



Scott River Watershed Master Document List and Geographic Information System Database

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PREPARED BY:

H&A
Haling & Associates

166 Eaton Rd, Suite B
Chico, CA 95973
(530) 342-6958

**SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED
TASK1 - COMPILATION OF EXISITING INFORMATION
MASTER DOCUMENT LIST AND
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS DATABASE**

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ATTACHMENT

Attachment 1: Master Document List (MDL) Scott River Watershed, Siskiyou County, CA

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CRMP	Coordinated Resource Management and Planning
CSU	California State University
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOQQ	Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles
DWR	Department of Water Resources
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionary Significant Unit
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FGSC	Fruit Growers Supply Company
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
H&A	Haling & Associates
KMP	Klamath Mountains Province
KNF	Klamath National Forest
KRBFTF	Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force
KRIS	Klamath River Information System
MDL	Master Document List
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NRCS	National Resource Conservation Service
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SRCD	Siskiyou Resource Conservation District
SRWC	Scott River Watershed Council
SVID	Scott Valley Irrigation District
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TPC	Timber Products Company
TWG	Technical Work Group
UCB	University California Berkeley
UCSC	University California Santa Cruz
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

**SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED
TASK1 - COMPILATION OF EXISTING INFORMATION
MASTER DOCUMENT LIST AND
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INTRODUCTION

The Scott River Watershed Master Document List (MDL) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Database comprise an up-to-date compilation of available information related to the Scott River watershed. The MDL is presented at the end of this document in printed form and is provided in Microsoft Excel '97 format while the GIS database is presented in an ESRI ArcView/GIS version 3.2 format. The purpose for the compilation of existing information related to the Scott River watershed was to understand and organize widely dispersed information into easily accessible formats and to provide an up-to-date inventory/reference point to be used in the planning process and the preparation of the Draft Scott River Strategic Action Plan (Strategic Action Plan). While a rigorous attempt has been made, the information compiled is probably not a complete list of all information on the Scott River watershed.

Information compiled includes aerial photographs, maps, reports, data, historical information, video tapes of testimonials and any other information deemed pertinent to the preparation of the Strategic Action Plan. Haling & Associates (H&A) reviewed 150 reports, technical documents, historical documents, and raw data sets on a wide range of topics and wrote abstracts for 64 of these entries to the MDL. The remaining 86 entries for which abstracts were not written include raw data sets, documents that already had abstracts, and documents listed in the Scott River Bibliography and were unavailable for review. The Scott River Bibliography was provided to H&A by the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District (SRCD) and was compiled by the Spatial Analysis Laboratory at California State University (CSU), Humboldt. Scott River Bibliography lists existing information specific to the Scott River watershed and general watershed type information up to 1999 and was created in Microsoft Access '97 format.

Additional items reviewed by H&A include 1,850 aerial photographs and maps, and 82 GIS layers to obtain a visual perspective of developments in the watershed through time. Other valuable information gathered during this compilation process includes anecdotal information from conversations with representatives from the Scott River Watershed Council, the SRCD, Federal and State Agencies, and citizens of the Scott River watershed. Much of the data and information was found to be pertinent and in a format useful for the preparation of the Strategic Action Plan. Brief descriptions of the methodology, organization, and resource information compiled are provided in the following sections.

METHODOLOGY

Standard research methods (investigate sources, contact agencies, review web sites, library files attend of meetings, etc.) were utilized to collect the resource information related to the Scott

River watershed and ultimately for the preparation of the Strategic Action Plan. The Scott River Bibliography was used as a starting point for preparation of the MDL and the GIS database.

Compilation of the MDL began with review and completion of the Scott River Bibliography abstracts and development of the MDL Microsoft Excel database. Not all documents cited in the 1999 bibliography were available for review by H&A and thus abstracts could not be generated. These documents are presumed to exist and for completeness are referenced in the MDL. Following completion of the 1999 bibliography, new documents and resource information were researched, and abstracts were written for inclusion into the MDL. The new information was obtained from the following sources:

- SRCD library
- US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- Klamath National Forest –Scott River Ranger District (USFS)
- California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)
- California State Department of Water Resources (DWR), Northern District
- Landowners and local citizens

The MDL is organized into four major categories as follows. Each listed item is referenced by title, date, format (electronic, print, bound, etc.), author(s)/agency, location, file name (if electronic), SRCD library number, Scott River Bibliography number, and MDL reference number (MDL 40 or MDL 40-A). The 'A' indicates that the entry has an associated abstract. The four major categories are:

1. Reports, Technical Documents and Data,
2. Historical Information,
3. Aerial Photography, and
4. Geographic Information System - GIS

The GIS database was compiled from the following sources:

- USFS
- USFWS
- Fruit Growers Supply Co.,
- Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force
- Spatial Analysis Laboratory at CSU, Humbolt

Each of these entities maintains GIS data associated with individual projects within the Scott River watershed. GIS data layers which contain information about the Scott River watershed were selected for inclusion into the GIS database.

FINDINGS

Information describing the historical, physical, economic, and cultural status of the Scott River watershed was found to be widely dispersed in subject and locality. There were, however, a few

consistent themes that provided in depth discussions of problems, concerns and projects within the Scott River watershed. Among these were long term water temperature monitoring data, fisheries data, well-documented historical United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Service projects, and many technical reports written in the last 10 years. A brief description of each of these categories is provided below.

Reports and Technical Documents

The majority of complete information on the Scott River watershed is in the form of reports and technical documents. Many of which are either written by or funded by State and Federal Agencies. For example, the Callahan and Lower Scott Ecosystem Analyses by the U.S. Forest Service Klamath National Forest (MDL 8-A and MDL 42-A) and the Stream Flow Needs of Anadromous Salmonids in the Scott River by the California Department of Fish and Game (MDL 103-A). Other reports and technical documents were produced by community organizations and the SRCD such as the Fall Flows Action Plan (MDL 22-A), the Fish Population and Habitat Plan (MDL 23-A), and the Community Action Plan for Scott Valley (MDL 13-A). Finally, technical documents such as the Challenge Fish Screen Final Report (MDL-A11), the Granitic Sediment Studies (MDL 46-A and MDL 65-A), and the two Siskiyou County Soil Surveys (MDL 95-A and MDL 96-A) are also included.

Raw Data

Comprehensive data sets have been generated by several of the interested parties of the Scott River watershed. The SRCD and other entities have gathered comprehensive water temperature data from approximately 40 sites throughout the watershed. The Klamath Basin Fisheries Task Force funded these efforts by a 1995 grant, which set up the Scott River Water Temperature Monitoring Program. Water temperature data has been documented consistently from 1997 to 2001 (MDL 79-A and MDL 126-A). It is available in report format for 2001 and in data sheet format for the remaining years. The Klamath Resource Information System (KRIS) (MDL 36-A) database has the aforementioned data in a well organized format. Other sources of water temperature data include the USFS, California Department of Fish and Game, and the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. Pre-1997 water temperature data is available throughout various documents such as the Report on Hydrologic Conditions 1975 (MDL-A53) and the Stream Temperature Analysis and Data Compilation 1994 (MDL 105-A).

Water flow data is available from the US Geologic Survey gauging station located at Jones Beach. Additional flow data is available for the East Fork Scott River as well as various other tributaries of the Scott River. Also available are precipitation and snow-pack data from the California Department of Water Resources Website as well as on the KRIS system (MDL 36-A). *[a few years in 70's]*

Consistent fishery data has been documented as early as the 1960's. The CDFG has been gathering Chinook salmon data since 1962. The data was collected by various techniques including on the ground carcass counts, aerial surveys, and snorkel-surveys. Currently data is being gathered by the CDFG, the USFWS, the USFS as well as other entities. The majority of fishery data involves Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, and Steelhead.

↓ not consistent

Historical Information

Historical information was the most limited and difficult to locate and was primarily found in a few books and from discussion with long term residents of the area. Anecdotal information describing the culture, climate, vegetation, and fish in the Scott River watershed is presented in several videotaped interviews with Scott Valley residents. These video tapes provide a source of historical information with respect to salmon and steelhead in the Scott River and its tributaries (MDL 150-A).

The library of the SRCD contains maps, files, photographs, drawings, and equipment from the former USDA Soil Conservation Service. The numerous project photographs and files provide significant information regarding early stream bank stabilization efforts between the USDA Soil Conservation Service and the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Aerial Photography

Aerial photographs of the Scott River watershed were taken in 1944, 1950, 1955, 1958, 1964, 1971, 1983 and 1993. These document changes and development of the Scott River watershed and will be useful in the development of strategic actions. The most useful aerials in the drafting of the Strategic Action Plan will be the complete sets of the Scott River watershed in 1944, 1964, 1971, 1983, and 1993. The 1993 aerials are in digital format and can be used with a GIS.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

The available GIS data was developed by the USFS, USFWS, Fruit Growers Supply Co., the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force, and the Spatial Analysis Laboratory at CSU, Humboldt. The GIS data is designed to be used with ESRI ArcView and ArcInfo software. The data is located on the Klamath ArcView Project CD (USFWS, 2001), the Scott River Watershed Disc (Finke & Humboldt State University, 2001), and the Water Temperature Report 9-20-01 (Fruit Growers Supply Co., 2001). Selected layers, from each of these organizations available GIS data, deemed pertinent to the preparation of Strategic Action Plan was compiled and is presented as the Scott River GIS Database. This selected compilation includes the following data layers:

- Digital elevation models (DEM)
- Sub-watershed delineations
- Parcel maps
- Geomorphology
- Land-use
- Roads
- Riparian restoration projects
- Fencing projects
- Stock-water projects
- In-stream structures
- Water diversions
- Campgrounds

UTILIZATION

The available information H&A examined during Task 1 will be used as a tool to develop the Strategic Action Plan. The Strategic Action Plan will be developed based on issues and concerns expressed throughout the available literature as well as those expressed by the Watershed

Council and sub-committees. It is expected that issues and concerns within the existing information will have themes that are common to those developed by the sub-committees.

The goals and objectives that are to be developed from the issues and concerns are also expected to have common themes as those expressed in available literature. The goals and objectives of historic projects are founded on the issues and concerns of land managers and citizens of the Scott River watershed. Many historical issues and concerns along with their associated goals and objectives remain valid today. Issues such as fall flows, fish passage, riparian habitat health, wildfire hazards, etc. are expected to remain consistent throughout the development of the Strategic Action Plan.

Strategic actions will be based on a list of issues and concerns and goals and objectives. The strategic actions will be developed to meet the goals and objectives for the watershed. Each of the steps associated with the preparation the Strategic Action Plan are designed to incorporate the issues, concern, goals and objectives of the interested parties. The Strategic Action Plan will be prepared as a tool for maintaining and enhancing the Scott River watershed. This includes progressive watershed stewardship practices (i.e. best management practices) from the early planning stages of a project through implementation, monitoring, and reporting.

Attachment

**MASTER DOCUMENT LIST (MDL)
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED
SISKIYOU COUNTY, CA**

**EXISTING INFORMATION ABSTRACTS
REFERENCED FROM THE
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED MASTER DOCUMENT LIST**

MDL

ABSTRACT

MDL1-A Deslaurier, Greg (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), 1992, *Chinook Salmon Spawning Survey, Scott River Sub-basin, Klamath Basin, Fort Jones, California.*

The 1992 redd/carcass survey on the Scott River marked the first year of a cooperative effort between California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and the Klamath National Forest (KNF). Due to budget shortcomings, the Salmon and Scott River marking weirs were not installed in 1992; Therefore, a more intensive redd/carcass survey was employed to estimate fall Chinook spawning escapement to the sub-basin. Previously, KNF personnel made bi-weekly counts of newly excavated redds from Jones Beach to the Klamath-Scott confluence while CDFG separately performed carcass surveys to recover salmon marked at the weir. This year's cooperative effort involved surveying nine reaches (from Hwy 3 bridge at Ft. Jones to the Klamath-Scott confluence) twice each week during the fall Chinook spawning run. Carcass and redd surveys were conducted simultaneously on the first pass while only carcass surveys being conducted on the second pass of the week. Carcass data and scale samples were analyzed by CDFG.

MDL4-A Various Sponsors, 1993, *A Scott Valley Survey, Etna, California*

In 1993 2,225 households in the Scott Valley were surveyed. Methods of survey distribution included door to door delivery as well as point distribution at Post Offices in Callahan, Etna, Greenview, and Fort Jones. The survey questions included 24 categorical/census type questions and 13 opinion questions. A few open-ended questions were also included in the survey. 18.9 percent or (420) surveys were returned and analyzed. The first thirty-five questions in the survey were analyzed via computer-aided software such as d-Base IV, Kwikstat, and Stata. The last three questions were discussed and categorized by a small group of volunteers from the community and then analyzed via computer.

**EXISTING INFORMATION ABSTRACTS
REFERENCED FROM THE
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED MASTER DOCUMENT LIST**

MDL

ABSTRACT

MDL7-A Orloff, Steve B, 1996, *Assessment of Fall Agriculture Irrigation Water Conservation Potential in the Scott Valley.*

A three-year study was conducted to evaluate the potential for agricultural conservation in the Scott Valley. The effect of irrigation termination date of forage production was evaluated to determine how late in the season irrigation is needed. The soil moisture status of several irrigated pasture and alfalfa fields was monitored weekly for the duration of the growing season using resistance blocks and a neutron probe. The monitoring study indicated the soil moisture content fluctuated considerably during the growing season. Periods of low soil moisture were generally associated with harvests, a time period when fields cannot be irrigated. The soil moisture content was typically lower in mid to late summer between irrigation, and in the case of alfalfa, in fall after the final harvest of the season was over. In general, irrigated pastures maintained higher soil moisture content than alfalfa fields. Three explanations for the higher sustained soil moisture content in pastures are: 1) pastures are located on sites with poor drainage not suitable for alfalfa, 2) pastures are grazed and irrigation can continue uninterrupted where as alfalfa cannot be irrigated while harvest is taking place. 3) pastures are often irrigated later in the year than alfalfa.

MDL9-A Scott River Ranger District (U.S. Forest Service), 1997, *Callahan Ecosystem Analysis, Fort Jones, California.*

The Scott River Ranger District of the Klamath National Forest USDA Forest Service produced the Callahan Ecosystem Analysis. The ecosystem analysis was performed on an area that includes the Callahan watershed between Etna Creek and the South Fork Scott River. The ecosystem analysis discussed six areas of concern: characterization, issues and key questions, current conditions, reference conditions, interpretation and recommendations.

MDL11-A ^{COFB} Unknown Author, 1996-2000, *Canopy & Temperature Data.*

Data was collected at 93 sites on the Scott River and its tributaries from 1996 to 2000. The subject data is percent canopy coverage, elevation, and maximum weekly average temperature. Temperatures ranged from 62.5°F at the Below French Creek collection station to 77.5°F at the Serpa Lane station. Vegetative canopy ranged from a 1 percent coverage at the Beaver Creek (main fork) station (FBV1) to 100 percent at the Sniktaw Creek (FST5) station. Elevations ranged from 760 feet above sea level at the Steinacher Creek (FW01) station to 4400 feet above sea level at the Shackleford Creek (upper) (FSK28) station.

EXISTING INFORMATION ABSTRACTS
REFERENCED FROM THE
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED MASTER DOCUMENT LIST

MDL

ABSTRACT

MDL12-A Siskiyou Resource Conservation District, 2001, *Challenge Fish Screen Project Final Report*, Etna, California.

The Siskiyou Resource Conservation District directed the construction and installation of five self-cleaning fish screens for irrigation diversions on five different tributaries to the Scott River. It provided protection of approximately 9.79 cfs of adjudicated flow in prime anadromous fish rearing and spawning habitat. A total of nine fish screens (5 built by SRCD and 4 by others) have been built with the project funding. Funding for the projects was provided by the California Department of Fish and Game (\$36,204), National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (\$35,453), the Dean Witter Foundation (\$5500), and the Siskiyou County Fish and Game Commission (\$3800).

MDL13-A Siskiyou Resource Conservation District, 1962-1988, *Chinook Salmon Survey Results*, Etna, California.

Not whole system (every year)
Data was documented during yearly Chinook salmon surveys directed by the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District and conducted by members of a California Department of Fish and Game survey team. Data was gathered on field sheets consistently from 1962 to 1988. The field notes are accompanied by a line graph displaying total yearly Chinook salmon counts.

MDL15-A Siskiyou Resource Conservation District, 1997-1999, *Condition Inventory 1997-1999 / Blacks, Eler, Hansen, Barnes, Spencer, Tobias*, Etna, California.

These inventory data sheets document vegetation types on specific sites in 1997, 1998, and 1999. Sites are located on the following properties identified by surname: Black, Eiler, Hansen, Barnes, Spencer, and Tobias. The project data sheets appear to be compiled by the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District. Photographs of some site locations can be found in the Scott River/Cantera/Fay Lane Revegetation photo album (MDL 83-A).

**EXISTING INFORMATION ABSTRACTS
REFERENCED FROM THE
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED MASTER DOCUMENT LIST**

MDL

ABSTRACT

MDL19-A Unknown Author, Unknown Year, *Custom, Culture and Usage of Forests and Forest Products in Siskiyou County.*

This report includes statistics on historical lumber extractions and returns, population trends, ownership, and parcel acreage in Siskiyou County and the Scott River watershed. Historical descriptions of economic activities as well as demographic statistics are documented for Siskiyou County and the Scott River watershed. The references in this report are extensive and would serve as a good resource for information.

MDL20-A Klamath National Forest (U.S. Forest Service), *Evaluation of Fish Habitat Condition and Utilization in the Salmon, Scott, Shasta, and Mid-Klamath Sub-basin Tributaries, Yreka, California.*

The principle objective of the annual report is to relay information about field-work identifying existing salmonid spawning and rearing habitat condition and use in eleven streams located in Salmon, Scott, Shasta, and Mid-Klamath sub-basins. The project focuses on habitat conditions encountered during summer base-flow period. The Scott River study area extends from the river's confluence with the Klamath upstream to Jones Beach Picnic Area approximately 18mi. Sand contaminates spawning gravel throughout the study area. Riparian conditions are fair, providing suitable shade. The Shackleford/Mill Creek study area extends from the confluence with Scott River, upstream 6 mi. on Shackleford Creek to a 3m high waterfall barrier and 2 mi. upstream on Mill Creek to Quartz Valley School.

**EXISTING INFORMATION ABSTRACTS
REFERENCED FROM THE
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED MASTER DOCUMENT LIST**

MDL

ABSTRACT

MDL21-A Scott River Coordinated Resource Management Planning Council (CRMP), 1999, *Fall Flows Action Plan*, Etna, California.

The Scott River Coordinated Resource Management Planning Council (CRMP) in 1999 wrote the Fall Flows Action Plan. Subjects covered in the plan include Scott River salmon population, fish habitat needs, hydrology, land and water use, water rights, and fish protection laws. It is presumed that summer runoff is effected by low precipitation, high temperatures, and consumptive water use. The ground water storage capacity has been estimated by Seymour Mack (MDL 33-A) at 400,000 acre-feet. The water table lowers in the summer months apparently by irrigation demands which in-turn lowers summer and fall stream flow rates. Conclusions of the action plan are as follows: 1) fall stream-flow (Sept. – Nov.) in the Scott River Basin is sometimes insufficient to meet the fall needs of spawning salmon and steelhead. 2) Low flows in the Scott River and tributaries have contributed to poor holdover of adult salmon until spawning, blocked access to upstream spawning areas, and reduced availability of spawning sites. 3) Stockwatering is the primary use of water diversions during late fall spawning periods. This is partially due to leaky ditches. 4) A lag effect of groundwater recharge is experienced in the fall represented by a delay between water use and groundwater depth measurements. 5) Action is needed to improve stream-flows on the Scott River.

MDL27-A Scott River CRMP, 1997, *Fish Population and Habitat Plan*, Etna, California.

The Fish Population and Habitat Plan (Fish Plan) was written by the Scott River CRMP in 1997. In five of the eight years between 1989 and 1997 the Scott River was the largest contributor of natural fall Chinook salmon spawners in any Klamath River tributary (excluding the Trinity and mainstem). The California Department of fish and Game estimated populations of anadromous fish in the Scott River in 1965 at 10,000 Chinook, 2,000 Coho, and 20,000 to 40,000 Steelhead. The Fish Plan chronicles the habitat changes on the Scott River beginning in the 1820's. Floods and attempts to confine floodwaters to the stream channels have denuded the riparian vegetation throughout the Scott Valley. Fish habitat has been transformed by increased sedimentation, lack of stream-flow, unscreened diversions, and in-stream structures. The Fish Plan identifies objectives for fish habitat, riparian habitat, fish population, information exchange, and water quality monitoring. Each objective is addressed with specific prioritized tasks.

**EXISTING INFORMATION ABSTRACTS
REFERENCED FROM THE
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED MASTER DOCUMENT LIST**

MDL

ABSTRACT

MDL28-A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), 1981, *Flood Insurance Study, Siskiyou County, California, Un-incorporated Areas.*

The purpose of the study was to incorporate Siskiyou County into the regular flood insurance program and provide planners with a tool for flood relief efforts. It investigates the existence and severity of flood hazards including the devastating flood in 1997. The report includes reference information on the Scott River Valley.

MDL30-A Compilation of Authors, 1992-2000, *French Creek Watershed Management Plans, Etna, California.*

In 1992, French Creek was used as an example of management planning techniques to be utilized on the Scott River. The primary goal of the plans is to reduce the yield of granitic sediment in the watershed. The plans include the: French Creek Watershed Road Management Plan 1992; French Creek Watershed Fire and Fuel Management Plan; French Creek Watershed Monitoring Plan 1992; French Creek Watershed Newsletter, French Creek Watershed Status Report.

MDL31-A Unknown Author, 1992, *French Creek Watershed Plan, Etna, California.*

Problems, plans, and recommendations are compiled and outlined for issues concerning the French Creek Watershed. The Fire and Fuel Management Plan describes the high fuel load capacity which puts the watershed at risk for large-scale wildland fire. The Road Management Plan describes the impacts to French Creek anadromous fisheries due to unstable granitic soil conditions and high rates of erosion. Excess sediment load and lack of proper gravel size for spawning are resulting in egg and fry suffocation. The Monitoring Plan evaluates the quality of the fishery habitat and recommends trend monitoring of spawning gravel composition, fine sediment in pools, juvenile steelhead population monitoring, rainfall data, stream-flow data, water temperature data, and land use changes.

MDL32-A Unknown Author. 1992-2000. *French Creek Watershed Survey Reach Characteristics*

Specific reaches of French Creek are characterized by reach length, average width, average depth, percent exposed substrate, surface area, segment volume, surface area (meters cubed) and segment volume (meters cubed). The information is presented graphically and dates from 1992 to 2000. It also includes data on catch and biomass of fish species in French Creek, Duck Lake, and Miners Creek.

EXISTING INFORMATION ABSTRACTS
REFERENCED FROM THE
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED MASTER DOCUMENT LIST

MDL

ABSTRACT

- MDL33-A** Mack, Seymour, 1958, *Geology and Ground-Water Features of Scott Valley Siskiyou County, California: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1462, Washington D.C.*

The subject of this 1958 report is an investigation into the geologic formations of the Scott Valley and their relationships to groundwater storage. The oldest rocks in the Scott Valley consist of pre-Silurian to Late Jurassic and possible early Cretaceous hornblende and mica schists, recrystallized sedimentary and volcanic rocks. These rocks are overlain by younger valley alluvial fill that includes stream channel, floodplain and alluvial fan deposits. These younger valley fill deposits are the primary source of groundwater in the area. Estimated recharge to these deposits in 1953 was 20,000 acre-feet from precipitation and 17,000 acre-feet from irrigation. The groundwater storage capacity of the alluvial fill sediments is estimated to be 620,000 acre-feet.

- MDL34-A** Jordan, Irene, 1970, *History of Scott Valley.*

This historical account of the settlement of the Scott Valley is a small essay by Irene Jordan. Tom Mackay was the leading trapper to come into the valley from Vancouver Canada in 1836. The valley was known as Beaver Valley when it was first discovered. It is now known as Scott Valley named thus in honor of John Scott, a leader of a party of prospectors who discovered placer gold at Scott Bar in 1860. The Indians in the locality killed up to 30 miners and subsequently, the miners were pushed out of the region. An organized, larger group of men returned to the extremely rich placer diggings at Scott Bar in 1851. The roles of prominent local citizens including A. B. Carlock, James Bryan, Captain Bradford Ripley Alden, and many others are described in the historical essay.

- MDL35-A** USDA Soil Conservation Service, 1972, *Inventory and Evaluation of the Natural Resources Scott River, Etna, California.*

The Inventory and Evaluation of the Natural Resources of the Scott River provides a general geographic description of the watershed as well as detailed descriptions of the regional climatic conditions and local microclimates, riparian vegetation, water resources, and fish populations. The detailed descriptions are based on field data gathered by the USDA Soil Conservation Service. Other descriptions of the watershed include geology, topography, soils, vegetation, groundwater, flood hazards, recreational sites, and wildlife resources. Maps for each of the aforementioned subjects are provided.

EXISTING INFORMATION ABSTRACTS
REFERENCED FROM THE
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED MASTER DOCUMENT LIST

MDL

ABSTRACT

MDL38-A Klamath National Forest (USFS), 1997, *Klamath National Forest Westside Roads Analysis*, Yreka, California.

This is a regional analysis of roads in the westernmost areas of the Scott River valley. It is intended for comparative purposes and to highlight areas needing a more detailed analysis. The roads were analyzed by sections and prioritized according to need for more specific analysis.

MDL41-A California Department of Fish and Game, 2000, *Klamath River Basin Fall Chinook Size Estimates*, Yreka, California.

The California Department of Fish and Game compiled 22 years of fall Chinook size estimates from 1978 through 2000. The data was gathered in the Klamath and Trinity River systems. It includes hatchery and natural spawners from Iron Gate Hatchery, Trinity River Hatchery, Trinity River basin, Salmon River basin, Scott River basin, Shasta River basin, the Main Stem Klamath River and miscellaneous Klamath tributaries. Angler and Indian net harvest quantities are also included in the estimates.

MDL42-A California Department of Water Resources (DWR), 1963, *Land and Water Use in Shasta-Scott Valleys Hydrographic Unit, Volume 1:Text*.

In 1963 the State of California directed the California Department of Water Resources to describe the land and water use in the Shasta and Scott River Valleys. The need to characterize land and water use information arose from an increased pressure on the natural resources in the two regions. This report was utilized as a baseline for information leading to future water management procedures including the Scott River Adjudication. The report describes the geography, water use, land use, and land classification in the Shasta and Scott Valleys hydrographic unit. Statistical information and photographs of the area are included.

MDL43-A California Department of Water Resources (DWR), 1965, *Land and Water Use in Shasta-Scott Valleys Hydrographic Unit, Volume II: Plates*.

The California Department of Water Resources, Northern District produced a set of maps covering the Scott River watershed in 1965. This map set was produced in conjunction with the Land and Water Use in Scott-Shasta Hydrographic Unit, Volume I: Text (MDL 37).

**EXISTING INFORMATION ABSTRACTS
REFERENCED FROM THE
SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED MASTER DOCUMENT LIST**

MDL

ABSTRACT

MDL45-A Black, Gary (SRCD), 1996, *Locally Built Fish Screen Project II- Located on Sugar Creek, a Tributary to the Scott River.*

The purpose of the project was to install a fish screen in the Scott River watershed that would supplement the diversion screening efforts of the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). The locally built fish screen program is a major portion of the SRCD's mission to screen all active diversions within the habitat of the anadromous fishery. Self-cleaning fish screens that met the CDFG and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) specifications were constructed on the Fay diversion ditch located 2 miles above the confluence with the Scott River. The ditch is documented as a 6.5 cfs diversion in the Scott River Adjudication.

MDL46-A Kier, William M. and Associates, 1991, *Long Range Plan for the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area Fishery Restoration Program, Sausalito, California.*

Directed by the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force, William M. Kier and Associates created a comprehensive management plan for the entire Klamath Basin. The 1991 plan is extensive, covering major issues including, habitat protection and management, habitat restoration, fish population protection, fish population restoration, education and communication, and administration. The causes of habitat degradation are suggested to be evaluated rather than the symptoms addressed. The Long-Range Plan recognizes that timber harvest practices have been greatly improved, but the effects of timber harvests are still causing harm to local stream habitats. Research is suggested on gravel, lode, and placer mining operations for the associated impacts to habitat and fish populations. Agricultural management practices have reduced water quality and impaired anadromous fish habitat. The Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force is encouraged to speed up the process of communication, encourage best management practices, promote riparian fencing, and monitor water quality and riparian cover. Several maps illustrating these topics are presented.

EXISTING INFORMATION ABSTRACTS
REFERENCED FROM THE
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MDL

ABSTRACT

MDL48-A Scott River Ranger District (USFS), 2000, *Lower Scott Ecosystem Analysis, Fort Jones, California.*

The Scott River Ranger District (SRRD) of the Klamath National Forest USDA Forest Service produced the Lower Scott River Ecosystem Analysis. The June 2000 analysis was developed as a vehicle for implementation of forest planning direction but does not include National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) guidelines. It is used as a tool for defining the direction of projects concerning the condition of the watershed. It includes the standard steps for SRRD Ecosystem Analyses; characterization, issues and key questions, current conditions reference conditions, interpretation and recommendations. The Lower Scott Watershed incorporates three major watersheds: Canyon Creek, Kelsey Creek and Mill Creek, but also includes Deep, Middle, and Tompkins Creek and smaller face drainages into the Scott River.

MDL49-A Bundy, Lorrie, Sue Maurer, et. Al, 1997-1999, *Macroinvertebrate Bioassessment Data Worksheets.*

The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) aquatic bioassessment laboratory developed data sheets for field surveys. Macroinvertebrates are accepted as an indicator of water quality by the CDFG. Teams of surveyors organized by the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District office in Etna utilized the data sheets to assess the water quality of the Scott River. Sue Maurer, Lorrie Bundy, and others collected data in 1997, 1998, and 1999.

MDL57-A North Coast Regional Water Quality Control board, 1992, *Public report on Planning Issues Raised During the Technical Review of the Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Region.*

The North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board listened to issues of concern regarding the Scott, Shasta, and Salmon Rivers from interested parties located in northern California. The temperature objective parameters of the water quality control plan were not accepted well by the public. It was requested by water users that the plan address more site-specific water quality objectives, maintenance and an investigation of problems.

**EXISTING INFORMATION ABSTRACTS
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MDL59-A West Coast Steelhead Biological Review Team, 2001, *Status Review Update for Steelhead within the KMP.*

In March 1999, a lawsuit was filed challenging the National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) decision to not list the Klamath Mountains Province (KMP) and northern California Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU) for steelhead under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Subsequently, northern California ESU was listed as threatened in June 2000 based on the failure of the State of California to implement critical conservation measures. In October 2000, U.S. District Judge Susan Illston ruled that NMFS's decision to not list KMP steelhead was arbitrary and capricious, and set aside the March 1998 final rule. Judge Illston has directed NMFS to further consider the status of KMP steelhead and file its decision by 31 March 2001.

MDL60-A California State Water Resources Control Board, 1975, *Report on Hydrogeologic Conditions, Scott River Valley*

This 1975 report was prepared for the California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Rights in preparation for the adjudication of the Scott River. The purpose of the hydrologic investigation was to determine the area of interconnected groundwater for adjudication. Geologic cross sections are presented with location of wells, bridges, and stream beds.

MDL65-A SHN Consulting Engineers and Geologists, Inc, 1999, *Road Erosion Inventory Shackleford and Mill Creek Watersheds, Redding, California.*

The 1999 Road Erosion Inventory for Shackleford Creek and Mill Creek was conducted by SHN Consulting Engineers and Geologists, Inc. as directed by the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District. Specific sites in Shackleford and Mill creeks and their tributaries were prioritized according to sediment contribution to the Scott River. Maps were prepared with Vestra Mapmaker including plates for road segments, erosion and crossing sites, priority sites, and landslide analysis.

**EXISTING INFORMATION ABSTRACTS
REFERENCED FROM THE
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ABSTRACT

- MDL67-A** **Olson, A.D. and O.J. Dix, Klamath National Forest, 1992, *Salmon, Scott and Mid-Klamath Sub-basin Spawning Ground Utilization Surveys 1989/1990 and 1990/1991*, Yreka, California.**

This report summarizes the results of fieldwork completed between 01 October, 1989 and 30 September, 1990 under an interagency agreement between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The surveyor identified redds, spawning salmon, and carcasses as well as described habitat types associated with each location. Results are compared to a survey conducted the prior year.

- MDL70-A** **State Water Resources Control Board, 1980, *Scott River Adjudication*.**

The Scott River Adjudication was decreed in The Superior Court for Siskiyou County in 1978 and entered in 1980. The adjudication defines the use and terms of the Scott River water including diversion and use, reasonable diversion and use, structures, schedules; groundwater interconnected stream flows, and natural flows. It defines the use parameters including: 1) Instream flow allotments to the United States Forest Service for fish and wildlife survival on the Scott River, 2) Instream allotments on the tributaries of the Scott River for fish and wildlife survival. The Adjudication defines in precise terms, the claimant, diversion number, use, acres, and place of use for the water use of the Scott River.

- MDL72-A** **Sommarstrom, Sari, et. Al, 1990, *Scott River Basin Granitic Sediment Study*.**

Funded by the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force & U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service cooperative agreement 14-16-001-89506. The study was a result of the recognition of a decomposed granitic sediment problem in the Scott River Watershed. The project involved extracting sediment core samples from various sites classifying them based on grain-size, mode, etc. These were analyzed and reported to be useful as a baseline for monitoring in future years rather than for predicting emergent salmon fry survival in the Scott River.

**EXISTING INFORMATION ABSTRACTS
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MDL75-A California Department of Water Resources, 1991, *Scott River Flow Augmentation Study*, Red Bluff, California.

The 1991 document suggests three categories of potential methods for increasing fishery flows in the Scott River: Conservation, transfers, and development. Also suggested in the document were two sites for reservoirs: Noyes Valley, and Meadow gulch on French Creek. Each site would have an approximate capacity of about 20,000 acre-feet and would cost approximately \$20-30M (1991 costs).

MDL76-A Lewis, Alvin (Natural Resource Conservation Service), 1989, *Scott River Flow Cross-Section Binder*, Etna, California.

This information is a survey of 15 cross-section sites of the Scott River. It was prepared in 1989 by Alvin Lewis of the Natural Resource Conservation Service. Additional information for another series of sites is listed to have taken place between 1997 and 1999.

MDL77-A Maurer, Ken, 2000, *Scott River Flows Data Summary*, Fort Jones, California.

A summary/outline of resources and data of historical Scott River flows, floods, and precipitation records. Ken Maurer developed this summary in February 2000.

**EXISTING INFORMATION ABSTRACTS
REFERENCED FROM THE
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MDL78-A Sommarstrom, Sari, Ph.D. 2001, *Sediment Sampling & Analysis – 2000: Scott River Monitoring Plan, Etna, California.*

Spawning gravels in the Scott River and several tributaries were sampled for sediment composition during the low flow period of 2000. Using a McNeil[®] core sampler, 300 samples were collected, sieved into 7 size classes, and analyzed from 12 mainstem and 4 tributary sites in the Scott Valley area of the basin. Methods and sites followed the protocols of the 1989 baseline monitoring performed as part of a granitic sediment study. Comparing 2000 results to those of 1989 revealed several observations. The mainstem Scott River appears to be getting courser in its sediment composition, particularly in the mid-section of the valley below Highway 3. This reduction in fine sediment may reflect the readjustment of the river's gradient following removal of a small diversion dam and its 30-year accumulation of stored sediment in the river channel behind it. For the tributaries, two of the sites showed reduction in fine sediment, while the other two showed increases. Effects of the 1997 flood could explain some of the higher sediment levels at these sites. Repeated sampling of the same sites, plus some additional ones, is strongly encouraged to occur by 2004, in anticipation of the sediment TMDL to be completed for the Scott by 2005.

MDL79-A Quigley, Danielle (SRCD), 2001, *Scott River Monitoring Program, Etna, California.*

The objective of the Scott River Monitoring Program is to develop a basin-wide monitoring plan for implementation over three years to ensure continuous monitoring and assessment of completed projects. The program was written and administered by the SRCD and the Watershed Council and funded by the California Department of Fish and Game. It addresses monitoring activities and data collected from July 2000 – April 2001 and establishes monitoring procedures. The specific objectives are photo-points, sediment sampling, rapid bioassessment, and reporting.

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Revisit of 1989
Scott River Granitic Sediment

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MDL82-A Cal-Forest Nurseries, 1996, *Scott River Riparian Woodland Restoration Project- Final Report.*

The Scott River Riparian Revegetation III project was funded by the Klamath Restoration Program. Planting for revegetation occurred on the Eiler, Black/Davidson and the Hansen ranches. Approximately 18 acres were planted and watered with drip irrigation. Estimated depth to the water table is 10 feet to 15 feet at levee sites. Sites consisted of a mix of native and imported soils used in levee construction. The sites had heavy vegetative competition from a variety of species including: starthistle, Russian thistle, hemlock, and quack grass. Success varied across the sites. The Eiler Ranch showed the least success with <5% survival with the remaining trees heavily browsed by deer. Revegetation efforts at the Black/Davidson Ranches resulted in primarily ponderosa pines that apparently handle grass competition the best. The observed factors that most effect outcome included: soil type, competing vegetation, rodents, deer browse, and watering frequency and volume.

MDL84-A Jopson, Thomas (Siskiyou Resource Conservation District), 1996, *Scott River Riparian Woodland Revegetation Projects-Final Report.*

The year's projects were the first application of the experience gained from the Scott River riparian woodland revegetation demonstration project, funded by the Klamath Fisheries Restoration Act of 1994. The years 1994 and 1995 displayed a strong contrast in conditions favorable to revegetation. The year 1994 was the third driest record in the Scott Valley, while 1995 was one of the wettest in recent decades. The 1995 plantings were considerably more successful than the earlier demonstration project due primarily to the more reliable water sources for the planting areas. A total of approximately 27.5 acres were planted along the Scott River between Etna Creek and French Creek, as well as along Kidder Creek. The overall success rate was about 80% as compared to 40% for the 1994 plantings by site, survival ranged from 61-90%. The findings of 1995 will lead to better results in 1996 and 1997. Conclusions of the report include: 1) May is ideal planting month in most years, 2) small (12-18") rooted cuttings, as opposed to plug seedlings, do not perform well and should be avoided, 3) deer browse can seriously reduce survival of plantings, 4) a reliable water supply is essential to ensure survival of plantings, and 5) line spacing should be 15 feet for wider river planting sites, but remain at 10 feet for narrow sites.

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MDL85-A Lewis, Alvin (NRCS), 1992, *Scott River Riparian Zone Inventory & Evaluation*, Etna, California.

Scott River riparian zones were measured and inventoried along a 29.70 mile and a 29.57 mile section of the left and right banks, respectively. Recommended restoration work along these areas include: 1) livestock exclusion, 2) fencing, 3) Planting and irrigation to establish riparian vegetation, 3) Flood irrigation water filter control, 5) streambank protection, 6) off stream stockwatering, and 7) fire protection. There were a total of 373 sites identified with 182 on the left bank and 191 on the right bank. The landowners were contacted and each landowner and/or agent was asked to rate their willingness to perform recommended practices.

MDL88-A Quigley, Danielle (SRCD), 1997-2000, *Scott River Temperature Monitoring 2000*, Etna, California.

The Scott River Watershed has been listed as impaired under the Clean Water Act, for water temperatures. The presence of anadromous species in the Scott River has created a water quality focus for the State Water Resource Control Board and Siskiyou Resource Conservation District. This report summarizes monitoring events from May through October during the summers of 1997 through 2000. A total of 17 monitoring stations were established on the mainstem Scott River and tributaries. Water temperatures were recorded automatically every 1.6 hours by Hobotemp[®] units made by Onset Computer Corporation. Temperatures on the mainstem Scott River exceeded 20.5 °C from river mile 50 to river mile 29. However, in 1998 and 1999, only one location exceeded 20.5 °C in the same stretch of river. For each year of collection, the Serpa Lane monitoring station recorded the highest temperatures. Data collected from 1997 to 2000 show that the river temperature increases from upstream to downstream. Mainstem locations showed a daily fluctuation of 6-9 °C.

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MDL91-A State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Year Unknown, *Scott River Watershed Assessment Project.*

The Scott River Watershed Assessment Project was an effort by the State Water Resources Control Board to contribute to the planning process for the natural resources of the Scott River. A recommendation for stream flow gauging along Scott River mainstem was included. The data collected from these gauges should be used for design and implementation of restoration projects. Additional assessment parameters include temperature monitoring, stream channel typing, and macroinvertebrate bioassessment.

MDL93-A Kellogg, Elizabeth, Jim Kellogg, and Sari Sommarstrom, 1990, *Scott River Basin Granitic Sediment Study.*

The extent of the decomposed granitic sediment problem is examined in the Scott River watershed of Siskiyou County, California. This sand-sized sediment was previously identified to cause impacts to spawning habitat for salmon and steelhead and may be an important factor constraining anadromous fish production in the Scott River. Data was collected during 1989-1990 within the 215,500-acre study area that included the Scott Valley portion of the Scott River and several tributaries. The analysis focused on three aspects of the problem: 1) sources of granitic sediment production, 2) granitic sediment storage and transport in the Scott River, and 3) extent of impact of granitic sediment on salmon and steelhead spawning habitat in the Scott River and selected tributaries. Total upland decomposed granitic erosion is estimated to be about 340,450 tons per year. Road cuts constitute 40 percent of the amount, streambanks 23 percent, road fills 21 percent, skid trails 13 percent and the balance from road surfaces, other sheet and rill erosion, and landslides. An average yield of 71,500 tons of decomposed granitic sediment is predicted to be delivered to the Scott River each year.

MDL94-A California Department of Fish and Game, et. Al, 1979, *Scott River Waterway Management Plan.*

The basic guidance for the approach and intent of the waterway management plan comes from legislation that established the wild and scenic rivers system of which the Scott River is included. The goal of the legislative mandate on which the plan is based is to preserve the Scott River in its free flowing state, together with its immediate environments for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the state. The objectives of the management plan are: 1) to maintain the free-flowing character of the Scott River, 2) to protect the water quality and flow of the Scott River, 3) to preserve the scenic character of the Scott River, 4) to provide for recreational need and protect and enhance fish and wildlife

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resources, and 5) to provide for the development and use of natural resources at levels and in a manner consistent with protection of river characteristics. The resource use and recommendations section includes discussion on water and aquatic resources, road alignment, construction and maintenance, logging, mining, residential development, visual quality, recreation, and natural systems.

MDL95-A Unknown Photographers, Unknown Year. *Scott River/Cantara Photos/Fay Lane Revegetation.*

A collection of approximately 50 photographs showing revegetation projects on the Scott River around Fay Lane. The year and photographers are unknown.

MDL97-A Author Unknown, Date Unknown, *Scott Valley Irrigation District Study.*

This Draft document is undated and has no stated author. It addresses the utilization of surface and ground water in the Scott River Valley. Its main focus is the Scott Valley Irrigation Ditch used for irrigation and stockwater. Additional concerns stated in the document include the anadromous fish populations in the Scott River. The document contains facts gathered in a survey presented to water users of the Scott Valley Irrigation District water. The survey and answers are presented in the appendices.

MDL98-A Jenott, John D., unknown year, *Scott Valley Sketch Book.*

This book of sketches is a pictorial of the history of the Scott Valley. Historical notes accompany the sketches in the form of local poetry, quotes from long time residents, and historical facts.

MDL101-A California Department of Water Resources (DWR), 1976, *Siskiyou County Land Uses and Water Demands.*

This comprehensive presentation of the water use and demands of Siskiyou County covers the Scott River Valley. It estimates the total surface supply at approximately 81,000-acre feet per year and the groundwater storage capacity to be approximately 400,000-acre feet. This report includes statistics, and other information including potential recharge rates.

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MDL105-A U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, 1983, *Soil Survey of Siskiyou County California Central Part.*

The Survey is for the central part of Siskiyou county with an area of 887,765 acres. It is bordered on the west by the Klamath National Forest, on the south by Shasta-Trinity National Forest, on the east by the Klamath National Forest, and on the north by the State of Oregon. The Scott and Shasta valleys are surveyed in this report as well as other areas. The survey includes history and development, population trends, physiography, relief and drainage, climate, water supply, and vegetation.

MDL106-A Siskiyou Resource Conservation District, Unknown Year, *Siskiyou Resource Conservation District (SRCD) Long Range Plan.*

This five-year plan (2000-2005) outline will be the guiding document to determine priorities for the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District. It contains a brief outline of programs and actions. The objectives and programs include: 1) improve water conservation, 2) improve water quality, 3) reduce soil erosion, 4) improve fisheries and wildlife habitat, and 5) expand community awareness and understanding of conservation needs, issues, and techniques.

MDL108-A Busby, Peggy J., Thomas C. Wainwright, and Robin S. Waples (National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)), 1994, *Status Review for the Klamath Mountains Province Steelhead.*

The report was directed by a petition to list southwest Oregon's Illinois River winter steelhead as a threatened or endangered species under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Based on genetic, life history, zoogeographic, geologic, and environmental information, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) concluded that the evolutionary significant unit (ESU) that contains Illinois River winter steelhead extends to the Klamath River Basin in northern California. The boundaries essentially follow the prominent geologic feature known as the Klamath Mountains Province. Both winter- and summer- run steelhead are included in the ESU, as well as populations sometimes referred to as "fall-run" in California. Within this geographic area, most steelhead populations show a declining trend in abundance, and 10 stocks have been identified in independent stock assessment reports as being at moderate or high risk of extinction. It is the foresight of the NMFS that the steelhead within the subject ESU is likely to become endangered.

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MDL109-A Alexander, Larry, 1995, *Stockwater for Chinook-Scott Valley Irrigation Ditch.*

The Scott Valley Irrigation District (SVID) ditch is a prominent diversion from the Scott River. The SVID initiated the Stockwater for Chinook study to determine the feasibility and desirability of converting the ditch water source from a Scott River surface water diversion to a ground water source. The study incorporated water user input as well as technical information to provide conclusions and recommendations for the SVID Board of Directors review.

MDL115-A Bundy, Lorrie (Siskiyou Resource Conservation District), 1998, *Temperature Monitoring on the Scott River.*

Water temperatures at selected sites in the Scott River and selected tributaries were recorded and the data was analyzed in this 1998 report. The objective of the monitoring was to generate an understanding of temperature fluctuations, tributary temperature influence on the Scott River, and climatic activity influence on temperatures on the mainstem of the Scott River. 1997 (1 October, 1996 – 30 September, 1997) was an above normal water year with 708,690-acre feet of water passing the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) gauge near Fort Jones. The 56-year average is 345,671-acre feet of water. Stream temperatures ranged from a low of near 46° F in French Creek to highs near 80° F just upstream of French Creek. The information collected by the Scott River Temperature Monitoring Program has helped direct project locations and provide baseline information.

MDL119-A Scott River Watershed Council-Land Committee, 2001, *Upland Management Action Plan.*

The Scott River Watershed Council Land Committee identified seven (7) objectives for the upland areas of the Scott River sub-basin. These seven objectives include reintroduction of fire management, forest density management, monitoring road systems, improving management techniques, potentials of up-slope water storage, data collection, and conveying information to the public.

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MDL126-A Siskiyou Resource Conservation District, et. Al., 2001, *Water Temperatures in the Scott River Watershed in Northern California, Preliminary Draft.*

Under the Clean Water Act, the Scott River has been listed as impaired for water temperature levels. To provide the EPA with information regarding stream temperatures for the watershed, the U.S. Forest Service, Timber Products Co., Fruit Growers Supply and the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District (SRCD) have combined data to co-author this report. The objective of the report is to present the distribution of current water temperatures in the Scott River watershed and compile known historical temperature data on the watershed. The water temperature results in the report represent the largest number of sites (68) and annual datasets (171) ever described for the Scott River Watershed. The headwaters and primary tributaries have a temperature range between 10.9 and 17.8°C with most in the range of 14.6 to 16.1°C. These are interpreted as the natural range of temperatures for the Scott River tributaries. Recommendations for future activities include: 1) study the influence of mainstem sediment deposition on water temperature, 2) systematically study the air and water temperature relationships, 3) determine the effect of individual tributary flow (surface/subsurface) on mainstem temperatures, 4) determine the groundwater/surface water relationship in the Scott River Watershed, 5) long-term monitoring of water temperatures in varied riparian areas, and 6) measure the biological response of anadromous fish to the watersheds historic range of water temperatures.

MDL127-A U.S. Department of Agriculture-River Basin Planning Staff, 1971, *Watershed Investigation Report, East Fork Scott River, Siskiyou County.*

The Watershed Investigation Report for the East Fork of the Scott River includes a brief description of the watershed, problems and needs, potential for meeting needs, local interest, and potential costs and feasibility. Within the problems and needs section subjects such as floodwater damage, erosion and sediment, agricultural water management, non-agricultural water management, and recreation are discussed.

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**MDL128-A U.S. Department of Agriculture-River Basin Planning Staff, 1971,
MDL129-A *Watershed Investigation Report, Etna Creek, Kidder Creek, and Moffett
MDL130-A Creek, Siskiyou County.***

The Watershed Investigation Reports for Etna Creek, Kidder Creek, and Moffett Creek includes a brief descriptions of the watershed, problems and needs, potential for meeting needs, local interest, and potential costs and feasibility. Within the problems and needs section subjects such as floodwater damage, erosion and sediment, agricultural water management, non-agricultural water management, and recreation are discussed.

**MDL131-A U.C. Davis Department of Environmental Science and Policy, 2001,
*Watershed Partnerships Project Summary Report, Davis, California.***

In March of 2001, the Department of Environmental Science and Policy produced a summary of a survey distributed to the Siskiyou County Resource Conservation District. The purpose of the survey was to determine the amount of participation and cooperation with respect to watershed management in the Scott River watershed. The survey addressed meeting participation, views, and goals of the group.