. |
| Non-volunteer labor (KTFP) | USFWS | 270 | \$ 6,994 | Valued at current KTFP staff wages for each position specified in contract with USFWS. |

| <i>In-kind Detail: Materials and Equipment</i> | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Description of In-kind Contribution (materials, equipment, etc.) <i>[Add rows as needed]</i> | Source of In-kind Contribution | Value of contribution (\$) |
| Trimble Total Station GPS Unit (One Week Rental Cost) | USFWS | \$ 2,500 |
| Hand Tools (Shovels, McLeods, Pulaskis, Hand Saws) | MKWC | \$ 300 |
| CANON G12 Digital Camera (One Month Rental Cost) | MKWC | \$ 400 |
| Safety Gear (Hard Hats, Ear and Eye Protection, Neon Vests) | MKWC | \$ 500 |
| Fence Posts (Metal T-Stakes) | MKWC | \$ 135 |
| Mileage (\$0.50/mile for 980 miles) | KTFP | \$ 490 |
| Office Supplies (Paper, Printer Cartridges, Computers, etc) | MKWC | \$ 600 |

7. Estimated Project Cost by Task

| Estimated Project Cost by Task - Project Name | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| STANSHAW CREEK COHO HABITAT ENHANCEMENT PROJECT | | | |
| Type of Work | Amount Requested | Cost Share | Total |
| Fish Screens | | | |
| Fish Passage | | | |
| Instream Flow | | | |
| Instream Habitat | \$ 40,468 | \$ 28,300 | \$ 68,848 |
| Riparian Habitat | \$ 6,000 | \$ 3,200 | \$ 9,200 |
| Upland Habitat | | | |
| Wetland Habitat | | | |
| Estuarine Habitat | | | |
| Total | \$ 46,468 | \$ 31,580 | \$ 78,048 |

Section 9: Supplemental or Specialized Information

In the order listed below, please attach the following required items to the application, as appropriate to the proposal project type:

- 1. Intermediate Plans.
(Project Types: FP, SC)
- 2. Conceptual Plans.
(Project Types: HS, HU, WC)
- 3. Intermediate **or** Conceptual Plans.
(Project Types: HB, HI, WD)
- 4. Project Location Topographic Map.
(Project Types: FP, HA, HB, HI, HR, HS, HU, MD, MO, PD, PL, RE, SC, TE, WC, WD, WP)
- 5. Watershed (or County) Map.
(Project Types: AC, HA, HU, MD, MO, OR, PD, PI, PL, RE, TE, WD, WP)
- 6. Provisional Landowner Access Agreement/Provisional Resolution.
(Project Types: FP, HA, HB, HI, HR, HS, HU, MD, MO, PD, PL, RE, SC, TE, WC, WD, WP)
- 7. Water Right Verification
(Project Types: FP, HB, SC, WC, WD, WP)
- 8. Photographs
(Project Types: FP, HA, HB, HI, HR, HS, PD, RE)
- 9. Status Report (Existing projects only).
(Project Types: OR, PI)
- 10. Fence Maintenance Plan.
(Project Type: HR)
- 11. Riparian Restoration Plan.
(Project Type: HR)

- 12. Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) Plan
(Project Type: MD, MO)
- 13. Existing Condition Sketch.
(Project Type: PD)
- 14. Narrative appraisal.
(Project Type: WP)
- 15. Five year Management Plan
(Project Type: RE)
- 16. Ownership Deed
(Project Type: HA)
- 17. Regional Assessor Site Specific Map
(Project Type: HA)
- 18. Evaluation Plan
(Project Type: TE)

Supplemental Information Checklist by Project Type

(Refer to the item numbers above)

| <u>Project Type</u> | <u>Item Number</u> | <u>Project Type</u> | <u>Item Number</u> |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| AC | 5 | OR | 5, 9 |
| FP | 1, 4, 6, 7, 8 | PD | 4, 5, 6, 8, 13 |
| HA | 4, 5, 6, 8, 16, 17 | PI | 5, 9 |
| HB | 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 | PL | 4, 5, 6 |
| HI | 3, 4, 6, 8 | RE | 4, 5, 6, 8, 15 |
| HR | 4, 6, 8, 10, 11 | SC | 1, 4, 6, 7 |
| HS | 2, 4, 6, 8 | TE | 4, 5, 6, 18 |
| HU | 2, 4, 5, 6 | WC | 2, 4, 6, 7 |
| MD | 4, 6, 12 | WD | 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 |
| MO | 4, 5, 6, 12 | WP | 4, 5, 6, 7, 14 |

Stanshaw Creek Coho Habitat Enhancement Project 2012-2013

Intermediate Plan

N
1:650

Klamath River

Pond Outlet
Wth Island

Proposed
Rearing Habitat
Cut 432 yd³

Head of Pool
Excavation Site
Cut 723 yd³

Base: Stancr01
N 41 28 36.28818
W 123 30 42.25120
Point Height= 170.771 m
Antenna Height= 0.000 m
1/2" rebar

Stanshaw Creek

Width Braie on
1/20/2011 was
5.4 feet


Project Location:
No Site Address
T13N R6E Sections 32 and 33
Humbolt Meridian, Bark Shanty Gulch Quad

Map Created By:
Mitzi Rants
Mid Klamath Watershed Council

Contours established using Trimble RTK
Base GPS Receiver (AgGPS 442)

Proposed Rearing Habitat

Elevation (ft)
High : 615.032
Low : 607

-  Existing Pool Perimeter
-  Existing Roads
-  Proposed Temporary Road
-  Proposed Flatcar
-  Proposed Fill Location
-  Existing 1 Foot Countours

0 15 30 60 90 120
CDEW-17 Feet

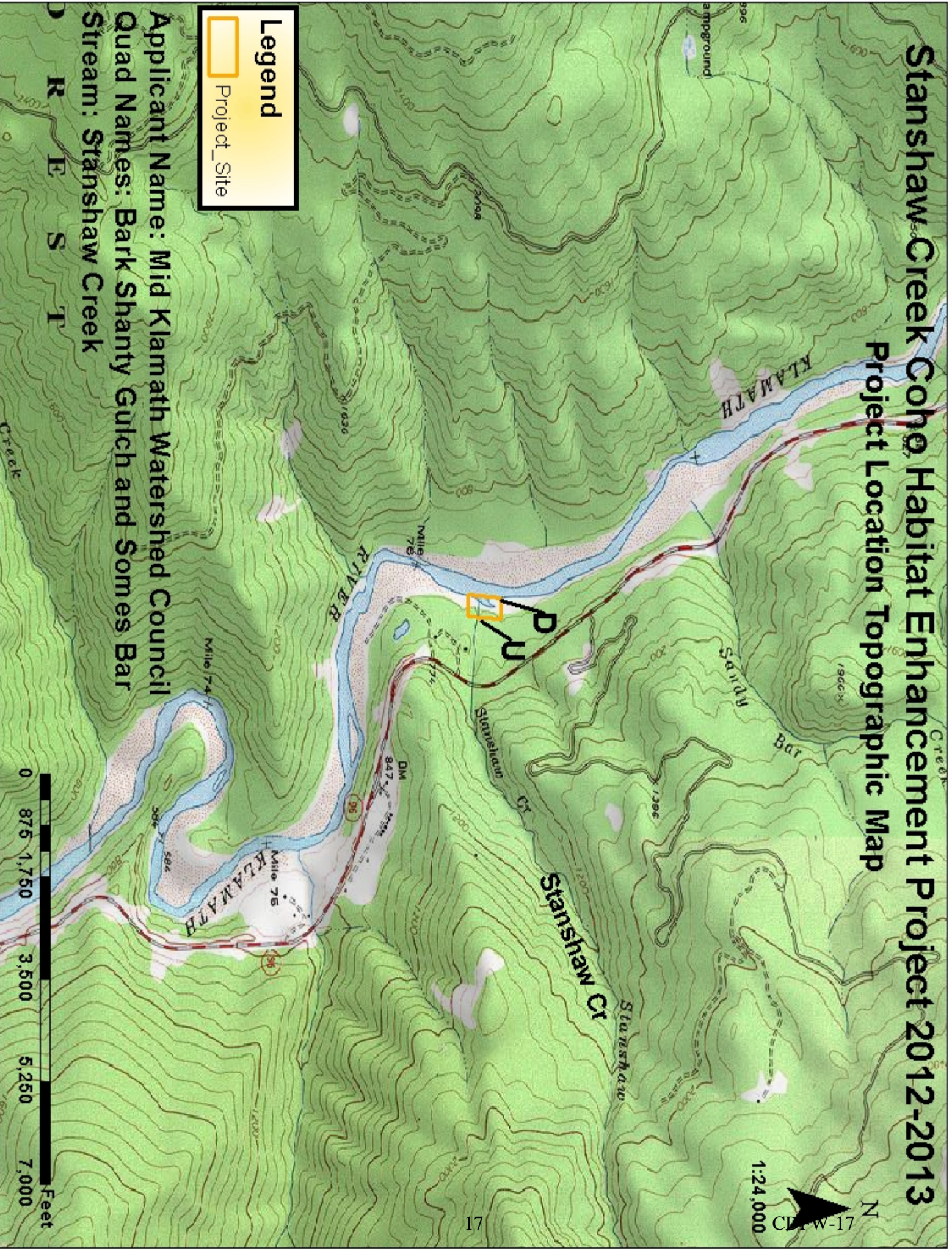
Stanshaw Creek Coho, Habitat Enhancement Project 2012-2013

Project Location Topographic Map

Legend

 Project_Site

Applicant Name: Mid Klamath Watershed Council
Quad Names: Bark Shanty Gulch and Somes Bar
Stream: Stanshaw Creek



Provisional Landowner Access Agreement

Mid Klamath Watershed Council
38150 Highway 96, Orleans, CA 95556

Access/Entry Agreement to Real Property Owned by Konrad Fisher for: STANSHAW CREEK COHO HABITAT ENHANCEMENT PROJECT, 2012-2013

I. PURPOSE

The following agreement details requirements of both the landowner and the Mid Klamath Watershed Council regarding the Stanshaw Creek Coho Habitat Enhancement Project, 2012-2013. Said properties are located below Highway 96 and encompass two identified high quality summer and winter rearing habitats associated with the mouths of Stanshaw and Sandy Bar Creeks, respectively. I, Konrad Fisher, hereinafter called "Landowner", am aware that a habitat enhancement project grant application has been submitted to the Department of Fish and Game for funding. The project has been explained to me by the Mid Klamath Watershed Council (MKWC). I support the goals of the project. If the project is selected for funding, the Landowner will enter into a landowner agreement that will be project specific.

II. ACCESS PERMISSION

Landowner hereby grants the Karuk Tribe Fisheries Department, MKWC, California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) representatives permission to enter onto real property owned by the Landowner to perform pre-project evaluation. Access shall be limited to those portions of Landowner's real property where actual restoration work is proposed to be performed and those additional portions of real property that must be traversed to gain access to the work site. The applicant will contact the Landowner at least 72 hours prior to any visit. At no time will CDFG or NMFS representatives access the property without the applicant unless expressly given permission by the Landowner.

III. DURATION OF NOTICE

The term of this agreement shall commence upon signing of this Agreement and terminate on completion of this project.

IV. LIABILITIES


Reasonable precautions will be exercised by the Mid Klamath Watershed Council to avoid damage to persons and property. The Karuk Tribe Department of Natural Resources and Mid Klamath Watershed Council agree to indemnify and hold harmless the Landowner and agree to pay for reasonable damages proximately caused by reason of the uses authorized by this agreement, except those caused by the gross negligence or intentional conduct of the Landowner.



March 15, 2011

Landowner Signature

Date



March 15, 2011

Applicant Signature
Mid Klamath Watershed Council

Date

The following photographs show the project site for the Stanshaw Creek Coho Habitat Enhancement Project.



Photo 1. Michelle getting GPS points from deep part of Stanshaw pool. Jan. 11, 2011.



Photo 2. Charles on gravel deposit at head of Stanshaw pool. Jan. 20, 2011.