

PROJECT INFORMATION FORM

Please complete a unique Project Information Form for each project in the application. There are no character limits on specific questions but the Project Information Form as a whole may not exceed 10 pages.

1. Project Name: Scott River Tailings Restoration, Long Pond Implementation, Phase 1
2. Local Project Sponsor (if different than grantee): Scott River Watershed Council
3. Please provide the latitude and longitude of the project site. For linear projects or those covering a large area, report the coordinates for a central point. If this information is confidential, it must be clearly labeled "confidential." You can find the latitude and longitude easily using google maps. You can find instructions at the following link:
<https://support.google.com/maps/answer/18539?hl=en&co=GENIE.Platform%3DDesktop>.

Latitude: 41.354109

Longitude: -122.825372

4. Please briefly describe the proposed project.

The Project will construct and enhance habitat features to offer drought and climate change refugia for aquatic species in the Scott Watershed and to create resilience and invigorate positive ecological responses towards the recovery of listed anadromous salmonid species. The Project will create 1 acre of complex, cold water refugia habitat for Coho Salmon with a science-based engineered design. The Technical Advisory Committee (CDFW, NMFS, NCRWQCB, UCD, SRWC, Stillwater Sciences) selected the 80-percent exceedance water surface elevation to provide a minimum inundation depth of 0.5 feet even during drought. This will offer suitable summer rearing habitat for Coho when most other Scott River summer habitat is dry or has lethal conditions.

The Scott River Watershed Council (SRWC), in collaboration with other key stakeholders, implemented the Westside Planning Project in 2018 (SRWC 2018). The project identified and prioritized high value, cost-effective opportunities to restore and enhance off-channel summer rearing and overwintering habitat for juvenile coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) in the Scott River and the west side tributaries to Scott Valley. The Long Pond project was identified as a priority action during the planning project and will further enhance the complex mosaic of existing and restored aquatic and riparian habitat in the area. This project was identified by a member of the Groundwater Sustainability Agency who is a leader of the community and the community engagement and support is strong. Stillwater Sciences supported SRWC with science-based engineering analysis and design development for the Project. An analysis of factors limiting coho salmon in the Scott River identified a lack of suitable rearing habitat during the summer and winter months as the most probable limitation for smolt production and the factor most limiting the population (SRWC 2006, NMFS 2014). This limiting factor is greatly exacerbated during drought and is anticipated to become ever more critical with the climate change driven decline in snowpack, decrease in summer stream flow and higher stream temperatures. Cold water off-channel habitats are particularly important for survival, growth, high flow refuge, and overall life history diversity of juvenile coho in

the Project area during drought. These include habitats with slow-moving water, complex cover, and abundant food availability that are typically associated with floodplain wetlands and backwaters, secondary channels, alcoves, beaver ponds, and low-gradient tributaries. As water temperatures increase during drought and climate change, individuals redistribute to thermal refugia with suitable low velocities and water temperatures. This Project was designed with these factors in mind and the depth of the habitat features targeted to remain wetted during drought conditions. The constructed habitat will lie within the cold groundwater of the Tailings, which 5 years of monitoring has shown will sustain suitable water quality even during extreme drought. The tailings extend for 6 miles and are essentially a 40-foot wide pile of cobbles and tailings. The area is particularly complex and difficult to work in since there is a lot of material to be moved and remediated and there is a strong planting element. This complexity is also the strength of the project area, because of the hyporheic cooling and filtering that occurs as groundwater flows throughout the tailings pile. Suitability of the water for use as salmonid refuge has been demonstrated by increased spawning and return of prior projects in this zone.

The Phase 1 of this Project, proposed to be implemented with the requested funding, will create 1 acre of cold water refugia habitat. Future phases will connect to an additional acre of existing, but currently disconnected, cold water pond habitat. The Long Pond project site is located within the existing and former floodplains of the Scott River and Sugar Creek, near the Sugar Creek confluence approximately 2.5 miles north (downstream) of the town of Callahan in Siskiyou County, California. The project area encompasses dredged mine tailings and associated ponds, as well as an approximately 800-foot ft.-long reach of the Sugar Creek channel immediately downstream of State Route 3.

Remediation of the Tailings Reach has been identified in both the State and Federal coho recovery plans as a high priority restoration action for the recovery of coho salmon (CDFG, 2004). The SONCC Coho Salmon Recovery Plan (NMFS 2014) prioritizes recovery actions that (1) enhance and extend surface flow connectivity in the Scott River and tributaries so that sufficient instream flows are available for coho salmon migration, and (2) increase summer and winter rearing habitat through increased floodplain connectivity. NMFS recommends improving summer and winter rearing habitat by restoring natural channel form and function and by restoring or creating ponds, alcoves, backwater habitats and other off-channel features. This Project will achieve those objectives.

Primary design elements of Phase 1 include: 1) Primary connection channel and rearing area. The channel is designed to connect Sugar Creek to newly connected habitat and will have variable benched widths and side slopes. The channel has been designed to match the existing pool depth within Sugar Creek, and thus provide deeper rearing area depths (e.g. approximately 6 feet at the 80-percent exceedance water surface elevation); 2) Multiple and variable connections in addition to the primary channel. An additional connection between Sugar Creek and the proposed rearing channel area is included to further increase salmonid ingress and egress opportunities. The increased number of connections provides for a higher level of resiliency in the design to possible change in Sugar Creek channel form from episodic erosion and deposition events and low flow conditions; 3) Large wood features are included in the designs to provide immediate habitat benefits; 4) Healthy soil and

water retention capacity development. Whole trees and associated smaller coarse woody materials (e.g., branches and shrubs) removed as part of clearing for project grading plan implementation will be salvaged and stockpiled for reuse in the project. Two habitat features, referred to in the design plans as nurse logs and brush trenches, are proposed that incorporate these materials salvaged on site. The purpose for incorporating these materials into the proposed design features is primarily to increase soil organic and nutrient content and increase soil moisture capacity, as recommended by the Project Technical Advisory Committee (TAC); 5) Native planting and seeding. A preliminary native planting zone palette was developed for the revegetation following completion of the grading work. The palette zonation is based on the habitat conditions that are likely to occur and that provides for the long-term physical and biological habitat attributes necessary to sustain robust salmonid rearing conditions. The plants and seeds proposed for the two zones, classified as riparian forest and emergent wetland bench habitats, include species commonly found in healthy similarly classified habitat areas near the project area.

The primary design elements of the Project are intended to target the enhancement objectives, provide near-term immediate ecological uplift that will mitigate drought conditions, and establish a longer-term process driven trajectory that achieves a self-sustaining and more robust functional state within the site. The Project will provide immediate refugia habitat for Coho Salmon, as well as all aquatic species, while long term ecological objectives are achieved. References, 90% engineered designs and the Basis of Design report are available upon request.

5. Does this project respond to an existing emergency to humans and/or wildlife? If so, please describe the emergency and how this project is addressing it.

The Scott River Watershed has been in extreme or exceptional drought in the 2020 and 2021 water years. A curtailment of all water rights (ground and surface water) was imposed by the Regional Water Board on September 10, 2021 based on a request by the California Department of Fish Wildlife determination that the drought conditions were imposing an immediate critical threat to salmon and all groundwater dependent ecosystems (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drought/scott_shasta_rivers/docs/digest_081221.pdf P 31). These conditions have placed a regulatory burden on local Agriculture. Addressing some of the factors impacting the species could ease the burden on the agricultural community. Coho (and other salmonid) spawning access to the valley, juvenile outmigration, and spatial distribution, quantity and quality of summer rearing habitat has been severely negatively impacted by the year over year drought. Lack of sufficient high quality summer rearing has been identified as a limiting factor for the C/ESA limited Southern Oregon Northern California Coho Salmon recovery in both the NOAA and CDFW Coho recovery plans and the additional loss of the limited critical summer rearing habitat due to drought has pushed the species closer to extirpation from the watershed. This proposed project will connect newly constructed habitat to Sugar Creek, an identified key Coho spawning and rearing tributary of the Scott River. Extensive restoration projects have been implemented in Sugar Creek over the past 10 years which have proven to rear thousands of juvenile Coho, however in the 2018, 2020, and 2021 drought years the restoration reach dewatered, resulting in the loss of the rearing juveniles. The proposed Project has been designed to allow juveniles to move from the current habitat complex into newly created habitat, which has been designed to remain wetted under low

flow/drought conditions. The State Water Resource Control Board Scott Shasta Emergency Drought curtailment order (P. 34) states “In July 2021, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) conducted a fish relocation effort on Sugar Creek, a tributary to the Scott River, in response to severely limited habitat exacerbated by declining flows (NMFS, 2021a). Fish were relocated to an adjacent off-channel pond with reliable cold-water inputs from groundwater sources. A total of 473 juvenile coho salmon were relocated. Due to fish health risks associated with relocation efforts, they are only attempted in the Scott River watershed when a significant number of juvenile fish are threatened by decreasing flows and have no natural path to refugial waters. Fish relocation efforts are also planned on the mainstem of the Scott River in mid-August based on observations of stranded fish. The last time a large-scale fish rescue operation was conducted in the Scott River was in 2014, another significantly dry year. Coho salmon smolts ratios (as compared to the number of returning adult females) in the year of the rescue were quite low, suggesting that the survivability of the smolts was severely reduced despite these efforts (CDFW, 2020a).” This indicates that, while relocation of juvenile salmon to refugia habitat has been undertaken, there is little evidence that doing so is a successful strategy. This project would allow juvenile Coho (and other aquatic species) to volitionally move into refugia habitat when environmental cues stimulate them to do so, rather than awaiting relocation efforts which are often only undertaken after the habitat, and the fish that are in them, are already in extremis. The planted vegetation will provide shade to keep stream temperatures in the non-lethal range for salmonids as ambient temperatures rise, and the vegetation will also enhance primary productivity, providing food sources for the fish. Ample food sources have been shown to mitigate negative impacts of higher temperatures. The Project TAC, with representatives from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the National Marine Fisheries Service, have all expressed strong support for this project on the basis of it providing critically needed summer refugia habitat, specifically habitat designed to withstand drought conditions, in a stream with documented juvenile Coho use every year for the past 10 years.

This project is located in Scott River Valley groundwater basin (1-005), which is a medium priority basin as identified by the CASGEM program. Siskiyou County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, which serves as the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the Scott River Valley groundwater basin, is in strong support of this project. As indicated in the attached letter of support, the project would benefit the Scott River Valley groundwater basin and the Scott River watershed, and assist the GSA in reaching its groundwater sustainability goals. (See attached GSA letter of support).

6. Each project must meet one of the following purposes as it relates to drought. Please select the appropriate purpose for your project.
 - a. Address immediate impacts on human health and safety, including providing or improving availability of food, water, or shelter.
 - b. Address immediate impacts on fish and wildlife resources.
 - c. Provide water to persons or communities that lose or are threatened with the loss or contamination of water supplies.

7. Each project must enhance regional drought resilience and align with the goals and objectives

of the relevant approved Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. You can find the relevant IRWM Region by using the map at the following link:
<https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs/>

The IRWM Plans can be found at the following link: <https://water.ca.gov/Work-With-Us/Grants-And-Loans/IRWM-Grant-Programs/Plan-Review-Process>. If you have any questions about the IRWM region the contact list can be found at the following link: <https://water.ca.gov/Work-With-Us/Grants-And-Loans/IRWM-Grant-Programs>. Applicants are encouraged to contact and coordinate with the applicable RWMG for the IRWM region in which the project is located

Please identify the IRWM objective your project addresses.

GOAL 1: INTRAREGIONAL COOPERATION & ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

- Objective 1 - Respect local autonomy and local knowledge in Plan and project development and implementation [SRWC is a local entity and is the Project lead and has shared its local knowledge in project development, design and proposed implementation.]
- Objective 3 - Integrate Traditional Ecological Knowledge in collaboration with Tribes to incorporate these practices into North Coast Projects and Plans [Quartz Valley Indian Reservation is a Project collaborator and will offer TEK to guide Project implementation. The benefit to the Tribe in terms of improved ecological functioning of the Scott River and from the potential improvement of the Scott Coho population is inestimable.]

GOAL 2: ECONOMIC VITALITY

- Objective 4 - Ensure that economically disadvantaged communities are supported and that project implementation enhances the economic vitality of disadvantaged communities by improving built and natural infrastructure systems and promoting adequate housing [The Scott Watershed is an economically disadvantaged community. The Project will employ local people. The Project will address several regulatory obligations (TMDL, listed species) and thereby support the entire community.]
- Objective 5 - Conserve and improve the economic benefits of North Coast Region working landscapes and natural areas [The Tailings lie in the middle of an agricultural landscape and there is a gravel mining operation just downstream of the Project. The Project designs take these factors into account in order to preserve their economic contribution to the community.]

GOAL 3: ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT

- Objective 6 - Conserve, enhance, and restore watersheds and aquatic ecosystems, including functions, habitats, and elements that support biological diversity [The Project is designed to improve the watershed, specifically aquatic habitats and biological diversity, offering drought and climate change refugia.]
- Objective 7 - Enhance salmonid populations by conserving, enhancing, and restoring required habitats and watershed processes [The Project is designed to improve and increase salmonid habitat while reestablishing natural processes.]

GOAL 5: CLIMATE ADAPTATION & ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

- Objective 11 - Address climate change effects, impacts, vulnerabilities, including droughts, fires, floods, and sea level rise. Develop adaptation strategies for local and regional sectors to improve air and water quality and promote public health [The Project is designed to

provide cold water refugia for Coho salmon and other species during drought and climate change conditions.]

8. Describe the Primary Benefit of the project.

Quantified benefit: 1

Units (Drop down):Acres If other please enter:

Benefit Type: Ecosystem/Habitat Restoration If other please enter:

9. Describe the Secondary Benefit of the project:

Quantified benefit: 20

Units (Drop down):Other If other please enter:Stream Temperature

Benefit Type: Ecosystem/Habitat Restoration If other please enter:

10. Please briefly describe how the project will achieve the claimed benefits.

One acre of new cold water refugia habitat for Coho salmon (and other aquatic species) will be created during Phase 1 of the Project. Water temperatures within the constructed habitat will remain in a range suitable for salmonids (<20°) due to cold groundwater inputs and shade from planted vegetation. A 40-foot wide and 6-mile long dredge tailings pile provides a uniquely cool and clean water source as input to the habitat.

11. Briefly describe how the community/area benefiting from this project is being impacted by the current drought.

As described in question 5, the Scott River Watershed has been in extreme or critical drought over the past 2 years with only two years of “normal” precipitation the past 10 years. Even with normal precipitation, there has been less snowpack and earlier run off, resulting in lower summer streamflow. An increasing proportion of agricultural water use has been from groundwater. The sum total of these factors has been to reduce summer streamflow with the earlier onset and later extension into the fall of baseflow, negatively impacting quantity and quality of summer rearing habitat for salmonids and limiting fish passage for adult spawners and out-migrating juveniles. In addition to the negative ecological impacts of reduced summer streamflow conditions and loss of summer aquatic habitat the human community has been affected in numerous ways. The most overt of these impacts was the curtailment of all irrigation, both surface and groundwater, by the State Water Resources Control Board in September of 2021. The impetus for the curtailment was the determination by CDFW that reduced streamflow was having severely detrimental impacts on groundwater dependent ecosystems, primarily salmonids. The curtailment had negative financial impacts on the agricultural community, with secondary impacts to the wider economy. The Waterboard Scott Shasta drought webpage states “On May 10, 2021, Governor Newsom declared a drought emergency for 41 counties, including Siskiyou County, where accelerated action is needed to protect public health, safety, as well as the environment. The Scott River (Scott) and Shasta River (Shasta) are important tributaries to the Klamath River, the second largest river in California. The Scott and Shasta watersheds are experiencing one of the most severe droughts on record. These rivers are crucial sources of water for Siskiyou County and have immense economic, ecological, and cultural importance. Siskiyou County is home to 43,500 people. The Scott and Shasta watersheds provide water for agriculture, domestic users, the environment, fire protection, municipalities, Tribal Nations, and recreation.” These watershed areas are recognized as 'Disadvantaged Communities' (DAC) and in some areas 'Severely Disadvantaged

Communities' (SDAC). This project could bring funding and jobs to the the area. Furthermore, Quartz Valley Indian Reservation is a Project collaborator and will offer TEK to guide Project implementation. The benefit to the Tribe in terms of improved ecological functioning of the Scott River and from the potential improvement of the Scott Coho population is inestimable and would support tribal resource concerns. The project also benefits fishing dependent communities. This project, combined with potential future restoration efforts could mitigate the impact of multi-year drought on resident salmonid populations in the Scott River Watershed and subsequently reduce impacts to the agricultural, tribal and general community from constrained water resources in the region as result of drought.

12. How will this project alleviate the impacts described in your answer to Question 11?

Creating drought refugia habitat will support stabilizing the Scott population of Coho Salmon and potentially assisting in their recovery. The Scott Groundwater Sustainability Plan identifies habitat restoration as mitigation for groundwater use. Creating refugia habitat is also identified as possible mitigation for drought conditions in the Waterboard Drought as noted in the emergency action adopted regulation concerning .Klamath. River Watershed flows Section 3.f,4-b. This project provides high quality water and refugial habitat for listed species which is extremely limited under drought conditions in the Scott River Valley. The water resource being utilized offers multiple benefits in that it is uniquely cool and clean water from a tailings pile that will be remediated. Cool and clean water resources are difficult to source in the project area, particularly under drought conditions.

13. Please complete the following budget table for the project. (Identify funding sources in Question 15)

	BUDGET CATEGORY	Grant Amount	All Other Cost	Total Cost
(a)	Project Administration	46,150		46,150
(b)	Land Purchase / Easement			
(c)	Planning / Design / Engineering / Environmental Documentation	81,170	115,288	196,458
(d)	Construction / Implementation	570,916		570,916
	TOTAL COSTS	698,236	115,288	813,524

14. Please describe why state funding is needed for this project. If state funding is not secured, what will happen to the project?

There has been substantial investment in Project planning and design. Now funds are needed for implementation. No implementation funds are in hand so State funding is needed to rapidly implement this high value project in order to respond to drought conditions. If State funding is not secured through this solicitation, funding from other

sources will be sought, however these funds will not be available on such a rapid timeline, therefore implementation would be delayed

15. Will the applicant provide cost share (encouraged but not required) and/or will this project require any additional funding from sources other than this solicitation? If so, please describe the funding source and indicate if the funding has been secured. If the funding has not been secured, please describe the plan to secure the necessary funding.

The requested funds will cover all the costs associated with implementation of Phase 1. We are pursuing the strategy of requesting all the required funds for the first Phase of the Project from a single source so as not to experience funding shortfalls due to the need to seek and coordinate funding from multiple sources. Over the past two years there has been a \$115,288 investment in the development of engineered plans, completion of NEPA and ongoing monitoring and evaluation. The Bureau of Land Management, the Coastal Conservancy and Scott River Watershed Council have contributed funds to the effort.

16. Is land acquisition or landowner permission required for this project? If so, please briefly describe the status of the acquisition or agreement with the landowner. If the acquisition is not complete or permission not secured at the time of application, please describe the plan to complete it.

The landowner has been an active participant in the Project planning and design and is committed to implementation.

17. Has planning and design for this project been completed? If not, please describe the status of planning and design.

Yes, planning and design have been completed. There are currently 90% engineered designs which will be brought to the 100% level prior to the start of the Project.

18. Are the CEQA (and NEPA if applicable) and permitting processes for this project complete? If not, please briefly describe the permits and CEQA (or NEPA) documents to be completed and projected schedule for completion.

A NEPA study and analysis was completed for the planning phase of the project because funds were provided by BOR and NEPA was a requirement. The environmental studies undertaken for the planning project NEPA will provide a sound foundation for the permitting of the Phase 1 Implementation. CDFW, Waterboard, and NOAA/NMFS personnel have been members of the TAC, so no regulatory issues are anticipated. The Project is purely an ecological restoration project and could therefore be permitted under the new Waterboard 401 Large Restoration Project General Order or the new CDFW Restoration Project CEQA Categorical Exemption. Funds for permitting processes and fees are included in the Project budget.

19. Please briefly describe the necessary construction/implementation for this project.

- **EXISTING FACILITIES** Existing utility poles, communication, and telephone lines shall be protected in place during construction.
- **CLEARING AND GRUBBING:** Clearing and grubbing, especially with concern for existing native vegetation, shall be limited to the minimum extent practicable to those areas actually affected by the planned construction, and for access as shown on the Design Plans.
- **EARTHWORK:** includes excavation, site preparation and grading, fill placement, compaction, rough grading, and finish grading to the lines and grades. Earthwork includes channel realignment, crossing removal and replacement, floodplain excavation, as well as trenching and backfill for large wood structures.

- **EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL:** Management practices (BMPs) to prevent erosion and control sediment, as described in the current California Stormwater BMP handbook for construction. Upon the completion of the site grading, all disturbed surfaces shall be treated in order to prevent erosion.
- **FISH PROTECTION:** Management practices (BMPs), under the direction of a qualified biologist, as allowed under CDFW and NOAA permitting, will install and manage fish exclusion and/or relocation during Project construction.
- **WOOD HABITAT FEATURES:** Purchase, delivery, site preparation, construction, and placement of Large Wood Habitat Features (LWHF), Nurse Logs (NL), and Brush Trenches, including all materials, excavation, fill, and compaction required to install the features.
- **LIVE WILLOW AND COTTONWOOD STAKES:** Furnishing and planting of Live Willow and Cottonwood Stakes (Live Stakes) during construction of habitat enhancement and bank and channel stabilization features.
- **PLANTING AND REVEGETATION:** Revegetating any areas disturbed by construction activities and those areas shown on the Design Plans. The native erosion control grass seed shall be spread by hand broadcasting or other approved methods over all disturbed areas as shown on the Design Plans.
- **RIPARIAN PLANT MAINTENANCE:** a 2-3 year plant maintenance plan will be included including watering, weed control and replacement planting to meet a plant survival standard of 70% at 2 years.

20. Please complete the schedule below for the project. Projects must be complete by March 31, 2026, to allow time for final invoice processing and retention payment before the State funds expire on June 30, 2026. Project administration should end at least three months after construction.

	Categories	Start Date	End Date
(a)	Project Administration	3/31/2022	3/31/2026
(b)	Land Purchase / Easement		
(c)	Planning/ Design / Engineering / Environmental Documentation	3/31/2022	3/31/2023
(d)	Construction/ Implementation	3/31/2023	12/31/2025



COUNTY OF SISKIYOU

Flood Control & Water Conservation District

P.O. Box 750 • 1312 Fairlane Road, Yreka, CA 96097
Phone: (530) 842-8012, Fax Number: (530) 842-8013

January 7, 2022

Financial Assistance Branch
Department of Water Resources
PO Box 942836
Sacramento, CA 94236
Attention: Round 2 IRWM Implementation Grant Program

Re: Support of Scott River Tailings Restoration, Long Pond Implementation, Phase 1

To Whom It May Concern:

The Siskiyou County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, which acts as the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the Scott Valley groundwater basin, is writing in support of the ***Scott River Watershed Council's Scott River Tailings Restoration, Long Pond Implementation, Phase 1 project.***

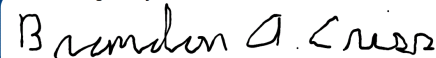
Similarly, to many basins within California, the GSA has recently completed its Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) and the Scott Valley GSP outlines multiple projects and management actions (PMAs) necessary to achieve the Basin's sustainability goals. Objectives related to this project include; achieving the thresholds and objectives for the interconnected surface water sustainability indicator and avoiding additional stresses on interconnected surface water and their habitats. In order to achieve some of these goals, the GSP classifies management actions organized into three tiers which reflect the anticipated timeline for implementation. The ***Scott River Tailings Restoration, Long Pond Implementation, Phase 1*** has been identified as a Tier I project which will aid in addressing the Interconnected Surface Water Sustainability Management Criteria (SMC).

Scott River Watershed Council (SRWC) has applied and been selected for funding through the North Coast Resource Partnership's Urban and Multibenefit Drought Relief Grant program for this project. This project supports some of the goals outlined in the GSP "to improve instream connectivity" which, once implemented, will help improve conditions of anadromous fish in the tailings section of the Scott River, which connects the East Fork, South Fork, and Sugar Creek tributaries to the mainstem Scott River.

The GSP acknowledges the importance of collaboration and partnership with Scott Valley stakeholders and that such collaboration ensures partial achievement of goals identified in the GSP. The ***Scott River Tailings Restoration, Long Pond Implementation, Phase 1*** is a collaboration with multiple landowners, Quartz Valley Indian Reservation, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, University of California Davis, Stillwater Sciences, and the Scott River Watershed Council. This cooperative project exemplifies the strategy the GSA stresses in their GSP helping watershed stakeholders achieve their goals while simultaneously meeting the GSP stated goals.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:



Brandon A. Criss, Chair

Siskiyou County Flood Control and Water Conservation District