

AFS
CALIFORNIA/NEVADA
CHAPTER DOCUMENTS
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Chapter

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102D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1563

To establish an Upper Sacramento River fishery resources restoration program.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 21, 1991

Mr. HERGER (for himself, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DAVIS, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

A BILL

To establish an Upper Sacramento River fishery resources restoration program.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Upper Sacramento
5 River Fishery Resources Restoration Act".

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress finds that—

8 (1) the salmon and steelhead trout resources of
9 the Sacramento River system support major com-

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1 mercial and recreational fisheries and provide over
2 \$100,000,000 in annual economic benefits in the re-
3 gion that are important to the economic health of
4 local businesses;

5 (2) the Sacramento River system provides near-
6 ly 75 percent of all the salmon caught offshore of
7 California, as well as significant opportunities for
8 recreational fishing;

9 (3) the salmon and steelhead trout populations
10 of the Sacramento River are located throughout the
11 jurisdictions of, and are cooperatively managed by,
12 several governmental agencies;

13 (4) the construction and operation of dams and
14 water diversion projects, flood control activities, land
15 management practices, and other activities, have all
16 contributed to a significant decline in Sacramento
17 River fishery populations and riparian habitat since
18 the 1950's;

19 (5) while more than 300,000 adult chinook
20 salmon and steelhead trout returned annually to the
21 Basin as recently as the 1960's, returns averaged
22 less than 100,000 such fish during the early to mid-
23 dle 1980's;

24 (6) the fall and winter chinook salmon runs
25 have declined 50 percent and 99 percent, respec-

1 tively, from historic levels, and the winter chinook
2 salmon has been listed as a threatened species under
3 the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C.
4 1531 et seq.);

5 (7) steelhead trout populations have declined
6 approximately 90 percent in recent years;

7 (8) less than 5 percent of the riparian vegeta-
8 tion existing in the 1850's remains in the Basin;

9 (9) the Upper Sacramento River Fisheries and
10 Riparian Habitat Advisory Council, established by
11 the California Legislature, prepared a report entitled
12 the "Upper Sacramento River Fisheries and Ripar-
13 ian Habitat Management Plan" which identifies ac-
14 tions to help restore Sacramento River salmon and
15 steelhead populations and increase riparian habitat;

16 (10) in response to statewide declines of anad-
17 romous fish populations, the State of California has
18 established the goal of doubling the natural produc-
19 tion of salmon and steelhead trout in California by
20 the end of the 20th century;

21 (11) the United States Fish and Wildlife Serv-
22 ice, the Bureau of Land Management, the United
23 States Army Corps of Engineers, and various Cali-
24 fornia government agencies are acquiring riparian
25 habitat to protect the Basin and a small joint ripar-

1 ian habitat restoration project administered between
2 the Federal and California governments has been
3 implemented;

4 (12) it is difficult to determine precisely the
5 historical biological baselines against which to meas-
6 ure the impacts on the Basin from the Central Val-
7 ley Project and non-Federal projects, and because of
8 the difficulty in assessing responsibility for these im-
9 pacts, it is appropriate that the United States, the
10 State of California, and the users of water and
11 power from the Project share the cost of the pro-
12 gram to be developed pursuant to this Act; and

13 (13) the Secretary of the Interior needs author-
14 ity to develop and implement a cooperative fishery
15 restoration program to increase Upper Sacramento
16 River salmon and steelhead trout populations to the
17 approximate levels existing during the 1950's by the
18 end of the 20th century and maintain that level
19 thereafter.

20 **SEC. 3. UPPER SACRAMENTO RIVER FISHERY RESOURCES**
21 **RESTORATION PROGRAM.**

22 **(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—**

23 (1) **GENERAL AUTHORITY; BASIS OF PRO-**
24 **GRAM.—**The Secretary, in consultation with the
25 Task Force, shall formulate, establish, and imple-

1 ment a 10-year program to be known as the "Upper
2 Sacramento River Fishery Resources Restoration
3 Program". The Secretary shall use the Plan referred
4 to in section 2(9) as a basis for the Program.

5 (2) OBJECTIVE OF PROGRAM.—The objective of
6 the Program shall be, consistent with the Plan, to
7 restore natural salmon and steelhead trout popu-
8 lations of the Basin to the optimum carrying capac-
9 ity of the habitat in a restored condition, and to pro-
10 vide sufficient hatchery-produced fish to meet fishery
11 restoration and mitigation requirements that cannot
12 be satisfied by elements of the Program that foster
13 natural production. Within 2 years after the date of
14 the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in con-
15 sultation with the Task Force, shall establish popu-
16 lation level objectives for steelhead trout and the 4
17 runs of chinook salmon in the Basin necessary to
18 achieve the objective.

19 (b) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the ob-
20 jective of the Program, the Secretary, in consultation with
21 the Task Force, shall—

22 (1) monitor, coordinate, and, as necessary, con-
23 duct research activities, including the development
24 and application of computer models, for use by the
25 Department of the Interior and the Task Force for

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1 understanding and evaluating the salmon and
2 steelhead trout populations;

3 (2) administer and evaluate the success of the
4 activities described in paragraph (3);

5 (3) take such actions described in the Plan as
6 are necessary to—

7 (A) develop effective fish passage (includ-
8 ing of shad and sturgeon) at Red Bluff Diver-
9 sion Dam and Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation
10 District Dam;

11 (B) improve the quantity, quality, and
12 temperatures of fish habitat to allow maximum
13 natural fish production and minimize impedi-
14 ments to migration;

15 (C) increase the quantity and quality of
16 spawning gravels in rearing habitat between
17 Keswick Dam and Red Bluff Diversion Dam;

18 (D) rehabilitate, update, and expand Cole-
19 man National Fish Hatchery;

20 (E) minimize downstream migrant
21 salmonid mortality occurring at, or as a result
22 of, improperly or ineffectively screened or
23 unscreened diversions;

24 (F) restore naturally reproducing salmon
25 and steelhead populations in Clear, Battle, Cot-

1 tonwood, Mill, Deer, Big Chico, Butte Creeks,
2 and such other streams within the Basin as are
3 determined feasible; and

4 (G) if necessary, construct new fish hatch-
5 eries to achieve the objective stated in sub-
6 section (a)(2);

7 (4) develop funding priorities for activities re-
8 lating to the restoration of salmon and steelhead
9 trout populations in the Basin;

10 (5) operate and maintain facilities and projects
11 established under the Program so as to sustain the
12 fishery resources of the Basin at the population lev-
13 els established in accordance with subsection (a)(2);

14 (6) establish a comprehensive assessment pro-
15 gram to monitor the fishery resources of the Basin
16 and provide for timely detection and identification of
17 the causes of population declines; and

18 (7) submit a report to the Congress one year
19 after the date of enactment of this Act, and once
20 each year thereafter, concerning the activities related
21 to the Program and making recommendations that
22 would facilitate the attainment of the objective of
23 this Act.

24 (c) MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT.—In order to facili-
25 tate the implementation of the activities described in sub-

1 section (b) over which the Secretary does not have juris-
2 diction, the Secretary shall seek to enter into memoranda
3 of agreement with the Federal, State, and local agencies
4 having jurisdiction over such activities. The memoranda
5 of agreement shall specify the Program activities for which
6 the respective signatories to the agreements are respon-
7 sible and shall contain such provisions as are necessary
8 to ensure coordinated implementation of the Program.

9 (d) PREPARATION OF MAP.—The Secretary shall pre-
10 pare, and update as necessary, maps depicting the Basin
11 for use by the Task Force and other entities involved or
12 interested in the Program.

13 (e) SECRETARIAL ANALYSES.—The Secretary shall
14 conduct analyses of the technical, physical, and biological
15 feasibility, adequacy, and cost-effectiveness of the ele-
16 ments of the Program.

17 (f) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.—Except for respon-
18 sibilities related to construction, operation, and mainte-
19 nance of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commis-
20 sioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, the implementation
21 of the Secretary's responsibilities under this Act shall be
22 through the Director of the United States Fish and Wild-
23 life Service.

1 SEC. 4. UPPER SACRAMENTO RIVER FISHERIES TASK
2 FORCE.

3 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an
4 Upper Sacramento River Fisheries Task Force.

5 (b) FUNCTIONS.—The Task Force shall—

6 (1) assist the Secretary in the formulation, co-
7 ordination, and implementation of the Program; and

8 (2) assist and coordinate its activities with Fed-
9 eral, State, and local governmental and private
10 anadromous fish restoration projects within the
11 Basin.

12 (c) MEMBERSHIP AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Task
13 Force shall be composed of 31 members appointed as fol-
14 lows:

15 (1) CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.—

16 (A) GOVERNMENTAL, INDUSTRY, AND
17 RECREATION MEMBERS.—A representative ap-
18 pointed by the Governor of California from each
19 of—

20 (i) the California Department of Fish
21 and Game;

22 (ii) the California Department of
23 Water Resources;

24 (iii) the California State Water Re-
25 sources Control Board;

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- 1 (iv) the California State Lands Com-
2 mission;
- 3 (v) the California Department of For-
4 estry and Fire Prevention;
- 5 (vi) the California State Reclamation
6 Board;
- 7 (vii) the California Water Commis-
8 sion;
- 9 (viii) the California Wildlife Con-
10 servation Board;
- 11 (ix) the California Department of
12 Food and Agriculture;
- 13 (x) the California State Fish and
14 Game Commission;
- 15 (xi) the Sacramento Valley Land-
16 owners Association;
- 17 (xii) the Sacramento River Water
18 Contractors Association;
- 19 (xiii) the Sacramento River Preserva-
20 tion Trust;
- 21 (xiv) the Pacific Coast Federation of
22 Fishermen's Associations;
- 23 (xv) the in-river sport fishing commu-
24 nity;

11

1 (xvi) the Golden Gate Fishermen's As-
2 sociation;

3 (xvii) general fishery resources and
4 conservation community; and

5 (xviii) the Pacific Processors Associa-
6 tion.

7 (B) COUNTY MEMBERS.—A representative
8 appointed by the Governor of California from
9 each of the counties of Butte, Colusa, Glenn,
10 Shasta, Sutter, and Tehama in California.

11 (2) INTERIOR APPOINTMENTS.—A rep-
12 resentative appointed by the Secretary from each of
13 the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Land
14 Management, and the United States Fish and Wild-
15 life Service.

16 (3) COMMERCE APPOINTMENT.—A rep-
17 resentative appointed by the Secretary of Commerce
18 from the National Marine Fisheries Service.

19 (4) DEFENSE APPOINTMENT.—A representative
20 appointed by the Secretary of the Army from the
21 United States Army Corps of Engineers.

22 (5) AGRICULTURE APPOINTMENT.—A rep-
23 resentative appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture
24 from each of the Soil Conservation Service and the
25 Forest Service.

12

1 (6) ENERGY APPOINTMENT.—A representative
2 appointed by the Secretary of Energy from entities
3 which purchase power as Central Valley Project
4 Preference Power Customers.

5 (d) TERMS.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—The term of a member of
7 the Task Force is 4 years, except that—

8 (A) each member may be removed by the
9 official who appointed that member before the
10 expiration of the term of the member; and

11 (B) a term may not extend beyond the
12 date of the termination of the Task Force.

13 (2) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy on the Task
14 Force shall be filled in the manner in which the
15 original appointment was made. Any member ap-
16 pointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expira-
17 tion of the term for which the predecessor was ap-
18 pointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of
19 such term. A member may serve after the expiration
20 of their term until a successor has taken office.

21 (3) ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.—The Task Force
22 may recommend to the Secretary that additional
23 members should be appointed to the Task Force
24 from areas or agencies not represented on the Task
25 Force. The Secretary may appoint an individual rep-

1 resenting that area or agency, except that no more
2 than 3 individuals may be appointed to the Task
3 Force under this paragraph.

4 (e) CESSATION OF PARTICIPATION ON TASK
5 FORCE.—An official authorized to make appointments
6 under paragraphs (2) through (6) of subsection (c) may
7 elect not to appoint a member to the Task Force or to
8 withdraw from the Task Force a member appointed by
9 that official.

10 (f) TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.—

11 (1) OFFICERS.—The members of the Task
12 Force shall elect a chairman and other officers from
13 among its members.

14 (2) MEETINGS.—Except as provided in para-
15 graph (3), the Task Force shall meet at the call of
16 the chairman or upon the request of a majority of
17 its members.

18 (3) DECISIONS OF TASK FORCE.—All decisions
19 of the Task Force shall be in accordance with the
20 consensus of all members present.

21 (g) STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION.—

22 (1) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.—The Sec-
23 retary, in cooperation with the State of California,
24 shall provide the Task Force with necessary admin-
25 istrative and technical support services.

1 (2) INFORMATION.—The Secretary, in coopera-
2 tion with the State of California, and to the extent
3 practicable, shall furnish the members of the Task
4 Force with information concerning the Upper Sac-
5 ramento River area relevant to the functions of the
6 Task Force.

7 (3) ORGANIZATION.—The Task Force shall de-
8 termine its organization and prescribe the practices
9 and procedures for carrying out its functions under
10 subsection (b). The Task Force may establish com-
11 mittees or work groups of technical representatives
12 of Task Force members to advise the Task Force on
13 specific matters.

14 (h) MEMBERS WHO ARE FEDERAL OR STATE EM-
15 PLOYEES.—Any Task Force member who is appointed to
16 the Task Force by reason of their employment as an offi-
17 cer or employee of the United States or the State of Cali-
18 fornia, shall cease to be a member of the Task Force on
19 the date on which that member ceases to be so employed.

20 (i) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—While away from their
21 homes or regular places of business in the performance
22 of service for the Task Force, Task Force members and
23 their technical representatives shall be allowed travel ex-
24 penses, including a per diem allowance in lieu of subsist-
25 ence, in the same manner as persons employed intermit-

1 tently in Government service are allowed travel expenses
2 under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code. Any
3 Task Force member or technical representative who is an
4 employee of an agency or governmental unit of the United
5 States and is eligible for travel expenses from that agency
6 or unit for performing services for the Task Force shall
7 not be eligible for travel expenses under this paragraph.

8 (j) **COMPENSATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—**

9 Members of the Task Force technical representatives who
10 are full-time officers or employees of the United States
11 shall receive no additional pay, allowances, or benefits by
12 reason of their service on the Task Force.

13 (k) **TERMINATION.—**The Task Force shall cease to
14 exist on September 30, 2000.

15 **SEC. 5. APPROPRIATIONS AND COST SHARING.**

16 (a) **AUTHORIZATION.—**There are authorized to be ap-
17 propriated to the Department of the Interior the following:

18 (1) **FORMULATION, ESTABLISHMENT, AND IM-**
19 **PLEMENTATION.—**For the formulation, establish-
20 ment, and implementation of the Program during
21 the period beginning October 1, 1990, and ending
22 September 30, 2000, \$185,000,000 plus or minus
23 any amounts that may be justified by reason of ordi-
24 nary fluctuations in costs of construction carried out
25 under the Program as indicated by engineering cost

1 indexes applicable to such construction, to remain
2 available until expended.

3 (2) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—For the
4 administration, operation, maintenance, and evalua-
5 tion of activities authorized by section 3(b), such
6 sums as are necessary.

7 (b) COST SHARING.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—Moneys appropriated under
9 the authority of subsection (a)(1) may not be ex-
10 pended until the Secretary receives assurances, con-
11 sidered satisfactory by the Secretary, related to the
12 following:

13 (A) STATE CONTRIBUTION.—The State of
14 California agrees to contribute, during the pe-
15 riod described in subsection (a)(1), an amount
16 equal to 25 percent of the total amount ex-
17 pended from appropriations made under the au-
18 thority of that subsection.

19 (B) WATER PURCHASER PAYMENTS.—The
20 electric utilities, water districts, and other di-
21 rect purchasers of water and power from the
22 Central Valley Project will pay to the general
23 fund of the Treasury an amount equal to 50
24 percent of the total amount of money that is ex-
25 pended from appropriations made under sub-

17

1 section (a)(1). The Secretary and the Secretary
2 of Energy shall determine the shares to be paid
3 by each water and power purchaser, respec-
4 tively, consistent with cost allocation procedures
5 in effect for the Project on the date of the en-
6 actment of this Act. The water and power pur-
7 chasers shall pay their respective shares—

8 (i) in accordance with existing rate
9 setting policies of the Department of En-
10 ergy and the Department of the Interior,
11 respectively; and

12 (ii) within the repayment periods, ex-
13 isting on the date of the enactment of this
14 Act, relating to the purchase of power or
15 water from the Project or within 40 years,
16 whichever is shorter.

17 (2) FORM OF STATE CONTRIBUTION.—

18 (A) IN GENERAL.—State contributions
19 pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) may be made by
20 the State of California in the form of—

21 (i) cash payments to the Treasury of
22 the United States; or

23 (ii) in-kind contributions that are in
24 conformance with the Program.

18

1 (B) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall
2 issue regulations defining the standards under
3 which the value and applicability of in-kind con-
4 tributions shall be determined by the Secretary
5 for the purposes of this paragraph.

6 (c) LIMITATION ON USE OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
7 Amounts appropriated under this section may not be used
8 to protect fisheries from chronic or acute toxicity caused
9 by heavy metals or acid mine drainage.

10 SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

11 (1) the term "Basin" means that portion of the
12 Sacramento River, its tributaries located in Califor-
13 nia, and its drainage basin above its confluence with
14 the Feather River;

15 (2) the term "in-kind contribution" means a
16 contribution of personal or real property or person-
17 nel which the Secretary determines is beneficial to
18 the achievement of the objectives of this Act;

19 (3) the term "Plan" means the report entitled
20 the "Upper Sacramento River Fisheries and Ripar-
21 ian Habitat Management Plan", referred to in sec-
22 tion 2(9);

23 (4) the term "Program" means the Upper Sac-
24 ramento River Fishery Resources Restoration Pro-

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1 gram implemented by the Secretary pursuant to sec-
2 tion 3(a);

3 (5) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary
4 of the Interior; and

5 (6) the term "Task Force" means the Upper
6 Sacramento River Fisheries Task Force established
7 by section 4(a).

O

Minutes

of the

Annual Business Meeting
California-Nevada Chapter, American Fisheries Society
Radisson Inn, South San Francisco, CA
February 7, 1991

Call to Order: President Don Erman called the meeting to order at 1730 hrs.

Present: EXCOMM members present included Don Erman, Chuck Knutson, Mike Aceituno, Larry Week, Kevan Urquhart, Dan Odenweller, Alan Baracco, Nick Villa, Larry Eng, Tom Lambert, Dennis McEwan, and Steve Parmenter.

Verification of Quorum: A total of 48 Chapter members were present, eight more than the 40 required to conduct business.

Secretary's Report: Knutson reported that minutes of the January 17, 1991 EXCOMM meeting had been distributed to all EXCOMM members. Minutes of the 1990 annual business meeting were passed out to interested members for review; they were approved with a minor revision to the Membership Committee report.

Western Division, AFS Representative Report: Cay Goude, past president of the Western Division, expressed a need for Cal-Neva Chapter members to attend Division and Parent Society meetings and submit issues through the Division to the Parent Society. She also stated that the Parent Society is broke financially, and the Chapter should contribute dollars to the cause. Our Chapter needs to do a better job of reporting its accomplishments and deserves to win the Best Chapter Award. She also announced the formation of an Equal Employment Opportunity Section through a petition and urged Chapter members to sign it.

Treasurer's Report: Urquhart reported that the main Chapter account has a balance of \$23,000 and the Continuing Education Account has \$27,000. In 1989-90 and 1990-91, the main account received \$3,000 and \$8,000, respectively, from the CEC Account. The newly created Conservation Committee and Education Outreach subaccounts, have received donations of \$300 and \$200, respectively. A total of \$200 each has been donated to the Western Division and Parent Society raffles. Odenweller moved that \$1,000 be donated to the AFS Permanent Home Fund, with a letter to the Parent Society explaining that this is the last Chapter donation for this cause. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously. The Chinook-Coho Workshop at Humboldt State University brought in \$750 to the Chapter. The Chapter has qualified for non-profit status and will benefit from reduced postage rates. Forms will be filed with IRS and an audit will be conducted this year. Erman reported that \$200 will be donated to the mid-Pacific Chapter to produce an oil spill video.

Membership: Eng reported that members paying both Chapter and parent society dues has jumped from 233 to 398 over the past year. In addition, 46 have paid Chapter dues only and they need to be encouraged to join the parent society. Geographically, members come from California (420), Nevada (19), Maryland (2), Montana (1), and Sweden (1). Affiliations were CDFG (61), students (42), private (39), academia (37), USFS (22), USFWS (16), Utilities (13), Local Government (9) and others, mostly from BLM and CDPR.

Bylaws and Nominations: Baracco reported that the Bylaws were thoroughly rewritten several years ago by Knutson and Kubicek and do not need changing. Of the 398 election ballots sent out, 262 were returned; an astounding 65% return rate! The new officers are Tom Taylor (President-elect) and Dave Lentz (Treasurer).

Finance: Lambert reported that when the finance committee was originally set up, there was \$35,000 to commit and many good proposals were funded. Now we are shifting the emphasis to fund-raising, such as the donation check-offs to the Conservation Committee and Education Outreach. We need to decide on policy for soliciting corporate donations. Goude pointed out that AFS already accepts corporate donations for raffles. Urquhart and Lambert mentioned that PG & E requires that grantees must meet certain criteria to qualify for grants and conduct an annual audit. Odenweller suggested that we should solicit donations for specific projects. Lambert recommended that the best way to generate funds is to sponsor a symposia similar to the Riparian Protection Symposium by the Montana Chapter. This would require a lot of hard work and planning. He reported that funds for obligation are starting to build up again and proposals will be solicited again soon.

Awards: Odenweller reported that more award nominations are needed from the membership, as there were no nominees for the Conservation Award. Three nominations were received for the Award of Excellence; the winner was Dan Gotshall. Two awards will be presented tomorrow for Special Contributions. Odenweller has a historical list of past award recipients, but needs to know last years winners. Goude requested nominations for Western Division Conservation Award and Chapter Contributor. Eng requested that award winners be reported in the business meeting minutes. Therefore, I am reporting additionally that Alan Pickard and Cay Goude each received the Special Contributions Award. Kevan Urquhart will be chairing this committee starting this fall.

Newsletter: Villa reported that he has been serving as Pisces author rather than editor; this needs to change. Readership is up to 900 people. Encouraged people to vote for new logo; focus on logo concept rather than finished state. Moyle recommended

that President essay in Pisces be continued. Villa encouraged clippings from members, but be sure they are not copyrighted. Brittan recommended that the logo look like a living fish species.

Policy and Resolutions: Erman reported that Craig Denishoff has resigned as Chair and the vacancy should be filled as soon as possible. Erman proposed to write a resolution letter to congratulate Carl Sullivan on his retirement as Executive Director of the Parent Society for a job well done. The proposal was seconded and passed unanimously.

Conservation: Knudsen reported for Markmann that the committee is composed of Nadine Kanim, John Dentler, Monty Knudsen, and Carla Markmann. Pat Higgins of the Humboldt Chapter was thanked for organizing a meeting in Ventura on southern California steelhead. Higgins then presented a summary of the meeting, which outlined a resource in serious trouble. The Chapter needs to publish meeting outcome. Dave Vanicek was helpful in providing testimony on the Delta smelt before the Fish and Game Commission. Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund is not pursuing a lawsuit because of inadequate CDFG testimony. USFWS may list Delta smelt next year as well as the giant garter snake. The winter-run chinook coordinator job requires at least two people; Keith Taniguchi and Dennis McEwan have volunteered. Other issues included a proposal to take actions now to protect anadromous fish generally so future listing will be unnecessary, Friant water contract renewals, fish mitigation of delta water projects, Oroville Reservoir operational changes, and strengthening contacts with the Legislature.

Continuing Education: Guinee reported for Ellis that special thanks be given to Alan Pickard and Eric Knaggs for facilitating CDFG core and priority courses last year, Teri Roehrig for designing the catalogue cover, and Nick Villa for catalogue distribution. Account has \$27,143; need \$20,000 for operating the program, so \$8,000 was transferred to General Account. Need more course facilitators, takes 20-30 hours per course. May 1 deadline for new courses for next catalogue. Announced a Natural Resource Negotiation course to be held May 8-9, 1991, in Sacramento. Lentz needs more sign-ups for nonparametrics course.

Program: Week gave his condolences to Tom Taylor, who will do next years program. Thanked Ed Barnes and Dan Odenweller for setting up the General Sessions. Thanked technical session chairs for their work, Villa for raffle and photo contest set-up. Announced banquet, social hour, and lunch with Holly Liberato of Ducks Unlimited on working with the legislature. Lambert announced Humboldt Breakfast time and place. Parmenter recommended Mammoth Lakes as a potential good site for annual meeting. Knutson recommended that annual meeting sites be selected now for the next three years. Erman will add it to the agenda for the next EXCOMM meeting.

Exhibits: Parmenter reported that fees for commercial exhibits were increased to \$275/booth (attended), \$175/booth (unattended), and \$75 for literature only. Four exhibitors and three artists are present this year. Need help to locate more artists and suggestions to avoid crowded problems such as occurred last year.

New Business

McEwan reported that a committee has been established to set up a Jim Schuler Scholarship Fund. United Anglers of California is handling the Fund on an interim basis. We need to decide at the next EXCOMM meeting whether to continue having UAC handle the fund with a 15% overhead charge, or have the Chapter or Parent Society handle it. Erman requested McEwan to solicit donations to the Fund on the job board.

Week announced that a petition to form a Fisheries History Section is on the registration desk and encouraged signatures.

Erman made a presentation regarding the advocacy role of the Chapter, asking where should we draw the line between being a source of professional advice and being an advocate by taking specific actions, i.e. litigation. He cited an example where the Oregon legislature passed a resolution to disqualify AFS members from providing testimony on a fisheries issue because they had petitioned to list certain fish species. A discussion followed which was generally in support of our advocacy role; the Western Division and parent society have moved in this direction. We need to carefully pick our issues and follow through on them.

Erman announced that a warmwater fishery symposium will be held in Scottsdale, Arizona; brochures are on the front desk.

Taylor announced that he is looking for ideas for next years program.

Larry Eng moved that the meeting be adjourned; it was seconded and agreed to unanimously. President Erman adjourned the meeting at 7:25 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

Chuck Knutson 3/2/91

Chuck Knutson, Secretary



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240



ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

In Reply Refer To:
FWS/LS

APR - 1 1991

Honorable George Miller
Chairman, Subcommittee on Water, Power,
and Offshore Energy Resources
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Please accept my apology for the delay in our response to your letter of November 9 concerning questions related to the California Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act, H.R. 4700 in the 101st Congress. As you are well aware, these are difficult and complex issues. They warrant careful consideration and the necessary policy coordination has now been completed.

Your interest in fish and wildlife resources is appreciated, and I hope the enclosed information is helpful as you continue to deliberate these important issues in the 102nd Congress. Please feel free to contact me if you need further information.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Sam Marler
Assistant DIRECTOR

Enclosure

Follow-up Questions/Answers
H.R. 4700
California Fish and Wildlife
Restoration Act

SACRAMENTO RIVER:

Question 1:

What is the present status of each salmon run on the Sacramento River? Compare those runs with the average runs during the 1950's. Is the spring-run reaching a point where you might have to consider listing it under the Endangered Species Act? Absent some remedial action, when might the spring-run reach such a point?

Answer:

The present status of each of the four chinook salmon runs (fall, late-fall, winter, and spring) and steelhead trout that occur on the Sacramento River is presented in the tables of Attachment I. The recent trend for late-fall, winter, and spring-run has been downward with the fall run having rebounded in recent years. The rebounding of the fall run is most likely due to both improved passage conditions at the Red Bluff Diversion Dam and increased hatchery production at Coleman National Fish Hatchery near Anderson, California. However, the wild component of the fall run has most likely either remained steady or decreased slightly.

Comparisons of the recent status of the salmon run size to run size in the 1950's is only reliable for the fall spawning stocks (which includes some segments of the spring and fall runs). The average run size in the early 1950's were generally 50% higher than during the 1980's. Run size estimates for the other runs (late-fall and winter) were not available until 1967 when counts at the newly constructed Red Bluff Diversion Dam began.

Determining the current status of the spring run chinook salmon in the mainstem Sacramento River is complicated by the fact that since water development in the Sacramento River Basin has occurred, including but not limited to Shasta Dam, interbreeding with fall run fish has likely taken place. Prior to water development, the spring run was geographically separated from the fall run during the spawning period September through November. Generally, the spring run would spawn in the upper reaches of the spawning tributaries while the fall run would spawn in the lower reaches. Water development in the Basin has blocked upstream migrations due to the presence of impossible dams and to the diversion of river flow. By having its access to upper reaches of the Sacramento River system blocked, the spring run chinook have been forced to use the same spawning habitat as the fall run. This may have resulted in some degree of hybridization between these two spawning runs.

The remaining populations of the most genetically pure spring chinook salmon in the Sacramento River are currently established in Mill and Deer Creeks (tributaries to the Sacramento River below Shasta and Keswick

Dams). The runs in these creeks have fallen from annual run sizes of 10 to 15 thousand to probably less than a thousand. The decline is generally due to increased diversions by private irrigation companies. Reduced flows during the spring (in some dry water years, no water flows at the mouth) make downstream migration of the juveniles and upstream migration of the adults difficult or impossible. The Service recognizes the precarious position of the Deer and Mill Creek runs and has been working with the California Department of Fish and Game to improve conditions on these creeks. However, unless some major actions are taken in regard to water diversions, the run has little chance of returning to the run sizes of earlier years.

The Federal responsibility for listing anadromous salmonids under authority of the Endangered Species Act lies with the Department of Commerce and its National Marine Fisheries Service. Local environmental groups are considering petitioning for State and Federal protection of the Deer and Mill Creeks spring chinook runs, but to date, no action has taken place.

Question 2:

What efforts are underway within the Department of the Interior at the present time to improve conditions for the fisheries on the Sacramento River? Be specific with regard to the Shasta and Red Bluff facilities. Describe what you will and what you can do under existing authorities to protect and improve the Sacramento fisheries if no legislation is passed this year to authorize the Upper Sacramento Fisheries Restoration Plan.

Answer:

Measures designed to benefit Sacramento River chinook salmon have been recently implemented by the Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau) in response to Service recommendations. Measures presently being implemented consist of: 1) raising the Red Bluff Diversion Dam gates during the non-irrigation season (December-March); 2) completion of a new \$15 million fish screening facility at Tehama-Colusa and Corning Canal diversion headworks; 3) conducting initial design studies of a new large scale fish ladder at Red Bluff Diversion Dam; 4) conducting feasibility and design studies of a \$50 million water temperature control device at Shasta Dam; 5) implementing plans for the 1990 summer and fall operation of the Central Valley Project related to water temperature control in the upper Sacramento River - especially in relation to benefiting winter-run chinook salmon; 6) Service funding and construction of a \$2.7 million "state-of-the-art" spawning facility and broodstock holding pond at Coleman National Fish Hatchery as well as additional rehabilitation projects of nearly \$1 million; 7) restoration and enhancement of spawning gravels in the upper Sacramento River by funding the purchasing and placement of 25,000 cubic yards of spawning size gravels just below Keswick Dam; and, 8) reviewing the feasibility of restoring anadromous fish runs in Clear Creek.

Under existing authorities, the Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Reclamation, for example, have entered into

a Cooperative Agreement with Department of Commerce's National Marine Fisheries Service and the California Department of Fish and Game. The Agreement, signed by each party in May 1988, is known as the "10-Point Action Plan". It outlines the actions to be taken by the various agencies in pursuit of fishery and habitat restoration initiatives for the protection and rehabilitation of the winter-run chinook in the Sacramento River. Other chinook salmon stocks and steelhead trout also benefit, for example, by restoration of spawning gravel and rehabilitation of Coleman National Fish Hatchery. Both the Bureau and the Service are pursuing the protection and improvement of the fishery resources in the Sacramento River under existing authorities. Progress will continue to be at a slow rate without specific legislation directing an accelerated and comprehensive fish restoration effort addressing the need of the Sacramento River system and its tributaries.

The Service and the Bureau are participating on the winter run chinook salmon recovery team headed by the National Marine Fisheries Service. The Service and the Bureau are participating with other State and Federal agencies in the interagency Ecological Study Program for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Estuary, an interagency program intended to improve survival of fish in the Estuary, including chinook salmon. These agencies are participating in the Bay-Delta hearings on water quality standards for the San Francisco Bay/Estuary; the hearings are being held under the jurisdiction of the State Water Resources Control Board and are intended to identify standards for the beneficial uses of water in the Estuary, including the fisheries.

Question 3:

If Congress authorizes implementation of the Upper Sacramento Fisheries Restoration Plan later this year, how soon can we realistically expect to see improvements in the fisheries? What measures will have to be taken in the interim (between enactment and full implementation) to protect the fisheries?

Answer:

If the Congress authorizes implementation of the Upper Sacramento Fisheries Restoration Plan in 1990 with no delay in appropriations funding, no significant improvements would be seen in the fishery resources for seven to ten years. Most of the major restoration items are large construction projects, such as the Shasta Dam water temperature control device and new fish passage facilities at Red Bluff Diversion Dam, which will realistically take two years to plan and design and an additional two to three years to build. Additionally, measurable benefits in terms of increased adult salmon harvest and river returns would require two to five years (at least one salmon brood generation) to occur. Some of the smaller restoration items may take only a year to implement but would still require at least a brood generation cycle, or two to five years, to realize an increased adult population. Measures to protect the fisheries between enactment and full implementation would include those listed in question 2.

Question 4:

At the May 15 hearing, it was suggested that the current schedule of water exports from the Trinity River are made primarily for power generation purposes and that the present schedule may result in warmer water in the Sacramento River. Is this the case? What are the impacts on the Sacramento River fisheries from the timing and volume of water brought over from the Trinity River?

Answer:

Water demands for the Central Valley Project are the highest during the summer when irrigation demands are the greatest. The schedule for water exports from the Trinity River are scheduled primarily to coincide with these increased water demands during July, August, and September. Additionally, peak power demands are also at the highest levels during these months. Water diverted from the Trinity River system to the Sacramento River can, under some conditions, be warmer than water released from Shasta Reservoir. This can happen during the heat of the summer when diverted water is heated in the Lewiston and Whiskeytown Reservoirs before reaching the Sacramento River. This can significantly deplete the total available cold water resource by requiring Shasta Reservoir water to "cool down" the Trinity River water. If Shasta Reservoir is low and cold water is in short supply, the loss of this cold water could significantly impact the later spring and fall run chinook spawning. Reducing the amount of this "warmer" Trinity River system water can decrease the overall temperature in the Sacramento River. Too much of a reduction however, can cause increased water temperature in the Trinity River by allowing water to warm up in Lewiston Reservoir. In some years, rescheduling some summer water exports from the Trinity River system to early fall, when the heating effects in Lewiston and Whiskeytown Lakes are less, could be a more effective use of the cold water. The most effective use of the cold water resource requires a difficult balancing of water releases between the two systems to minimize significant impacts. This balancing of water releases requires the use of several computer models involving temperature and water demand forecasts and is different from year to year depending upon reservoir levels and water demands in the whole Central Valley Project. For instance, in order to make up for a Trinity River system reduction, additional water may have to be released from Folsom Reservoir which could further exacerbate water temperature problems on the American River if the reservoir level is low. Based on cooperative efforts between the Federal and state fishery and water supply agencies since 1987, this balancing effort has generally worked well to benefit winter-run chinook salmon.

GENERAL CENTRAL VALLEY FISHERIES:

Question 5:

Much attention has been given to restoration actions on the upper Sacramento River, yet salmon and steelhead suffer substantial mortalities elsewhere on the river and the Delta. Please advise me what are the specific areas or obstacles on the river and in the Delta where the fish experience mortality and other difficulties. What actions do you think should be undertaken to remedy the problems fish experience and to ensure higher survival rates? What relative priority would you assign to these actions? I understand the salmon fall-run is particularly hard hit in the Delta. Can you please describe the problems and what might be done about them?

Answer:

It is true juvenile fall-run salmon (smolts migrating to sea), originating from both of the Central Valley's two major rivers - the Sacramento and San Joaquin - suffer mortality in the Delta. They migrate to the ocean from April through June and suffer losses due largely to being diverted from their main migration routes with exported water, being exposed to low flows resulting in slowed migration rates, exposure to high water temperatures, exposure to reverse flows in the western San Joaquin River and the Southern Delta north of the Central Valley Project (CVP)/State Water Project (SWP) pumping plants, and direct losses in the SWP Clifton Court Forebay and the CVP/SWP fish facilities and pumps. The greatest problem is that of diverting the smolts from their normal mainstem migration routes. If that problem could be resolved, and positive downstream flows were provided in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers during critical migration periods, salmon smolt mortalities would be significantly reduced.

Problems in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River portions of the Delta are similar but their solutions are most easily understood if separated. The proposed solutions are listed in the order judged to provide the greatest biological benefit to the fish and without regard to the need for additional authorization, and for their impact on currently authorized projects.

SACRAMENTO RIVER DELTA (Sacramento River origin salmon smolts)

Problem

Diversion of smolts to central Delta at Walnut Grove via Delta cross channel and Georgiana Slough.

Solutions (by priority)

1. Close Delta cross channel and block Georgiana Slough during April-June period.

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| | 2. Limit/reduce pumping at the Federal and State water project during the April-June period. |
| | 3. Effectively screen the cross channel and Georgiana Slough. |
| | 4. Construct a Peripheral Canal at Hood, California, with fish screens and intake. |
| Exposure to Central Delta and South Delta areas where water temperatures are highest and flows are reversed. | 1. Increase flows in San Joaquin River, limit/reduce CVP/SWP pumping to assure positive downstream flow. |
| Direct mortalities in Clifton Court Forebay and at CVP/SWP fish facilities and pumping plants. | 1. Construct new fish screens and salvage facilities at entrance to Clifton Court Forebay and relocate the CVP diversion point to Clifton Court. |
| High water temperatures in the Sacramento River and Delta. | 1. Increase flows in American, Feather, and Sacramento Rivers but maintain upstream reservoirs at levels helpful to instream flow needs for subsequent spawning, incubation and rearing. |

SAN JOAQUIN DELTA (San Joaquin River origin salmon smolts)

Problem

Diversion of smolts from the San Joaquin River into upper Old River toward CVP/SWP Pumps.

Solutions (by priority)

1. Install fish screens at upper Old River for the period April and May. (June in wetter years).
2. Limit/reduce water export at CVP/SWP during April and May.
3. Construct solid barrier in upper Old River or tidal gate barriers in South Delta to cause a hydraulic barrier into upper Old River in April.
4. Construct Peripheral Canal.

Diversion of smolts from the San Joaquin into Middle River, Turney Cut, and lower Old River.

1. Limit/reduce pumping at CVP/SWP in April and May (June in wetter years).
2. Construct a Peripheral Canal.

Reverse flows in western San Joaquin River and South Delta.

1. Limit/reduce pumping at CVP/SWP in April and May (June in wetter years).
2. Construct a Peripheral Canal.

Slow smolt migration rate through San Joaquin Delta during non-wet years.

1. Increase flows from upstream reservoirs during mid-April to mid-May or by short term flushing flows.

Question 6:

What do you think the damage to the salmon and steelhead will be as a result of the present drought? What is being done to reduce expected fish mortality or improve fish survivability this summer? Are there other actions, particularly with regard to the operation of the Central Valley Project, which might be taken to reduce fish mortality? If so, what are they?

Answer:

Drought impacts in 1987-90 to spawning winter, spring, and fall run salmon have occurred in the upper Sacramento River due to high water temperatures during the spawning seasons. Reduced water levels in Shasta Reservoir, along with normal water exports, has limited the amount of cold water available for release during the summer and fall. This has generally resulted in higher water temperatures further downstream than in non-drought years and has reduced available salmon spawning habitat. Coordinated efforts, including those this year, among the Federal and state fisheries and water management agencies to minimize impacts to spawning salmon have centered around managing, allocating, and scheduling the available cold water. These efforts have been successful in reducing adverse impacts to the winter-run, however, because of the overall lack of cold water, the other stocks (fall and spring runs) have been adversely impacted. Spring run chinook salmon in the upper Sacramento River have been hit especially hard with near lethal water temperatures to incubating eggs occurring during almost the entire spawning period.

Juvenile abundance indices of fall-run salmon leaving the Delta have been less than one half those seen in the wet years of 1982-83. The drought has caused the amount of water flow passing through the Delta (Delta outflow) to be reduced during the spring months when fall-run salmon

smolts are migrating to sea. Drought related damage caused by lower Delta water outflow includes:

- 1) An increase in the percentage of Delta water inflow (and salmon smolts) that is diverted from the Sacramento River at Walnut Grove and from the San Joaquin River in the Southern Delta resulting in higher smolt mortality;
- 2) Increases in water temperature (water temperature is increased as flows decrease) resulting in increased smolt mortality;
- 3) Lower turbidity resulting in greater fish and bird predation and loss of smolts;
- 4) Greater contaminant concentrations and smolt loss; and,
- 5) Lowered San Joaquin and Mokelumne River inflow causing problems for upstream salmon spawners to locate their home stream as it flows into the Delta.

Several actions could be taken to improve salmon smolt survival during drought conditions. These actions are listed solely on the basis of their ability to improve salmon smolt survival and without regard to their impact on currently authorized Bureau projects or the need for additional authorizations. These include:

- 1) Decreasing Delta exports by the CVP and SWP during April through June;
- 2) Close the CVP Delta cross channel (April-June);
- 3) Provide short term flushing flows during peak smolt migration periods in the San Joaquin River Delta;
- 4) Construct a barrier across upper Old River in mid-April to mid-May to keep smolts in the mainstem San Joaquin; and,
- 5) Require CVP and SWP water delivery contract deficiencies to be on a more graduated scale to assure that more water supplies are available for instream fishery flow needs for the spring out-migration, summer/fall spawning and incubation, and for temperature control. No water deficiencies were experienced by Agricultural, Municipal, and Industrial users during 1987, 1988, or 1989, while fish experienced higher than normal mortalities during those years due to dry conditions. These deficiency policies, driven by the obligation of water contracts, contributed to the exacerbated conditions now being experienced in 1990.

Additionally, it should be noted that striped bass identified in H.R. 4700 for restoration, are similarly impacted by drought and water flows in the Bay/Delta. Further, increased salinity intrusion caused by the drought limits spawning habitat for striped bass causing decreased production. The striped

bass juvenile production index in the dry years of 1985, 1987, 1988, and 1989, yielded the lowest index on record. Striped bass eggs, larval, and juveniles are continually exposed to drought impacts as they remain in the estuary for their entire rearing period.

(Please Note: The multi-part question 7 is answered in the order it was originally written.)

Question 7a:

A considerable amount of water is moved from the Trinity River for the Central Valley Project users, resulting in substantially reduced flows in the Trinity. I understand that the USFWS has estimated that fish production in the Trinity is down by 73-85%. Is this correct?

Answer:

The Trinity River watershed annually provides an average of 1.2 million acre-feet of water for storage in Trinity Reservoir. The Central Valley Project (CVP) has the capability to divert all of this water from the basin each year. Scheduled releases into the Trinity River can be as low as 140,000 acre-feet during critically dry years and as high as 340,000 acre-feet during normal years.

The 73-85 percent reduction range refers to fish habitat not fish production. These estimates are minimum reductions that have not incorporated decreased outmigrant survival and decreased adult and juvenile survival that can be attributed to low flows. The 73 percent figure is based on the assumption, made in the 1980 Environmental Impact Statement prepared to evaluate 1981 Secretarial Issue Document (SID) alternatives, that 340,000 acre-feet (normal year fishery release) would provide 100 percent of the required fish habitat. The 85 percent figure is a revised estimate based upon preliminary data from the Service's ongoing 12 year flow evaluation. A reliable method of converting habitat units to fish production is currently being developed by the Service's National Ecology Research Center. In general, it is a well accepted ecological axiom that habitat loss will result in reduced fish production.

Question 7b:

Please describe what impact the reduced flows have had on your flow studies in the Trinity and on the fisheries in that river.

Answer:

Reduced flows in the Trinity River have adversely impacted the flow evaluation program, the restoration program, and the fish populations. Details of these impacts were submitted by the Service to the Bureau during coordination meetings for 1990-91 fishery flows. Briefly the impacts are:

- 1) Flow Evaluation Program - Since 1985 the program has been able to adjust to and use releases provided under the 1981 SID and collect meaningful data at lower baseline habitat conditions. However, the situation beginning in 1990 is that unless higher flows are provided, original study objectives cannot be achieved in the five field seasons remaining in the program;
- 2) Restoration Program - The situation for the restoration program is even more serious. In order to adequately design an effective mainstem habitat improvement plan, it is critical to have higher flows, in the range of 3,000 to 6,000 cubic feet per second, for 10 to 20 days each year. The design of the restoration program is dependent upon the flow evaluation team to fully describe the habitat vs flow relationship, particularly at higher flows. Failure to obtain the higher flows and the subsequent data has delayed completion of the habitat planning phase for one or more years. In addition, the low flow scenario has prevented acquisition of important information on sediment movement, operation and maintenance feasibility, and quantification of outmigrating juvenile salmon and steelhead as a means to evaluate restoration success. Failure to accomplish the above work has placed the chances of fully completing the restoration program objectives by the end of FY 1995 in serious jeopardy. The restoration program legislatively ends September 30, 1995; and,
- 3) Fish Populations - The impacts of long term low water flows were clearly manifested in the collapse of the anadromous fishery in the Trinity River after the construction and operation of the Trinity River division of the CVP. With the advent of additional fishery water in the Trinity River, a result of the 1981 SID, reduced harvest and improved hatchery conditions, fish populations, particularly salmon, peaked in the mid and latter 1980's to numbers at or above historical levels. Improved ocean conditions also contributed significantly to the expanding fish populations. Presently, however, populations of salmon appear to be on a downward trend probably reflecting an adjustment to stabilizing ocean habitat. However, there is a potential relationship between persistent low flows and reduced inland habitat.

In a May 18, 1990, memorandum from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to the Bureau of Reclamation, an estimate of fish lost by reducing flows below optimum levels for outmigrating juveniles was made. The information presented suggests that the 1990 reduction of outmigration water flows from 2,000 cubic feet per second to 600 cubic feet per second caused the loss of about 3 million juveniles. Assuming a 1% survival rate to the adult stage, the loss would be approximately 30,000 adult fish. The above example is for a single year class; however, other year classes are affected by reduced flows making the total fishery losses greater.

Question 7c:

What are your recommendations for providing greater protection for the fisheries in the Trinity River?

Answer:

The first recommendation is to establish an interim annual minimum fishery allocation of 340,000 acre-feet of water during the conduct of the flow evaluation. Our recommendation for a permanent flow regime will be based on the results of the flow evaluation. Available data indicates that this amount of water would likely protect and maintain the fishery at a level much higher than the depleted levels of the 1960's and 1970's. It has been documented that flows less than the 340,000 acre-feet annual level adversely impact fish habitat and most likely, fish numbers. Substantial changes in these flows may require preparation of appropriate supplemental documentation.

The second recommendation is to reform the system of allocating water for fishery purposes so that adequate flows can be obtained in a planned, consistent manner. This would allow the flow evaluation and restoration work to be conducted effectively and in accordance with schedules. Unless sufficient water is provided for critical fishery studies, planning, design, and evaluation work, the answers required to restore the fishery will remain unavailable.

Question 7d:

Are the Trinity River fish being "sacrificed" to provide water and power to CVP contractors?

Answer:

To the extent that adequate water is not being provided to meet basic in-basin fishery needs, fish are being traded for CVP water and power benefits. Available data suggests the 340,000 acre-feet amount is in reality a maintenance level flow, therefore, additional water may be needed to consistently reach restoration fish production goals.

Because of the complexity in managing the multi-reservoir CVP, the intensity of water diversion can increase during "dry" and "critically dry" years. The additional diversions would be for irrigation deliveries but the added power generation would also help meet power obligations. A major purpose of Trinity Reservoir is to provide long term storage in anticipation of drought years. Thus, during the times when fish habitat is stressed by natural low precipitation levels, the need for stored water for other purposes rises making less water available for downstream releases to benefit fishery resources.

Question 8:

At the May 15 hearing, representatives from Trinity County suggested amending H.R. 4700 so that the Trinity River was clearly included in the definition of "anadromous fish". What would such an inclusion mean, in your view, for fisheries restoration?

Answer:

The inclusion of the Trinity River in the definition of "anadromous fish" in H.R. 4700 would be consistent with the definition of "Central Valley" which includes the Trinity River. Because of the Central Valley Project, Trinity River Division, diverts water to the Sacramento River, inclusion of the Trinity River and its fishery resources in the definition is appropriate.

Question 9:

You recommended revising the fisheries goals set in H.R. 4700 and suggested that you have the flexibility to set goals on a stream by stream basis. If we revise the goals such as you have suggested, would it be your expectation that we would still meet the goals now set forth in H.R. 4700? Could we, in other words, expect that salmon and steelhead populations overall be doubled by the year 2000?

Answer:

Meeting a goal of doubling the overall salmon and steelhead populations by the year 2000 would depend upon the results of an analysis of the numbers of each of the various runs of salmon and steelhead and "capacity" of each appropriate stream, river, and basin could expect to "carry" in a restored condition. That analysis has not been done so there is no certainty the streams could or could not handle double the current fish population levels. It is known however, that fall chinook salmon populations in the 1950's were approximately double the current levels, so it is expected that under a fully restored level the possibility exists of doubling the fall run of chinook salmon. Reaching that level by the year 2000 however, is unlikely. Due to the life cycle of the salmon and steelhead trout populations, the ultimate benefit that may result from restoration actions may not be known until many years later. Additionally, complex natural phenomenon produce natural fluctuation in the populations unrelated to restoration activities. An example is the poor growing conditions in the ocean due to warm ocean currents that could mask and delay true benefits from any restoration activities. Experience has shown that where major short term anadromous fish population increases have occurred, the increased in-river returns have been heavily influenced by reductions in ocean harvests (e.g., increases in the upriver fall chinook runs of the Columbia River or striped bass in Maryland's Chesapeake Bay). It is estimated a truly achievable goal will require more than 10 years.

Question 10:

You discussed establishing goals for fisheries restoration based on the carrying capacity of the waterway. Please describe what the term "carrying capacity" means? Is this a well understood and generally defensible concept? Is it used by the State? The carrying capacity of a waterway can vary. Pollution or increased demands for water could diminish the carrying capacity and result in declines in the fisheries. How can we protect and restore fisheries using this approach?

Answer:

The term "carrying capacity" is a widely recognized and accepted ecological concept. It simply means the maximum abundance of an ecological community, or a particular species, that can be supported by a defined unit of environment. The carrying capacity of a particular habitat for a species, or life stage of a species, is affected by both physical and biological factors. The carrying capacity of a species habitat can vary with natural and man-made changes in the physical and biological factors comprising its habitat. Water quality and quantity, availability, and quality of spawning and food-producing substrate (e.g., gravels, aquatic vegetation), stream or lake-side vegetation and physical soil features, and co-habiting species all contribute to the carrying capacity of an aquatic habitat for a fish species.

Fishery managers frequently consider the carrying capacity of a particular aquatic habitat when developing certain fish stocking programs and spawning escapement harvest level goals for salmon and steelhead trout stocks. Several habitat features known to limit the production of salmonid fishes, such as the amount of spawning gravel, instream cover, and overhead vegetation, have been quantified as to the requirements for sustaining population levels of these fishes.

The value of the carrying capacity concept to a fishery restoration program is four-fold:

- 1) Since habitat and biological features comprising the carrying capacity for a fish species are measurable, the existing potential natural fish production levels and the potential fish production levels when all practicable stream habitat restoration actions are implemented can be assessed. From this, naturally-produced fish population restoration goals can be established;
- 2) Fish populations inhabiting restored stream habitat can be measured and monitored to track progress toward fulfilling the goal of optimal utilization of the stream's carrying capacity for those fish;
- 3) Measurable habitat features, conditions, and quantities can be established and used to protect restored stream habitat from human perturbation through regulation; and

- 4) The carrying capacity concept can be used to define biologically achievable natural production goals and determine the potential need for artificial production/enhancement to fulfill overall restoration goals.

Question 11:

Please provide information about the status of plans and efforts underway to improve the fisheries on the San Joaquin River and the Bay/Delta. When do you anticipate that a restoration plan or plans will be developed for these areas? Would the actions H.R. 4700 prescribed for the development of fisheries restoration programs augment or duplicate ongoing efforts on the San Joaquin? The Bay/Delta?

Answer:

The most significant actions underway to improve the fisheries in the Bay/Delta is the ongoing California State Water Resources Control Board's Bay/Delta proceedings that began in 1987. The Delta Water Quality Plan is expected to be adopted in February 1991. A scoping phase will follow in 1991 designed to get a consensus from a broad group of water users, fishery, environmental groups, etc., as to what operational measures, facilities, agreements, and legislative measures would best protect the beneficial uses of the Bay/Delta. The beneficial uses include key fishery resources such as salmon, striped bass, American shad, sturgeon, as well as other resident estuarine fishes.

The Board's water rights decision will follow in 1992. These proceedings have potential to make things better for salmon, as well as striped bass, but at present, no action has been taken. Ideally, the actions taken in the Delta will be linked to protective measures in upstream areas and a sound, balanced use of water resources to the benefit of salmon and striped bass. Fish and Wildlife Service and State testimony during Phase I of the proceedings in 1987 clearly defined many of the problems for salmon and striped bass in the Delta. Solutions are well known, admittedly costly, yet certainly feasible in meeting the biological needs of fishes.

A key consortium spawned by the Bay/Delta proceedings, is that of the Interagency Salmon Management Group (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, National Marine Fisheries Service, California Department of Water Resources, and the Bureau of Reclamation). One of the purposes of this group is to evaluate the costs and benefits of both operational and structural (screens, etc.) salmon protective measures in the Delta, Sacramento Basin and San Joaquin Basin. Results of this interagency group effort will be shared in the scoping and water rights phases of the proceedings.

The Fish and Wildlife Service testified during the 101st Congress in support of the general concepts of the fish and wildlife provisions of bill, but opposed the specifics unless amended. Restorative actions on Central Valley salmon stocks are very limited in the San Joaquin Basin and

the poor state of those stocks are well known. The California Department of Fish and Game has a draft salmon restoration plan for California (including the San Joaquin Basin) but very little if any of it has been implemented as funding is limiting. In the absence of an aggressive restorative program, there is a possibility that the fall-run chinook of the San Joaquin Basin could become endangered or threatened due to the extremely poor habitat conditions caused by the recent extended drought.

H.R. 4700 identifies a goal of restoring a self-sustaining Bay/Delta striped bass population of 3,000,000 adult fish "at the earliest possible date". The California Department of Fish and Game has developed a striped bass restoration plan that identified key problems, needs and restoration measures. This plan was published in 1989.

MIGRATORY BIRDS:

Question 12:

How much water will be delivered to the National Wildlife Refuges this year? How does this compare with the deliveries for the past five years? Are you purchasing water for the refuges? From whom? And, at what cost? How does this compare with the water supplies you have obtained over the past five years? Were you limited in your purchases of water supplies this year because of lack of funds?

Answer:

In 1990, allocation of water to Central Valley refuges by the Bureau was initially guided by the classification of 1990 being a "critically dry" year. This required the Bureau to reduce water allocations to Central Valley Project users up to 50%. Recently, rains in the Sacramento River watershed have added enough water into storage in Central Valley Project reservoirs to change the classification from "critically dry" to "dry". This means that additional water will be available to purchase. The following chart summarizes refuge water needs, recent deliveries, cost, and quantities of additional water to be purchased in 1990.

CENTRAL VALLEY REFUGE WATER NEEDS AND SUPPLIES - 1990

<u>Refuge</u>	<u>Acre-Feet of Water</u>			<u>Amount of Additional Purchase</u>	<u>Cost of Additional Purchase</u>
	<u>Level 3 Current Need</u>	<u>Avg. Delivery Last 5 yrs(b)</u>	<u>1990 Allocation</u>		
Sacramento Complex	100,000	73,000	5,000	18,000	\$116,640
San Luis/ Kesterson	29,000(d)	20,300	20,000	7,850(a)	\$ 50,868
Kern	<u>10,500</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>4,100</u>	<u>2,850</u>	<u>\$18,468</u>
TOTALS	139,500(c)	100,300	59,100	28,700	\$185,976

- (a) Includes additional "carriage loss" amounts, i.e., water purchased but not delivered to meet water quality standards.
- (b) Amounts delivered limited by available Service funding (the water is free but substantial fees are charged for delivery).
- (c) Level 4 optimum management needs total 200,000 acre-feet of water.
- (d) The Service does not have the ability to accept Level 3 water at San Luis and Kesterson National Wildlife Refuges.

All water quantities are gross figures for water delivered by the Bureau of Reclamation. Ditch and transportation losses are subtracted before water received at refuges. Refuge water supply needs are listed in Table II-2 (Attachment II) from the Refuge Water Supply Investigation Report.

Additional water purchased in 1990 will be through the California Flood Control Association (Association), the marketing group for Sacramento River water districts that have additional water to market. Additional water was not allocated by the Bureau and could only be purchased from the Association. Cost of an additional 28,750 acre-feet to restore drought cuts is \$186,000, plus normal local delivery charges. Funds had to be reprogrammed within the Fish and Wildlife Service to meet this obligation. Normal refuge water funding was not available.

Question 13:

What impacts on migratory birds do you expect as a result of the decreased levels of water deliveries to the refuges this year?

Answer:

Refuges are being managed, even with reduced water supplies, to limit adverse impacts to migratory birds. It is anticipated that there will be 25% less habitat flooded at the Sacramento, Colusa, and Delevan Refuges in the fall of 1990. Impacts to birds can be minimized by reducing areas open to public use, including hunting, to minimize disturbance and provide

sanctuary. At San Luis and Kesterson Refuges, habitat acreage may approach recent levels. However, severe cutbacks in water on private and State wetlands adjacent to the refuges make suitable refuge habitats all the more critical. Reduced levels of public use may be necessary to provide adequate sanctuary at San Luis and Kesterson Refuges as well. Much will depend on such factors as fall and early winter rains which can greatly affect the amount of habitat available to migratory birds.

At Kern Refuge, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service policy is to open public hunting only on areas in excess of the 1,000-acre closed zone. With the projected water supplies, the Refuge will be able to provide the 1,000-acre sanctuary, but may not have any significant hunting program.

Question 14:

When water supplies are increased from level 2 to level 4, how much additional habitat will be developed or available for waterfowl and migratory bird uses on the National Wildlife Refuges? It is my understanding that lands, now included in the refuges and suitable for use as marshes and food supply, are not now used for those purposes because of the lack of water. Is that correct? How much land is involved?

Answer:

Increases in refuge habitat and bird use with increased water supplies from Level 2 to Level 4 are listed in Table II-3 (Attachment II) from the Refuge Water Supply Investigation Report. However, additional facilities on the Refuge would be needed to take advantage of such increases in water supply. It is important to note that habitat quality as well as total acreage will increase. With increased water supplies much better management can be accomplished on refuge wetlands. Table II-3 lists Federal refuges, State wildlife management areas, and private wetlands in the Grasslands Resource Conservation Area.

Question 15:

At the May 15 hearing, several witnesses expressed concern that the amount of interim water available to the refuges is declining and may run out in 20 to 30 years as other water users make use of that water. Do you share this concern? If firm water supplies are not found for those refuges, and the interim water supply does dry up, what will happen to the refuges?

Answer:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shares the concerns expressed by some witnesses at the May 15 hearing. Until water supplies are considered "firm", i.e., provided to wildlife refuges under long term contracts from the Bureau of Reclamation, refuge needs are vulnerable to allocation or reduction for other uses. Admittedly, this has not been a problem in the past except during drought years when refuge water supplies are reduced. The need for water for wildlife is greatest in dry years. No other accommodations can be made for wetlands--they need water. Agricultural,

Municipal, and Industrial users have the flexibility to alter use patterns to better accept dry year conditions.

The future of waterfowl refuges in California's Central Valley, and indeed everywhere, is integrally tied to water supplies. Should the interim water supplies no longer be available, it is doubtful groundwater development could make up even half the needed supplies. Quality of well water, low volume yields, groundwater overdrafts, and extremely high pumping costs are impediments to substituting groundwater for surface water deliveries. Central Valley refuges cannot continue to exist without adequate, dependable water supplies.

ENDANGERED SPECIES:

Question 16:

Would you provide a list of endangered and threatened species in the Central Valley and indicate those which have completed recovery plans? What is the status of the recovery plans for the other listed species? I appreciate your concerns about giving California's endangered species a higher priority than endangered species elsewhere in the country. One witness at the May 15 hearing suggested that much progress could be made to recover these species if the Fish and Wildlife Service prepared recovery plans for several key "indicator" species as a priority (rather than preparing a recovery plan for each species on the schedule set forth in H.R. 4700), because those plans would benefit the other endangered species with similar requirements. Please comment on this approach.

Answer:

Attachment III is a list of endangered and threatened species found in California's Central Valley and the status of their recovery plans. Also included is a list of species proposed for threatened or endangered status. The Fish and Wildlife Service anticipates proposing additional species for listing in the near future, depending on staff resources. In recent years, the amount of urban and residential development has increased significantly in the Central Valley. This development is affecting listed species and sensitive habitat complexes, such as vernal pools, that have unique plant and animal assemblages.

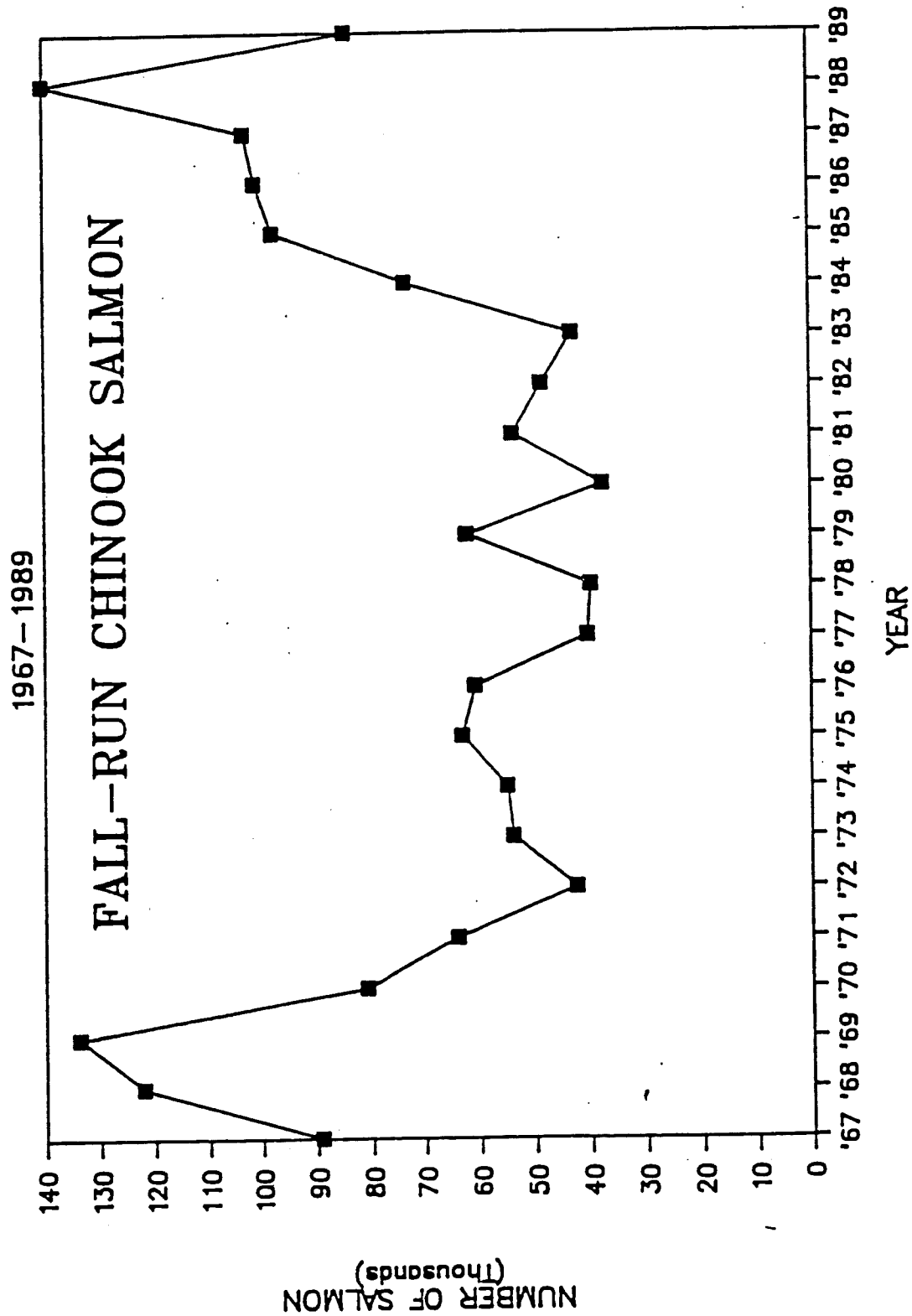
In your letter you asked the Fish and Wildlife Service to comment on the value of pursuing recovery efforts based on the selection of "indicator species" as suggested by one witness at the hearing. The use of an ecosystem approach rather than relying on the needs of a single "indicator species" is preferred. The Fish and Wildlife Service is currently pursuing this approach, where appropriate, in its listing efforts. For example, the Fish and Wildlife Service is considering the listing of several Central Valley vernal pool invertebrates and plants in a single package rather than on an individual species basis. This approach also was used in the preparation of recovery plans for the Antioch Dunes ecosystem, in addition to the endangered salt marsh harvest mouse and

California clapper rail found in the San Francisco Bay area. Both of these species rely on different components of a salt marsh habitat complex for their survival.

The ecosystem approach would benefit candidate species using the same habitat complex as the listed species. If adequate protection is provided, the candidate species may not have to be listed.

Table I - 1

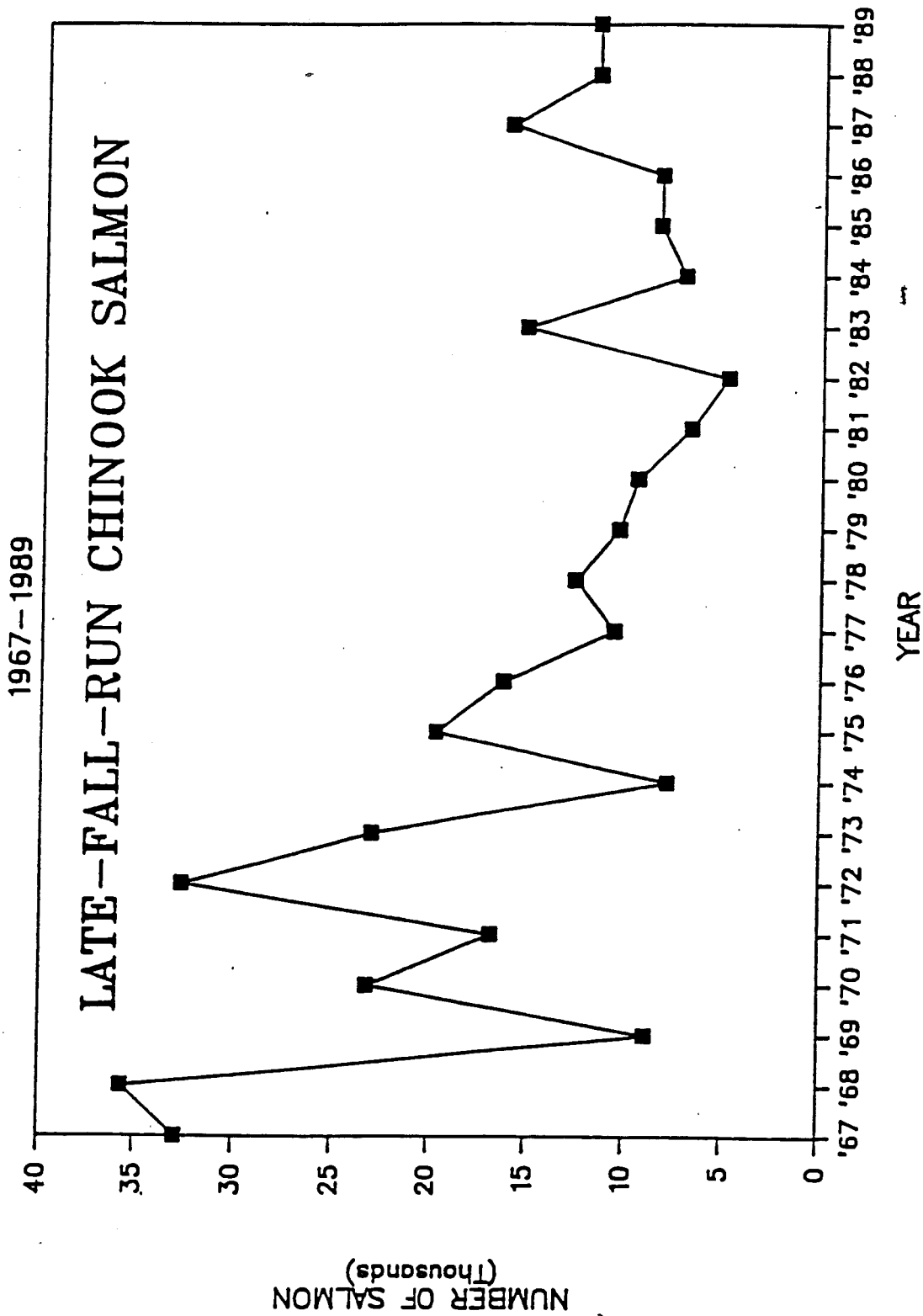
UPPER SACRAMENTO RIVER FISH COUNTS AT RED BLUFF DIVERSION DAM



Graphs developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Red Bluff, California, from the California Department of Fish and Game run size estimates for the Upper Sacramento River, and from fish counts by the Service at Red Bluff Diversion Dam fish ladders.

UPPER SACRAMENTO RIVER FISH COUNTS AT RED BLUFF DIVERSION DAM

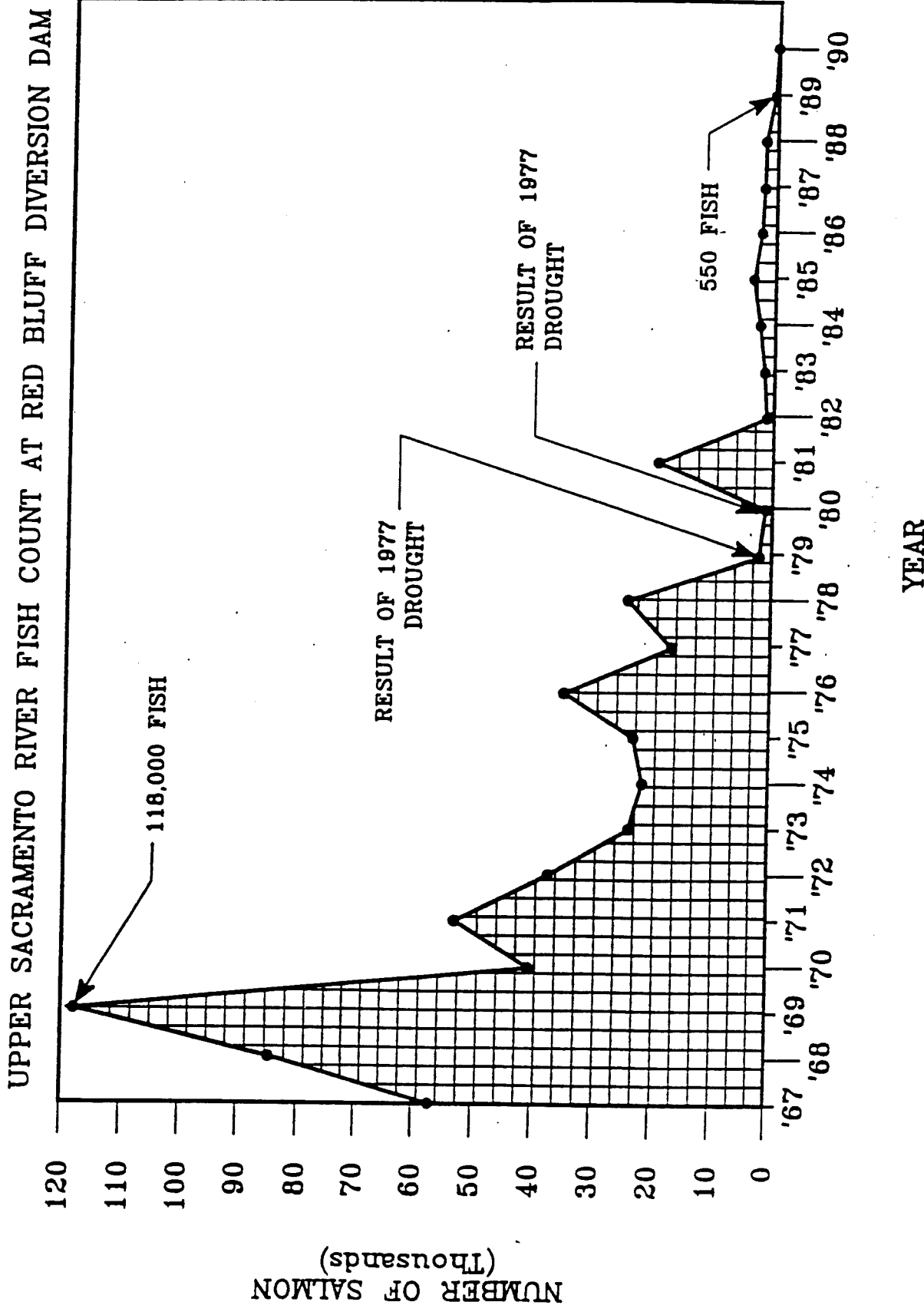
Table I - 2



Graphs developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Red Bluff, California, from the California Department of Fish and Game run size estimates for the Upper Sacramento River, and from fish counts by the Service at Red Bluff Diversion Dam fish ladders.

WINTER-RUN CHINOOK SALMON

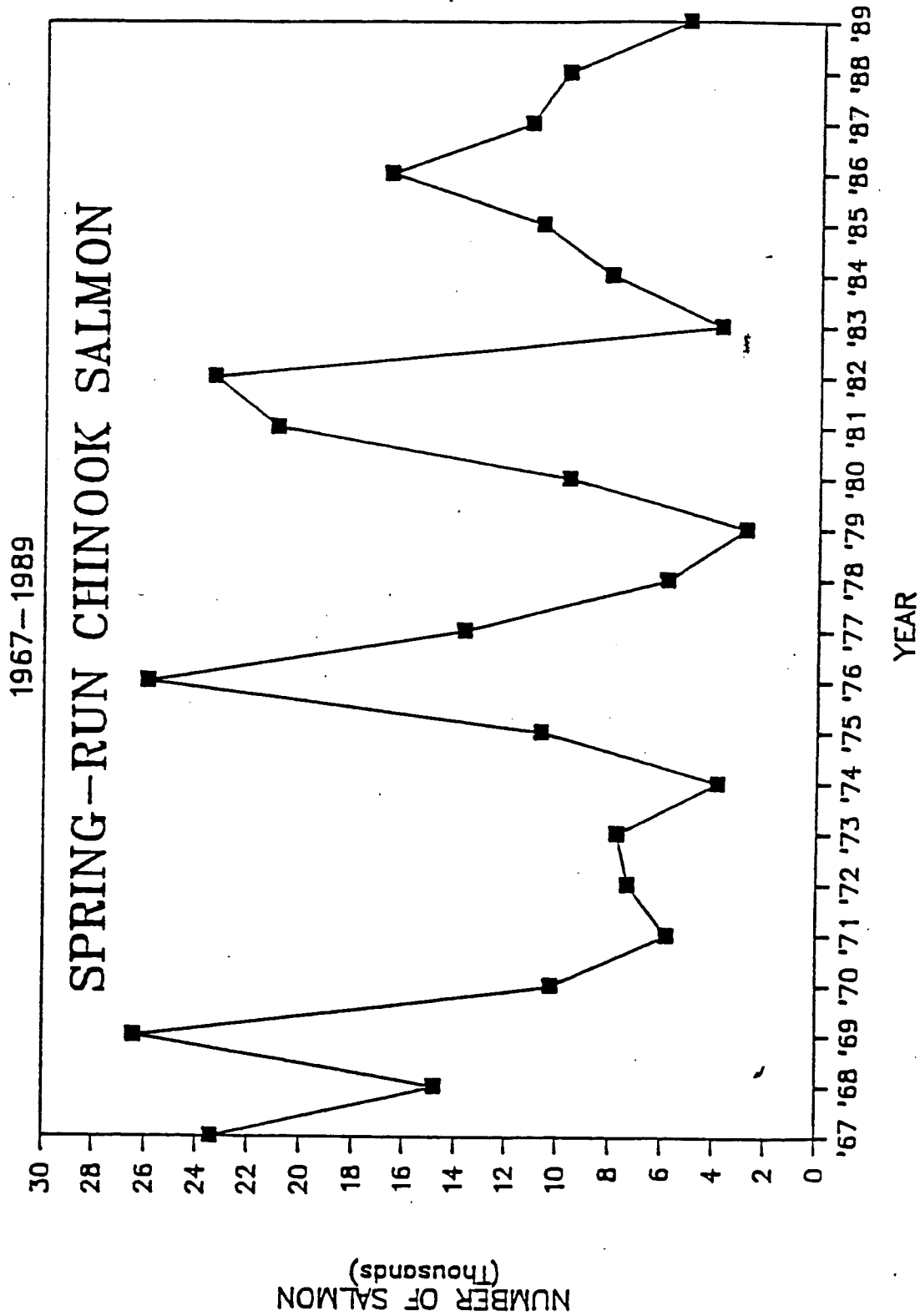
1967-1990



Graphs developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Red Bluff, California, from the California Department of Fish and Game run size estimates for the Upper Sacramento River, and from fish counts by the Service at Red Bluff Diversion Dam fish ladders

UPPER SACRAMENTO RIVER FISH COUNTS AT RED BLUFF DIVERSION DAM

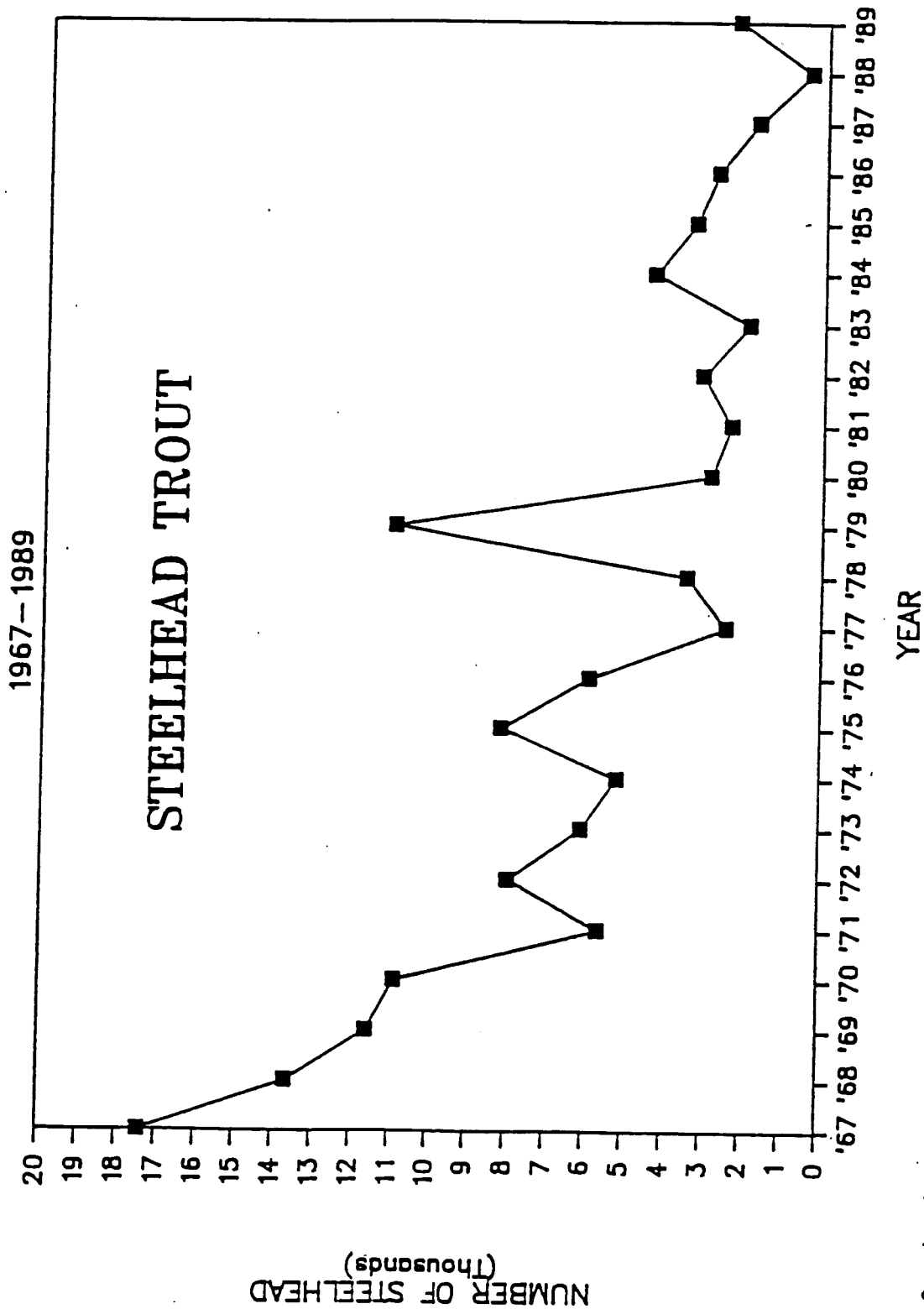
Table I - 4



Graphs developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Red Bluff, California, from the California Department of Fish and Game run size estimates for the Upper Sacramento River, and from fish counts by the Service at Red Bluff Diversion Dam fish ladders.

UPPER SACRAMENTO RIVER FISH COUNTS AT RED BLUFF DIVERSION DAM

Table I - 5



Graphs developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Red Bluff, California, from the California Department of Fish and Game run size estimates for the Upper Sacramento River, and from fish counts by the Service at Red Bluff Diversion Dam fish ladders.

TABLE II-2
REFUGE WATER SUPPLY NEEDS

Refuge	Level 1 (ac-ft)	Level 2 (ac-ft)	Level 3 (ac-ft)	Level 4 (ac-ft)
Modoc NWR	18,550	18,550	19,500	20,550
Sacramento NWR	0	46,400	50,000	50,000
Delevan NWR	0	20,950	25,000	30,000
Colusa NWR	0	25,000	25,000	25,000
Sutter NWR	0	23,500	30,000	30,000
Gray Lodge WMA	<u>8,000</u>	<u>35,400</u>	<u>41,000</u>	<u>44,000</u>
Total Sacramento Valley	26,550	169,800	190,500	199,550
Grassland RCD ^(a)	50,000	125,000	180,000	180,000
Volta WMA	10,000	10,000	13,000	16,000
Los Banos WMA	6,200	16,670	22,500	25,000
Kesterson NWR	3,500	3,500	10,000	10,000
San Luis NWR	0	13,350	19,000	19,000
Merced NWR	0	13,500	16,000	16,000
Mendota WMA	25,463 ^(b)	18,500	24,000	29,650
Pixley NWR	0	1,280	3,000	6,000
Kern NWR	<u>0</u>	<u>9,950</u>	<u>15,050</u>	<u>25,000</u>
Total San Joaquin Valley	<u>95,163</u>	<u>211,750</u>	<u>302,550</u>	<u>326,650</u>
TOTAL	121,713	381,550	493,050	526,200

Water Supply Level 1: Existing firm water supply

Water Supply Level 2: Current average annual water deliveries

Water Supply Level 3: Full use of existing development

Water Supply Level 4: Optimum management

(a) As of 1985, Grassland Resource Conservation District no longer receives agricultural drainage flows due to water quality concerns.

(b) Only 18,500 ac-ft can be delivered to the Mendota WMA without modifications of existing facilities.

TABLE II-3

**SUMMARY OF WILDLIFE RESOURCE IMPACTS
FOR SELECTED WATER SUPPLY LEVELS**

Refuge	Water Supply Level 2	Water Supply Level 4
Modoc NWR		
Habitat Acreage	6,181	6,181
Bird Use Days	3,356,000	3,567,500 (a)
Public Use Days	14,300	14,300
Sacramento NWR		
Habitat Acreage	7,147	7,225
Bird Use days	56,024,300	56,850,300
Public Use Days	39,200	39,500
Delevan NWR		
Habitat Acreage	3,980	4,740
Bird Use Days	35,478,100	42,245,100
Public Use Days	7,800	8,800
Colusa NWR		
Habitat Acreage	3,356	3,396
Bird Use Days	28,106,100	31,090,100
Public Use Days	7,200	7,200
Sutter NWR		
Habitat Acreage	1,985	2,435
Bird Use Days	15,817,100	19,410,100
Public Use Days	3,100	3,600
Gray Lodge WMA		
Habitat Acreage	8,400	8,400
Bird Use Days	58,300,000	72,300,000
Public Use Days	165,200	200,500
Grassland RCD		
Habitat Acreage	56,000	56,000
Bird Use Days	127,210,000	159,250,000
Public Use Days	109,000	136,000

TABLE II-3
SUMMARY OF WILDLIFE RESOURCE IMPACTS
FOR SELECTED WATER SUPPLY LEVELS
(Continued)

Refuge	Water Supply Level 2	Water Supply Level 4
Volta WMA		
Habitat Acreage	3,000	3,000
Bird Use Days	25,000,000	28,100,000
Public Use Days	7,000	13,000
Los Banos WMA		
Habitat Acreage	3,208	3,208
Bird Use Days	23,768,000	26,869,000
Public Use Days	34,400	39,200
Kesterson NWR		
Habitat Acreage	497	1,420
Bird Use Days	3,757,900	7,157,400
Public Use Days	2,100	3,500
San Luis NWR		
Habitat Acreage	3,030	3,550
Bird Use Days	13,362,100	19,927,200
Public Use Days	22,400	35,100
Merced NWR		
Habitat Acreage	700	1,200
Bird Use Days	7,522,400	9,808,100
Public Use Days	2,800	10,200
Mendota WMA		
Habitat Acreage	9,440	9,440
Bird Use Days	2,600,000	12,200,000
Public Use Days	14,800	22,500
Pixley NWR		
Habitat Acreage	0	1,600
Bird Use Days	6,000	4,193,400
Public Use Days	300	10,300

TABLE II-3
SUMMARY OF WILDLIFE RESOURCE IMPACTS
FOR SELECTED WATER SUPPLY LEVELS
(Continued)

Refuge	Water Supply Level 2	Water Supply Level 4
Kern NWR		
Habitat Acreage	2,800	7,000
Bird Use Days	7,197,500	72,996,000
Public Use Days	6,700	15,500

- (a) Water Supply Level 2: Current average annual water deliveries.
Water Supply Level 4: Optimum management.

NOTES: Although the total habitat acreage is not proposed to change for several refuges, the habitat quality would improve with additional water supplies.

Table III - 1

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES FOUND IN CALIFORNIA'S CENTRAL VALLEY

SPECIES	STATUS	RECOVERY PLAN COMPLETED
Fish		
Winter-run chinook salmon	T	No
Lahontan cutthroat trout	T	Yes
Little Kern golden trout	T	No ¹
Reptiles		
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard	E	Update in Progress
Birds		
American peregrine falcon	E	Yes
Bald eagle	E	Yes
Aleutian Canada goose	E	Yes
California condor	E	Yes
Least Bell's vireo	E	Awaiting final publication (historic distribution)
Northern Spotted Owl	T	No
Mammals		
San Joaquin kit fox	E	Update in Progress
Fresno kangaroo rat	E	Awaiting final publication
Giant kangaroo rat	E	No ¹
Tipton kangaroo rat	E	No ¹

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES FOUND IN CALIFORNIA'S CENTRAL VALLEY (Cont.)

SPECIES	STATUS	RECOVERY PLAN COMPLETED
Invertebrates		
Shasta crayfish	E	No ¹
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	T	Yes
Kern primrose sphinx moth	T	Yes
Lange's metalmark butterfly	E	Yes
Delta green ground beetle	T	Yes
Plants		
Palmate-bracted bird's-beak	E	No ¹
Large-flowered fiddleneck	E	Awaiting final publication
Solano grass	E	Yes
Contra Costa wallflower	E	Yes
Antioch Dunes evening- primrose	E	Yes

- * National Marine Fisheries Service is the lead agency
- ¹ Has not been scheduled for preparation

T - Threatened
E - Endangered

Table III - 2

CENTRAL VALLEY SPECIES PROPOSED FOR THREATENED OR ENDANGERED STATUS

SPECIES	STATUS	RECOVERY PLAN COMPLETED
California jewelflower	PE	No
Kern mallow	PE	No
San Joaquin wooly-threads	PE	No
Bakersfield cactus	PE	No
Hoover's wooly flower	PT	No

PT - Proposed Threatened
PE - Proposed Endangered

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Jenne —
AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY

File Cal-Neva
Chapter

April 2, 1991

Dear Friends:

We have just received the response of the Fish and Wildlife Service to questions we sent them about H.R. 4700. While the current bill (H.R. 1306) has been modified somewhat from the original version of H.R. 4700, I thought you would be interested in the response of the USFWS.

Thanks again for your help with this legislation.

Charlene

Minutes

of the

Executive Committee Meeting
California-Nevada Chapter, American Fisheries Society
Cattlemens' Restaurant, Dixon, CA
May 15, 1991

Call to Order: President Don Erman called the meeting to order at 1815 hrs.

Present: EXCOMM members present were Don Erman, Chuck Knutson, Kevan Urquhart, Larry Week, Susan Ellis, Tom Taylor, Jean Baldrige, Marty Brittan, Peter Alexander, Alan Baracco, and Seth Macinko. Guests present were Carrie Theis and Peter Sakai.

Verification of Quorum: Quorum present.

Introduction of New EXCOMM Members: Erman introduced Peter Alexander (Conservation), Seth Macinko (Policy and Resolutions).

Secretary's Report: Minutes of the April 11, 1991, EXCOMM meeting were approved with two changes: (1) Chapter contribution of \$1,000 to the Stanislaus River Protection Society was conditional upon Erman and Loudermilk's final support, and (2) there was "some" interest, not "strong" interest in meeting jointly with the Wildlife Society at our annual meeting.

Knutson announced that he had Chapter stationery to hand out at the end of the meeting. He will order more stationery with our new logo after contacting Nick Villa.

Knutson introduced Peter Sakai of CDFG who has volunteered to help the Chapter produce a financial statement. He needs a copy of the AFS Charter, which Urquhart will obtain. Urquhart stated that the Chapter needs to submit an annual balance sheet and budget to the Parent Society. Baracco stated that, when he was Treasurer, the Parent Society sent forms to him to fill out and return. Baracco will send Sakai Chapter bylaws. Sakai said that initial review of books shows good record-keeping. Knutson recommended that an audit committee be formed. Brittan asked what the Sacramento Subunit should do; Baracco recommended reporting to the National. Erman will call Tom Lambert and direct him to select two Chapter members to an Audit Committee. Urquhart said we need an audit in August.

Treasurer's Report: Urquhart said that Chapter accomplishments are being provided to Cay Goude for the Chapter of the Year Award.

Current balances are \$24,890 and \$41,241 in the general and continuing education checking accounts, respectively. Special account balances are \$410 and \$180 for conservation and

education, respectively. FY 90-91 budgets and expenditures are \$16,175 and \$12,298, respectively. We will spend at least another \$3,000 for travel. We have \$16,000 carryover for FY 91-92 budget. Erman approved Urquhart writing a check to himself for \$150 to cover miscellaneous expenses. Urquhart stated that he needs an expense claim in order to write checks. Also we may want to switch banks due to Security Pacific not honoring receipts from cash deposits.

Membership: Baldridge reported 5 new members. She is still waiting to hear from Parent Society on who has paid dues and geographical location of Chapter members.

Bylaws and Nominations: No significant activity to report.

Finance: No report.

Awards: No report.

Newsletter: Erman read a report from Villa. Pisces will go out in June with new logo. Erman will direct Villa to send new letterhead out to EXCOMM for review and comments; then, Erman, Villa and Knutson will decide on final letterhead. Villa stated a need for an Associate Editor from Nevada - approved by Erman. Villa stated that he wants to attend an Editorial Training Workshop in San Antonio in September. Approved for up to \$800 by Erman.

Conservation Committee: Alexander contacted ex-Chair and plans to gather Committee together. Committee members include Lynn Decker and Nadim Kanim. Erman stated that the Idaho sockeye issue is being taken up by the Western Division. Erman also stated that Dick Hallock reports that the winter-run chinook run is below 200 fish and should be declared an endangered species. Erman directed Alexander to pursue this question.

A letter was written to Assemblyman Robert Campbell, expressing the Chapter's support of AB 1127, which changes state law regarding the supervision by licensed foresters over fisheries biologists on "wildlands".

Policy and Resolutions: Macinko reported that he is working with the Oregon Chapter on Forest Practices Act issues.

Continuing Education: Ellis reported that the Wetlands Delineation Class is full. Two statistics courses remain to be held. For FY 91-92, Urquhart volunteered to facilitate a course on IFIM. Need a facilitator for Endangered Species Act course. McEwan will facilitate Hydraulics - Fishways and Screens course. Need course in CEQA/NEPA. Summer is deadline for catalogue.

Program: Taylor described a tentative program for the 1991 Annual Meeting. The theme is "Opportunities for Change". The

Thursday symposium will be on "The 1987-1991 Drought". Possible general sessions are approaches to restoring river habitat and legislation, laws and conservation biology. Possible technical sessions are native aquatic resources, genetics, data bases, marine papers, south coastal steelhead, endangered salmonids, contributed papers, and resolving water projects and aquatic resources.

Local Arrangements: Taylor has appointed Ralph Hinton as Chair. Annual meeting will be held on February 6-8, 1992. Will put in next Pisces. The Salmon, Steelhead and Trout Federation will have their meeting in late-February. They want us to sponsor a workshop on evaluating habitat projects. We discussed having the 1993 conference in Monterey. Dan Gottshall will help in making local arrangements, need to ask Bob Lea to help. Erman still hasn't heard from the Western Division regarding a joint meeting in 1993; he will call again. May be in summer of 1993.

Exhibits/Art: Knutson read a report from Chris Dewees regarding the art exhibit. It is readily apparent that artists cannot sell expensive artwork at our meetings. It may be better to sell low-cost items such as T-shirts, calendars, fishing gear, and posters. Erman will ask Dewees to look into these types of sales.

Week stated that we may want to reevaluate how we hold commercial exhibits, because of complaints at Lake Tahoe and poor showing in South San Francisco. Urquhart stated that exhibit was successful in Napa because they had a large hallway and side room with refreshments. Exhibitors need a map of hotel layout. Parmenter needs our input on exhibits by end of summer.

Brittan asked if we would be meeting with The Wildlife Society again. Erman stated probably not in the near future.

Sacramento Subunit: Brittan reported that he may try a summer meeting, along with two in the fall and two in the spring.

Old Business:

Chapter goals - Loudermilk mailed goals to EXCOMM members on 5/14/91. Please send comments to him by July.

Governor's Response to Anadromous Fish Letter - Secretary of Resources Doug Wheeler responded, citing passage of the Anadromous Fisheries Program Act as the possible solution to the problem of declining anadromous fishes. He wants to work with us. Knutson mentioned that things are starting to happen as positions are being filled. Already a Central Valley fisheries management plan has been produced. Baracco stated that there are other anadromous species in addition to salmon and steelhead that need to be addressed. We need to be put on Wheeler's mailing list. Erman will work with Alexander and Macinko in drafting a letter.

Report of Annual Meeting to Parent Society - Week stated that he will do this next week.

Threatened/Endangered Symposium - Ellis will set this up.

National Fishing Week - Knutson presented the materials in the AFS Organizational Kit, which included an action manual, educational activity book, handicapped access information, sample posters, decals, and order forms. Several action manuals were handed out.

Recommendation of Dr. Peter Moyle for Western Division 1991 Outstanding Performance Award - Erman reported that letter to that effect was sent to Cay Goude to take to Western.

Schuler Scholarship Fund - Urquhart reported that United Anglers of California will turn over the fund to our Chapter for safekeeping.

\$1,000 Contribution to Stanislaus River Protection Society - Erman reported that the \$1,000 is needed now to challenge the water diversion contract. We will not be co-litigant. SRPS will return check to us in three months if not used. Letter has been sent out; Urquhart will write check.

New Business:

Copies of Fisheries Issue on Anadromous Fish - Erman handed out 100 copies to EXCOMM members for distribution.

Registration Fees for Mexican attendees to International Section Meeting - Erman reported such a request has been made by Glen Contreras, because cost to attend meeting is too high for Mexican attendees to present papers during Mexican Fisheries session. Baracco moved that \$340 be provided to pay registration fees for two individuals; those people will be decided upon by the International Section. Passed with one dissenting vote.

Request by Missouri Chapter for guide on CAL-NEVA Chapter history - Erman will respond that we don't have one.

Purchase of Water by CDFG for Striped Bass - Week reported CDFG wants to purchase 10,000 acre-ft of water for \$5 million for striped bass flushing flows, without analyzing impacts on salmon and steelhead. Sportfishing Alliance sued and court imposed injunction. Erman directed the Conservation Committee to research this issue. Why should the State be buying water for fish which should be free?

Formation of a Nevada Chapter - Erman reported that Pat Coffin of Nevada is looking into establishing a separate Chapter. There are 30 AFS members from Nevada and 25 want their own Chapter. A total of 28 are required. Erman will

ask them if becoming a subunit under Cal-Neva with cost-sharing is a better option.

Brittan moved that we adjourn. Second by Urquhart. Meeting adjourned at 2018. Next meeting will be in September; the date to be decided later.

Respectfully Submitted,

Chuck Knutson
Chuck Knutson, Treasurer



American Fisheries Society

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Dept. Forestry and Resource Management
145 Mulford Hall
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720

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CALIFORNIA-NEVADA CHAPTER

IFD

May 24, 1991

Mr. E. Charles Fullerton
Director, Southwest Region
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA
300 South Ferry Street
Terminal Island, CA 90731

Subject: Petition to Reclassify the Listed Status of the
Winter-run Chinook Salmon to Endangered Pursuant
to the Endangered Species Act of 1973

Dear Mr. Fullerton:

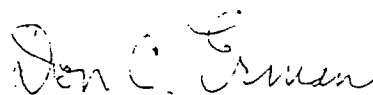
We formally petition the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) pursuant to Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, to upgrade the listing classification of the Sacramento River winter-run chinook salmon from threatened to endangered in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations indicated in 50 CFR 424.14. We request that NMFS expeditiously reclassify this population as endangered because this salmon population continues its decline to extinction, despite the fact that the NMFS first listed this chinook salmon population as threatened under the emergency interim rule of August 4, 1989 (54 FR 32085), and later listed it as threatened by the final rule of November 5, 1990 (55 FR 46515).

Recent personal conversations with staff of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and of the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), indicated there is substantial information available on the dire situation of the 1991 run of Sacramento River winter-run chinook salmon. The best available preliminary data indicated that only between 88 to 200 adults may have returned to the Sacramento River to spawn this year. The official CDFG run estimate, although as yet unreleased, is expected to be announced in June 1991, and would be delivered to the NMFS.

The NMFS recognized that an effective population size of 200 winter-run chinook salmon adults would be required to avoid irretrievable genetic loss in the population (52 FR 6041). We

believe this salmon population would be in imminent danger of extinction after the next two runs. Its population has suffered severely because of mortalities caused by inadequate river flows and Federal and state water project exports. In addition, all cohorts of this population have been adversely affected by the 5-year California drought.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Don C. Erman".

Don C. Erman, Ph.D.
President
California-Nevada Chapter
American Fisheries Society

DCE:lm

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
WILDLAND RESOURCES CENTER
145 MULFORD HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

July 27, 1991

To: Cal-Neva Officers and Committee Chairs

From: D. C. Erman, President

Re: Report of Activities

It looks like we will not have a chance to meet until after the parent society meetings in early September. Therefore, I will give you a report of the Western Division meetings and comment on other goings on and requests for action.

WDAFS

The chapter did well this year--thanks to efforts of members and Cay Goude (past-pres. WDAFS). Peter Moyle received the Award of Excellence; Monty Knudsen, Award of Merit, and the chapter was named Outstanding Chapter (thanks to Kevin Urquhart for his summary of chapter activities). Unfortunately, I had to leave before the banquet when awards were made, but Phil Pister was there and accepted on behalf of the chapter. At the business meeting, the Division passed a motion to support our call for listing Delta smelt and will write the Sec. of Interior and Director of Fish & Wildlife Service. President Burns will also ask the parent society to write and support immediate listing when they meet in San Antonio (**Larry, be ready**).

A preliminary version of the oil spill video was previewed by the North Pacific International Chapter. It is a stunning video so far. Beautiful (if shocking) photos and a dramatic voice-over narration. Copies will be available to us for our use when the project is completed. Our support was graciously noted and will be on the list of credits in the film.

The Division voted to meet in California in 1993 with the Western Association of Fish and Game Administrators. Cay Goude has volunteered to act as local coordinator for the Western Division and I expect someone for CDFG will be assigned to make local arrangements for the Administrators. We need to be sure all is coordinated and fully communicated as this meeting proceeds. This meeting may be the last joint meeting for many years because of schedule conflicts and other issues. We should also consider if the chapter wants to sponsor (or organize) any field trips to significant locations (**Chuck, will you put this on the agenda for our next meeting?**)

The Montana Chapter was selling lovely T-shirts (long and short-sleeved), caps, and belt buckles at the vendor displays. We should invest in a similar effort for our own annual meetings and perhaps a special design for the Western in 1993. Some advance planning will be necessary. Anyone interested in taking charge of this? I have a good

outlet for getting the printing done. (Nick, you expressed some ideas about this once, still willing?)

On several occasions the division officers and chairs of standing committees expressed desire and need to be kept informed about chapter actions (listing, especially). We need to be consistent in sending copies of resolutions, petitions, testimony, public letters, etc to Western and appropriate chairs. I have a current list of names that such copies should go to. Shall we make it a rule that the secretary forwards copies or the president? (Chuck, how's your photocopy service?)

During the Excom retreat, we discussed general issues of membership. A summary of recommendations will be sent to us by Glenn Phillips (WDAFS, membership chair). I also talked about the Nevada Chapter plans (looking less likely), the suggestion to reduce the Humboldt Chapter to a subunit (not recommended), and the dividing line between Cal-Neva and Humboldt for parent society members who have not (but could) elect chapter membership in either. Parent society has assigned areas of membership by zip code (Jean, the zip codes for Humboldt are 95400 to 95599, and 96000 to 96099, look at these and see if they make sense. Humboldt president, Soyka Dobush, wasn't aware of how it was done and will be glad to discuss appropriate redistricting, if needed. Please follow-up with parent soc. and Humboldt as needed and report.)

Paul Brouha gave a report on a bill in Congress to cap the Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund. He has asked all chapters to please CALL their senators ^{and} request opposition to such a cap. (Larry and Chuck, I am enclosing the memo from Paul with the details and phone #'s of senators. Unless you hear negative response within 3 days of my letter, please one of you make a call in the name of Cal-Neva.)

Chapter Business

I need to do some follow-up from our last EXCOM meeting (5/15/91) outlined in the minutes of that meeting. Tom Lambert, please appoint two chapter members to serve on an Audit Committee. Work with Kevin to complete this during August. Kevin has been gathering information on tax status, filings, etc. and can work with you on this; but hurry, other superior biological processes will soon overtake Kevin's free time.

Chris DeWees, will you act on the items mentioned in the last minutes regarding your suggestions on selling low-cost items at our next annual meeting? Combine this item with my earlier comments about T-shirts. Can you give a report at our next EXcom?

We need to finish up the chapter goals sent out by Loudermilk. I doubt that anyone sent him comments by July. I am asking Baracco, Brittan and Macinko to officially review the goals and make comments (copies to me, Larry Week and Chuck Knutson).

The chapter is receiving an increasing demand for its review and comment on environmental and conservation issues. Peter Alexander and his committee have done yeoman work this summer and the requests keep coming. Our actions in listing smelt and chinook have received state and national attention and hence we are definitely "in the loop" for our views. Chuck Knutson (or another chapter rep.) will give a short plug for the commercial value of Delta fisheries at hearings if SF on July 31 in the name of Cal-Neva. We have been asked to review a number of bills in Congress and comment on thinking of the statewide "Three-party Discussions" on California water policy. I am concerned that this crush of requests is overwhelming our Conservation Committee. I have asked Pete to reach out to other members for help in distributing the load. If he calls you for help, please do what you can or have in mind another chapter member who is knowledgeable on the subject and can help.

I expect that the decision on listing the Delta smelt will occur during August (it was legally "due" on June 29, 1991). Rumor has it that the FWS will recommend listing but close review is still ongoing in Wash., D.C. Expect that some of you will be called by reporters for your statements (in the name of AFS) on the need, wisdom, problems, life history, smell of smelt, and similar questions. The chapter was officially given notice by Nat. Marine Fisheries that they would review our request for upgrading the status of winter-run chinook to endangered with 90 days of receipt of my letter (sent late May). This is also bringing requests for comment from the media, so be ready for this in late August, early September. Please keep our winter-run coordinators in the loop on this too.

I think this brings you all up to date on major items. I'm sure that Nick Villa would like me to ask you all for written items for the next Newsletter. (Nick, be sure to run some of the items from my report from the Western Division.). Nick will be in San Antonio with Larry Week in September--enjoy yourselves. The same goes for all of you--smell the flowers.

*Causa finita est
Roma locuta est.*

Don



American Fisheries Society

ORGANIZED 1870 | INCORPORATED 1910

October 15, 1991

Dr. Richard Gregory, President
American Fisheries Society
Office of Information Transfer
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1025 Pennock Place, #212
Ft. Collins, Colorado 80524

Dear Dr. Gregory:

At the last executive committee meeting of our Chapter, we discussed how we should distribute important information regarding Cal-Neva Chapter activities. We decided that our sibling Chapter (International North Pacific Chapter), the Western Division President, and the Parent Society President should receive copies of significant correspondence. We felt that you, as the Parent Society President, would then have the option of sending it on to the AFS Executive Director.

Enclosed is a copy of the minutes of our latest EXCOM meeting. I will continue to send future copies of minutes to you. Copies of other Chapter correspondence will be sent to you by the respective authors. If you have any questions or would like any information, please call me at (916) 653-6894 (days).

Sincerely,

Chuck Knutson, Secretary
California-Nevada Chapter

cc: Larry Week, President, Cal-Neva Chapter



American Fisheries Society

5410 GROSVENOR LANE, SUITE 110
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20814-2199

10/15/91

PAUL BROUHA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Chuck,

Thanks for forwarding the excellent Excom minutes I would hope to join you for the meeting in Redding early next year. Please forward copies of correspondence pertaining to your petition for listing the Delta smelt. Also, if you have a more or less current financial statement please forward it also. Your Chote is the only one in AFS that approaches a financial activity level that might require recognition in our Society IRS return.

Also, please thank the Excom for their contribution to Cal-Hunt for the Pectoral spill.

cc: Karin Walker
Chuck Kuntz
Jacy - Pres
Cal Nera

Yonin - info & file
RI
OCT 07 1991
AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY

Minutes

of the

Executive Committee Meeting
California-Nevada Chapter, American Fisheries Society
Old San Francisco Express Restaurant, Cordelia, CA
September 26, 1991

Call to Order: President Larry Week called the meeting to order at 1815 hrs.

Present: EXCOMM members present were Don Erman, Chuck Knutson, Kevan Urquhart, Larry Week, Tom Taylor, Peter Alexander, Alan Baracco, Nick Villa, Tom Lambert and Seth Macinko.

Verification of Quorum: Quorum present.

Introduction of New EXCOMM Members: Week introduced Tom Taylor (President-elect).

President's Report: Week asked Erman to report on the Western Division Annual Meeting. Erman announced that the Cal-Neva Chapter and the International North Pacific Chapter are co-recipients of Chapter of the Year Award. A plaque was presented to Week. Division Conservation Achievement Award went to Peter Moyle; Division Merit Awards were won by Ken Hashagen and Chuck Knutson. Week will send letters of congratulations to Merit Award recipients; Erman already sent one to Moyle. Erman also reported that the Division passed a motion from Cal-Neva requesting Federal listing of the Delta Smelt. Western Division President Burns was to make a similar motion at the Parent Society meeting. The Chapter donation to the International North Pacific Chapter for production of the oil spill video was sent and the video produced was first class. We will receive a copy of the video and should show it at our annual meeting. Erman also reported that Lynn Decker (USFS) donated USFS anadromous fish manuals to Chapter for our raffle. At the Division meeting, there was a lot of interest (especially from Oregon and Idaho) in how we are handling T & E issues. Some individuals are concerned about our role as advocates. Tomorrow, a USFWS press announcement is planned regarding the Delta smelt listing.

Week reported that the Parent Society meeting was well worth attending, with lots of pre-meetings. Six Cal-Neva Chapter members were present. The trade show was excellent. There was a big discussion about how to set up a Canadian AFS Section. A membership report indicated that the Western Division had the highest delinquency rate (99 were from California). Many new members may have signed up at the Alaska national meeting, then let memberships expire. There was a plenary session entitled, "A Place for Fishing, A Place for Fish", which stressed management of fish in natural habitats. We need to manage fishing places as well as fish themselves. Ways to mediate resource conflicts were

presented. The AFS updating of its publication, "Monetary Values of Fish Kill Guidelines", is in progress. The first draft is too simplistic, as cost estimates are too low. Week directed Alexander to review this for the Chapter.

Taylor added that at the national meeting, he attended sessions on 1) training new EXCOMM officers and 2) leadership. The AFS Publications policy was discussed. The AFS newsletter is being terminated (too expensive). Ways to avoid overlap between the two journals, Transactions of AFS and North American Journal of Fisheries Management, were discussed. Overall, papers and sessions at the conference were good. Both Week and Taylor recommend that incoming Chapter presidents attend in the future.

Secretary's Report: Knutson moved that Minutes of the May 15, 1991, meeting be approved; passed unanimously. Boxes of Chapter stationery with new Chapter logo were on front table for EXCOMM members to take. It was agreed that, in the future, copies of all significant correspondence would be sent by the person signing the letter to sibling (INPC), Western Division, and parent society presidents, and the Chapter Secretary. Names and addresses of the sibling and Division presidents were passed out to EXCOMM members present. Knutson will obtain parent AFS president address from Erman.

Treasurer's Report: Urquhart reported that he had brought the new treasurer, Dave Lentz, up to date. Bank card was signed at meeting to change names on account. We will stay with Security Pacific Bank. FY 90-91 expenditure and FY 91-92 budget reports were passed out and discussed. We still need to pay \$800 in back state taxes this year. Dennis McEwan will be caretaker of the Jim Schuler Scholarship Fund. The procedures for giving out student awards was discussed. Students who are AFS members and willing to help at the annual meeting should be given top priority. Urquhart will write a Pisces article on this issue.

Erman brought up a need to budget funds for T-shirt sales. It was agreed to budget \$1,200. Villa will lead; Knutson and DeWees will assist.

Taylor moved that Urquhart write an \$11 check to himself for miscellaneous expenses. Passed unanimously. Urquhart mentioned that he gave a list of people who can order Chapter mailing lists to Applied Analysis, Inc.

Membership: Erman reported that he sent zip code information to Baldrige to help solve the membership dues split problem between Cal-Neva and Humboldt chapters. Baracco stated that he thinks that the 95521 zip code should be assigned to Humboldt.

Bylaws and Nominations: Baracco reported that the President-elect and Secretary positions are up for election. He needs suggestions for nominees. He will review membership list.

Finance: Lambert is getting an audit committee together to review books for past two years before the next EXCOMM meeting. Committee will be Lambert, Erman, Lentz, Urquhart, Knutson and Peter Sakai.

Awards: Urquhart wrote and provided a letter to Cay Goude regarding nominees for Division Award of Merit. Kevan wrote an excellent summary of Cal-Neva Chapter activities over the past year which led the Chapter-of-the-Year Award. This summary also went to the National AFS. Urquhart needs nominees for Chapter awards. Lambert submitted a nomination that Pamela Romo be considered for an award.

Newsletter: Villa thanked the Chapter for sending him to the National meeting to attend the Newsletter workshop, where he shared newsletter ideas with other editors; none of the editors receive many contributions from Chapter members. Our newsletter is one of the best. Villa questioned the function of the editor on the EXCOMM; he was informed that his position is no less important than any other Standing Committee Chair on the EXCOMM. Next Pisces will be published at end of October. He needs contributions within the next week. If anyone needs logo for reproduction, he has master copy (camera-ready).

Policy and Resolutions: Macinko asked for clarification on who speaks for the Chapter. Week and Erman replied that it is the President or his/her designee. Macinko also asked for clarification between the role of his committee versus the Conservation Committee. Erman replied that it is hard sometimes to decide which committee should perform certain tasks, but President must decide. Knutson will check through old minutes and provide Macinko with list of past resolutions adopted. Also discussed was the Forest Protection Bill, which determines certification requirements for environmental review and who will sit on board. This bill needs to be overridden, since the board will be all foresters. Alexander has already sent a letter opposing this law. It may not ever be implemented. A bill by Cecil Greene is being considered which will eliminate hunting on all Federal wildlife refuges. Will fishing be eliminated next?

Conservation: Alexander reported that the Chapter sent a letter to NMFS to upgrade the listing of winter run salmon from threatened to endangered. The run has gone down from 2,100 in 1988 to 88-200 fish at present. Letter of response from NMFS is overdue. This may affect ocean fishing to a greater extent. Fishing groups are putting more pressure for the Miller and Bradley bills which should benefit fisheries. An injunction was filed against the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District to reduce

losses of winter run. Although NMFS is taking incidental take statements, we need to prod them more to get more action.

On the Delta smelt issue, the USFWS was supposed to decide whether or not to list by June, 1991. An announcement will come out any day now, which will likely recommend threatened status. Mike Sherwood of the Sierra Legal Defense Fund wants the Chapter to be a party to litigation against USFWS delay. The Conservation Committee is not supportive of being directly involved in the litigation. Week decided to table this issue and see what USFWS does. It will be on next meeting's agenda. There are many other native species being considered for listing (longfin smelt, Sacramento splittail, green sturgeon, roach, blackfish, hardhead, tule perch, brook lamprey, Sacramento perch).

Santa Cruz County wants Chapter letter of support for listing coho salmon south of San Francisco. Baracco gave some background information on the issue. Week felt that, since it is difficult to determine the level of protection to be given for anadromous salmonids for individual creeks, we should not support listing for one creek at this time. On larger systems, like the San Joaquin, we can do this. Bill Loudermilk is providing information on San Joaquin salmon to Keith Taniguchi. Erman mentioned that we still haven't heard from the USFWS on our petition to list the giant garter snake, and it's been one year. Paul Brouha of the parent society is having problems with AFS being involved with reptiles. Week directed Alexander to write a letter to USFWS asking why they haven't responded to our request to list the giant garter snake.

Continuing Education: Ellis submitted a written report. She is looking for course facilitators to put in the course catalogue. She will also write an article for Pisces regarding Chapter interest in native species workshops. Urquhart reported that he may set up an IFIM course in California. It is very expensive (\$13,000) through Colorado State University. The continuing education account balance is now \$39,000; \$14,000 can be made available for the general account.

Program: Taylor stated that the annual meeting and symposium will be held at the Red Lion Inn in Redding. Rates and room requirements are reasonable. He will send copies of the outlines of the Eel River Symposium and annual meeting program to all EXCOMM members after the meeting. Villa recommended that awards be presented at the banquet rather than the business meeting. Taylor needs a new Chair for the photo contest. We need to build this contest back up "to the way it used to be".

Local Arrangements: No report.

Exhibits: No report.

Art: Week will send a letter to DeWees asking that he provide artwork for T-shirts and proposed income split.

Sacramento Subunit: No report.

Old Business:

Review of Chapter Goals - Baracco reported that the goals he reviewed were ambitious and required a paid executive secretary (at least 1/2 time) to accomplish. Macinko reported that the plan was a list of committee tasks rather than goals. Week directed Baracco to synthesize goals and see if it is worth hiring out someone to carry them out.

Joint WDAFS/WAFWA 1993 Meeting - No report. Will be either in San Diego or Sacramento. Howard Sarasohn and Sandra Wolfe of CDFG are working on the WAFWA portion.

New Business:

Request for Funding from Sacramento River Council - The Sacramento River Council has requested \$500 from the Chapter for litigation. Alexander will write the Council to find out who the litigants will be and more specifics on proposed lawsuits.

Threats to Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act - Knutson reported that many special interests (boating industry, wetlands groups, Indian tribes, deficit reduction enthusiasts) want a piece of the Sport Fish Restoration Account, because it has quintupled in recent years and is relatively healthy. The parent society is watching over this, but Chapters need to get more involved in protecting this important source of fishery funds.

Request from California Trout, Inc. for donation - A letter from Paul Brouha to the Chapter supported Cal Trout's request for a donation to offset their expenses on the Upper Sacramento River toxic spill. It was moved by Baracco and seconded by Urquhart that the Chapter donate \$100; passed unanimously.

Week directed the Conservation Committee to review the Revised AFS Publication on Monetary Values of Fish Kills.

The next EXCOMM meetings will be held on November 7, 1991 and January 9, 1992 at the same time and place as this one.

Week adjourned the meeting at 2138.

Respectfully Submitted,

Chuck Knutson 10/2/91

Chuck Knutson, Chapter Secretary



American Fisheries Society

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SEP 11 1992

AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY

Minutes

of the

Executive Committee Meeting
California-Nevada Chapter, American Fisheries Society
Cattleman's Restaurant, Dixon, CA
September 2, 1992

Call to Order: President-elect Tom Taylor called the meeting to order at 6:22 P.M.

Present: EXCOM members present were Chuck Knutson (Secretary), Tom Taylor (President-elect), Jennifer Nielsen (Program), Dennis McEwan (Conservation), Alan Baracco (Bylaws & Nominations), Kevan Urquhart (Awards), and Seth Macinko (Resolutions). Also present were Chris DeWees (Merchandise Sales and Art) and Terry Mills (Secretary-elect).

Verification of Quorum: Quorum present.

President's Report: Taylor reported that there will be two one-day "Restoring the Earth" conferences in California, one in San Francisco and one in Orange County. Paul Brouha, Executive Director of the Parent Society, would like our chapter to participate. Taylor is looking for volunteers to form a planning committee. John Berger needs help in setting up the agenda. Taylor is planning to attend.

Taylor requested that Greg Thomas of the Natural Heritage Institute (NHI) be allowed to make a presentation on a proposal to have the Chapter take the lead in petitioning to list the green sturgeon, Sacramento splittail, and longfin smelt as threatened or endangered species. NHI is a non-profit environmental law firm which has experience with Bay-Delta issues. Mr. Thomas feels that the Chapter would give scientific validity to the petition and that a multiple-species listing would send a message that the entire ecosystem is in trouble, prompting the standard-setting process. The best biological data to justify listing exists for the splittail and longfin smelt. Spring chinook may be added later if restoration efforts by commercial fishing organizations fail. A major problem with the Endangered Species Act is that it is single-species oriented rather than ecosystem oriented. Actions beneficial to one species may be detrimental to another species. Taylor then moved that McEwan mail Dr. Peter Moyle's analysis of the five species (including the Delta smelt) of concern to all EXCOM members as soon as possible and that McEwan will make a telephone poll of EXCOM members by September 16, 1992, as to whether or not the Chapter wants to serve as masthead, affiliate, or oppose the filing of a petition to list, as threatened or endangered, the

Sacramento splittail and longfin smelt. Seconded by Baracco, passed unanimously.

Taylor reported that Paul Brouha wants the Chapter to get more involved in the Fisheries Action Network. Taylor passed out a survey form from the Fisheries Policy Working Group (FPWG) to be filled out by EXCOM members and returned to the FPWG. We need volunteers to work with the FPWG. DeWees is already a member; Taylor requested Macinko to work with the group. Taylor requested DeWees to be in charge of Chapter involvement and report back to the EXCOM at the next meeting.

Taylor will attend the National AFS conference in Rapid City, South Dakota, including the retreat.

Secretary's Report: Knutson reported that since we didn't have a quorum for the June meeting, the minutes for both the April and June EXCOM need to be approved. He noted a minor error in the June minutes, that Larry Week reported on rather than attended the first meeting on the Fisheries Policy Working Group. With this correction noted, Urquhart moved that the minutes of the April and June meeting be approved, seconded by Nielsen, passed unanimously.

Knutson presented highlights of the 1992 Western Division retreat, EXCOM and Business meetings.

Knutson reported that the Division has adopted interim criteria on developing advocacy positions. Urquhart moved that the Policy and Resolutions Committee review these criteria, which are based on the Idaho Chapter model, and report back to the EXCOM at the next meeting. Seconded and passed unanimously.

Taylor requested that Knutson provide him with a copy of the Fisheries Action Network handout.

Treasurer's Report: Knutson reported that Dave Lentz is taking FY 92-93 budget requests at this time and will present a proposed budget at the next meeting. Urquhart reported that he has purchased Wordperfect software for producing financial documents for budgeting and records for audits.

Membership: Taylor read a report from Baldrige. The Humboldt/Cal-Neva Chapter membership poll indicated that many want to be members of both Chapters. This desire should be made clear to the Parent Society. There are currently 477 dues-paying Cal-Neva members. There are also 182 AFS members in California that are not Cal-Neva members. Taylor will work with Baldrige on demographic breakdowns.

Bylaws and Nominations: Baracco is looking for President-elect and Treasurer candidates. Since elections and the annual meeting will be in July rather than February next year, both president-elect nominees will jointly serve as program chair for the 1994

meeting, regardless of who wins the election.

Finance: No report.

Awards: Urquhart reported that he sent the Chapter of the Year Award nomination for Cal-Neva to the Parent Society and will send an award nomination for Ken Hashagen next year. He also nominated Eldon Vestal for a Division Professional Merit Award. He will announce a call for Chapter award nominations this fall.

Newsletter: Urquhart reported that Villa wants Committee Chair reports for PISCES by Thursday, September 10. He would also like a progress report from Taylor on the upcoming WDAFS/WAFWA/Chapter meeting. His FAX number is (916) 355-7125. This will be his last newsletter. We still need a volunteer for editor.

Policy and Resolutions: Knutson and others presented the pros and cons of a proposed resolution by the Fisheries Management Section of the Parent Society to disallow the use of Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act funds for put-and-take stocking programs. Taylor will represent the Chapter at the annual business meeting of the Parent Society on this issue. Knutson will submit the resolution for publication in PISCES.

Conservation: McEwan reported that 1,180 winter-run passed over the Red Bluff Diversion Dam, a substantial increase over last year. This was attributed to good over-summer water conditions in the Sacramento River during juvenile rearing. NMFS has convened a National Winter-run Recovery Team. Even though we have an earlier memo from NMFS that the Cal-Neva Chapter would be on the team, we were left off. We had nominated Deborah McKee. The Chapter can participate in the recovery program, such as serving on an advisory committee. Mills will find out more about NMFS's plans regarding the team. Urquhart moved that McEwan contact Gary Matlock of NMFS regarding Chapter involvement in the recovery process and request that we be notified of recovery team activities. Seconded by Baracco, passed unanimously.

A conference call was held between Dr. Peter Moyle, the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, and PCFFA regarding a recovery plan for Sacramento spring chinook. Meetings on this issue were held in July and August of this year.

Mills notified us that a listing package is being developed for San Joaquin fall chinook. The Chapter should develop a position.

McEwan reported that Steve Parmenter will write and McEwan will send a letter to the CDFG director regarding the chemical treatment of Pine Flat Reservoir.

Continuing Education: The expert witness seminar will be held in Sacramento on September 14-15. A few openings still exist; if interested, call Kathy Hieb at (209) 948-6078. The wetlands delineation class is scheduled for October 6-9, 1992; we need 40

sign-ups by September 22. A statistics class is being set up by Bernard Aguilar.

Program: Nielsen attended two meetings of the organizing committee for the WDAFS/WAFWA meeting. She and Cay Goude are trying to compromise with the CDFG director on scheduling. The major part of the WAFWA meeting will be on Saturday and Sunday, with wine tasting on Sunday night. The plenary session and barbecue will be on Monday. The suggested Plenary Session theme is "Changing the Face of Conservation - New Players in the Game". A list of potential speakers will be sent to the CDFG Director. The Cal-Neva business meeting will be on Tuesday night with beer tasting to follow. A San Joaquin River drainage symposium was suggested for Thursday, 8 AM to 3 PM. We need to design and order WDAFS and Spawning Run T-shirts.

Taylor requested that Nielsen write a PISCES article asking for committee volunteers, especially for the trade show and raffle.

Local Arrangements: Included in program report.

Exhibits: No report.

Sales of Merchandise: DeWees asked for ideas on what the Chapter wants. He recommends an art show, with one day open to the public. He needs to know how much room will be available.

Pramento Subunit: No report.

Old Business:

We plan to hold the 1994 Chapter meeting jointly with the Humboldt Chapter in the Arcata sometime in Jan-Feb. The Humboldt Chapter will handle the local arrangements. It was recommended that the 1995 meeting be held at U.C. Santa Barbara.

Urquhart handed out information on the Natural Resources Biologist Licensing issue and asked for EXCOM members to review the package and provide him with feedback.

The next EXCOM meeting will be held on Tuesday, October 6, 1992, beginning at 6 PM. Taylor adjourned the meeting at 9:35 P.M.

After the meeting, the latest cut of the Alaska oil spill video produced by the North Pacific International Chapter (NPIC) was shown by Knutson to Taylor, Baracco, and McEwan. Knutson will write up our comments and send them to the NPIC.

Respectfully submitted,

Chuck Knutson

Chuck Knutson, Chapter Secretary

September 6, 1992

Jde

JENNIFER L. NIELSEN

Jennifer is currently a Research Fisheries Biologist with the U.S. Forest Service stationed at the Redwood Sciences Laboratory, Arcata, where her primary interests include the study of genetic and environmental influences on fish behavior, population assemblages and life history strategies. Jennifer started her career as a Fisheries Biologist with the Weyerhaeuser Company (1979-1988), where she was instrumental in development and implementation of a popular habitat classification system. From 1988 to 1990 she ran a private consulting firm working in Mendocino, Sonoma, Alameda and Marin counties. She received her MSc. from U.C. Berkeley in 1990 and is currently finishing her doctorate in fish genetics and endocrinology at Berkeley.

Jennifer has been a member of the Cal-Neva Chapter since her move to California in 1988. For the past two years she has served on the Parent Society's Endangered Species Committee, where she has sponsored the development of a nation-wide data base for threatened and endangered fishes. Her current research projects in California include work on the impacts of management on genetic biodiversity in coho salmon; DNA analysis of California salmonid populations; a limnological and biotic survey of the Russian River estuary; and the growth and development in four phenotypes of wild coho salmon.

When asked about serving as Chapter President, Jennifer stated; "The Cal-Neva Chapter represents a highly diverse group of fisheries professionals working in many critical disciplines. We all gain our values from the crescendo of personal experience which actualizes our voice. Selectively, the environments which concern us can differ radically. However, the important issues of human population growth and aquatic species extinctions, competitive water allocations during drought conditions, limited resources and responsible management affect all of us. The elements of ecology and biology we address every day are rapidly gaining prominence throughout the country and our work in the Pacific Southwest tends to provide essential models. A strong united voice is important on the national front of fisheries biology, especially considering the Federal legislative agenda on the Endangered Species Act. Cal-Neva's focus is critical to this unity. To gain a true focus on issues of critical importance to the Society and the Chapter we must do more than hold closed door sessions and employ the Delphi technique. We need a groundswell of involvement, critical scientific review of the issues and a forum which allows effective communication between all the elements of the Chapter."

"My view of the future of fisheries biology distinguishes the genetic environment from the somatic environment, and that from the ecological environment. Although the distinctions between them are sometimes difficult to depict, each has a separate and relevant contribution to the expression of the genome. It is the operative value of trade-offs between these factors that we influence by manipulating environments. To understand these trade-offs and their impact on the diversity of aquatic resources we need to significantly increase interdisciplinary cooperation between agencies, between disciplines, between individuals. The Cal-Neva Chapter should play a premonitory role by bringing people and ideas together for the benefit of our mutual resources."

EMIL MORHARDT

Emil believes that now, more than ever, the AFS provides one of the best and most influential forums for addressing fisheries and other aquatic biological issues. But he feels that the AFS is far less influential in the industrial, agricultural, and legal arenas than it is in academia and in the resources agencies. For the past 17 years Emil has worked on a wide range of California fisheries issues at the interface between industry and the resources agencies, and he feels that he can bring to the Chapter an increased visibility and credibility with industry that will be important as we attempt to reverse the increasing loss of natural resources.

Emil is a native of Bishop, California, where he received his early fisheries training as a seasonal aid with CDFG under Phil Pister (1962, 1964), learning the full range of eastern Sierra fisheries management practices. On graduation from Pomona College in Claremont as a zoology major (1964), he went to Rice University where he received a Ph. D. in physiology, biochemistry, and ecology in 1968. From there he joined the faculty at Washington University in St. Louis where he did research on vertebrate temperature regulation and taught vertebrate and comparative physiology, and advanced techniques in field ecology.

In 1975 he returned to California as Director of Biological Services, and later, Chief Scientist for HDR Ecosciences in Santa Barbara. He managed the biological aspects of a license application for a Missouri River nuclear power plant, becoming familiar with a wide range of warmwater biota including many now present in California, and was also responsible for the biological and toxicological aspects of the EIS for the City of Los Angeles wastewater facilities plan (done jointly for the USEPA, the SWRCB, and the City), including analyzing a considerable amount of raw data on Southern California marine fishes and marine sediment contamination and benthic fauna that had been collected over the years by the city and other agencies.

In 1978 Emil joined EA (then Ecological Analysts, now EA Engineering, Science, and Technology). For the first few years at EA, the main scientific activity was preparation of 316(b) demonstrations for PG&E's Pittsburgh and Contra Costa power plants, and their potential effect on striped bass; for PG&E's Hunter's Point power plant and the effect of its cooling water system on the bay fishes; and for PG&E's Moss Landing and Morro Bay power plants and their effects on the marine fishes. Since about 1980, most of EA's fisheries work has been associated with hydroelectric power production and water diversions, and with the toxicological and ecological effects of aquatic contaminants.

Emil is presently Senior Vice President in charge of EA's western division, with offices in Lafayette, Newport Beach, and Seattle. He continues to be technically active in instream flow determination, habitat enhancement, ecological and population modeling, biological thermal effects, and aquatic toxicology. With his background in both academia and as an environmental consultant to a number of industrial and military organizations, he will bring a new perspective to the Cal-Neva AFS leadership.

CANDIDATE STATEMENTS FOR SECRETARY

GENE GEARY

Gene has been a member of the Cal-Neva Chapter and the Parent Society of AFS since 1975. He received his B.S. in Wildlife and Fisheries Biology from U.C. Davis in 1975, and completed his M.S. in Ecology from UCD in 1978. Gene began as a Fishery Biologist with PG&E in 1978, working on environmental assessment of geothermal power development. Since 1984 he has worked mainly on hydroelectric projects, focusing on instream flow and fish screening and ladder issues. Gene chaired the Bioengineering session of the 1991 Chapter meeting, and served as Program Chair for the 1990 Pacific Fisheries Biologists meeting.

Regarding the job of Chapter Secretary, Gene stated: "The role of the Chapter in influencing resource management is becoming increasingly important; I feel the job of Secretary provides important support in facilitating the Chapter goals. If elected, I intend to provide conscientious service to the Chapter, and to facilitate the exchange of information between the executive committee and the membership.

TERRY MILLS

Terry has been a life-long resident of the Central Valley and has demonstrated a preference for life as a "Flatlander". He has lived in exotic cities such as Marysville, Davis, Fresno, Fair Oaks, and Carmichael. He graduated from U.C. Davis in 1971, among the first class to graduate with a Bachelor of Science degree in Wildlife and Fisheries Biology. Terry accepted a permanent position with the California Department of Fish and Game in 1972 and has served in a variety of positions during his twenty year tenure. He has always placed a strong emphasis in the study and management of native fishes including the South Fork Kern golden trout, the Paiute cutthroat trout, the Modoc sucker, the Lost River sucker, the shortnose sucker, steelhead trout and chinook salmon.

Terry is presently a Fisheries Management Supervisor and deeply involved in the management of salmon and steelhead trout in the Central Valley. He is the Department's representative on a variety of technical groups including the winter run chinook salmon recovery team. Concerning the post of Secretary, Terry relates that he is very interested in participating in and making contributions to the Chapter on behalf of California's and Nevada's diverse and diminishing fishery and aquatic resources. He expresses grave concern regarding the continued abundance and even existence of numerous aquatic species. Terry feels that the sometimes inadequate existing regulatory process can best be addressed outside the constraints of the existing fish and wildlife agencies and would look forward to being a part of that effort while serving as Chapter Secretary.

IT IS TIME ONCE AGAIN TO ELECT CAL-NEVA CHAPTER OFFICERS--THIS YEAR WILL SEE A NEW PRESIDENT ELECT AND THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY. PLEASE TAKE A FEW MOMENTS TO READ THE ATTACHED CAMPAIGN STATEMENTS AND VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATES OF YOUR CHOICE - YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT TO A HEALTHY AND ACTIVE CHAPTER. SIMPLY MARK THE BALLOT AND DROP IT IN THE MAIL, OR IF YOU WISH, YOU MAY BRING YOUR BALLOT TO THE ANNUAL MEETING IN REDDING AND TURN IT IN AT THE REGISTRATION DESK PRIOR TO THE GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

CALIFORNIA-NEVADA CHAPTER, AFS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE LIST
(September 11, 1991)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Address</u>
Larry Week	President	California Dept. of Fish and Game P.O. Box 47 Yountville, CA 94599 (707)944-5526 (W) (707)252-6452 (H)
Tom Taylor	Pres-Elect	California Dept. of Parks & Recr. Resources Protection Division P.O. Box 942896 Sacramento, CA 94296-0001 (916)322-8560 (W) (209)463-2381 (H)
Don C. Erman	Past Pres	Dept. of Forestry and Res. Mgt. University of California Berkeley, CA 94708 (415)642-5285 (W) (415)548-4004 (H)
Chuck Knutson	Secretary	3400 College Avenue Sacramento, CA 95818 (916)445-6294 (W) (916)441-4144 (H)
Dave Lentz	Treasurer	Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game 1701 Nimbus Road, Suite B Rancho Cordova, CA 95670 (916)355-0101 (W)
Kevan Urquhart	Awards	994 Graywood Circle Stockton, CA 95209 (209)948-7659 (W) (209)952-5525 (H)
Nick Villa	Newsletter Ed.	California Dept. of Fish and Game 1701 Nimbus Road, Suite B Rancho Cordova, CA 95670 (916)355-7096 (W) (916)392-8579 (H)
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Jean Baldridge	Membership	Entrix 2125 Oak Grove Road, Suite 300 Walnut Creek, CA 94598 (415)935-9920 (W) (415)680-6575 (H)
Peter Alexander	Conservation	East Bay Regional Park District 11500 Skyline Blvd. Oakland, CA 94619-2443 (415) 531-9300
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Tom Lambert	Finance	Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 3400 Crow Canyon Road San Ramon, CA 94583 (415)866-5844 (W) (415)939-2292 (H)
Steve Parmenter	Exhibits	California Dept. of Fish and Game 407 West Line Street Bishop, CA 93514 (619)872-1171 (W)
Martin Brittan	Sacto. Subunit	266 Lark Lane Folsom, CA 95630 (916)278-7678 (W) (916)989-4039 (H)
Ralph Hinton	Local Arngts.	Dept. of Water Resources 2440 N. Main Street Red Bluff, CA 96080 (916)527-2263

Committee Chair, but not on EXCOMM

Chris DeWees	Art	Sea Grant Extension Program Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries Biology University of California Davis, CA 95616-87851 (916) 752-1497 (W)
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CALIFORNIA-NEVADA CHAPTER, AFS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE LIST
(November 7, 1991)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Address</u>
Larry Week	President	California Dept. of Fish and Game P.O. Box 47 Yountville, CA 94599 (707)944-5526 (W) (707)252-6452 (H)
Tom Taylor	Pres-Elect	California Dept. of Parks & Recr. Resources Protection Division P.O. Box 942896 Sacramento, CA 94296-0001 (916)322-8560 (W) (209)463-2381 (H)
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AMERICAN FISHERIES

File Calif-New Chapter

American Fisheries Society

RICHARD W. GREGORY
President 1991-1992

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(301) 897-8616, 897-8621 • FAX (301) 897-8096

PAUL BROU
Executive Director

March 5, 1992

Dr. Richard Krajcar
Dept. of Biological Science
Cal Poly State Univ.
San Luis Obispo, CA 93407

Dear Dr. Krajcar:

Thank you for your recent call requesting information on the procedures for forming a student chapter at Cal Poly State. We welcome and encourage student involvement in the American Fisheries Society and commend your initiative in this effort.

Since 1985 AFS has made it a policy not to charter any new student chapters. Instead, we recommend forming a university unit of the AFS Chapter in your area, in this case, the Southern New England Chapter. This arrangement preserves all the advantages of student chapters while eliminating the disadvantages.

Some of the many advantages of university chapters are the following:

1. They build professionalism early in a career;
2. They provide opportunity to develop leadership and organizational skills;
3. They introduce students to AFS goals, services, and functions;
4. They provide a local forum for meetings without need for travel over long distances;
5. Associating with the parent AFS Chapter provides for involvement in fisheries issues outside the classroom.

University chapters have their own officers, activities, and identity. They report to their parent Chapter rather than the Division, and can have official status on the parent Chapter's executive committee, i.e. the unit president or a unit member who is a member of the Society could be a member of the parent Chapter's Executive Committee. This arrangement does not prevent a unit from operating with autonomy or discourage participation in the Society, but its ties to a parent chapter should encourage communication, coordinated activities, continuity, and contact with professionals while relieving administrative responsibilities.