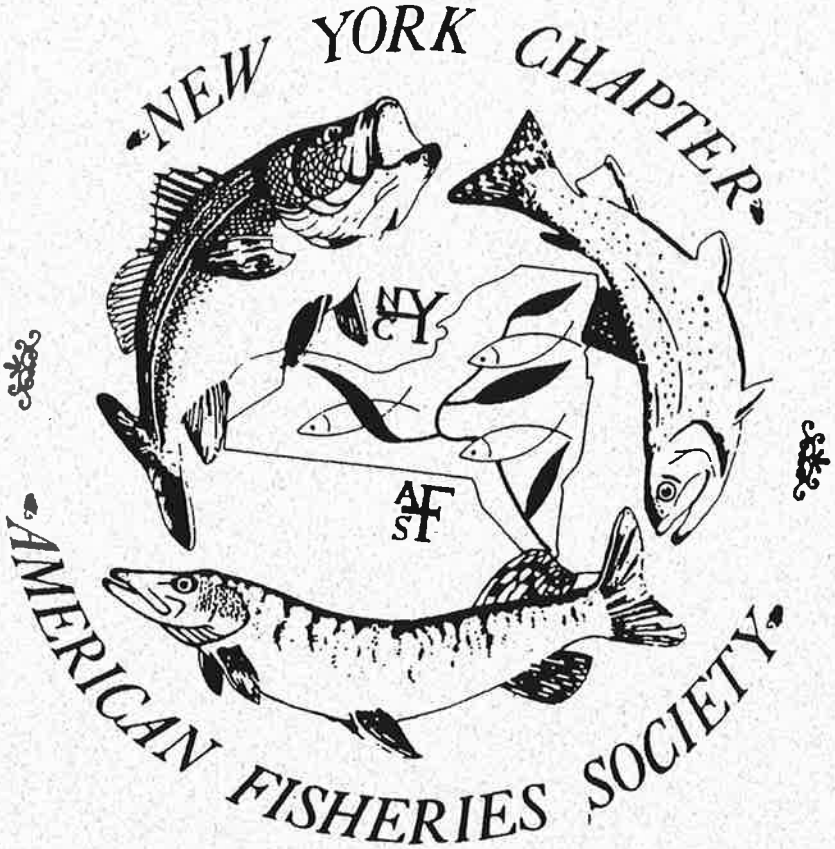

New York Chapter American Fisheries Society
Annual Meeting
January 28-30, 1999
Holiday Inn
Saratoga Springs, New York

Communications in the Fisheries Profession

New York Chapter American Fisheries Society
Annual Meeting
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Communications in the Fisheries Profession

January 28 Thursday

7:00pm Ex-com Meeting (Place Room)

8:00pm Registration and Social (Show Room)

January 29 Friday

7:30am Morning coffee available (On your own, Hotel Restaurant.....etc.)

7:30am Registration (Hotel Lobby)

Symposium: Cold Fish in Hot Water:
Dealing with Controversy in Fisheries Management (Place/Show Room)

Symposium Chair: Richard P. (Dick) McDonald
US Fish & Wildlife Service, LGLFRO
Amherst, NY

8:30am Daddy, I got one!
Allen Peterson NYSEG

8:45am Greetings: Margaret Murphy
NY Ch. AFS President

8:50am Opening Remarks: Dick McDonald

8:55am **"Getting Science to the Community"**
Linda E. Bireley
(President, Northeast Division AFS)
Northeast Utilities, Hartford, CT

9:40am **"Damaged Fishery vs. Recovery Needs and Conflicts"**
Thomas E. Brown
NYS Department Environmental Conservation (Retired)

10:25am Break - Coffee and Pastries Available

"Investigation of Walleye Spawning in the Vicinity of the Upper Raquette River Hydroelectric Project and Carry Falls Project in Northern New York."
Kurt J. Jirka and John Homa, Jr.
Ichthyological Associates, Inc.

"PIXE Analysis of Otolith Elemental Composition: New and Rapid Insights into Fish Life History."
Limburg, K.E.[12], Elfman, M.[3], Landergren, P.[1], Kristiansson, P.[3], and Westin, L.[1]

[1]Department of Systems Ecology, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden
[2]As of August 1999: Dept. of Environmental Forestry and Biology, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, NY
[3]Department of Nuclear Physics, Lund Technical University, Lund, Sweden

"An enclosure experiment evaluating the effects of *Acentria ephemerella* larvae on the growth of Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)"
Peter J. Van Dusen and Jason A. Toner
Cornell Research Ponds, Section of Ecology and Systematics

6 - 6:30pm Authors present with their posters (Exacta/Quinella Room)

6:30pm **Dinner** (Daily Double Room)
- Professional Achievement Awards
- Raffle with dessert

8:30pm Student Subunit Meeting (Win Room)

Image References

Plant images were downloaded from the Center for Aquatic and Invasive plants (http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/).

Fish images were downloaded from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (http://www.state.ak.us/local/akpages/FISH.GAME/) drawn by Ashley Dean and also downloaded from the Salmon River, New York website (http://www.salmon-river.com/) drawn by Peter Thompson. Images were also scanned in from Freshwater Fishes of New York State by Robert G. Werner, Syracuse University Press, and The Inland Fishes of New York State by C. Lavett Smith, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Cormorant images were scanned from by USFWS news releases for Region 5.

10:20am ***"Implications of Young-of-Year Alewife Grazing on the Zooplankton Community of Irondequoit Bay, New York; a Comparison of Consumption Estimates Using Three Possible Bioenergetics Models."**
Robert A. Klumb, Lars G. Rudstam, and Edward L. Mills
Cornell Biological Field Station

10:40am ***"Emigration of Adult Landlocked Atlantic Salmon from Selected New York Lakes: Potential Effects on Population Structure, Reproductive Success, and the Establishment of a Recreational Fishery."**
Matt Nemeth, Charles Krueger, Dan Josephson
Adirondack Fishery Research Program, Cornell University,
Al Schiavone and Bill Gordon
NYSDEC (Region 6)

11:00am ***"A Comparison of White Sucker Growth Chronologies Between Two New York Lakes."**
Nathan G. Smith and Charles C. Krueger
Dept of Natural Resources, Cornell University

11:20am ***"Response of the Otsego Lake Pelagic Food-web to Alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*) Introduction"**
David M. Warner[1], Lars G. Rudstam[2], and Willard N. Harman[1]
[1]SUNY Oneonta Biological Field Station
[2]Cornell University Biological Field Station

11:45am Closing Remarks and presentation awards

Damaged Fishery vs. Recovery Needs and Conflicts

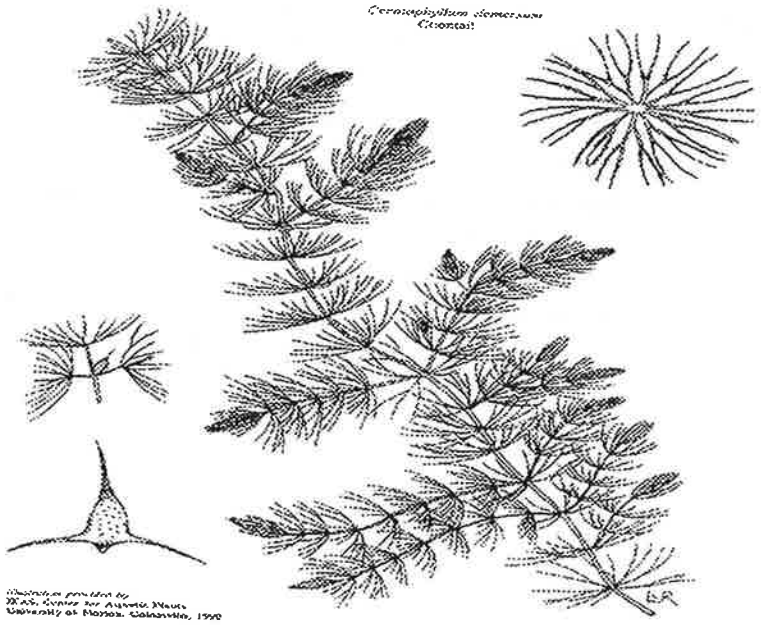
Thomas E. Brown
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (Retired)
P. O. Box 37, Cape Vincent, NY 13618,
Telephone (315) 654-2453

In 1952, the International Joint Commission issued an Order of Approval for the applications from the governments of Canada and the United States to construct hydropower facilities in the international reach of the St. Lawrence River, which extends from Lake Ontario to Cornwall, Ontario, and Massena, New York.

This great construction project was developed in order to provide deep-draft navigation throughout the St. Lawrence-Lake Ontario system, provide hydroelectric power generation, reduce the levels range for riparians and provide improved Montreal Harbor levels.

Unfortunately, the environmental effects of this construction predated the era of greater environmental awareness with the designers of the project overlooking the damaging environmental consequences.

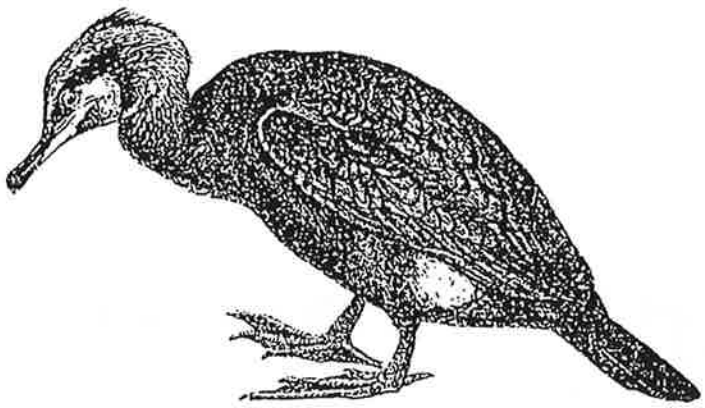
The task now before Fishery Biologists is how to abate and/or minimize the damages to the ecosystem. This undertaking presents a multitude of challenges requiring good science, conflict resolution and skillful communication efforts. The fishery values at stake are too great for fishery professionals not to rise to this need and challenge.



Double-crested Cormorant Outreach

Fred Caslick
US Fish and Wild Service, Cortland Field Office
3817 Luker Rd. Cortland, NY 13045
(607) 753-9334

This presentation will review outreach completed and underway in response to recent issues associated with the population increase of Double-Crested Cormorants in the Great Lakes Basin.



Riverkeeper

John Cronin Riverkeeper, Inc.
25 Wing & Wing
Garrison, NY 10524 - 0130
(914) 424-4248 Fax: (914) 424-4150
(http://www.riverkeeper.org)

Every polluting factory, landfill, and toxic dump is located in someone's neighborhood. Those who live nearby pay with their health, their property values, their jobs, and their quality of life. If you are concerned about the water that your family drinks, or whether your children can swim and fish where they once did, or what may be buried in your local landfill, then you are like tens of millions in thousands of communities who have the same concerns.

The story of the Hudson is like the story of waterways all across America where local people became sick and tired of the condition of their local environment. But what distinguishes the Hudson River is that the people here began their fight more than thirty years ago.

At first they were spurred on by anger - at the sewage, oil and chemicals ravaging the river that was a source of their recreation, livelihood, even peace of mind. Soon their anger gave way to an understanding that they had to fight for their river as if it were part of their neighborhood, as if it were home.

On behalf of their community they challenged a status quo that said all was expendable in the name of business and profit. And they changed the destiny of a major American river.

What they accomplished through sheer will and perseverance is now a legacy for a new generation of activists throughout the nation. What they believed intuitively about their right to defend their community has proven to be upheld by ancient legal doctrines, dating back to the Code of Justinian, that are the foundations of modern American democracy.

Every locale has stories to tell the world. The story of the Hudson is "how-to." How to use these ancient rights to fight your local polluter and make it pay for abusing your community. How to spot the phony organizations, greenwhashing and junk science that anti-environmental forces are foisting on an unwitting public. How to fight the members of Congress who with their hired guns in public relations firms and ad agencies are trying to convince you that saving your local river is anti-American.

It is about heroes who could have come from your hometown and issues that could happen in your own backyard, if they are not happening there already.

It is about a people defending the place in which they live. It is about how they did it and your right to do the same.

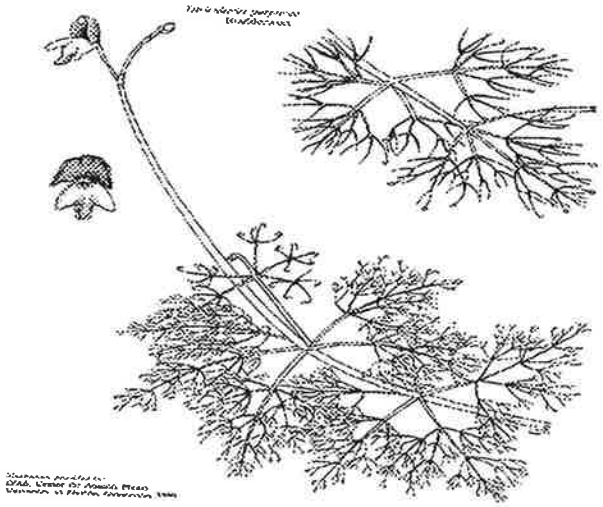
Habitat Suitability Index Criteria for Walleye, *Stizostedion vitreum*, Egg Incubation.

Kurt J. Jirka and John Homa, Jr.
Ichthyological Associates, Inc.
50 Ludlowville Road, Lansing, NY 14882
(607) 533-8801

This investigation was funded by Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation (Niagara Mohawk) in order to develop habitat suitability index (SI) criteria for incubation of walleye (*Stizostedion vitreum*). These criteria were needed as supporting information for evaluating instream flow needs at Niagara Mohawk's hydroelectric projects on the Raquette River in northern New York State. The habitat variables for which SI criteria were developed were water velocity, water depth, water temperature, and substrate. The criteria were developed using the Delphi technique, a consensus-generating exercise utilizing a panel of experts on the subject of interest. A comprehensive literature review was conducted in conjunction with the Delphi exercise. Information gathered in the literature search was compared to the criteria generated from the Delphi exercise for points of agreement and disagreement.

In general, the criteria developed through the Delphi exercise were in agreement with the information obtained from the literature. Suitable current velocities for incubation of walleye eggs, as defined by the SI criteria, range from 0.0-9.8 ft/s, with an optimal range of 0.3-3.5 ft/s. Suitable water depths ranged from 0.2-20.0 ft, with optimal depths ranging from 1.0-5.0 ft. Water temperature suitable for incubation of walleye eggs ranged from 2.5-21.0 °C. Optimal temperatures were in the 10.0-15.5 °C range. Cobble was identified as the most suitable substrate followed by gravel. Substrates finer than gravel (sand, silt, mud, dead organic matter) and bedrock had very low suitability for walleye egg incubation.

Presentation (Professional)



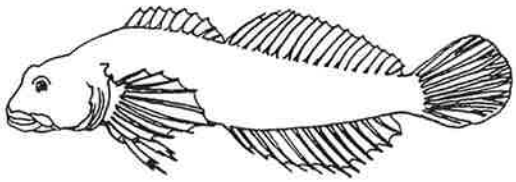
Decline of Slimy Sculpins in Southeastern Lake Ontario: A Consequence of Dreissenid Colonization and Nutrient Abatement.

R. W. Owens, R. Ruby, and R. O'Gorman
US Geological Survey, BRD
Lake Ontario Biological Station
17 Lake St. Oswego, NY 13216

Slimy sculpins were abundant in southeastern Lake Ontario for decades as evidenced by consistently large catches in bottom trawls in 1964, 1972, and 1980-1991. However, abundance declined sharply in 1991-1992, and within three years the numbers caught dropped by over 90%. Diminished food resources appear responsible for the decline as emaciated slimy sculpins, dead and alive, were present in autumn, 1992. In contrast, in south central and southwestern Lake Ontario, where slimy sculpin density was lower than in the southeast, numbers of sculpins did not decline. Several other observations support the notion that the slimy sculpin decline in the southeastern Lake Ontario was due to reductions in food production: slimy sculpins in the southeast ate fewer food items, were shorter, had lower lipid concentrations, and were less fecund than sculpins in other areas of southern Lake Ontario.

We believe that colonization of the Lower Great Lakes by dreissenids accelerated ongoing reductions in productivity set in motion by nutrient abatement, lowering food production in the profundal zone of southeastern Lake Ontario below that needed to sustain the dense population of slimy sculpins. The dense population, particularly at depths >70 m, built up mainly because endemic fishes that preyed on, or competed with slimy sculpins, were either eliminated or greatly reduced by the 1960's. Slimy sculpins will not return to their former level of abundance in southeaster Lake Ontario and furthermore, they most likely will decline lakewide – piscivorus fishes are increasing and moving into the profundal zone; round goby, potential competitors and predators, are invading; Diporeia, historically a major food item, have collapsed; and dreissenids continue to expand.

Presentation (Professional)

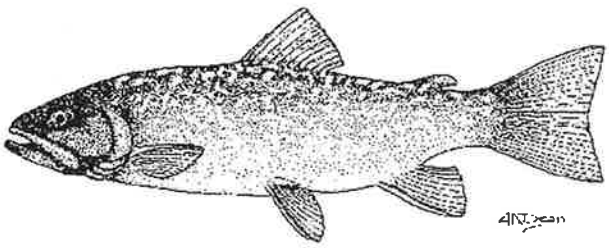


Rheotactic Response of Four Wild Strains of Brook Trout

Heather M. Barker and Charles C. Krueger
Department of Natural Resources, Fernow Hall
Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853
(607)255-5469 (hmb4@cornell.edu)

Direction that juvenile fish choose to move from spawning locations to find rearing lakes is often triggered by water current (a rheotactic response) and is influenced by a suite of genetic and environmental variables. Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) may spawn in inlets, outlets, or on lake shoals. Some evidence suggests that different rheotactic responses may exist among brook trout strains. The objective of this study is to compare the rheotactic response of Assinica, Temiscamie, Horn Lake, and Little Tupper strains of brook trout fry. Four strains of brook trout were used: an outlet spawner (Assinica-Canada), an inlet spawner (Temiscamie-Canada), and shoal spawners (Horn Lake and Little Tupper Lake from the Adirondack region of New York). Little Tupper Lake strain fish may also use inlets or outlets. Brook trout fry 12-18 weeks after emergence were stocked in a stream section with traps at each end. Traps were checked at dawn and dusk daily for five days after stocking. More Assinica strain fish moved upstream (94.4%, $P<0.001$) than downstream while more Temiscamie brook trout moved downstream (66.5%, $P<0.001$) than upstream. Similarly, more Little Tupper Lake strain brook trout moved upstream (65.7 %, $P=0.008$) than downstream. Horn Lake trout movement showed a slight upstream tendency but was not different between upstream and downstream directions ($P=0.07$). Brook trout strains may be pre-adapted to different types of waters. These adaptations could include use of different areas for spawning (inlets, outlets, or shoals) and require genetically encoded upstream or downstream movement of the fry to reach the rearing habitat. Matching the traits of a particular strain used for stocking to specific spawning and juvenile rearing environments could enhance survival and reproduction, and speed population restoration.

Presentation (Student)



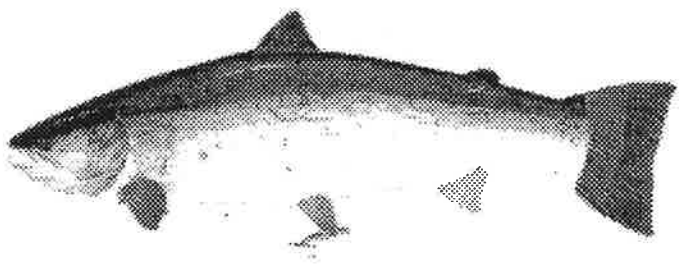
Emigration of Adult Landlocked Atlantic Salmon from Selected New York Lakes: Potential Effects on Population Structure, Reproductive Success, and the Establishment of a Recreational Fishery.

Matt Nemeth, Charles Krueger, Dan Josephson
Adirondack Fishery Research Program, Department of Natural Resources
Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853

Al Schiavone and Bill Gordon
NYSDEC (Region 6) 317 Washington St.
Watertown, NY 13601

The emigration of adult landlocked Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) from six small (52 - 270 ha) New York lakes was estimated during the 1998 spawning run. Emigration was highest in Little Moose Lake (51%) and Bay Pond (48%), lower in First Bisby Lake (19%), and nonexistent in Sixberry, Lake of the Woods, and Millsite lakes. Emigrant salmon had not spawned and did not return to the lake, suggesting that these fish do not successfully spawn before being lost from the fishery. Emigrant salmon were also within the age range reported for salmon at first maturity, indicating that these fish may be lost from the system upon reaching legal size for harvesting. Substantial emigration of salmon may thus hamper population establishment and reduce the number of adult fish available to the recreational fishery. If the migration of adult salmon has a genetic influence, strains with less extensive spawning migrations may be more suitable for stocking in New York.

Presentation (Student)



Response of the Otsego Lake Pelagic Food-web to Alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*) Introduction

David M. Warner[1], Lars G. Rudstam[2], and Willard N. Harman[1]
[1]SUNY Oneonta Biological Field Station,
RD 2 Box 1066, Cooperstown, NY 13326;
607/547-8778; FAX 607/547-5114;
(davem@telenet.net) and (harmanwn@oneonta.edu)

[2]Cornell University Biological Field Station,
900 Shackelton Point Rd., Bridgeport, N.Y. 13030;
315/633-9243; (lgr1@cornell.edu)

Alewives were introduced to Otsego Lake, N.Y. in 1986. Decreased secchi transparency and increased total phosphorus and chlorophyll a have been observed following this introduction. To examine impacts of this introduction on the lake, acoustic surveys were conducted to estimate alewife abundance in 1996 and 1997. Seasonal limnological and zooplankton data from 1970, 1996 and 1997 were compared. Alewife density ranged from 1,007 fish/ha on 5/23/97 to 7,008 fish/ha on 6/15/97 with a mean of 3, 865 fish/ha. Alewife density was negatively correlated with the volume filtered by zooplankton ($r=-0.84$, $p<0.01$), but was not correlated with chlorophyll a ($p>0.05$). Chlorophyll a was not correlated with zooplankton biomass ($p>0.05$) or P regeneration. Zooplankton regenerate more P than alewives by an order of magnitude. Transparency was correlated with percent of the epilimnion filtered ($r=0.76$, $p<0.0003$), but not with chlorophyll a ($p>0.05$). Maximum chlorophyll a values in 1997 occurred in the metalimnion, with cyanophytes more abundant than in the 1970's. Zooplankton filtering and P assimilation decreased greatly from 1970 levels. Current conditions indicate bottom-up (nutrient) control of the algal community resulting in smaller algal cells that are better competitors for nutrients and contribute more to decreased transparency.

Presentation (Student)

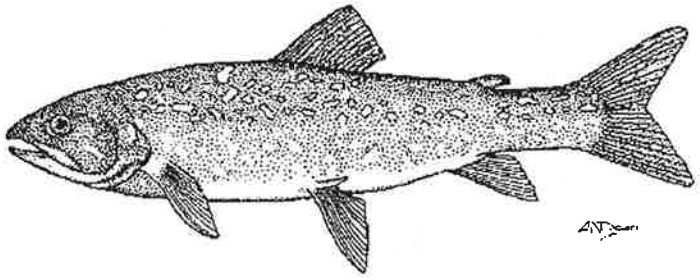
Access to Pictures of Fishes of New York

Jason Hutton, Doug Carlson, Steve Brown, and Ella Elman
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (Region 6)
317 Washington St, Watertown, NY 13601
(315) 785-2262

Good color pictures of fish help us get others to understand and to be interested in our work. When we want to borrow pictures from books, we are often confronted with copyrights or we simply can't find them. The art works of the New York Biological Survey, in the 1930's, has been available since their creation by Ellen Edmonson and Hugh Crisp, but not at our fingertips. Now they are easy to reach on the Web Page for the New York Sport Fishing and Aquatic Resources Education Program (SAREP). This exhibit has a poster created from some of those pictures.

Poster (Professional)

Jason Hutton is currently a student at Indian River High School near Watertown, NY.



Investigation of Walleye Spawning in the Vicinity of the Upper Raquette River Hydroelectric Project and Carry Falls Project in Northern New York.

Kurt J. Jirka and John Homa, Jr.
Ichthyological Associates, Inc.
50 Ludlowville Road, Lansing, NY 14882
(607) 533-8801

Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation (Niagara Mohawk) sponsored an investigation of walleye spawning in the vicinity of its Upper Raquette River Hydroelectric Project and Carry Falls Project located on the Raquette River in northern New York. The objective of the study was to determine the timing, duration, and location of walleye spawning in this reach of the Raquette River. The results of this investigation were used in negotiating a license settlement agreement for Niagara Mohawk's hydroelectric projects on the Raquette River. The investigation began March 8, 1996 with the installation of continuous water temperature recorders. Fisheries sampling included use of spotlights, a boat electrofisher, and rod and reel. Sampling was concentrated in the bypass reaches, tailraces and major tributaries of the projects, since these areas were most likely to contain walleye spawning habitat. Fisheries sampling occurred from April 12 through May 22, 1996. A total of 422 observations or captures of walleye were made during the study. Based on Numbers of fish observed, reproductive condition of walleye captured, and water temperature data, the majority of walleye spawning in this reach of the Raquette River occurred at water temperatures ranging from approximately 5.3 to 8.6 °C during April 25 through May 8, 1996. Much of the walleye spawning activity in this reach of the Raquette River occurs in or adjacent to bypass reaches associated with the hydroelectric developments. Spawning within the bypass reaches is dependent of the release of water at an upstream dam which inundates suitable spawning substrates and provides the necessary flows that keep spawning areas clean of silt and debris.

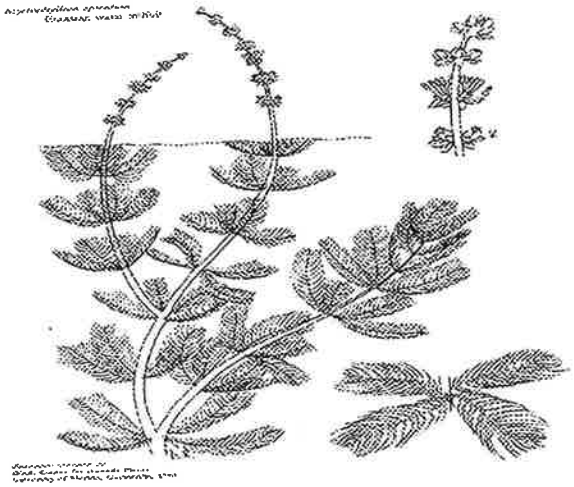
Poster (Professional)

An enclosure experiment evaluating the effects of *Acentria ephemerella* larvae on the growth of Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)

Peter J. Van Dusen and Jason A. Toner
Cornell Research Ponds, Section of Ecology and Systematics, E150 Corson Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853; 607/257-2064; FAX 607/257-2064

Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum* L.) is the predominant submersed aquatic plant nuisance in North America. Dense milfoil beds impede movement of pelagic fishes, select for an over abundance of juvenile and forage fishes, and alter feeding behavior. The aquatic moth *Acentria ephemerella* Denis & Schiffermuller (= *Acentria nivea* Olivier), a milfoil herbivore, is found throughout the northern United States, southern Canada, Europe, and Asia. Declines of Eurasian watermilfoil populations accompanied by reestablishment of native macrophyte communities are associated with this moth. We conducted an enclosure experiment within Dryden Lake, NY to evaluate the effects of various densities of *Acentria* on watermilfoil growth. Minimum densities required to limit watermilfoil were determined for use in future *Acentria* augmentations. *Acentria* larvae significantly reduced Eurasian watermilfoil elongation at all treatment levels ($p<0.05$). *Acentria* interrupt watermilfoil elongation by feeding on and cutting the apical meristem (growing tip). *Acentria* larvae significantly reduced milfoil biomass at four of the five treatment levels ($p<0.05$). One treatment of another milfoil herbivore, the aquatic weevil *Euhrychiopsis lecontei* Dietz, was incorporated into this experiment to measure its effect on watermilfoil growth. No significant reduction in stem length or biomass ($p<0.05$) occurred in the weevil treatment. Our results suggest that the augmentation of *Acentria* populations can be a valuable tool for managing Eurasian watermilfoil.

Poster (Student) Peter J. Van Dusen (pjv2@cornell.edu) Jason A. Toner (jat20@cornell.edu)



MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

1998-1999

You will notice that the directory provides a list of the current members of the New York Chapter, many of the member's telephone numbers are missing. This is because many members pay their Chapter dues to the Parent Society along with their Parent Society dues. When the Parent Society notifies the Chapter of who they have collected Chapter dues for, their list does not include telephone numbers. If your telephone number and E-mail address is not included in the directory, please call or write the Secretary/Treasurer and provide that information. In 1999 we have started to include E-mail addresses. Thanks.

NEW YORK CHAPTER, AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY
Membership Directory

1998

NAME and AFFILIATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE and E-MAIL ADDRESS	YEAR PAID
ADRIAN, DAVID J.	891 WALDEN AVE BUFFALO, NY 14211	(H) (W)(716) 893 0917 (E)	97
ALFORD, THOMAS E ORANGE COUNTY CC	115 SOUTH ST MIDDLETON, NY 10940	(H)(914) 343-1336 (W)(914) 341-4276 (E)talford@sunyorange.edu	98
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BAIRD, OWEN E. CORNELL	206D FERNOW HALL CORNELL UNIVERSITY ITHACA, NY 14850	(H) (W) (E)	98
BALDIGO, BARRY US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	425 JORDON RD TROY, NY 12180	(H)518-732-4335 (W)518-472-3107 (E)	98

NEW YORK CHAPTER, AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY
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BROWN, PETER J	83 WOODBURY AMHERST, NY 14226	(H) (W) (E)	98
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BROWN, TOMMY L. CORNELL UNIVERSITY	122 FERNOW HALL CORNELL UNIVERSITY ITHACA, NY 14853	(H) (W) (E)	98
BRUMSTEAD, HARLAN B. CORNELL UNIVERSITY	19 B STRAWBERRY HILL RD ITHACA, NY 14850	(H) (W) (E)	98
BRUSH, TIMOTHY D. NORMANDEAU Assoc., Inc.	224 OLD FERRY RD BRATTLEBORO, VT 05301	(H) (W)(802) 257-5500 (E)	98
BRYSON, DAVID S USFWS	3755 Stillwell Rd. Mc Gray, NY 13101	(H)(607) 836-6832 (W)(607) 753-9334 (E)	98
BUCKEL, JEFFREY A.	MAR SCI RES CTR SUNY AT STONY BROOK STONY BROOK, NY 11794	(H) (W) (E)	97S
BUTTNER, JOSEPH K SALEM STATE COLLEGE	SALEM STATE COLLEGE 352 LAFAYETTE SALEM, MA 01970	(H)(978) 740-8975 (W)(978) 741-6707 (E)jbuttner@salem.mass.edu	98S

NEW YORK CHAPTER, AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY
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COLESANTE, RICHARD NYS DEC	66 CORT 23 CONSTANTIA, NY 13044	(H)315-623-9475 (W)315-623-7311 (E)	98
COLQUHOUN, JAMES NYS DEC	56 PAXWOOD ROAD DELMAR, NY 12054	(H)518-439-1231 (W)518-457-6178 (E)	98
CONNELLY, STEPHEN FINGER LAKES CC	4355 LAKE SHORE DRIVE CANANDAIGUA, NY 14424	(H)(716) 229-1263 (W)(716) 394-3500/259 (E)	98
CONOVER, DAVID O. SUNY @ Stony Brook	MAR SCI RES CTR STONY BROOK, NY 11794	(H) (W) (E)	98
COOPER, JOHN E.	1444 Co Rt 23 CONSTANTIA, NY 13044	(H) (W)315-623-9694 (E)	99S
CORNELIUS, FLOYD NYSDEC	11945 HANFORD RD SILVER CREEK, NY 14136	(H)716-934-4025 (W)716-366-0228 (E)	98
CORNETT, SCOTT NYSDEC	NYSDEC 128 SOUTH ST OLEAN,. NY 14760	(H)(716) 372-9003 (W)(716) 372-0645 (E)	98
CULLIGAN, WILLIAM NYSDEC	344 E. MAIN ST. WESTFIELD, NY 14787	(H)716-366-0228 (W)716-326-6157 (E)	98
CULP, TERRY R ICHTHYOLOGICAL	ICHTHYOLOGICAL ASSOC. BOX 24, SHEW HOLLOW RD STAMFORD, NY 12167	(H)607-652-3408 (W)607-652-3563 (E)	98
DALY, JAMES G. SUNY PURCHASE	DEPT OF NAT SCE SUNY PURCHASE PURCHASE, NY 10577	(H) (W) (E)	98
DANEHY, BOB BOISE CASCADE	PO BOX 50 BOISE, ID 83728	(H) (W)(208) 384-4806 (E)	98
DANIELS, ROBERT NY STATE MUSEUM	NYS MUSEUM CEC 3140 ALBANY , NY 12230	(H) (W) (E)	98

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EDISON, KATHLEEN S.	PO BOX 922 ITHACA, NY 14851	(H) (W) (E)	97
EINHOUSE, DONALD NYSDEC	NYSDEC 178 POINT DRIVE NORTH DUNKIRK, NY 14048	(H)(716) 965 9799 (W)(716) 366 0228 (E)nysdecdk@netsync.net	98
ELLER, JEFFREY NYSDEC	109 BERGDORF RD PARISH, NY 13131	(H)(315) 625-7835 (W)(315) 298-5051 (E)	97
ELROD, JOSEPH USFWS	17 LAKE STREET OSWEGO, NY 13126	(H)315-342-2227 (W)315-343-3951 (E)	97
ENGEL, RONALD	Dept. Zool St Univ Coll Oswego, NY 13126	(H)(315) 343-9678 (W)(315) 341-3031 (E)	98
ENGSTROM-HEG, BOB DEC RET.	BOX 58 HC 64 ONEONTA, NY 13820	(H) (W) (E)	98
EUSTANCE, WILLIAM E.	PO BOX 42 CIRCLEVIEW, NY 10919	(H) (W) (E)	99
FARRELL, JOHN M. SUNY ESF	BOX 530 CLAYTON, NY 13624	(H) (W)(315) 470-6804 (E)	98S
FESTA, PATRICK J. NYS DEC	6 LOCUST LANE CLIFTON PARK, NY 12065	(H)(518) 371-4566 (W)(518) 457-9435 (E)	97
FIELD, THOMAS FERNWOOD-LIMNE INC.	77 ROUTE 9 (SARATOGA RD) GANSEVOORT, NY 12831	(H)(518) 793-0219 (W)(518) 793-1282 (E)	98
FLACK, FRANK M. NYS DEC	122 MICHIGAN AVE WATERTOWN, NY 13601	(H)315-788-7309 (W)315-785-2262 (E)	97
FLAHERTY, MICHAEL	3 TALL PINES RD NEW PALTZ, NY 12561	(H) (W)(914) 256-3069 (E)	98

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GOEHLE, MICHAEL A	376 ROAT DRIVE ANGOLA, NY 14006	(H) (W) (E)	98
GOODSELL, MARTHA	79 GURN SPRING RD GANSEVOORT, NY 12831	(H) (W) (E)	97S
GORSUCH, JOSEPH EASTMAN KODAK	34 ALDEN GLEN DRIVE WEBSTER, NY 14580	(H)716-872-0483 (W)716-588-2140 (E)	D.HON
GREEN, DAVID	PO BOX 1865 RICHFIELD SPRGS, NY 13439	(H)(315) 855-0301 (W) (E)	98
GREULICH, ANDY NYSDEC	8 RESIDENCE ROAD ALTMAR, NY 13302	(H)315-298-4046 (W)315-298-5051 (E)	98
GRIM, JOHN NE BIOLOGISTS INC	ONE KERR ROAD RHINEBECK, NY 12572	(H)914-876-4786 (W)914-876-3983 (E)	98
GROSS, A CHRIS L I LIGHTING CO	12 HARBOR RIDGE DRIVE CENTERPORT, NY 11721	(H) (W)(516) 391-6097 (E)	98
GUTHRIE, CHARLES NYS DEC	NYS DEC BLDG 40, SUNY, DIV F&W STONY BROOK, NY 11790	(H)516-928-7869 (W)516-751-7900 (E)	98
HAJE, ROY L. EN-Consultants	33 TULIP HILL LANE CENTEREACH, NY 11720	(H)(516) 732-6501 (W)(516) 283-6360 (E)	98
HALL, ALBERT G	15 SOUTH DELAWARE ST STAMFORD, NY 12167	(H) (W) (E)	98
HARTMAN, KYLE WEST VA UNIV	PO BOX 6125 MORGANTN, WV 26506-6125	(H)(304) 292-0444 (W)(304) 293-2941 (E)	97
HASBROUCK, EMERSON	3059 SOUND AVE RIVERHEAD, NY 11901	(H) (W) (E)	98

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HOUSTON, LEONARD	238 79TH ST. BROOKLYN, NY 11209	(H) (W) (E)	98
HUGHES, THOMAS C. CORNELL U	PO BOX 475 OLD FORGE, NY 13420	(H)(315) 369-2130 (W)(315) 369-6781 (E)tch2@cornell.edu	98
HULBERT, PHILIP NYSDEC	R.D. 1, BOX 622 E MEREDITH, NY 13757	(H)(607) 278-5490 (W)(518) 457-6937 (E)pxhulber@gw.dec.state.ny.us	98
HURST, STEPHEN S. NYSDEC	2143 Berne Altamont Road Altamont, NY 12009	(H) (W) (E)	98
HURST, THOMAS P.	MAR SCI RES CTR SUNY AT STONY BROOK STONY BROOK, NY 11794	(H) (W) (E)	97S
HYATT, WILLIAM A	42 KENNETH DR GLASTONBURY, CT 06033	(H) (W) (E)	98
JANOWSKY, WILLIAM	1357 Whitehaven Rd Grand Island, NY 14072	(H)(716) 773-9321 (W)(716) 879-4394 (E)william.a.janowsky@usace.army.mil	98
JIRKA, KURT ICHTHYOLOGICAL	Ichthyological Associates, Inc. 50 LUDLOWVILLE RD. LANSING, NY 14882	(H)(607) 539-6635 (W)(607) 533-8801 (E)	98
JOHNSON, JAMES-EMILY	1781 RUSSELLS LANDING SKANEATELES, NY 1311152	(H) (W) (E)	98
JOLLIFF, THOMAS M	BEDFORD CORNERS RD CAPE VINCENT, NY 13618	(H) (W) (E)	98
JOSEPHSON, DANIEL C. CORNELL UNIVERSITY	CROSBY BLVD BOX 745 OLD FORGE, NY 13420	(H) (W)(315) 369-6781 (E)dcj3@cornell.edu	98
KAHNLE, ANDREW W. NYSDEC	61 YANKEE FOLLY RD NEW PALTZ, NY 12561	(H) (W) (E)	98

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KLOSE, PETER A	GR LAKE CTR BUFFALO STATE BUFFALO, NY 14222	(H) (W) (E)	98S
KLUMB, ROBERT A CORNELL U	121 E. FALLS ST, #2 ITHACA, NY 14850	(H)(315) 256-7280 (W)(315) 633-9243 (E)rak11@cornell.edu	98S
KNUTH, BARBARA CORNELL UNIVERSITY	122A FERNOW HALL CORNELL UNIVERSITY ITHACA, NY 14853	(H)(607) 539-6635 (W)(607) 255-2822 (E)	98
KOCIK, JOHN F. NATL MARINE FISH SVC	NOAA/NMFS/NEFSC 166 WATER ST. WOODS HOLE, MA 02543	(H)(508) 477-5617 (W)(508) 548-5123 (E)	97
KOSCHNICK, TAYLER JA	11550 N MERIDIAN ST SUITE 180 CARMEL, IN 46032	(H) (W) (E)	97
KOTILA, PAUL M FRANKLIN PIERCE COLL	Natural Science Division Rindge N. Hampshire 03461	(H)(603) 585-6508 (W)(603) 899-4303 (E)	98
KRUEGER. CHARLES C CORNELL	206 D, FERNOW HALL CORNELL UNIVERSITY ITHACA, NY 14853	(H)(607) 347-4863 (W)(607) 255-2838 (E)cck4@cornell.edu	98
KURTENBACH, JIM US EPA REGION II	2890 WOODBRIDGE AVE EDISON, NJ 08837	(H)(908) 453-4866 (W)(732) 321-6695 (E)	99
KURTZ, ROBERT J US ARMY CORP OF ENG	27 SMITH STREET VALLEY STREAM, NY 11580	(H)(516) 561-6429 (W)(201) 656-4749 (E)	98
LA PAN, STEVEN NYSDEC	NYSDEC DULLES ST OFF 317 WASH ST WATERTOWN, NY 13601	(H) (W)(315) 785-2262 (E)	98
LAKE, TOM R.	3 STEINHAUS LANE WAPPINGERS FALLS NY 12590	(H) (W)(914) 296-5875 (E)	98
LANDEAU, LAURIE J	367 ASHAROKEN AVE NORTHPORT, NY 11768	(H) (W) (E)	98

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MANOR, PHILIP C JOHN WILEY & SONS	JOHN WILEY & SONS 605 THIRD AVE NEW YORK, NY 10158-0012	(H) (W) (E)	98
MARSDEN, J. ELLEN UNIV OF VERMONT	SCH OF NAT RES UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT BURLINGTON, VT 05405	(H) (W) (E)	98
MARTIN, MICHAEL R	ADIRONDACK AQUATIC INST PO BOX 244 PAUL SMITHS, NY 12970	(H) (W) (E)	98
MATTHEWS, BRUCE CORNELL UNIVERSITY	121 FERNOW HALL, DNR CORNELL UNIVERSITY ITHACA, NY 14853	(H)(607) 589-7887 (W)(607) 255-8370 (E)	97
MAYACK, DAVID NYSDEC	58 WINEBERRY LANE BALLSTON SPA, NY 12020	(H)(518) 899-6410 (W)(518) 773-7318 (E)	97
MAYER, CHRISTINE M CORNELL UNIVERSITY	CORNELL BIO FIELD STATION 900 SHACKLETON PT RD BRIDGEPORT, NY 13030	(H) (W)(315) 633-9243 (E)	98
MC BRIDE, NORMAN D NYSDEC	HC 1 ROUTE BOX 16 STAMFORD, NY 12167	(H) (W) (E)	98
MC CARTHY, CHARLES SUFFOLK CO COMM COL	2 SPEONK-RIVERHEAD RD RIVERHEAD, NY 11901	(H)(516) 298-5859 (W)(516) 548-2625 (E)	97
MC COSH, MORGAN L USFWS - MA	USFWS -MA ARLINGTON, VA 22203	(H) (W) (E)	98
MC DONALD, RICHARD P USFWS - NY	405 N.FRENCH RD. SUITE 120A AMHERST, NY 14228	(H) (W)(716)691-5456 (E)rpmcdona@aol.com	98
MC KEOWN, PAUL E NYSDEC	128 South St Olean, NY 14760	(H)(716) 372-0312 (W)(716) 372-0645 (E)pemckeow@gw.dec.state.ny.us	98
MC KOWN, KIM ANN	16 BIRCHWOOD AVE E. SETAUKET, NY 11733	(H) (W) (E)	98

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MUIESSIG, PAUL H. EA ENG & TECH	EA ENG & TECH 3 WASHINGTON CTR NEWBURGH, NY 12550	(H) (W)(914) 565-8100 (E)	98
MURPHY, MARGARET OBRIEN & GERE ENG	5000 BRITTONFIELD PKWY SYRACUSE, NY 13221	(H)(315) 446-2438 (W)(315) 437-6100 (E)	98
NASHETT, LARRY NYSDEC	HCR #2 BOX 532 TUPPER LAKE, NY 12986	(H) (W) (E)	98
NEMTH, MATT	DEPT OF NATL RESOURCES CORNELL UNIVERSITY ITHACA, NY 14853	(H) (W) (E)	98S
NETH, PAUL C	160 JUNIPER DR BALLSTON SPA, NY 12020	(H) (W) (E)	98
NETTLES, DAVID C.	P.O. Box 61 Ray Brook, NY 12977	(H) (W) (E)	98
NEUDERFER, GARY N NYS DEC	45 NORMAN RD ROCHESTER, NY 14623	(H)716-226-2466 (W)716-424-4926 (E)gxneuder@gw.dec.state.ny.us	99
O'CONNER, JOEL S. EPA	USEPA REGION 2 WATER MGT 290 BROADWAY # 1539 NEW YORK, NY 10007-1823	(H) (W)(212) 264-5356 (E)	97
O'CONNOR, JOHN R.	13 Stebbins St,; Apt. A Saint Albans, VT 05478	(H)(802)524-6683 (W) (E)	98
O'GORMAN, ROBERT USFWS	USGS BIOL RESOURCES DIV 17 Thistle Dr. OSWEGO, NY 13126	(H)(315) 343-2351 (W)(315) 343-3951 (E)	98
OLSEN, MARK H. CORNELL UNIV	CORNELL BIO FLD ST 900 SHACKLETON PT RD BRIDGEPORT, NY 13030	(H)(315) 684-3084 (W)(315) 633-9243 (E)mho2@cornell.edu	98
ORVIS, CURTIS J USF&W	45 CHAPEL ROAD AMHERST, MA 01002-3005	(H)413-253-0590 (W)413-253-8288 (E)	98

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POMEROY, JAMES NYSDEC	R.D. 1, BOX 111 HOUGHTON, NY 14744	(H)(716) 437-5346 (W)(716) 372-0645 (E)	97
POTHOVEN, STEVEN A.	36 CHAPEL RD APT # 9 KENMOE, NY 14217	(H) (W) (E)	97
PREDDICE, TIMOTHY NYSDEC	186 STEELE AVE EXT GLOVERSVILLE, NY 12078	(H)518-725-7206 (W)518-773-7318 (E)	97
PRINDLE, SCOTT E.	P.O. Box 191 S-952 Four Rod Road Alden, NY 14004	(H) (W)315-470-6924 (E)	98
RACHLIN, JOSEPH W LEHMAN COLLEGE	DEPT BIO SCI, LEHMAN COLL 250 BEDFORD PARK BLVD W BRONX, NY 10468	(H)201-791-5165 (W)212-960-8239 (E)	98
RADLE, EDWARD NYSDEC	721 PLANK ROAD CLIFTON PARK, NY 12065	(H)(518) 371-7519 (W)(518) 457-0757 (E)	98
RADZYMINSKI, STEVE NYSDOT REG 1	29 GARDEN AVE ALBANY, NY 12203	(H)(518) 459-0910 (W)(518) 486-4292 (E)	98
RATHJE, CARL NYSDEC ONEIDA HATCHE	223 RAINBOW SHORES RD PULASKI, NY 13142	(H)(315) 298-458 (W)(315) 623-7311 (E)	97
RICHARDSON ALICE NYSDEC	18975 Minkler Rd Adams Center, NY 13606	(H) (W)(315) 298-5051 (E)	98
RINGLER, NEIL SUNY CESF	19 GETTMAN ROAD BALDWINSVILLE, NY 13027	(H)(315) 638-8128 (W)(315) 470-6770 (E)nmringle@mailbox.syr.edu	97
ROBINS, JEFFREY NYSDEC	8A Harrison St. P.O. Box 573 Cortland, NY 13045	(H)(607) 756-8137 (W)(607) 753-3095 (E)	98
ROSEMAN, EDWARD F. MICHIGAN STATE UNIV	13 NATURAL RESOURCES BLDG MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY E. LANSING, MI 48824	(H)(517) 355-6037 (W)(517) 353-6697 (E)	97S

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SCHLUETER, SCOTT L	11884 JORDAN RD JORDAN, NY 13080	(H) (W) (E)	98S
SCHMIDT, ROBERT SIMON'S ROCK COLLEGE	PO BOX 301 HILLSDALE, NY 12529-0301	(H)(518) 325-7265 (W)(413) 528-0771 (E)	98
SCHNEIDER, CLIFF NYSDEC	5412 E. BROADWAY CAPE VINCENT, NY 13618	(H)(315) 654-2695 (W)(315) 654-2147 (E)decfish@imcnet.net	98
SCHOCH, WILLIAM F NYSDEC	PO BOX 248 RAY BROOK, NY 12977	(H)(518) 327-3315 (W)(518) 891-1370 (E)	98
SHEPPARD, DOUGLAS NYSDEC	3 BIRCHWOOD DR. CLIFTON PARK, NY 12065	(H) (W) (E)	98
SHORT, RUSSEL	ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT INC 368 PLEASANT VIEW DR LANCASTER, NY 14086	(H) (W)(716) 684-8060 (E)	98
SHUPE, SCOTT NIAGARA MOHAWK	300 ERIE BLVD W SYRACUSE, NY 13210	(H)(315) 622-0762 (W)(315) 428-6616 (E)shupes@nimo.com	98
SHUPP, BRUCE B.A.S.S.	562 ROARK TRACE MONTGOMERY, ALA 36116	(H) (W) (E)	D.HON
SICLUNA, JOSEPH D. NYS DoS	DIV of COASTAL RESOURCES ALBANY, NY 12231-0001	(H) (W)(518) 473-2476 (E)	97
SIMONIN, HOWARD NYSDEC	NYS DEC 8314 FISH HATCHERY ROAD ROME, NY 13440	(H)(315) 865-6680 (W)(315) 337-0910 (E)romefs@borg.com	98
SINNOTT, TIMOTHY NYSDEC	62 VICHY DRIVE SARATOGA SPRINGS NY 12866	(H)(518) 583-0503 (W)(518) 457-0758 (E)txsinnot@dec.state.ny.us	97
SKINNER, KATHLEEN RUSSELL SAGE COLLEGE	BIOLOGY DEPT. RUSSELL SAGE COLLEGE TROY, NY 12180	(H)(518) 283-7661 (W)(518) 270-2280 (E)	98

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STEWART, DONALD J. SUNY-CESF	SUNY-CESF 103 Illick Hall Syracuse, NY 13210	(H) (W) (E)	98
STOLL, MICHAEL F.	P.O. BOX 401 CORTLAND, NY 13045	(H)(607) 753-9339 (W) (E)	98
STRAKOSH, TIMOTHY R.	2 HOWARD AVE EAST BLOOMFIELD, NY 14469	(H) (W) (E)	98
STRAUSE, KARL D	220 MEADOWBROOK DR SYRACUSE, NY 13210	(H) (W) (E)	97
TERRA, MARIA E.	GR LAKES CTR, BUFFALO STA 1300 ELMWOOD AV BLDG C215 BUFFALO, NY 14222	(H) (W)(716) 878-4329 (E)	98S
THIESLING, MARY ANNE USEPA	727 FOREST GLEN RD MONROE, NY 10950	(H)(914) 783-1797 (W)(212) 264-8793 (E)	98
THOMPSON, PATRICIA	213 Greenwood Place Syracuse, NY 13210	(H) (W) (E)	98S
TONER, JASON CORNELL U	136 SEVEN MILE DR, LOT 23 ITHACA, NY 14850	(H)(607) 272-8255 (W)(607) 257-2064 (E)jat20@cornell.edu	98
TORT, MARIA J. CORNELL U	P.O. Box 6897 Ithaca, NY 14851	(H) (W)(607) 253-3410 (E)mjt16@cornell.edu	98S
TROTTA, LAURIE	HC 1 BOX 143A CENTRAL BRIDGE, NY 12035	(H) (W) (E)	97S
TURNBULL, ROSS D	21 HERITAGE H1 DEDHAM, MA 02026	(H) (W) (E)	98
TUTTLE, L RAYMOND Woodard Clyde Consutlants	152 STERRY DRIVE GREENE, NY 13778	(H)609-599-7138 (W)(607) 656-8802 (E)RTUTTLE@PSEG.com	99

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WIDMER, CARL C NYS DEC (RET)	6772 ITALY VALLEY ROAD NAPLES, NY 14512	(H)(716) 374-5048 (W) (E)	98
WILKINSON, MICHAEL A NYS DEC	44 PAUL DRIVE AMHERST, NY 14228	(H) (W)716-847-4550 (E)mawilkin@gw.dec.state.ny.us	98
WILKINS, BRUCE	FERNOW HALL CORNELL UNIVERSITY ITHACA, NY 14853	(H) (W) (E)	97
WILLIAMS, KIMBERLY	PO BOX 518 STONY BROOK, NY 11790	(H) (W) (E)	98S
WOLTMANN, EDWARD NYSDEC	57 HIGHLAND DOWN SHOREHAM, NY 11786	(H)516-821-4677 (W)516-751-5415 (E)	98
WOOSTER, GREG VET COLLEGE, CORNELL	C5714 VMC VET COLLEGE, CORNELL ITHACA, NY 14853	(H)(607) 277-7061 (W)(607) 253-4028 (E)gaw5@cornell.edu	98
WROTNIAK, KATHLEEN NYSDEC	3671 State Route 13 Pulaski, NY 13142	(H)315-298-3073 (W)315-298-5051 (E)	98
YOSHIURA, LUZ	14-24 RT 9 APT F TIVOLI, NY 12583	(H) (W)(914) 756-2023 (E)	97S
YOUNG, BRIAN	53 Highview Ln Ridge, NY 11961	(H) (W) (E)	98
ZELIE, WALTER F.	CARPENTER'S BROOK FISH HATCH RT 321 ELBRIDGE, NY 13060	(H) (W) (E)	98

AFSDIR99/AFSDIR99.WPD

Date: Tue, 12 Jan 1999 17:19:42 -0500
From: Bill Sarbello <wxsarbel@gw.dec.state.ny.us>
To: Susan_Cielinski@MAIL.FWS.GOV, Thomas.Bigford@noaa.gov
Cc: Alex_Hoar@MAIL.FWS.GOV
Subject: Possible House Co-Sponsor for the Craig Bill
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Disposition: inline

R/C
return to
Dave Bryson

I learned late yesterday that the Craig bill (S2533, last congress) imposing additional restrictions on DOI-Commerce fishway prescriptions, etc. may have a House co-sponsor. Congressman Edolphus Towns, 10th District NY (NYC) is purportedly about to introduce the companion legislation in the House. He is on both the Commerce and Government Reform and Oversight committees. If this comes to pass the bill will have senate/western/conservative/republican and house/eastern/liberal/democrat sponsors, which may give it real life. Thought you'd want to know; check it out through your own channels to be sure it is true; and maybe there is an opportunity for you to act before either House or Senate bill gets introduced in the 106th. FYI--Bill

BILL TEXT
S2533
VERSION: INTRODUCED IN SENATE
Sept. 30, 1998

105TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2533

To amend the Federal Power Act to improve the hydroelectric licensing process by granting the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission statutory authority to better coordinate participation by other agencies and entities, and for other purposes.

==========

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

September 30, 1998

Mr. CRAIG introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

==========

A BILL

To amend the Federal Power Act to improve the hydroelectric licensing process by granting the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission statutory authority to better coordinate participation by other agencies and entities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Hydroelectric Licensing Process Improvement Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that--

(1) hydroelectric power is an irreplaceable source of clean,

economic, renewable energy with the unique capability of supporting reliable electric service while maintaining environmental quality;

(2) hydroelectric power is the leading renewable energy resource of the United States;

(3) hydroelectric power projects provide multiple benefits to the United States, including recreation, irrigation, flood control, water supply, and fish and wildlife benefits;

(4) in the next 15 years, the bulk of all non-Federal hydroelectric power capacity in the United States is due to be relicensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; and

(5) the process of licensing hydroelectric projects by the Commission--

(A) has become inefficient, because Federal agencies that participate in the process are not required to submit their mandatory and recommended conditions to the license by a time certain; and

(B) does not produce optimal decisions, because the agencies are not required to consider a broad range of factors in determining those conditions.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to improve the hydroelectric licensing process by--

(1) authorizing the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to impose deadlines by which Federal agencies must submit proposed mandatory and recommended conditions to a license;

(2) requiring the agencies to consider a broad range of factors in determining those conditions and to document the consideration of those factors; and

(3) making other improvements to the licensing process.

SEC. 4. PROCESS FOR CONSIDERATION BY FEDERAL AGENCIES OF CONDITIONS TO LICENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.--Part I of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 32. PROCESS FOR CONSIDERATION BY FEDERAL AGENCIES OF CONDITIONS TO LICENSES.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.--In this section:

"(1) CONDITION.--The term `condition' means--

"(A) a condition to a license for a project on a

Federal reservation determined by a consulting agency for the purpose of the first proviso of section 4(e); and

"(B) a prescription relating to the construction, maintenance, or operation of a fishway determined by a consulting agency for the purpose of the first sentence of section 18.

"(2) CONSULTING AGENCY.--The term `consulting agency' means-

"(A) in relation to a condition described in paragraph (1)(A), the Federal agency with administrative jurisdiction over the reservation; and

"(B) in relation to a condition described in paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce, as appropriate.

"(b) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.--

"(1) IN GENERAL.--In determining a condition, a consulting agency shall take into consideration--

"(A) the impacts of the condition on--

"(i) economic and power values;

"(ii) electric generation capacity and system reliability;

"(iii) air quality; and

"(iv) drinking, flood control, irrigation, navigation, or recreation water supply; and

"(B) compatibility with other conditions to be included in the license, including mandatory conditions of other agencies, when available.

"(2) DOCUMENTATION.--

"(A) IN GENERAL.--In the course of the consideration of factors under paragraph (1) and before any review under subsection (e), a consulting agency shall create written documentation detailing, among other pertinent matters, all proposals made, comments received, facts considered, and analyses made regarding each of those factors sufficient to demonstrate that each of the factors was given full consideration in determining the condition to be submitted to the Commission.

"(B) SUBMISSION TO THE COMMISSION.--A consulting agency shall include the documentation under subparagraph (A) in its submission of a condition to the Commission.

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"(1) IN GENERAL.--Each condition determined by a consulting agency shall be subjected to appropriately substantiated

scientific review.

"(2) DATA.--For the purpose of paragraph (1), a condition shall be considered to have been subjected to appropriately substantiated scientific review if the review--

"(A) was based on current empirical data or field-tested data; and

"(B) was subjected to peer review.

"(d) RELATIONSHIP TO IMPACTS ON FEDERAL RESERVATION.--In the case of a condition for the purpose of the first proviso of section 4(e), each condition determined by a consulting agency shall be directly and reasonably related to the impacts of the project within the Federal reservation.

"(e) ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.--

"(1) OPPORTUNITY FOR REVIEW.--Before submitting to the Commission a proposed condition, and before a license applicant files a license application with the Commission, a consulting agency shall provide a license applicant an opportunity to obtain expedited review before an administrative law judge or other independent reviewing body of--

"(A) the reasonableness of the condition in light of the effect that implementation of the condition will have on the energy and economic values of a project; and

"(B) compliance by the consulting agency with the requirements of this section, including the requirement to consider the factors described in subsection (b)(1).

"(2) COMPLETION OF REVIEW.--

"(A) IN GENERAL.--A review under paragraph (1) shall be completed not more than 180 days after the license applicant notifies the consulting agency of the request for review.

"(B) FAILURE TO MAKE TIMELY COMPLETION OF REVIEW.--If a consulting agency does not provide a license applicant a timely opportunity to review a proposed condition, the Commission may treat a condition submitted by the consulting agency as a recommendation is treated under section 10(j).

"(3) REMAND.--If the administrative law judge or reviewing body finds that a proposed condition is unreasonable or that the consulting agency failed to comply with any of the requirements of this section, the administrative law judge or reviewing body shall--

"(A) render a decision that--

"(i) explains the reasons for a finding that the condition is unreasonable and may make recommendations that the administrative law judge or reviewing body may

have for the formulation of a condition that would not be found unreasonable; or

"(ii) explains the reasons for a finding that a requirement was not met and may describe any action that the consulting agency should take to meet the requirement; and

"(B) remand the matter to the consulting agency for further action.

"(4) SUBMISSION TO THE COMMISSION.--Following administrative review under this subsection, a consulting agency shall--

"(A) take such action as the consulting agency determines to be appropriate to formulate a condition that is not unreasonable or to comply with the requirements of this section; and

"(B) include with its submission to the Commission of a proposed condition--

"(i) the record on administrative review; and

"(ii) documentation of any action taken following administrative review.

"(f) DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF CONDITIONS.--

"(1) IN GENERAL.--After an applicant files with the Commission an application for a license, the Commission may set a date by which a consulting agency shall file with the Commission a recommended or established condition.

"(2) LIMITATION.--Except as provided in paragraph (3), the date for submission shall be not greater than 1 year after the date on which the Commission gives the consulting agency notice that a license application is ready for environmental review.

"(3) DEFAULT.--If a consulting agency does not file a recommended or established condition to a license by the date set under paragraph (1)--

"(A) the consulting agency shall not thereafter have authority to recommend or establish a condition to the license; and

"(B) the Commission may, but shall not be required to, recommend or establish an appropriate condition to the license that--

"(i) furthers the interest sought to be protected by the provision of law that authorizes the consulting agency to propose or establish a condition to the license; and

"(ii) conforms to the requirements of this Act.

"(4) EXTENSION.--The Commission may make 1 extension, of

not more than 30 days, of a deadline set under paragraph (1).

"(g) ECONOMIC ANALYSIS BY THE COMMISSION.--The Commission shall conduct an economic analysis of each condition submitted by a consulting agency to determine whether the condition would render the project uneconomic.

"(h) COMMISSION DETERMINATION ON EFFECT OF CONDITIONS.--When requested by a license applicant in a request for rehearing, the Commission shall make a written determination on whether a condition submitted by a consulting agency is--

"(1) in the public interest, as measured by the impact of the condition on the factors described in subsection (b)(1);

"(2) reasonable;

"(3) supported by substantial evidence; and

"(4) consistent with this Act and other terms and conditions to be included in the license.".

(b) CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.--

(1) SECTION 4.--Section 4(e) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 797(e)) is amended in the first proviso of the first sentence by inserting after "conditions" the following: ", determined in accordance with section 32,".

(2) SECTION 18.--Section 18 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 811) is amended in the first sentence by striking "prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce" and inserting "prescribed, in accordance with section 32, by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce, as appropriate".

SEC. 5. COORDINATED ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS.

Part I of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.) (as amended by section 3) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 33. COORDINATED ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS.

"(a) LEAD AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY.--The Commission, as the lead agency for environmental reviews under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for projects licensed under this part, shall conduct a single consolidated environmental review for each such project.

"(b) DEADLINES.--

"(1) IN GENERAL.--The Commission shall set a deadline for the submission of comments by Federal, State, and local

government agencies in connection with the preparation of any environmental impact statement or environmental assessment required for a project.

"(2) CONSIDERATIONS.--In setting a deadline under paragraph (1), the Commission shall take into consideration--

"(A) the need of the license applicant for a prompt and reasonable decision;

"(B) the resources of interested Federal, State, and local government agencies; and

"(C) applicable statutory requirements.".

SEC. 6. STUDY OF SMALL HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.--Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives a study of the feasibility of establishing a separate licensing procedure for small hydroelectric projects.

(b) DEFINITION OF SMALL HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT.--The Commission may by regulation define the term "small hydroelectric project" for the purpose of subsection (a), except that the term shall include at a minimum a hydroelectric project that has a generating capacity of 5 megawatts or less.

BILL TEXT
S2533
VERSION: INTRODUCED IN SENATE
Sept. 30, 1998

105TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2533

To amend the Federal Power Act to improve the hydroelectric licensing process by granting the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission statutory authority to better coordinate participation by other agencies and entities, and for other purposes.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

September 30, 1998

Mr. CRAIG introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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A BILL

To amend the Federal Power Act to improve the hydroelectric licensing process by granting the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission statutory authority to better coordinate participation by other agencies and entities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Hydroelectric Licensing Process Improvement Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that--

(1) hydroelectric power is an irreplaceable source of clean,

economic, renewable energy with the unique capability of supporting reliable electric service while maintaining environmental quality;

(2) hydroelectric power is the leading renewable energy resource of the United States;

(3) hydroelectric power projects provide multiple benefits to the United States, including recreation, irrigation, flood control, water supply, and fish and wildlife benefits;

(4) in the next 15 years, the bulk of all non-Federal hydroelectric power capacity in the United States is due to be relicensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; and

(5) the process of licensing hydroelectric projects by the Commission--

(A) has become inefficient, because Federal agencies that participate in the process are not required to submit their mandatory and recommended conditions to the license by a time certain; and

(B) does not produce optimal decisions, because the agencies are not required to consider a broad range of factors in determining those conditions.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to improve the hydroelectric licensing process by--

(1) authorizing the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to impose deadlines by which Federal agencies must submit proposed mandatory and recommended conditions to a license;

(2) requiring the agencies to consider a broad range of factors in determining those conditions and to document the consideration of those factors; and

(3) making other improvements to the licensing process.

SEC. 4. PROCESS FOR CONSIDERATION BY FEDERAL AGENCIES OF CONDITIONS TO LICENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.--Part I of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

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attached fyi

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Outside Magazine, February 1999

Blow Up

Swing a hammer, light a fuse, and let the dams come tumbling down. So goes the cry these days on American rivers, where vandals of every stripe, enviros and fishermen and interior secretaries, among others wage battle to uncork the nation's bound-up waters.

By Bruce Barcott

By God but we built some dams!

We backed up the Kennebec in Maine and the Neuse in North Carolina and a hundred creeks and streams that once ran free but don't anymore. We stopped the Colorado with the Hoover, high as 35 houses, and because it pleased us we kept damming and diverting the Colorado until the river no longer reached the sea. We dammed our way out of the Great Depression with the Columbia's Grand Coulee, a dam so immense you had to borrow another fellow's mind because yours alone wasn't big enough to wrap around it. The Coulee concrete was not even hardened by the time we finished building a bigger one still, cleaving the Missouri with Fort Peck Dam, a structure second only to the Great Wall of China, a jaw-dropper so outsize they put it on the cover of the first issue of Life, and wasn't that a hell of a thing? We turned the Tennessee, the Colorado, the Columbia, and the Snake from continental arteries into still bathtubs. We dammed the Clearwater, the Boise, the Santiam, the Deschutes, the Skagit, the Willamette, and the McKenzie. We dammed the North Platte and the North Yuba, the South Platte and the South Yuba. We dammed the Blue, the Green, and the White as well. We dammed Basher Kill and Schuylkill; we dammed Salt River and we dammed Sugar Creek. We dammed Crystal River and Muddy Creek, the Little River and the Rio Grande. We dammed the Minnewawa and the Minnesota, and we dammed the Kalamazoo. We dammed
the Swift and we dammed the Dead.

One day we looked up and saw 75,000 dams impounding more than half a million miles of river. We looked down and saw rivers scrubbed free of salmon and sturgeon and shad. Cold rivers ran warm, warm rivers ran cold, and fertile muddy banks turned barren.

And that's when we stopped talking about dams as instruments of holy progress and started talking about blowing them out of the water.

Surrounded by a small crowd of Central Valley citizens, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt stood atop McPherrin Dam, on Butte Creek, not far from Chico, California, in the hundred-degree heat of the Sacramento Valley. The constituencies this crowd represented farmers, wildlife conservationists, state

fish and game officials, irrigation managers had been at one another's throats for the better part of a century, wrangling over every trickle of water that flows through this naturally arid basin. On this day, however, amity reigned. At the appointed moment, with CNN cameras rolling and a New York Times photographer framing the scene, Babbitt hoisted a sledgehammer above his head and "with evident glee," as one reporter later noted brought his tool of destruction down upon the dam. Golf claps all around. "That's one small blow for salmon!" Babbitt told the crowd.

The secretary's hammer strike last July marked the beginning of the end for McPherrin Dam, an ugly concrete plug that was ingloriously destroyed a few weeks later by a backhoe affixed with a demolition hammer. McPherrin and three other Butte Creek irrigation dams were coming out to encourage the return of spring-run chinook salmon, which had been blocked from their spawning grounds for more than years. The day after his McPherrin Dam duties last July, Babbitt flew to Medford, Oregon, and took a swing at 30-year-old Jackson Street Dam, which had turned Bear Creek, a tributary of the Rogue River, into what has been called "an algae-clogged fish killer."

Last year alone, Babbitt cracked the concrete of four dams on Wisconsin's Menominee River and then repeated the feat at two Elwha River dams in Washington State; at Quaker Neck Dam, on North Carolina's Neuse River; and at 160-year-old Edwards Dam, on the Kennebec in Maine.

By any reckoning, this was a weird inversion of the natural order. Interior secretaries are supposed to christen dams, not smash them. But that was before this particular Interior secretary decided that lots of dams needed to come down, and began saying so, starting with a 1994 speech at Yellowstone National Park. That political cannonade had its intended effect. A few days later, Babbitt's puzzled boss, President Bill Clinton, asked him why the White House was getting bombarded with calls from apoplectic western politicians who wanted to know if the Secretary of the Interior had lost his mind.

"Yes, that created a bit of a ruckus," Babbitt told me recently, sounding pleased. "I gave a speech to a meeting of Trout Unlimited in Yellowstone. I told them, 'I want to be the first secretary to tear down a big dam.'"

Sixty years ago, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, accompanied by his Interior Secretary, Harold Ickes, toured the West to dedicate four of the largest dams in the history of civilization. Babbitt, who knows his history, has been following in their footsteps, but this secretary is preaching the gospel of dam-going-away. "America overshot the mark in our dam-building frenzy," he told the Ecological Society of America last August. "The public is now learning that we have paid a steadily accumulating price for these projects. ... We did not build them for religious purposes and they do not consecrate our values. Dams do, in fact, outlive their function. When they do,some should go."

Many dams continue, of course, to be invaluable pollution-free power plants. Hydroelectric dams provide 10 percent of the nation's electricity (and half of our renewable energy). In the Northwest, dams account for 75 percent of the region's power and bestow the lowest electrical rates in the nation. In the past the public was encouraged to believe that hydropower is something that is almost
free, without cost; such assumptions were part of what made Grand Coulee and the other dams seem miraculous and good. But as Babbitt has been pointing out,

there is a price, and it's become an enormous one.

What we know now that we didn't know in 1938 is that a river isn't a water pipe. When you plug it, a river goes haywire. If you were to draw a cross-section of water moving in a free-flowing river, you'd draw millions of small circles of motion.
It's in these circles that water, as it tumbles and falls, lifts and deposits grains and pebbles. Dam a river, and it will drop most of this sediment in a still reservoir. Ecologically valuable debris, such as branches, wood particles, and gravel, get trapped behind the dam. The sediment may be mixed with an increasing concentration of pollutants toxic chemicals leaching from abandoned mines, for example, or naturally occurring but dangerous heavy metals. Once the water passes through the dam it continues to scour, but it removes sediment without replacing it with upstream material. A dammed river is sometimes referred to as a "hungry" river, one that eats its bed and banks. Riverbeds and banks may turn into cobblestone streets, large stones cemented in by the ultrafine silt that passes through the dams. Biologists call this "armoring."

Naturally cold rivers may run warm after the sun heats water trapped in the reservoir; naturally warm rivers may run cold if their downstream flow is drawn from the bottom of deep reservoirs. Fish adapted to cold water won't survive in warm water, and vice versa. (Water much warmer than 70 degrees Fahrenheit is lethal to most species of salmon; temperatures of 74 degrees were recorded on parts of the lower Snake last summer.) But dams kill fish in myriad ways, even as they play havoc with other aspects of riparian ecosystems.

As the toll on wild rivers became more glaringly evident in recent decades, opposition to dams started to go mainstream. By the 1990s, conservation groups, fishing organizations, and other river lovers began to advocate the kinds of action that had once been the exclusive province of environmental extremists and radical groups like Earth First!. Driven by changing economics, environmental law, and most of all the specter of vanishing fish, government policy makers began to find themselves echoing the conservationists. And then Bruce Babbitt, perhaps sensing the inevitable tide of history, entered the fray on the side of decommissioning.

So far, however, the dams taken out of commission have been small ones. Quaker Neck Dam, on the Neuse, removed in December 1997: seven feet high. Newport 11 Dam, on Vermont's Clyde River, removed in August 1996: 19 feet high. McPherrin Dam, on Butte Creek, removed in August 1998: 10 feet high. Edwards Dam, on the Kennebec, coming down this summer: 24 feet high. It is one thing to punch through an old Maine grist mill, quite another to bring down one of the 100-foot-high monsters that squat in the rivers of the West. Bruce Babbitt may chip away at all the little dams he wants, but when it comes to ripping major federal hydropower projects out of western rivers, that's when the politics start getting national and nasty. Twenty-two years ago, when President Jimmy Carter suggested pulling the plug on several grand dam projects, Western senators and representatives politically crucified him. Although dam opponents are much better armed in 1999 this time they have more authoritative scientific and economic arguments on their side there's no indication that the coming political battles over decommissioning big dams won't be just as nasty.

Still, as a symbol of the swiftly intensifying debate over antiquated and ecologically harmful dams, the hammer-swinging Interior Secretary approaches perfection. And he's clearly enjoying his ongoing demolition tour. "The only

question is whether it'll be a sledgehammer or a jackhammer," Babbitt said in an interview last October, contemplating future photo ops. "The jackhammer's a nice little variant we used in northern California last week, in Marin County. You can get a lot more done with it. Every time I go out, you can feel the shift of public opinion that's taking place. It is absolutely palpable."

But these have been small, easy victories. Even as he leads the charge, Babbitt doesn't quite seem ready for the long, bloody civil war over dams that lies ahead. Consider the Snake River, where the Gettysburg of this war may be fought over four federal hydropower dams near the Washington-Idaho state line. When I asked Babbitt about the Snake last fall he almost seemed to be itching for his hammer.

"The escalating debate over dams is going to focus in the coming months on the Snake River," he declared. "For the last 20 years we've been dancing around the issue, nibbling around the edges. In the meantime the Snake River runs are heading toward extinction. We're now face-to-face with the question: Do the people of this country place more value on Snake River salmon or on those four dams? The scientific studies are making it clear that you can't have both."

Brave talk but only a couple of weeks later, after a bruising budget skirmish with congressional dam proponents who accused him of planning to tear down dams all over the Northwest, Babbitt sounded like a man who had just learned a sobering lesson in the treacherous politics of dams. The chastened Interior secretary assured the public that "I have never advocated, and do not advocate, the removal of dams on the main stem of the Columbia-Snake river system."

The town of Lewiston, Idaho, sits at the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. It's a quiet place of 33,000 solid citizens, laid out like a lot of small towns these days: One main road leads into the dying downtown core, the other to a thriving strip of Wal-Marts, gas stations, and fast-food greaseries. When Lewis (hence the name) and Clark floated through here in the autumn of 1805, they paused to complain about the river rapids "Several of them verry bad," the spelling-challenged Clark scrawled in his journal before tucking into a hearty supper of roots and roasted dog. After making their way downriver to the confluence of the Snake and the Columbia, the explorers made note of the local Indians catching and drying coho salmon headed upriver to spawn. "The number of dead Salmon on the Shores & floating in the river is incrediable to say," Clark wrote.

The river is still flowing, though it's been dammed into a lake with nary a rapid nor a riffle =97 and precious few salmon for nearly 150 miles. Between 1962 and 1975, four federal hydroelectric projects were built on the river by the Army Corps of Engineers: Ice Harbor Dam, Lower Monumental Dam, Little Goose Dam, and Lower Granite Dam. The dams added to the regional power supply, but more crucially, they turned the Snake from a whitewater roller-coaster into an easily navigable waterway. Once the dams went in, the surrounding wheat farmers could ship their grain on barges to Portland, Oregon, at one-half the cost of overland transport, and other industries also grew to depend on this cheap highway to the sea.

Like all dams, however, they were hell on the river and the fish the chinook, coho, sockeye, and steelhead that swam in it. True, some species of salmon still run up the river to spawn =97 though at a quarter of a percent of their original volume: By the beginning of this decade, runs that had once included up to five million fish had dwindled to less than 20,000. The Snake River coho have completely disappeared, and the sockeye are teetering on the brink of

extinction.

In and around Lewiston, the two conflicting interests livelihoods that depend on the dams on the one side, the fate of the fish on the other mean that just about everyone is either a friend of the dams or a breacher. Lewiston is the place where the debate has advanced the farthest, where the battle lines have been most clearly drawn. The Snake is the dam-breaching movement's first major test case, but it is also the place where the defenders of dams are planning to make their stand. Most important, the lower Snake may soon become the place where the government orders the first decommissioning of several big dams.

In the forefront of those who hope this happens is Charlie Ray, an oxymoron of a good ol' boy environmentalist whose booming Tennessee-bred baritone and sandy hair lend him the aspect of a Nashville Network host. Ray makes his living as head of salmon and steelhead programs for Idaho Rivers United, a band of conservationists that has been raising a fuss about free-flowing rivers since 1991. At heart he's not a tree-hugger, but a steelhead junkie. When you drive out to a dam with him, he'll pass the time telling you where steelhead like to eat, how cool they like the water, how he divined this information by keeping meticulous notes every time he went fishing for ten years. "You hook a steelhead, man, you got 10,000 years of survival instinct on the end of that line."

Despite Ray's bluff good cheer, it's not easy being a breacher in Lewiston. Wheat farming still drives a big part of the local economy, and here's a guy going around telling folks they ought to drain their shipping port.

The pro-dam forces predict financial ruin if such a thing ever happens. "It's a passionate issue with a lot of folks, because our very way of life is dependent upon those dams," says chamber of commerce president Todd Klabenes. In the past year he has tried to rally local business owners and supported anti-breaching pronouncements passed by city councils and county commissions in the area. Lining up behind Klabenes and his allies are Lewiston's twin pillars of industry, the Potlatch Corporation and the Port of Lewiston.

Potlatch, one of the country's largest paper producers, operates its flagship pulp and paper mill in Lewiston. Potlatch executives will tell you the company wants the dams mainly because it doesn't want to see the town economically devastated. Local environmentalists will tell you Potlatch wants the dams because it would be more difficult to discharge the mill's warm effluent into a free-flowing, shallow river. Whatever the reason, it's risky to buck the town's biggest employer. "Potlatch employs 2,300 people here," a Lewiston merchant who supports breaching told me, "and if they decided it would be a good idea to shop at my competition, I'd be out of business."

Potlatch also provides Charlie Ray with a worthy foil in company spokesman Frank Carroll, who was hired by the paper company after spending 17 years working the media for the U.S. Forest Service. Frankie and Charlie have been known to scrap. At an anti-breaching rally in Lewiston this past September, Carroll stood off-camera with a group of wheat farmers watching Ray being interviewed by a local TV reporter.
Fed up with hearing Ray's spin, Carroll started shouting, "Bullshit, Charlie, that's bullshit!" while the video rolled. Ray's nothing more than a "paid operative," Carroll says. Ray's reaction: "Yeah, like Frankie's not."

"A lot of people are trying to trivialize the social and economic issues,"

Carroll says, "trying to tell us the lives people have here don't count, that we'll open up a big bait shop and put everyone to work hooking worms. We resent it. Right now, there's a blanket of prosperity that lies across this whole region, and that prosperity is due to the river in its current state to its transportation."

One of the things that makes all these issues visceral in Lewiston is that breaching isn't just an abstraction here. It has actually happened. On March 1, 1992, not long after the sockeye had been listed as an endangered species, the Army Corps executed what it called a "test drawdown," in which the reservoir behind Lower Granite Dam was drained and the river was left to run close to its natural level for one month. Thus, when the citizens of Lewiston looked out at the Snake in late March, they saw that their smooth blue river had turned into a stinking mudflat littered with dead carp, fishing equipment, old cars, soda machines, guns, cash registers, and at least one set of human remains. Horrified by the idea that a permanent drawdown might come next, the chambers of commerce in Lewiston and Clarkston (just across the river on the Washington side) took out newspaper ads showing dead fish rotting in the mud. "It really hit home," says Klabenes.

It was not until 1995, however, that "breacher" became an epithet often preceded by the modifier "goddamn," that the region's farmers started talking about defending dams as if they were modern-day Alamos. "I envision the day," one grower told the Lewiston Morning Tribune, "that I'm sitting on the dam with my 30-30 [rifle] saying,'Are you really going to do this?'"

In fact, you have to go back even farther to understand why the specter of decommissioning suddenly turned real in 1995, and why breaching may become a 21st century reality for Lewiston.

Ever since the dams started going up along the Snake River, biologists and engineers have been trying any number of expensive and sometimes fantastic schemes for reviving the rapidly declining salmon runs. These schemes include fish ladders, hatcheries, and a bizarre program in which young smolts are captured and shipped downriver in barges to ensure their safe passage to the sea. By the late 1980s, it was clear that nothing was working; the fish runs continued to plummet. In 1990, the Shoshone-Bannock Indians, who traditionally fished the Snake's sockeye run, petitioned the National Marine Fisheries Service to list the fish as endangered. (Sockeye are lake spawners. The young hatch in Redfish Lake, in central Idaho, 900 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Thousands used to return via the Snake to breed; recent runs consisted of two or three fish, and last year there was only one.) The National Marine Fisheries Service agreed with the tribe and over the next few years designated every species of salmon in the Snake River as either threatened or endangered, imposing all kinds of costly regulations on the agencies that control the river.

So it happened that in 1995, under pressure from the federal courts, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Army Corps of Engineers (which continues to operate the dams) agreed to launch a four-year study of the four lower Snake River dams. In tandem with the Fisheries Service, the Corps made a bombshell announcement. The study would consider three options: maintain the status quo, turbocharge the fish-barging operation, or initiate a "permanent natural river drawdown", breaching.

Once the Corps agreed to proceed with its study, the report is due this

December, an action that had always seemed like unthinkable nonsense began to seem like an officially sanctioned, respectable possibility. Two separate scientific studies concluded that breaching presented the best hope for saving the river. In 1997 the Idaho Statesman, the state's largest newspaper, published a three-part series arguing that breaching the four dams would net local taxpayers and the region's economy $183 million a year. That wasn't to say there wouldn't be an economic gut-punch: The Port of Lewiston would lose $34 million a year; the Bonneville Power Administration would be out an annual $85 million in construction bonds and up to $40 million in breaching costs, and would lose $250 million a year in sellable power. The benefits, the paper estimated,would arrive annually in the form of a $248 million boost in recreation and fishing and a $444 million savings in smolt-barging expenses, hatchery operations, and dam maintenance costs. The dams, the paper concluded, "are holding Idaho's economy hostage."

"That series was seismic," says Reed Burkholder, a Boise-based breaching advocate. Charlie Ray agrees. "We've won the scientific argument," he says. "And we've won the economic argument. We're spending more to drive the fish to extinction than it'd cost to revive them."

In fact, the economic argument is far from won. The Statesman's numbers are not unimpeachable. The quarter-of-a-billion-dollar boost in recreation and fishing hinges on the assumption that the salmon runs will return to pre-1960s levels, which fisheries experts say might take up to 24 years, if it happens at all. The $34 million lost at the Port of Lewiston each year, however, would be certain and immediate.

From a regional perspective, the Northwest can do without the power of the four lower Snake River dams; they account for only about four percent of the region's electricity supply. The dams aren't built for flood control. But one of the most tightly held beliefs in the Northwest is that the dams turned eastern Washington and Oregon's dry scabland into prosperous cropland. Thus an attack on any dam is seen as an attack on the regional farm economy. Yet three of the four lower Snake River dams provide no agricultural irrigation whatsoever. Lower Granite Dam provides water for a golf course. Only Ice Harbor Dam is a boon to local farmers, all, 13 of them.

What the issue comes down to, then, is the Port of Lewiston and its manager, a South Dakotan stoic named Dave Doeringsfeld. Doeringsfeld's pitch is simple. The barges that carry Lewiston's wheat to Portland draft 13 feet, six inches. With the dams, the Snake maintains a minimum 14-foot depth. Without them, it shallows to less than ten. You take the dams out, Doeringsfeld says, "and transportation costs go up 200 to 300 percent.

"Granted, those dams have an impact on salmon survival," Doeringsfeld continues, "but are they the primary reason we've got crashing salmon numbers? We lose 98 percent of the smolts that make it to the ocean. Let's ignore that! Let's go back to destroying dams and people's lives."

No matter how frustrated they sound, the pro-dam lobbyists know they possess a powerful, not-so-secret weapon: Senator Slade Gorton, the Washington Republican who holds the commanding post of chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations. Widely considered the region's craftiest politician, Gorton has built his political base by advertising himself as the foe of liberal Seattle environmentalists, and with his hands on Interior's purse strings, he can back up the role with real clout. The irrigation farmers of eastern Washington are

his core constituency. As determined as Bruce Babbitt is to bring down a big dam, Slade Gorton may be more determined to stop him.

During October's federal budget negotiations, Gorton offered to allocate $22 million to begin the removal of two modest dams in the Elwha River, on the Olympic Peninsula, a salmon-restoration project dear to the hearts of dam-breaching advocates. But Gorton agreed to fund the Elwha breaching if, and only if, the budget included language forbidding federal officialsfrom unilaterally ordering the dismantling of any dam, including those in the Columbia River Basin. Babbitt and Kathleen McGinty, then-chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, balked at Gorton's proposal. As a result, the 1999 budget includes zero dollars for removal of the Elwha dams. "What [Gorton has] done is basically try to hold the Elwha Dam issue hostage," charged Friends of the Earth
activist Shawn Cantrell. "He's now killing hostages."

Gorton's handling of the Elwha decommissioning fight may have been hardball politics for its own sake, but it was also a clear warning of things to come: If the Army Corps and the National Marine Fisheries Service recommend breaching on the Snake later this year, there will be hell to pay.

Meanwhile, here's a hypothetical question: If you're going to breach, how do you actually do it? How do you take those behemoths out? It depends on the dam, of course, but the answer on the Snake is shockingly simple.

"You leave the dam there," Charlie Ray says. We're standing downstream from Lower Granite Dam, 35 million pounds of steel encased in concrete. Lower Granite isn't a classic ghastly curtain like Hoover Dam; it resembles nothing so much as an enormous half-sunk harmonica. Ray points to a berm of granite boulders butting up against the concrete structure's northern end. "Take out the earthen portion and let the river flow around the dam. This is not high-tech stuff. This is front-end loaders and dump trucks."

Up to now I've taken Ray's pronouncements with a grain of salt, but now I'm thinking he's completely full of it.

A few days later, however, I discuss the matter with the Army Corps engineer who has been assigned to study the problem of decommissioning the Snake River dams, and discover that Charlie is only a few adjectives short of the truth. It turns out that all you do need are loaders and dump trucks, really, really big ones. Steve Tatro, who works in the Corps's Walla Walla, Washington, office, has the touchy job of devising the best way to breach his agency's own dams.

First, he says, you'd draw down the reservoir, using the spillways and the lower turbine passages as drains. Then you'd bypass the concrete and steel entirely and excavate the earthen portion of the dam. This would involve scraping off a deep skin of football-size chunks of basalt, removing a lower layer of sand and gravel, and finally dredging out the silt core. Depending on the dam, that could mean as much as eight million cubic yards of excavated material.

As Tatro tells me all this, he seems aware of the treasonous implications of his assignment, and he tries hard to squeeze out all emotion as he describes the science of breaching. But his just-the-facts manner can't disguise the reality that there is something deeply cathartic about the act. Most environmental restoration happens at the speed of nature. Which is to say, damnably slow. Breaching a dam, or better yet, blowing a dam. offers a rare moment of

immediate gratification. When the Saint Etienne-du-Vigan dam, on France's Allier River, was officially condemned last year, the power company that owned it drained its reservoir and set a date for its destruction. Not wanting to provide breaching aficionados with a poster-ready photo of their exploding dam, the company quietly sent the demolition team out a week early. Somebody at the electric company tipped off a local environmental group, one of whose members grabbed his camera and hightailed it over to the dam. He got there just in time to snap a few frames of the Saint Etienne-du-Vigan going down in a storm of powder, mortar, and stone. The photos are now available worldwide on the European Rivers Network's Web page: "Dam bevor destruction," reads one caption. Says another: "The Dam when it collapse!"

From the Mesopotamian canals to Hoover Dam, it took the human mind about 10,000 years to figure out how to stop a river. It has taken only 60 to accomplish the all-too-obvious environmental destruction. And now, recognition of that damage, together with changes in environmental law, has begun to balance a political and economic power structure that used to tilt heavily in the dam builders' favor. In the process, the very culture of dam building has been transformed.

Until the 1930s most dam projects were matters of trial and (often) error, and were modest in size. In late-19th century England and America, ever larger and higher dams were constructed to provide reservoirs for growing industrial cities. When they broke =97 as one in 10 did in the United States =97 the results were spectacular catastrophes (like the infamous 1889 Johnstown flood), providing plenty of melancholy material for folksingers.

The enormous public works projects undertaken during FDR's New Deal provided the impetus for great leaps in understanding about the properties of soil and rock under pressure. During the 1930s, dam builders began erecting titanic river-stoppers that approached an absolute degree of reliability and safety. Between 1902 and 1931, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation built 50 concrete dams, but with the beginning of construction of Hoover Dam, in '31, the Bureau went dam-crazy. In Cadillac Desert, a 1986 book on western water issues that is often cited by both sides in breaching battles, author Marc Reisner calculates that between 1928 and 1956, Congress voted 77 separate authorizations for the Bureau, some of which included a dozen or more irrigation projects and dams. "In that astonishingly brief 28-year period," Reisner writes, "the most fateful transformation that has ever been visited on any landscape, anywhere, was wrought."

During the same period the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Army Corps were building hundreds of other projects. In this heroic age of dams, we spoke of wild rivers as if they were wild horses, running all over the countryside, doing nobody any damn good. Dams lit a million houses, turned deserts into wheat fields, and later powered the factories that built the planes and ships that beat Hitler and the Japanese. They became monuments to democracy and enlightenment during times of bad luck and hunger and war.

It took another 30 years before the opposition began to build, and author Edward Abbey was the first voice to really be heard. In Desert Solitaire and The Monkey Wrench Gang, Abbey envisioned a counterforce of wilderness freaks wiring bombs to the Colorado River's Glen Canyon Dam, which he saw as the ultimate symbol of humanity's destruction of the American West. Kaboom! Wildness returns to the Colorado.

After the last Glen Canyon Dam gate closed in the early afternoon of March 13,

1963, the spectacular cliff faces and scoured alcoves of the place Wallace Stegner once called "the most serenely beautiful of all of the canyons of the Colorado" were slowly submerged beneath what became Lake Powell. Having failed to stop it, environmentalists now dream of scuttling what has become an almost mythic symbol of riparian destruction.

Glen Canyon's iconic power comes partly from its history. Four decades ago, while leading the fight against a slew of Western dams, David Brower, then executive director of the Sierra Club, agreed to a compromise that haunts him to this day: Conservationists would not oppose Glen Canyon and 11 other projects if plans for the proposed Echo Park and Split Mountain dams, in Utah and Colorado, were abandoned. Brower subsequently led the successful fight to keep additional dams out of the Grand Canyon area but remained bitter about the compromise. "Glen Canyon died in 1963," Brower later wrote,"and I was partly responsible for its needless death."

In 1981 Earth First! inaugurated its prankster career by unfurling an enormous black plastic "crack" down the face of Glen Canyon Dam. By 1996, this no longer seemed like a completely ridiculous gesture; that year, the Sierra Club rekindled the battle by calling for the draining of Lake Powell. With the support of Brower's Earth Island Institute and other environmental groups, the proposal got a hearing before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Resources in September 1997. (Congress has taken no further action.) If supporters of Glen Canyon Dam thought that the entire exercise was merely an opportunity to mock the pie-in-the-sky pretensions of environmentalists, it may have backfired on them. A growing number of responsible voices now echo the monkeywrenchers' arguments. Even longtime Bureau of Reclamation supporter Barry Goldwater admitted, before his death last year, that he considered Glen Canyon Dam a mistake.

All the symptoms of dam-kill are there. The natural heavy metals that the Colorado River used to disperse into the sea now collect in Lake Powell; boron, arsenic, selenium, and uranium have become so concentrated that medical officials warn pregnant women not to swim in the lake. And the lake is filling up: sediment has reduced the volume of Lake Powell from its original 27 million acre-feet to 23 million. One million acre-feet of water is lost to evaporation every year, enough, as Brower pointed out during his House testimony, to revive the dying upper reaches of the Gulf of California. Below the dam, hundred-year-old native willows that once relied upon the Colorado's floods are going senescent; shrubby tamarisks, the invasive trash-trees of the Southwest, are replacing them. The natural river ran warm and muddy, and flushed its channel with floods; the dammed version runs cool, clear, and even. Trout thrive in the Colorado. This is like giraffes thriving on tundra.

Defenders of Glen Canyon Dam ask what we would really gain from a breach. The dam-based ecosystem has attracted new populations of peregrine falcon, bald eagle, carp, and catfish. Lake Powell brings in $400 million a year from tourists enjoying houseboats, powerboats, and personal watercraft, a local economy that couldn't be replaced by the thinner wallets of rafters and hikers.

"It would be completely foolhardy and ridiculous to deactivate that dam," says Floyd Dominy during a phone conversation from his home in Boyce, Virginia. Dominy, now 89 years old and retired since 1969, was the legendary Bureau of Reclamation commissioner who oversaw construction of the dam in the early 1960s. "You want to lose all that pollution-free energy? You want to destroy a world-renowned tourist attraction, Lake Powell, that draws more than three

million people a year? Of course we covered up some delightful country: country that was inaccessible, country that would never be visited by very many people, which we turned into one of the most beautiful lakes in the world."

It goes against the American grain: the notion that knocking something down and returning it to nature might be progress just as surely as replacing wildness with asphalt and steel. But an idea that once seemed utterly sentimental is now becoming eminently bankable.

In the early 1990s the economic calculations that buttressed our reliance on dams started falling apart. When salmon runs in the Pacific and Atlantic crashed, they killed tens of thousands of fishery jobs. At about the same time, the weight of 30 years of environmental law, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, requiring the Army Corps and the Bureau of Reclamation to produce environmental impact statements; the 1973 Endangered Species Act; the 1980 Northwest Power Act, forcing Bonneville Power Administration and other regional river managers to give the health of salmon runs and power needs equal consideration, began to shift power from the dam builders (who had already seen the number of new projects dwindle in the 1980s) to the conservationists.

In 1986, Congress passed a little-noticed revision in federal law that may prove to be the most fateful change in the way dams are regulated. That year, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which since the 1930s has issued 30-to 50-year operating licenses to the nation's 2,600 or so privately owned hydroelectric dams, was forced to begin considering not only power generation, but also fish and wildlife, energy conservation, and recreational opportunities when re-upping dams. The new rules sat dormant until the first year of the Clinton administration, when it happened that the licenses for 157 dams, mostly in New England and the Great Lakes region, came up for renewal. (FERC's usual caseload is around 15 to 20 renewals per year.) FERC historically had rubber-stamped license renewals, and all the 1993 licenses were approved, but under strict new conditions. Among other things, dam owners were required to increase stream flows, install fish passages, protect local riparian lands, and release periodic whitewater flows for rafters.

In November 1997, for the first time in its history, FERC refused a license against the will of a dam owner, ordering the Edwards Manufacturing Company to rip the 160-year-old Edwards Dam out of Maine's Kennebec River. The power generated by the dam, 3.5 megawatts, enough to serve only about 2,600 homes, did not, according to FERC's new perspective, justify wiping out the river's shad and striped bass populations and nearly eliminating the few remaining shortnose sturgeon, Atlantic sturgeon, and Atlantic salmon. The long and short of it: The dam's coming out. And over the next ten years, more than 220 FERC hydropower licenses will expire.

Like FERC and the Corps, the Bureau of Reclamation is trying to change its longtime cram-a-dam-down-their-throats reputation. In 1993, a new commissioner, Dan Beard, took charge and began arguing that the Bureau's future lay in the intelligent management of existing water systems, not in new building projects. "I went in to reform the agency, and not all the employees were receptive to my ideas," says Beard. "They thought I was crazy." Still, since Beard left, in late 1995, the Bureau's construction projects have been limited mainly to smaller urban wastewater problems and the finishing-up stages of water supply projects authorized in previous decades. Beard's own subsequent history symbolizes a stunning sea-change at the Bureau: The man who held Floyd Dominy's

old job now runs the Washington, D.C., office of the National Audubon Society.

If there is one moment that captures the turning momentum in the dam wars, it might be the dinner Richard Ingebretsen shared with the builder of Glen Canyon Dam, Floyd Dominy himself, not long ago. During the last go-go dam years, from 1959 to 1969, this dam-building bureaucrat was more powerful than any Western senator or governor. Ingebretsen, for his part, is a Salt Lake City physician, a Mormon Republican, and a self-described radical environmentalist. Four years ago, he founded the Glen Canyon Institute to lobby for the restoration of Glen Canyon. Ingebretsen first met Dominy when the former commissioner came to Salt Lake City in 1995 to debate David Brower, now chairman of the Earth Island Institute, over the issue of breaching Glen Canyon Dam. To his surprise, Ingebretsen found that he liked the man. "I really respect him for his views," he says.

During a trip to Washington, D.C., in early 1997, Ingebretsen called Dominy at home in northern Virginia and invited him out to dinner. In a restaurant that evening, Dominy asked how the movement to drain Lake Powell was going. "How serious is it?" he inquired. Very serious, Ingebretsen replied. Dominy took in this information. "Of course I'm opposed to putting the dam in mothballs," he said. "But I heard what Brower wants to do." (Brower had suggested that the breaching of Glen Canyon could be accomplished by coring out some old water bypass tunnels, which were filled in years ago.) "Look," Dominy continued, "those tunnels are jammed with 300 feet of reinforced concrete. You'll never drill that out."

With that, Dominy pulled out a napkin and started sketching a breach. "You want to drain Lake Powell?" he asked. "What you need to do is drill new bypass tunnels. Go through the soft sandstone around and beneath the dam and line the tunnels with waterproof plates. It would be an expensive, difficult engineering feat. Nothing like this has ever been done before, but I've done a lot of thinking about it, and it will work. You can drain it."

The astonished Ingebretsen asked Dominy to sign and date the napkin. "Nobody will believe this," he said. Dominy signed.

Of course, it will take more than a souvenir napkin to return the nation's great rivers to their full wildness and health. Too much of our economic infrastructure depends on those 75,000 dams for anyone to believe that large numbers of river-blockers, no matter how obsolete, will succumb to the blow of Bruce Babbitt's hammer any time soon.

For one thing, Babbitt himself is hardly in a position to be the savior of the rivers. Swept up in the troubles of a lame-duck administration and his own nagging legal problems (last spring Attorney General Janet Reno appointed an independent counsel to look into Babbitt's role in an alleged Indian casino-campaign finance imbroglio), this Interior secretary is not likely to fulfill his dream of bringing down a really big dam. But a like-minded successor, building on the momentum Babbitt has created, just might. It will take a committed and powerful president, a voice strong enough to sway public opinion, and an arm strong enough to twist others in Congress, but it could come to pass, with or without that Idaho farmer sitting on top of a Snake River dam with his 30-30.

To see what that free-flowing river might look like, I drove one afternoon upriver from Lewiston, beyond the reach of the Potlatch paper mill stink, to

the only wild stretch of the Snake that a salmon can reach. The creep of evening shade had nearly overtaken Idaho; across the water, the rolling terrain of eastern Washington radiated with the last rays of the sun, and between them ran the border, black-gold and shifting. The tail end of the evening breeze carried the scent of mud mixed with the sweet tang of the river, which smelled like good lake water tastes. I sat and waited for the fish.

This is where the big kings, the chinook, come in autumn, laying their eggs in the white granite sand. Swallows darted around me, chwee-chweeing and snatching tiny moths and nymphs that curlicued over the water.

Once we had fish but no power. Now we have power but no fish. We swapped fish for electricity and farmland, and for most folks that was a square deal. We got prosperous farms, cheap power, airplanes, and paychecks. We got power plants that didn't smudge the sky or leave us with quarter-million-year radioactive sludge. We also got sluices with dead water for rivers.

The shadows reached halfway across the river, which turned back against itself near shore and then pulled apart in two rips before melting into the middle channel where the deep water glides, as if on a moving sidewalk. This was not a reservoir. The fish arrived at dusk, their bubbles and slaps, like the hands of infants in a tub, giving them away. Probably not salmon. More likely northern pikeminnow, though maybe a young steelhead was out there.
On an impulse, I dunked my head into the river and had a look around. It was murky. I could see only as far as the ends of my fingers, which looked fuzzy and shockingly white, bloated like a drowned corpse. To tell the truth, I wouldn't know the difference between that water and the slack water 20 miles away. It's the sumac, the cheat grass, the hackberry trees,the fish in the river that I'm too blind to see, they can tell the difference.

Christians wash away sin in the baptismal river; Hindus sip the purifying waters of the Ganges. The idea of a river as a source of natural replenishment is so deeply ingrained in humankind that we don't even think about it anymore. Maybe that's the problem. Remember how the Nile's floods delivered the water and silt that nourished the crops that allowed civilization to flourish? The Nile doesn't flood any more. Egypt stopped that nonsense with the High Aswan Dam. The 9.5 million tons of sediment that fertilized the delta of the Nile every year now sink to the bottom of the Nasser Reservoir. The delta is being eaten away by the sea.

Maybe Glen Canyon Dam and the four Snake River dams won't come out in my lifetime. But others will, small ones, and then bigger ones. And as more rivers return to life, we'll take a new census of emancipated streams: We freed the Neuse, the Kennebec, the Allier, the Rogue, the Elwha, and even the Tuolumne. We freed the White Salmon and the Souradabscook, the Ocklawaha and the Genesee. They will be untidy and unpredictable, they will flood and recede, they will do what they were meant to do: run wild to the sea.

Bruce Barcott is the author of The Measure of a Mountain: Beauty and Terror on Mount Rainier.

Photographs by Craig Cutler

ORIGINAL

Subj: **NED Meeting -Forwarded**
Date: 2/22/99 8:58:57 AM Eastern Standard Time
From: MurphyMH@obg.com (Margaret Murphy)
To: ialansing@aol.com

John-
Can you let Owen know how we can handle this? I think the award is $100 towards the NED meeting. I'm not sure if you need proof that he is presenting or not, but he won best student paper in 1998. Due to abstracts being due in December, he could not submit until this years meeting.

Thanks.

Margaret

Received: from cornell.edu ([132.236.56.6])
by OBG.COM (GroupWise SMTP/MIME daemon 4.1 v3)
; Tue, 16 Feb 99 14:22:17 EST
Received: from 211.cit.cornell.edu ([132.236.251.211])
by cornell.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with SMTP id NAA22452
for <MurphyMH@obg.com>; Tue, 16 Feb 1999 13:29:24 -0500 (EST)
Message-Id: <3.0.3.32.19990216132604.007e1c40@postoffice.mail.cornell.edu>
X-Sender: oeb1@postoffice.mail.cornell.edu
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.3 (32) -- [Cornell Modified]
In-Reply-To: <s6bac615.063@obg.com>
Date: Tue, 16 Feb 1999 13:26:04 -0500
From: Owen Baird <oeb1@cornell.edu>
To: MurphyMH@obg.com
Subject: NED Meeting
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Disposition: inline

Hi Margaret,

I will presenting my talk on brook and rainbow trout behavioral thermoregulation at the Northeast Division Annual Meeting in April. As this talk won best student last year at the NY Chapter meeting I believe I can received support from the NY chapter to attend and present at the NED meeting.

Do you know what I need to do, or who to contact to secure this support?

Best regards,

Owen

Owen Baird
Graduate Research Assistant
Department of Natural Resources
106 D Fernow Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853

Patty Thompson/John Burnett
SUNY-ESF Chapter AFS
1 Forestry Drive
Syracuse, New York 13210

2 March 1999

Dear Patty and John:

Attached is an outline of the requirements of the walleye management plan. Please take a few minutes to review the plan and let me know of any questions you may have. Also, review the schedule and verify that it is feasible based on your course load and any other research responsibilities you may have.

I would like to plan a meeting prior to initiation of the project with the two of you, myself, Dr. Donald Stewart, and Les Monostory toreview the requirements and expectations and to provide you with contacts and any documents that may be readily available. Preferrably, I would like to meet this week to avoid conflicts with spring break next week.

Thank you for your assistance in this project.

Sincerely,

Margaret H. Murphy
Past-president
New York Chapter AFS

cc: Les Monostory (Sportsmen Federation)
Dr. Donald Stewart (NYC AFS)
Les Wedge (NYSDEC)

ron_essig@mail.fws.gov on 03/08/99 04:38:04 PM

To: mcneilla@gov.ns.ca, jkocik@whsun1.wh.whoi.edu, Allen Peterson@NYSEG, scarney@lazerlink.com, bpetrosk@dsc.edu
cc: birelle@nu.com
Subject: Chapter AFS Membership Rebates from NED

Chapter Presidents:

The Northeastern Division has received a membership rebate check from AFS representing 10 percent of Regular AFS member dues. I just requested the breakdown of Regular AFS membership by Chapter and should get that this week.

By email, the Division EXCOM approved the transfer of a portion of the NED rebate to equal 3 percent of dues to each Chapter in NED. This is in addition to the 3 percent your Chapter could receive directly from AFS. However, the Division rebate must be requested in a letter stating that these funds will be used for the direct benefit of AFS members in the Chapter's geographic area. To date, I have only received one letter from the Atlantic International Chapter.

To simplify matters, you can respond to me by email with this request. I should have the information from AFS headquarters later this week to provide the checks. So please provide your request and who to mail the check to as soon as possible. I'm also mailing this request to you, in the event there is an email problem. If I don't hear from you by March 31, I'll assume your Chapter doesn't need the funds.

Ron Essig
NED Secretary-Treasurer

_____ Forward Header _____
Subject: Re: Northeastern Division AFS Members by State
Author: Trish Milburn <tmilburn@fisheries.org> at ~INTERNET
Date: 03/05/1999 5:11 PM

Ron, I will get those totals to you early next week.

Have a great weekend.

Trish

^* 03:16 PM 3/5/99 -0700, you wrote:
> Trish,
>
> The Northeastern Division will be sharing a portion of its membership
> rebate with Chapters who express a need for these funds. I just
> received our rebate check for $6023.60, which is based on $7.40 per

ORIGINAL

Subj: **Request for Resolutions for National Offfice to Consi**
Date: 3/23/99 1:44:59 PM Eastern Standard Time
From: Allen_Peterson@nyseg.com
To: murphymh@obg.com, ialansing@aol.com, lgr1@cornell.edu, hasimoni@gw.dec.state.ny.us, dave_bryson@smtp2.irm.r9.fws.gov, djstewar@mailbox.syr.edu, dick_mcdonald@mail.fws.gov, jmfarrel@mailbox.syr.edu, dklemon%gw.dec.state.ny.us.@nyseg.com, dcnettle@gw.dec.state.ny.us, mjn14@cornell.edu, dmcarlso@gw.dec.state.ny.us

File: pic04912.pcx (735 bytes)
DL Time (33600 bps): < 1 minute

Good morning everybody:

Please take a quick look at the note below. If we have any resolutions gestating which should be considered by the national office, I need to get such resolution to their office by June 1. If you have any ideas or needs, please contact our resolutions man - Dave Bryson - and copy me. Then we can consider the matter at our upcoming excom meeting at Cortland. I don't think we have anything which meets their criteria of national significance, but I do not want to make that call without letting you all think about it. Thanks, Allen
---------- Forwarded by Allen Peterson on 03/23/99 08:11 AM

(Embedded image moved to file: pic04912.pcx)
Laura Hutchcroft <lhutchcroft@fisheries.org> on 03/16/99 08:11:42 AM

To: AL <glein@acesag.auburn.edu>, AK <cindy.hartmann@noaa.gov>, AR <bkwagner@agfc.state.ar.us>, ATI <mcneilla@gov.ns.ca>, AUB <jstewig@acesag.auburn.edu>, BON <nrdwr.rschneid@state.ut.us>, CAL_NEV <pcoulsto@delta.dfg.ca.gov>, COLL <pfthom01@mailbox.syr.edu>, CO_WY <rremmi@missc.state.wy.us>, DAK <kelsch@plains.nodak.edu>, FLA <gilmore@hboi.edu>, GA <Matt_Thomas@mail.dnr.state.ga.us>, HI <Walter@dar.ccmail.compuserve.com>, HUM <kjb2@axe.humboldt.edu>, IA <Dickmcwill@aol.com>, IDA <cdwill@cyberhighway.net>, IL <Vsantuc@ix.netcom.com>, IN <tmccomis@bsu.edu>, KS <randys@wp.state.ks.us>, KY <jkosa@mail.state.ky.us>, LA <kasprzak_ra@wlf.state.la.us>, MI <peckjw@state.mi.us>, MIDA <bpetrosk@dsc.edu>, MIDC <aderksen@nr.gov.mb.ca>, MN <paul.radomski@dnr.state.mn.us>, MO <fischsa@mail.conservation.state.mo.us>, MS <bygrp@olemiss.edu>, MT <ubitm@montana.edu>, OH <mike.costello@dnr.state.oh.us>, OK <jkmatlock@usa.net>, OR <hardint@peak.org>, NE <mpgutz@nppd.net>, NMSU <jeslucer@nmsu.edu>, Allen Peterson@NYSEG, NC <djcoughl@duke-energy.com>, NPI <freshklf@dfw.wa.gov>, PA <scarney@lazerlink.com>, POR <richtnr@hevanet.com>, POT <william.chappell@noaa.gov>, SC <dchristie@infoave.net>, SONT <mitton@mto.gov.on.ca>, SNE <jkocik@whsun1.wh.whoi.edu>, TN <sbc5959@tntech.edu>, TX <paul.hammerschmidt@tpwd.state.tx.us>, TXAM <jsd3411@labs.tamu.edu>, VA <smcmulli@vt.edu>, VATC <tbrenden@vt.edu>, UWYS <nathan@uwyo.edu>, WV <mshingleton@dnr.state.wv.us>, WI <mhansen@uwsp.edu>, NED <birelle@nu.com>, NCD <dausten@dnrmail.state.il.us>, SOD <harrell@hpl.umces.edu>, WED <robert.bilby@noaa.gov>, PRES <f7u@psu.edu>, BIO <jmeade@epix.net>, CANAQ <casselj@gov.on.ca>, COMP <whelang@state.mi.us>, ELH <jgovoni@hatteras.bea.nmfs.gov>, EDU <zale@montana.edu>, EDUSTU <sjcooke@sciborg.uwaterloo.ca>, EQO <keefem@eou.edu>, ESTU <stephen.waste@noaa.gov>, FCULT

Subj: **Financial review committee**
Date: 3/23/99 1:26:32 PM Eastern Standard Time
From: Allen_Peterson@nyseg.com
To: djstewar@mailbox.syr.edu
CC: ialansing@aol.com

ORIGINAL

Don:

So far I have located two people to work with you to review the AFS Chapter financial plan and make recommendations for change. They are John Homa and Tom Field. I think. Guys let me know if I've gotten this wrong. I will still try to find you a fourth person, however several promising candidates have already declined.

Thanks for your help here.

Allen Peterson

---------- Headers ----------
Return-Path: <Allen_Peterson@nyseg.com>
Received: from rly-zd03.mx.aol.com (rly-zd03.mail.aol.com [172.31.33.227]) by air-zd05.mail.aol.com (v58.13) with SMTP; Tue, 23 Mar 1999 13:26:32 -0500
Received: from franklin.appliedtheory.com (franklin.appliedtheory.com [192.77.173.116])
by rly-zd03.mx.aol.com (8.8.8/8.8.5/AOL-4.0.0)
with ESMTP id NAA03897 for <ialansing@aol.com>;
Tue, 23 Mar 1999 13:26:28 -0500 (EST)
From: Allen_Peterson@nyseg.com
Received: from mta.nyseg.com (mta.nyseg.com [199.98.200.7])
by franklin.appliedtheory.com (8.8.8/8.8.8) with SMTP id NAA00058;
Tue, 23 Mar 1999 13:26:31 -0500 (EST)
Received: by mta.nyseg.com(Lotus SMTP MTA v4.6.3 (733.2 10-16-1998)) id 8525673D.0065A172 ; Tue, 23 Mar 1999 13:30:04 -0500
X-Lotus-FromDomain: INTERNET
To: djstewar@mailbox.syr.edu
cc: ialansing@aol.com
Message-ID: <8525673D.00659F00.00@mta.nyseg.com>
Date: Tue, 23 Mar 1999 13:14:31 -0500
Subject: Financial review committee

JH 3-31-99

American Fisheries Society

Northeastern Division

Connecticut
Delaware
Maine
Massachusetts
New Brunswick
Newfoundland
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Nova Scotia
Pennsylvania
Prince Edward Island
Quebec
Rhode Island
Vermont

March 26, 1999

Mr. John Homa, Treasurer
New York Chapter, AFS
Ichthyological Associates
50 Ludlowville Road
Lansing, NY 14882

Dear John:

Enclosed is a check for $446.22 representing a portion of the ten percent AFS member CY 1998 dues rebate received by the Northeastern Division. This amount corresponds to three percent ($2.22) of member dues ($74.00) from 201 Active members in the New York Chapter geographic area in CY 1998 as reported to me by AFS. It does not include any payment for Student, Retired, Life or Honorary members. It also does not reflect higher dues paid by Canadian or foreign members, since the Division rebate was based on a flat $7.40 per Active member.

We hope this funding will be of great benefit to AFS members in your chapter.

Sincerely,

Ronald J. Essig
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosure

New York Chapter
American Fisheries Society
c/o Chapter President Allen Peterson
NYS Electric & Gas
P. O. Box 5224
Binghamton, NY 12902-5224

March 29, 1999

The Honorable Daniel Patrick Moynihan
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Moynihan:

We are writing to urge you to support and vote in favor of S.25 The Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 1999. We are particularly seeking your support for Title III of the Act dealing with wildlife conservation and restoration. The wide variety of wildlife we have in our Nation is of great value to all of us for many reasons. We need to manage this tremendous natural resource wisely and to pass it on for the use and enjoyment of future generations. Funding for these activities, however, needs to be improved and stabilized. The act provides for a permanent, reliable funding source to comprehensively address the needs of all fish and wildlife species. Under Title III, the new act will direct funds from offshore oil and gas revenues to the states to help fund fish and wildlife conservation programs, protect habitat and provide more opportunities for wildlife education and recreation.

The New York Chapter of the American Fisheries Society is a professional organization composed of over 300 fisheries scientists, managers, consultants and educators. We conduct annual meetings where scientific papers and posters are presented, sponsor periodic fisheries related workshops, and generally work to advance the fisheries profession through conservation and stewardship of our fisheries resources.

We respectfully ask that when the Conservation and Reinvestment Act is discussed, you support a strong wildlife conservation and restoration component. We also urge you to vote in favor of increasing the proposed 7% expenditure for Title III to 10%, to match the amount called for in the companion House bill (HR701). The needs of state-level fish and wildlife conservation programs are great, and would benefit from the larger expenditure. Your vote in favor of this legislation would be a vote for maintaining healthy, diverse wildlife populations, outdoor recreational and educational opportunities, and natural resources with a secure future. We thank you for your consideration of this important issue.

Sincerely,

Howard Simonin
Howard Simonin
Environmental Concerns Committee

Allen Peterson (hs)
Allen Peterson
President, NYC-AFS

NEW YORK CHAPTER — AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY
c/o NYSDEC, Room 530, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-4756

January 15, 1998

Mr. John Homa
Ichthyological Associates
50 Ludlowville Road
Lansing, N.Y. 14882

Dear John:

Hope you had a pleasant Christmas and New Years holiday. Did you get my packet on the mail permit? Let me know if you have any questions on it.

Thought I'd go over a few things about handing off duties to you prior to the meeting. You will officially take office at the business meeting on Friday afternoon. In preparation for the meeting, I will:

- Make copies of the ballot; —150
- Make meal tickets; —150
- Make copies of the directory to pass out at registration;
- Make registration forms w/receipts;
- Bring money for change. —150

You should record at the Thursday night EXCOM, since you'll have to write up the minutes for that meeting. Same with the Business meeting on Friday - you should do the recording because you will have to write up the minutes. The minutes from the business meeting are published in the Spring Newsletter.

We should both work registration together on Friday morning. A student can work registration while we are in the EXCOM meeting Thursday night.

As per our previous discussion, I will handle the checking account money until the business meeting receipts are taken care of and all deposited. When all the checks from the business meeting have cleared, I'll close out the account and send you a check.

Just before the Annual Meeting, I will close out the savings account and give you the check for that account at the meeting.

One CD will mature towards the end of February. If you want to keep it in Herkimer County Trust, we will both have to go there, and I'll sign both CDS over to you. Otherwise, I'll close out the one CD and send you the money. Then, with the consent of the Chapter, I'll leave my name on the other CD, and close it out next year, or we can meet there and I'll sign it over to you.

I'll bring the file cabinet with all of the records except for the checking account, and the historical records to the annual meeting to transfer them over. Then we can get together any time to discuss anything you might have questions about.

Congratulations on your taking over. I have found the past six years to be very interesting and rewarding. I'm sure you will too.

Sincerely,

Timothy J. Sinnott
Secretary/Treasurer
NY Chapter, AFS

Subj: Re:
Date: 98-01-16 11:57:59 EST
From: ampeterson@nyseg.com
To: lgr1@cornell.edu
CC: Dxstang@Gw.Dec.State.Ny.Us, Pemckeow@Gw.Dec.State.Ny.Us, Ajv6@cornell.edu, Txsinnot@Gw.Dec.State.Ny.Us, Murphymh@Obg.Com, Ialansing@Aol.Com, Blbrett@Naz.Edu, Hasimoni@Gw.Dec.State.Ny.Us, Dmcarlso@Gw.Dec.State.Ny.Us, Dklemon@Gw.Dec.State.Ny.Us

Allen Peterson@NYSEG
01/16/98 11:51 AM

I will attend unless I am in the North Country on disaster recovery. May be be sent to the front soon.

One last question from Beth George:

Do we want to have lunch in the Williamsburg Room as well as the dinner? Beth doesn't care - has no desire to move lunch out of the ballrom. She mentioned that sometimes people like to keep their meals and socials all in one room for simplicity' sake. What do you think? I can't really see any difference. I told Beth I'd let her know next week.

Allen

lgr1 @ cornell.edu
01/15/98 08:42 AM

To: dxstang @ gw.dec.state.ny.us, pemckeow @ gw.dec.state.ny.us, ajv6 @ cornell.edu, txsinnot @ gw.dec.state.ny.us, MurphyMH @ obg.com, ialansing @ aol.com, blbrett @ naz.edu, hasimoni @ gw.dec.state.ny.us, dmcarlso @ gw.dec.state.ny.us, dklemon @ gw.dec.state.ny.us, Allen Peterson
cc:
Subject:

Greetings from Shackelton Point
Allen and Betty Lou are on top of things for the annual meeting. I hope you
all can come.
We have two great candidates for our next president: Dave Bryson and Allen
Peterson. Tim is printing ballots with short biographies. I hope you both can attend the excomm meeting on Thursday.
The agenda for both the business and the excomm meeting follows. Pleas advice me of any needed changes and whether or not you can come.
See you in a few weeks.

Lars

Agenda for NYS-AFS Business meeting
day Jan 30th at 4 p.m.
at the Treadway Inn, Owego
Welcome (Rudstam)
Review of minutes from 97 business meeting (Sinnott)
Review of annual treasurer's report (Sinnott)
Old business from the floor
Audit and Finance (Field)
News from the Parent Society (AFS President Bob Carline)
News from the North East Division (NED President Donna Parrish)
Report from 97 workshop and discussions about 98 workshop (Lemon)
New committee chairs (Murphy)
Environmental Concerns - Howard Simonin
Membership - Margaret Murphy
Resolutions - Dave Bryson
Professional incentives - Paul McKeown
Newsletter - Tony VanDeValk
Student affairs -Margaret Murphy
Professional Diversity - Betty Lou Brett
Youth Education - Doug Carlson, Chris Lowie
Review of 1997 budget (Rudstam)
1998 Budget (Murphy)
Installation of new president
Other items from the floor
Adjourn to banquet
****

genda for NYS-AFS Excomm meeting
hursday Jan 29th at 7 p.m.
at the Treadway Inn, Owego

Welcome
Minutes from last meeting (Sinnott)
Treasurer's Report (Sinnott)
Audit and Finance (Field)
Letters and activities since last Excomm meeting (Rudstam)
Updates on Annual Meeting program (Brett, Peterson, Rudstam)
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News from the North East Division (Parrish)
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c) Resolutions - Dave Bryson
d) Professional incentives - Paul McKeown
e) Newsletter - Tony VanDeValk
f) Student affairs -Margaret Murphy
g) Professional Diversity - Betty Lou Brett
h) Youth Education - Chris Lowie, Doug Carlson
Other items
Next meeting
eer at the Social
ars Rudstam
Cornell Biological Field Station
900 Shackelton Point Road
Bridgeport, NY 13030
LGR1@Cornell.edu

---------- Headers ----------
Return-Path: <ampeterson@nyseg.com>
Received: from relay13.mail.aol.com (relay13.mail.aol.com [172.31.109.13]) by air06.mail.aol.com (v37.8) with SMTP; Fri, 16 Jan 1998 11:57:58 -0500
Received: from franklin.appliedtheory.com (franklin.appliedtheory.com [192.77.173.116])
by relay13.mail.aol.com (8.8.5/8.8.5/AOL-4.0.0)
with ESMTP id LAA11903 for <lalansing@Aol.Com>;
Fri, 16 Jan 1998 11:57:56 -0500 (EST)
From: ampeterson@nyseg.com
Received: from mta.nyseg.com ([199.98.200.7])
by franklin.appliedtheory.com (8.8.8/8.8.8) with SMTP id LAA20801;
Fri, 16 Jan 1998 11:57:51 -0500 (EST)
Received: by mta.nyseg.com(Lotus SMTP MTA v1.1 (385.6 5-6-1997)) id 8525658E.005D3207 ; Fri, 16 Jan 1998 11:57:56 -0500
X-Lotus-FromDomain: NYSEG@INTERNET
To: lgr1@cornell.edu
cc: Dxstang@Gw.Dec.State.Ny.Us, Pemckeow@Gw.Dec.State.Ny.Us, Ajv6@cornell.edu,
Txsinnot@Gw.Dec.State.Ny.Us, Murphymh@Obg.Com, lalansing@Aol.Com,
Blbrett@Naz.Edu, Hasimoni@Gw.Dec.State.Ny.Us,
Dmcarlso@Gw.Dec.State.Ny.Us, Dklemon@Gw.Dec.State.Ny.Us
Message-ID: <8525658E.004A3FCB.00@mta.nyseg.com>
Date: Fri, 16 Jan 1998 11:51:09 -0500
Subject: Re:

JH 1-30-98

1998 Budget - NYC American Fisheries Society

Balances	
Checking (1/14/98)	$4,082.56
Savings (1/14/98)	$7,492.18
Certificates (11/6/97)	$5,157.27
	$5,154.51
Total	$21,886.52
Projected Revenues	
1999 Annual Meeting	$7000
1998 Membership Dues	$2500
Interest	$1200
Raffle	$650
1998 Workshop	$5000
TOTAL	$16,350
Projected Expenditures	
1999 Annual Meeting	$8000
Office Supplies	$100
Postage	$450
Newsletter	$700
Workshop	$4500
Donations	$300
Stipends to best papers	$300
Stipends to Student at Annual Meeting	$250
Raffle	$200
NED AFS Meeting - Travel and Expenses	$550
AFS Annual Meeting - Travel and Expenses	$1000
TOTAL	$16,350

Subj:
Date: 98-01-15 08:43:42 EST
From: lgr1@cornell.edu (Lars Rudstam)
To: dxstang@gw.dec.state.ny.us, pemckeow@gw.dec.state.ny.us (Paul McKeown), ajv6@cornell.edu, txsinnot@gw.dec.state.ny.us, MurphyMH@obg.com, ialansing@aol.com, blbrett@naz.edu, hasimoni@gw.dec.state.ny.us, dmcarlso@gw.dec.state.ny.us, dklemon@gw.dec.state.ny.us, ampeterson@nyseg.com

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Lars

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Friday Jan 30th at 4 p.m.

The Treadway Inn, Owego

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Review of annual treasurer's report (Sinnott)

Old business from the floor

Audit and Finance (Field)

News from the Parent Society (AFS President Bob Carline)

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Membership - Margaret Murphy

Resolutions - Dave Bryson

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Student affairs -Margaret Murphy

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1998 Budget (Murphy)

Installation of new president

Other items from the floor

Adjourn to banquet

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at the Treadway Inn, Owego

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Updates on Annual Meeting program (Brett, Peterson, Rudstam)

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h) Youth Education - Chris Lowie, Doug Carlson

er items

Next meeting

Beer at the Social

'rs Rudstam
nell Biological Field Station
900 Shackelton Point Road
Bridgeport, NY 13030
LGR1@Cornell.edu

---------- Headers ----------
Return-Path: <lgr1@cornell.edu>
Received: from relay28.mail.aol.com (relay28.mail.aol.com [172.31.109.28]) by air09.mail.aol.com (v37.8) with SMTP; Thu, 15 Jan 1998 08:43:42 1900
Received: from cornell.edu (cornell.edu [132.236.56.6])
by relay28.mail.aol.com (8.8.5/8.8.5/AOL-4.0.0)
with ESMTP id IAA17070 for <ialansing@aol.com>;
Thu, 15 Jan 1998 08:42:58 -0500 (EST)
Received: from router.mail.cornell.edu (ppp68-184.appliedtheory.com [204.168.68.184])
by cornell.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with SMTP id IAA28421;
Thu, 15 Jan 1998 08:42:53 -0500 (EST)
Date: Thu, 15 Jan 1998 08:42:53 -0500 (EST)
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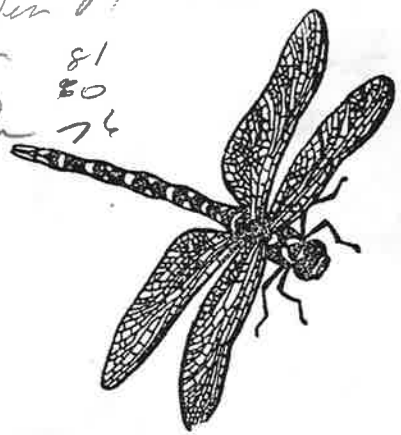
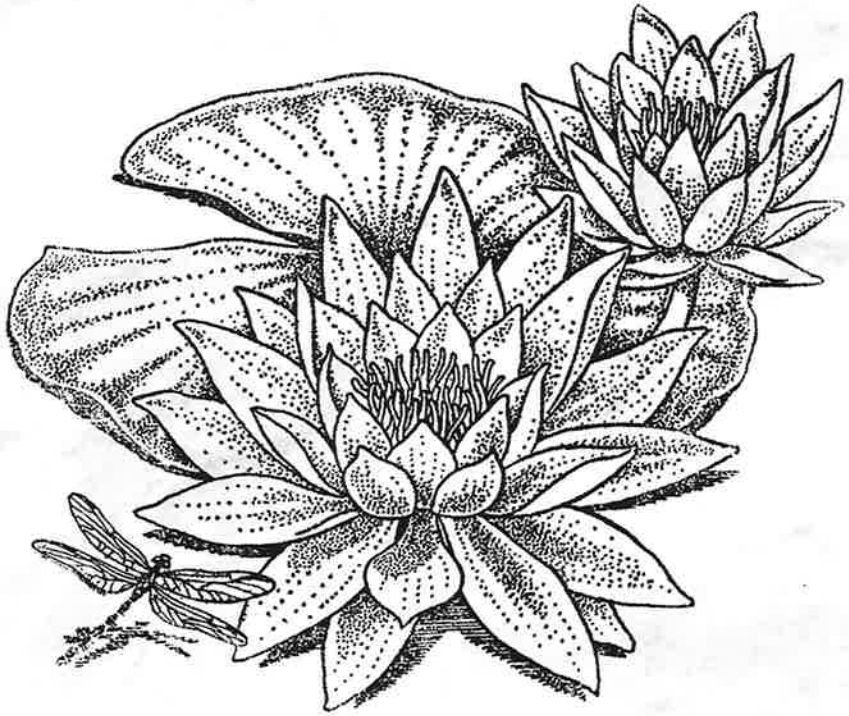
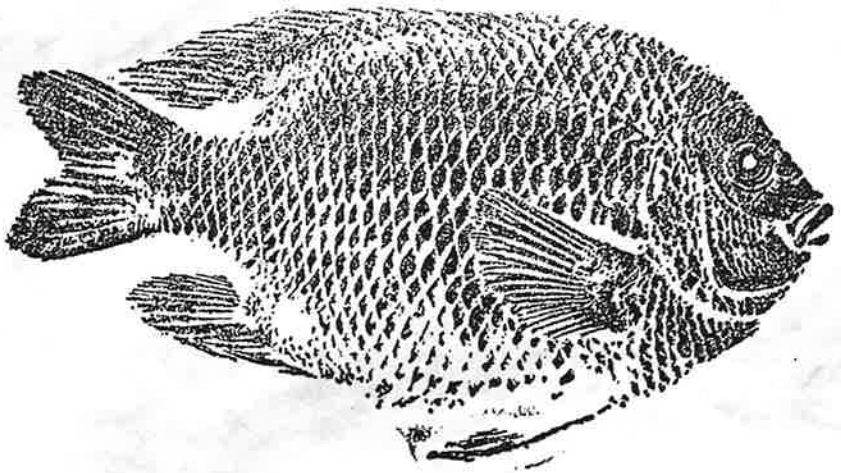
X-Sender: lgr1@postoffice3.mail.cornell.edu
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Version 2.0.3
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
To: dxstang@gw.dec.state.ny.us, Paul McKeown <pemckeow@gw.dec.state.ny.us>,
ajv6@cornell.edu, txsinnot@gw.dec.state.ny.us, MurphyMH@obg.com,
ialansing@aol.com, blbrett@naz.edu, hasimoni@gw.dec.state.ny.us,
dmcarlso@gw.dec.state.ny.us, dklemon@gw.dec.state.ny.us,
ampeterson@nyseg.com
From: lgr1@cornell.edu (Lars Rudstam)





New York Chapter
American Fisheries Society
Annual Meeting
January 29-31, 1998
Treadway Inn,
Owego, NY

Water Quality and Fisheries



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Raffle	$650
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TOTAL	$16,350
Projected Expenditures	
1999 Annual Meeting	$8000
Office Supplies	$100
Postage	$450
Newsletter	$700
Workshop	$4500
Donations	$300
Stipends to best papers	$300
Stipends to Student at Annual Meeting	$250
Raffle	$200
NED AFS Meeting - Travel and Expenses	$550
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TOTAL	$16,350

1-30-98

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Friday Jan 30th at 3:30 p.m.
at the Treadway Inn, Owego

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Review of minutes from 97 business meeting (Sinnott)

Review of annual treasurer's report (Sinnott)

Old business from the floor

Audit and Finance (Field)

News from the Parent Society (AFS President Bob Carline)

News from the North East Division (NED President-elect Barbara Knuth)

Membership Rebates (Knuth)

New committee chairs (Murphy)

Committee Reports:
Report from 97 workshop and discussions about 98 workshop (Lemon)
Environmental Concerns - Howard Simonin
Membership - Margaret Murphy
Resolutions - Dave Bryson
Professional incentives - Paul McKeown
Newsletter - Tony VanDeValk
Student affairs -Margaret Murphy
Professional Diversity - Betty Lou Brett
Youth Education - Doug Carlson, Chris Lowie

Review of 1997 budget (Rudstam)

Installation of new president (Margaret Murphy) and new treasurer/secretary (John Homa)

1998 Budget (Murphy)

Other items from the floor

Adjourn to banquet

NEW YORK CHAPTER — AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY
c/o NYSDEC, Room 530, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-4756

Summary Treasurer's Report
6 NOV 97 - 27 JAN 98
Checking Account Only

Balance as of 6 NOV 97:		**$4,244.28**
	Receipts	
Workshop:	350.00	
Memberships:	10.00	
Interest:	18.32	
Total Receipts:	**378.32**	
	Expenditures	
Award Plaques:	80.00	
Winter newsletter printing:	256.39	
Winter newsletter postage:	39.93	
3rd class Mailing fee:	85.00	
1998 Raffle		
Duck Stamps:	13.00	
Camillus knives:	47.40	
Total Expenditures:	**521.72**	
Checkbook balance as of 27 JAN 98:		**$4100.88**
Corrections to Checkbook		+ 22.50
Corrected total as of 27 JAN 98:		**$4123.38**

NOTE: This balance is $15.63 less than the last bank statement, with all checks accounted for.

Respectfully submitted,

Timothy J. Sinnott
Secretary/Treasurer
NY Chapter, AFS

JOHN HOMA

New York and Pennsylvania Chapters
American Fisheries Society
Joint Meeting

PANFISH BIOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

Meeting Program and Abstracts

Treadway Inn, Owego, NY
January 30 - February 1, 1997

New York and Pennsylvania Chapters
American Fisheries Society
Joint Meeting

January 30 - February 1, 1997
Treadway Inn, Owego, New York

Thursday, January 30, 1997

6:00 - 9:00 pm Registration - **Williamsburg Room**
7:00 - 8:00 pm NY Chapter AFS EXCOMM Meeting - **Board Room**
8:00 pm Welcome Social - **Williamsburg Room**

Friday, January 31, 1997

7:30 am Registration - **Starfire Lobby**

Starfire Room

8:30 am *Welcome*
Robert Weber, President, Pennsylvania Chapter - AFS
Douglas Stang, President, New York Chapter - AFS

Invited Paper Session: PANFISH BIOLOGY and MANAGEMENT

Moderator: Douglas Stang, New York State DEC

8:45 am *Development of Management Options for Bluegill in Wisconsin*
T. Douglas Beard, Jr. and Nancy Nate, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

9:15 am *Do Bluegill Reproductive Dynamics Pose a Concern for Fisheries Management?*
Melissa T. Drake and Donald L. Pereira, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

9:45 am *Managing Macrophytes to Improve Bluegill Growth: A Multi-lake Experiment*
Mark H. Olson, Cornell University

10:15 am Coffee Break - **Starfire Lobby**

10:45 am *Effects of Exploitation on Panfish: Must We Limit Harvest?*
David M. Green and Thomas E. Brooking, Cornell University

11:15 am *Lake Erie Yellow Perch Management and Research: An Ohio Perspective*
Kevin Kayle, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division Of Wildlife

Poster Viewing with Authors - **Starfire Lobby**

6:30 pm Dinner Buffet, NY Chapter Awards, Raffle - **Terrace Room**

8:00 pm Student Breakout - **Owego Room**

Saturday, February 1, 1997

Contributed Papers - **Starfire Room**

Moderator: Lars G. Rudstam, Cornell University

8:00 am *Inheritance of Microsatellite Loci in Lake Sturgeon*
Jonathan D. Pyatskowit and Charles C. Krueger, Cornell University; Harold L. Kincaid, U. S. National Biological Service; and Bernie May, University of California

8:20 am *Diel Movement Behavior of Lake Trout Sac Fry*
Owen E. Baird and Charles C. Krueger, Cornell University

8:40 am *Behavioral Response of Emergent Lake Trout Fry to the Presence of the Alewife, a Non-Native Pelagic Predator*
Timothy R. Strakosh and Charles C. Krueger, Cornell University

9:00 am *The Role of Embayments and Inshore Areas of Lake Ontario as Nursery Grounds for Young-of-Year Alewife*
F. Arrhenius, L. G. Rudstam, E. L. Mills, and K. Beelick, Cornell University; C. P. Schneider, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; and S. J. Priest, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

9:20 am *Impediments to colonization of Lake Ontario by Blueback Herring*
R. W. Owens and R. O'Gorman,, U. S. Geological Service; E. L. Mills and L. G. Rudstam, Cornell University; J. J. Hasse, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; B. H. Kulik, Kleinschmidt Associates; and D. B. MacNeill, New York Sea Grant

9:40 am *Zebra Mussels and the Benthic-Pelagic Link in Oneida Lake, NY*
Christine M. Mayer, Edward L. Mills, Lars G. Rudstam, and Nasseer Idrissi, Cornell University

10:00 am Coffee Break - **Starfire Lobby**

Contributed Papers (cont.) - **Starfire Room**

Effects of Exploitation on Panfish: Must We Limit Harvest?

David M. Green and Thomas E. Brooking
Cornell Biological Field Station
900 Shackleton Point Road
Bridgeport, NY 13030

Anglers and biologists have been concerned about a perceived decline in the size of panfish. The targeting of waters with outstanding panfish populations by anglers, tournament fishing, and the sale of panfish are considered to be factors in the decline in size. The effect of exploitation on the size and age structure, yield and catch of crappie, bluegill and yellow perch is examined utilizing constant and variable recruitment models by R. Beamesderfer (MOCPOP 2.0, A flexible system for simulation of age-structured populations and stock-related functions). Only populations experiencing fast growth rates are likely to provide any significant numbers of large panfish. When anglers become aware of the existence of a water with large panfish and target these populations, the constant recruitment models predict only moderate levels of exploitation will substantially reduce the size structure in one to two years. The more realistic variable recruitment models indicate that yield and catch would be only 34-86% of the catch and yield predicted by the constant recruitment models. Regulations for limiting exploitation are discussed.

Invited paper - professional

Crappie Management in Missouri's Large Reservoirs

Michael Colvin
Missouri Department of Conservation
1110 South College Avenue
Columbia, MO 65201

White crappies (*Pomoxis annularis*) are popular sport fish in Missouri's large reservoirs and over half of the total fishing pressure may be expanded for them in some years. Crappie populations exhibited symptoms of high angler exploitation through the 1970s when the only restriction on harvest was a daily limit of 30. Trap-netting and creel surveys indicated that the populations consisted mainly of young fish; few age-4 and older fish were captured in nets, and more than 90% of the harvest were ages 1-3. Total annual mortality averaged about 50% for age-2 white crappies and 80% for ages 3 and older. Exploitation rates were estimated to be about 60% for fish 9 in and longer (age 3 and older). In addition, annual harvests of crappies were variable because of fluctuations in year-class strength. During the 1980s, restrictive regulations designed to reduce the harvest of age-1 and age-2 crappies were implemented to provide larger fish in the creel and reduce the effect of fluctuations in year-class strength by producing populations which contain a higher percentage of older fish. However, evaluation of these regulations was difficult because age-1 and age-2 white crappies were not fully vulnerable to trap nets making changes in survival rates difficult to determine. Lower daily creel limits (15/day) did not reduce the harvest of age-1 and age-2 white crappies on most reservoirs, but 9- or 10-inch minimum size limits did. After minimum size limits were imposed, a significantly greater proportion of the harvest shifted to age-3 and older white crappies. Survival rates of age-3 doubled on some reservoirs, probably indicating a similar increase for younger fish. After minimum size limits were implemented, the mean length of harvested white crappies generally increased from <9 in to >10 in, but in one reservoir it increased from about 7 in to >11 in. Currently, crappie populations in Missouri's large reservoirs that had few age-4 and older fish and satisfactory growth rates are managed with minimum size limits. Populations that do not consistently meet these criteria are managed with either 15-daily creel limits or with the older 30-daily limit.

Invited paper - professional

Indirect Effects of Vegetation Removal on Fish Community Structure and Predator-Prey Interactions

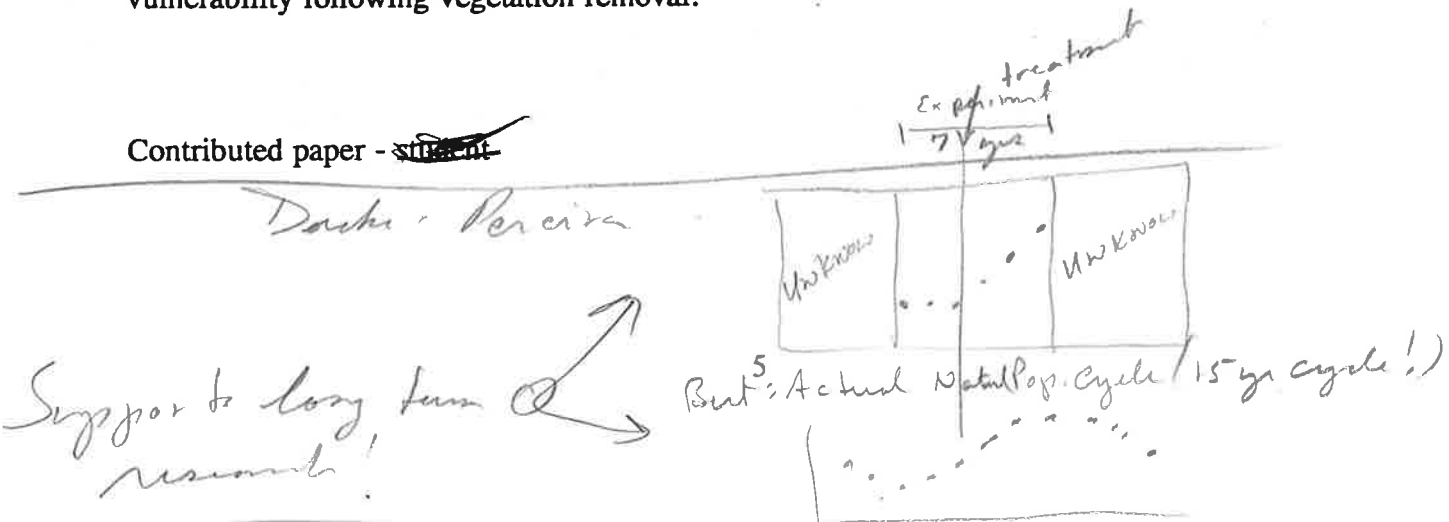
Steven A. Pothoven
Great Lakes Center
Buffalo State College
1300 Elmwood Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14222

Bruce Vondracek
Minnesota Fish and Wildlife Cooperative Unit
University of Minnesota
Fisheries and Wildlife Dept.
St. Paul, MN 55108

Donald. L. Pereira
Minnesota Dept. of Natural Resources
Section of Fisheries
1200 Warner Rd
St. Paul, MN 55112

We evaluated fish community structure and predator prey interactions in two lakes, in suburban Minneapolis, Minnesota, one year prior and two years following whole lake herbicide (Sonar) applications in May 1994. In one treatment lake, bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus)* relative abundance decreased significantly in 1995 and mean bluegill length increased compared to 1993. The presence of a large year-class of yellow perch may have buffered predation on small bluegill in the other treatment lake. Bluegill growth increased in both treatment lakes in 1994 compared to the previous 5 years, but remained constant in three reference lakes. Changes in distribution were noted for large (> 100 mm) bluegill and for black crappie. Largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides)* feeding efficiency (fish per stomach and empty stomachs) increased during the initial treatment year and growth rates were higher than the previous 3 years in treatment lakes. Northern pike (*Esox lucius)* feeding efficiency was similar across years, but diet composition changed related to altered prey distribution and vulnerability following vegetation removal.

Contributed paper - ~~student~~



Inheritance of Microsatellite Loci in Lake Sturgeon

Jonathan D. Pyatskowit
Department of Natural Resources - Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853

Charles C. Krueger
Department of Natural Resources - Cornell University

Harold L. Kincaid
U.S. National Biological Service
National Fishery Research and Development Laboratory
R.R.D. Box 63
Wellsboro, PA 16901

Bernie May
Department of Animal Science - University of California
Davis, CA 95616

Microsatellite loci are chromosomal regions of DNA containing short sequences of tandem repeats of the base pairs ACTG. These regions have potential for population genetics studies because microsatellite loci often have alternate forms (alleles) which exhibit greater genetic variability than mitochondrial DNA or loci that encode allozymes. The greater variability is especially helpful in studies of small populations and populations with low levels of gene flow. Microsatellites are readily amplified using PCR. Alleles can be resolved using high resolution agarose. Twelve potential tri- and tetra-meric repeat motif microsatellite loci were developed and tested for amplification in lake sturgeon. Five of the twelve amplified well and were further tested for inheritance by examining genotypes of progeny from single pair matings. Locus LS-62 was monomorphic in all the families tested. The four polymorphic loci (LS-19, 34, 39, and 68) were tested for disomic or tetrasomic mode of inheritance using a Chi Square test. Two loci exhibited disomic inheritance and two loci exhibited tetrasomic inheritance. These loci are being used to structure natural populations and to estimate their effective population sizes. Information that microsatellites provide are also be used to formulate recommendations for fishery managers involved in restoration projects.

Contributed paper - student

Behavioral Response of Emergent Lake Trout Fry to the Presence of the Alewife, a Non-Native Pelagic Predator

Timothy R. Strakosh and Charles C. Krueger
Cornell University
Department of Natural Resources
206D Fernow Hall Ithaca New York, 14853

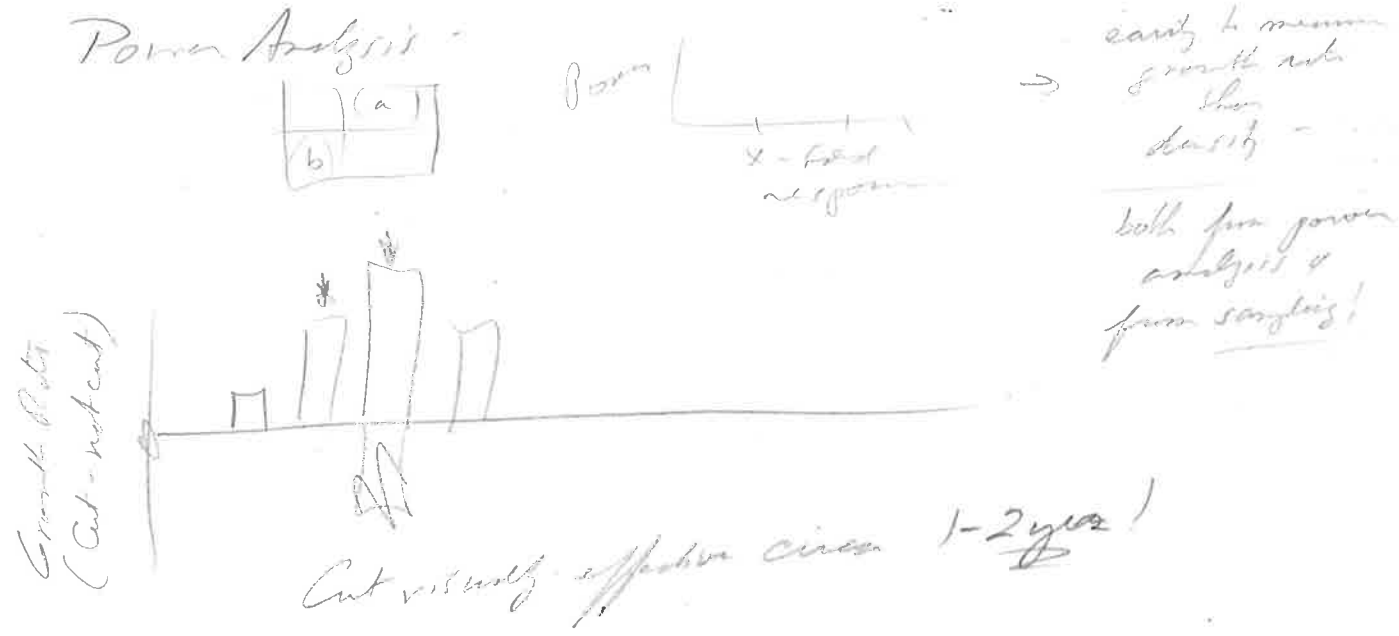
The lack of success in restoration of lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) to some areas of the Great Lakes has been linked to fry predation by the non-native alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*). The purpose of this study was to determine whether emergent, free-swimming lake trout fry innately recognize alewives as predators or must learn that they are predators through encounters. Laboratory tanks were used to compare the vertical distribution of free-swimming lake trout fry with and without the alewife. Lake trout fry in the presence of alewives were concentrated near the top (surface) and bottom zones in the tanks, unlike the control tanks where the fry were distributed in the middle and bottom zones. Surface orientation of fry in the presence of a predator may occur because native predators of lake trout fry are benthic. Fry could increase their predation risk from non-native, pelagic alewives as they flee to the surface. Alewives were also introduced into tanks with naive lake trout fry to observe whether or not the avoidance response was immediate (innate)or required an encounter (learned). Lake trout fry distributions in four tanks were compared before and after alewife introduction. Many fry moved immediately into the substrate within the first 1-2 minutes after alewives were introduced while others remained distributed near the surface. Immediate recognition by fry supports the hypothesis that fry innately recognize alewives as predators.

Contributed paper - student.

aging macrophytes to improve bluegill growth: a multi-lake experiment

Mark H. Olson
Department of Natural Resources
Cornell University Biological Field Station
900 Shackelton Point Road
Bridgeport, NY 13030

Numerous studies have demonstrated a relationship between macrophyte density and fish production. Consequently, macrophyte manipulations have often been considered as a tool for managing fish populations. We conducted a replicated whole-lake experiment to test the effects of macrophyte removal on bluegill growth. Four lakes in southern and central Wisconsin were selected for experimental manipulation and nine other lakes served as unmanipulated controls. All lakes were dominated by bluegill and largemouth bass and had high densities of Eurasian milfoil, an exotic invader. In 1994, we mechanically removed macrophytes from approximately 20% of the littoral zone in a series of deep channels spaced evenly throughout each treatment lake. In the first year following manipulation, we observed significant increases in growth rates of age 3 and age 4 bluegill in manipulated lakes relative to controls. Other age classes also showed increases in growth, but these results were not significant. Increases in growth of some age classes of bluegill were observed despite rapid regrowth of macrophytes in our manipulated lakes. By 1996, fewer than 20% of the channels remained. Based on our experiment, harvesting macrophytes in a series of deep channels may be a valuable tool for integrated fish and macrophyte management.



Impediments to colonization of Lake Ontario by Blueback Herring

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Oswego, New York 13126

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Department of Natural Resources
Cornell University Biological Field Station
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J. J. HASSE
New York Department of Environmental Conservation
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B. H. KULIK
Kleinschmidt Associates
75 Main Street, P.O. Box 576
Pittsfield, Maine 04967

D. B. MACNEILL
New York Sea Grant, Morgan III
SUNY Brockport
Brockport, New York 14420

Two immature blueback herring (*Alosa aestivalis*) captured in Lake Ontario in October 1995 mark the first record of this anadromous marine clupeid in the Great Lakes. Blueback herring most likely invaded the Great Lakes via the Erie Canal, a navigation canal that links the Mohawk-Hudson watershed, which drains to the Atlantic Ocean, to Oneida Lake, which drains to Lake Ontario through the Oneida-Oswego Rivers. In spring, blueback herring run up the Hudson River to spawn but obstacles denied them access to the upper Mohawk River until canals were built in the early 1800s. Blueback herring currently spawn in several tributaries to the Mohawk River, including one near Rome, N.Y. (about 420 km from the ocean and 27 km from Oneida Lake). They were first noted in Oneida Lake in 1982 and, in fall 1994, large numbers of young blueback herring were observed in the Oswego Rivers. Blueback herring have colonized reservoirs in the southern United States and thus have the potential to colonize Lake Ontario. There are, however, several major impediments to colonization -- cold winter water temperatures, limited number of tributaries suitable for spawning, competition from alewives (*Alosa pseudoharengus*), and piscivorous salmonines.

Contributed paper - professional

Temporal and Spatial Variation of the Littoral Zone Fish Community of Oneida Lake, NY

Spencer R. Hall and Dr. Mark H. Olson
Cornell Biological Field Station
900 Shackleton Point Road
Bridgeport, NY 13030

Much of our understanding of complex interactions of community structure in lakes has come from research of planktonic communities. Yet limnologists can maximize their contributions to community ecology by studying and understanding variation of the littoral zone. We examined temporal and spatial variation of the littoral zone fish community of Oneida Lake, NY, during early June through mid-August 1996. Using a seine we sampled littoral fish on within-day and weekly temporal scales at three diverse sites. To quantify extant littoral zone dynamics, we considered fluctuations of four community level indices (diversity, evenness, richness, and abundance) and two species-level indices (abundance and mean size). Using repeated-measures ANOVA and regression analysis, we found decreasing and highly significant trends of diversity and evenness accompanied by an increasing trend of abundance on a weekly scale. In some cases, variation of these indices between sites and interactions of temporal and spatial variation were important. Richness did not vary between sites and weeks, and variation on a daily time scale was insignificant. Yellow perch, the most dominant of the 8 species studied, increased in abundance dramatically throughout the summer as age-0 individuals used the littoral zone. Changes in yellow perch determined, in large part, fluctuations of community evenness, diversity, and abundance. Several other species (white sucker, logperch, largemouth bass, perhaps pumpkinseed) exhibited variations of similar patterns, while others differed (Notropis spp., banded killifish, bluntnose minnow). The degree of temporal and spatial variation varied between species. Consequently, the shallow littoral zone fish community of Oneida Lake is dynamic on a temporal, and to a lesser degree, a spatial scale at both the community and the species level.

Contributed paper - student

The Pelagic Fish and Zooplankton Communities of Otsego Lake: Alewife (*Alosa Pseudoharengus*) Abundance, Zooplankton Size, and Limnological Trends.

DAVID WARNER and WILLARD HARMAN
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Cooperstown, N.Y. 13326

LARS RUDSTAM
Cornell University Biological Field Station
900 Shackelton Point Road
Bridgeport, N.Y. 13030

Alewife were introduced to Otsego Lake (Otsego county, New York) in 1986. Changes since alewife introduction include reduction or elimination of several native planktivorous fish, a drastic decline in the crustacean zooplankton community and a decline in the mean length of zooplanktonic organisms. The algal community has shifted toward dominance by cyanophytes. Secchi transparency has declined, while chlorophyll a and areal hypolimnetic oxygen deficit (AHOD) has increased. Alewife abundance, size, biomass, and distribution data were collected acoustically and by netting with a trawl, trapnet, and seine. Zooplankton abundance and size data were provided from archived samples collected in 1992 and from biweekly collections starting 5/28/96 and ending October 1996. The pelagic fish community is dominated by alewife (97.6% of trawl and gillnet catch). Smelt are also present. Five years of trapnet data indicate a significant number of alewife migrate to embayments in May/June and can be found there until August/September. Mean size of mid-lake crustacean zooplankton decreased following the movement of these alewife offshore. Alewife density was estimated to be between 2000 and 7000 fish per hectare. Trap net CPUE was higher in 1996 than in five previous years.

Contributed paper - student

White Perch Trophic Dynamics: Diet, Growth, and Bioenergetics

WEIMER, M.T., and BRANDT, S.B.
Buffalo State College
1300 Elmwood Ave.
Buffalo, N.Y. 14222

The white perch (*Morone americana*) is an abundant benthivore in the freshwater, oligohaline, and mesohaline portions of the Chesapeake Bay estuary, and may have significant effects upon the macrobenthic community of the Bay. White perch are fished commercially and recreationally in many coastal waters, and provide a prey resource to larger piscivores such as striped bass and bluefish. As part of our overall goal to define the role of the white perch in the Bay's food web, we examined the diet, growth, and bioenergetics of this species. White perch were sampled during different seasons (April, June, October, and December) of 1995 and 1996 over a 24 hour period with bottom trawls. Fish lengths, wet weights, and ages were assessed. White perch showed seasonal differences in diet composition, consuming mainly amphipods, polychaetes, neomysids, and isopods during spring and summer, with a shift toward decapod, bivalve, and fish consumption later in the year. Consumption estimates derived from the bioenergetics model and used to estimate the daily ration were compared to direct measures of diel and seasonal predation rates on various prey types. Overall, white perch appear to play a dominant role in the benthic food-web interactions in many regions of the Chesapeake Bay.

Contributed paper - student

The Effects of Long-term Copper Sulfate Use on the Toxicity of Lake Sediments

H. A. Simonin and E. A. Paul
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)
Rome, NY

G. Neuderfer, R. Bauer
NYSDEC
Avon, NY

and

T. Gudlewski
NYSDEC
Hale Creek, NY

Copper sulfate has been widely used for algae control for over 50 years. Due to concerns regarding potential impacts of long-term copper sulfate use, we conducted a study of lake sediments from 15 New York lakes, 9 of which had received many years of copper sulfate treatments. Using a triad approach we collected sediment samples from each lake for copper analysis, conducted laboratory toxicity tests of the sediment using Chironomus tentans and Hyallela azteca, and collected and identified benthic invertebrate samples. The lakes which had received copper sulfate treatments had significantly higher levels of copper (up to 894 ppm on a dry weight basis) in the sediment than did the untreated lakes. Despite high copper concentrations, we observed relatively little impact on the survival and growth of C. tentans or H. azteca in the toxicity tests. Limited Ceriodaphnia toxicity testing of the pore water did show significant mortality in the sample with the highest pore water copper concentration. The benthic macroinvertebrates collected from the lakes treated with copper sulfate appear to be similar to those collected from untreated lakes. The burrowing mayfly Hexagenia was found in 60% of the untreated lakes but in none of the treated lakes. An evaluation of the overall impacts of copper on the lake sediments and possible implications will be presented.

Poster presentation - professional

Ecological Risk Assessment Process for Pesticide Registration in New York State

Timothy J. Sinnott, Tracey M. Tomajer, and Jack G. Cooper
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources
Bureau of Environmental Protection
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233

New York requires that all pesticides be registered by the state as well as the EPA. The Bureau of Environmental Protection of the Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources is responsible for conducting ecological risk assessments of pesticide products that are submitted for state registration review. The result of an ecological risk assessment, along with human health and groundwater risk assessments, is used in the decision whether or not to register a new product for use in New York. In order to assess the potential risk of new pesticides consistently and in a timely manner, the Bureau of Environmental Protection developed the Pesticide Screening System (PSS). The PSS is a system of computer models that evaluate the potential for adverse impacts from new pesticides. For mammalian and avian species, the PSS models various residue levels on treated vegetation and compares the results to dietary toxicity thresholds. The aquatic component of the PSS compares the concentration of a pesticide in different-sized ponds that could result from various concentrations of pesticide runoff with fish and aquatic invertebrate LC_{50} and No Observered Effects concentrations. The results of the models are conservative, and are used as a screening tool. Pesticides with aquatic and terrestrial residue levels that do not exceed toxicity thresholds are considered to be of little risk, and are recommended for registration. If a product does not pass the screening, additional data is sought from the product manufacturer that addresses the specific concern identified by the PSS.

Poster presentation - professional

NEW YORK CHAPTER — AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY
c/o NYSDEC, Room 530, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-4756

EXCOM Meeting Minutes
January 30, 1997

The meeting was called to order at 7:08 PM. The following members were present: Tony VandeValk, Doug Stang, Howard Simonin, Margaret Murphy, Paul McKeown, John Homa, Don Einhouse, Tom Field, Lars Rudstam, Tim Sinnott. Kyle Hartman arrived at 8:03PM. Bob Carline, Parent Society President-Elect was present also.

The minutes of the previous EXCOM committee meeting were distributed, reviewed, and accepted with corrections. The treasurer`s report for 1996 was distributed, reviewed, and accepted.

After the treasurer's report was accepted, Tim S. pointed out that the CD would mature in the next 30 days. The EXCOM needed to determine what to do with the CD. Tom Field stated that the Cash Reserves Committee (CRC) report called for two CDS that matured in alternate years, and a more aggressive, high yield investment. Also, to manage the high yield investment, an investment committee should be formed with the Treasurer as the chairmen. After discussion, it was decided to replace the current CD with a one year and a two year CD, both with $5,000. The balance would be put into the checking account. $5,000 could then be taken out of the savings to invest in some type of high yield investment account. That should leave about $5,000 in the checking account for operations, and $2-3,000 in savings. John H. and Doug S. agreed to form the investment committee.

President Doug Stang reviewed correspondence received by the Chapter:

1. Letter from the NY Chapter, The Wildlife Society, requesting participation on the "Teaming With Wildlife" initiative. Assistance was needed in writing to manufacturers of outdoor equipment and to legislators requesting their support. Howard recommended that we provide financial support. Margaret suggested that students could participate in mailing letters. Doug agreed that we should provide financial support. Lars was willing to write a one-time letter. Perhaps the AFS chapter could do one mailing. Doug will coordinate with Situ Free, and refer him to Lars.

2. Response to the follow-up letter to Commissioner Zagata about our Chapter participating in Aquatic Education. It didn't really say anything.

3. The Chapter wrote a letter to John Major requesting DEC provide

Program

Everything is in place and the meeting is ready to begin. Four of the out-of-town speakers have arrived. All money from the raffle put into one pot. Any profits will be split, pro-rated by attendance. One contributed speaker canceled.

Resolutions

Dave Bryson was not there, no report.

Nominations

Don Einhouse reported that the nominees for President-Elect for 1997 are Mark Malchoff and Margaret Murphy. The nominee for Secretary/Treasurer-Elect is John Homa.

Membership

Lars Rudstam reported that a membership delinquency letter was received from the Parent Society. The letter identified Parent Society members that did not renew their membership. The Chapter should contact delinquent members and request that they rejoin. Only about 38 from the New York Chapter were on the list. The society lost about 700 members nation-wide.

Newsletter

Tony VandeValk reported that the deadline for the Spring Newsletter would be as stated in the Procedures Manual. The article could include the business meeting minutes and a feature article. Tony asked what everyone thought about the quality of the photocopied scanned photograph that was in the last newsletter. Everyone thought it was fine.

Professional Incentives

Paul McKeown reported about the activities of the professional incentives committee. He would re-do the letters to the new commissioner and Fish and Wildlife Division Director requesting that DEC recognize AFS Certification. At the business meeting he will announce that he will write letters to other employers as well on behalf of the NY Chapter requesting that they recognize AFS Certification. Ed Mills was nominated for the Dwight Webster Award last year. He was not selected, but his nomination was re-submitted this year. John Forney's name was submitted for the Parent Society's Award of Excellence. This year, Neil Ringler would receive the Chapter's Professional Achievement Award. Three candidates would be nominated for Professional Achievement Awards at the 1997 business meeting. These are Richard Colesante, Carl Scofeld, and Cliff Schneider. Bob Carline mentioned the Carl Sullivan Award given by the Parent Society. Not many nominations have been made. The nominee does not have to be a member of the society.

NEW YORK CHAPTER — AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY
c/o NYSDEC, Room 530, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-4756

NY Chapter, AFS
Annual Business Meeting Minutes
January 31, 1997

The meeting was called to order at 4:55 PM. A quorum was determined to be present. The agenda was accepted. Copies of the business meeting from last year were distributed and reviewed and accepted. The annual treasurer's report was reviewed and accepted.

Bob Carline, the AFS Parent Society President-Elect was introduced and invited to make a few remarks. He said that the AFS office tries to attend all chapter meetings and get feedback about what the chapters want from the Parent Society. If anyone has any comments, talk to him (Bob) during the rest of the meeting. He then talked about legislation. Congress did not do much this past year. The Magnuson Act was reauthorized. A briefing statement for the Magnuson Act went to the Marine Fisheries Network. Most of the comments included in the legislative briefing statement were included in the final legislation. Other important issues coming up are the Clean Water Act and Endangered Species Act reauthorizations, mining law reform, and the Teaming with Wildlife initiative. The Legislative Committee in the Parent Society has a steward for developing Legislative Briefing Statements. The steward will contact chapters, and ask the chapters to contact Senators, Representatives, and other legislators as needed.

Bob next discussed AFS 2000 and a variety of other topics. This initiative is coming along nicely. The membership goal is to raise $350,000. The overall goal is $1,250,000. The money will be used to create a trust fund to support publishing activities and to pay off AFS debt. Membership was off for 1997. Normally about 500 members don't renew, but this year, 1200 didn't renew. The parent society will work with the chapters to try to contact these delinquent members. There is also a campus network trying to draw new student members. There is a plan for Recertification. Every five years, AFS certification will be renewed. To renew certification, one must accumulate Continuing Education Credits (CECs). The Fisheries Action Network has been renamed. It is now the Fisheries Information Network. Its purpose is to develop information about key fisheries issues.

For the past four years, the Parent Society has operated with a deficit ranging from $10,000 - $80,000. The society is cutting into capital reserves to cut the deficit. This year they are in the black, primarily due to three layoffs. The Parent Society needs to re-examine finances in order to insure a stable financial future.

would take steps to have future workshop topics announced at the annual business meeting. He had received a letter from John Long, a representative of the Charter boat Fishing Industry that the Chapter hold the annual meeting next year at Niagara Falls. Ed Woltman asked that he keep in mind the distance some members would have to travel. Lars responded that the request would be thoroughly discussed at the next EXCOM meeting.

Everyone was encouraged to purchase raffle tickets, and the meeting was adjourned at 6:18PM

Respectfully submitted,

Timothy J. Sinnott
Secretary/Treasurer
NY Chapter, AFS

JH 4-4-97

New York Chapter American Fisheries Society EXCOMM 1997/98

		Telephone	FAX	Email
Officers				
President	Lars Rudstam	315 633 9243	315 633 2358	lgr1@Cornell.edu
Secretary-Treasurer	John Homa	607 533 8801	607 533 8804	
	Tim Sinnott	518 457 0758	518 485 8424	tim.sinnott@dec.mailnet .state.ny.us
President-elect	Margaret Murphy			murphyMH@obg.com
Past-president	Doug Stang	518 457 9436	518 485 5827	doug.stang@dec.mailnet .state.ny.us
Standing Committees				
Audit/Finance	Tom Field	518 793 1282	518 793 1282	
Environmental Concerns	Howard Simonin	315 337 0910	315 337 0988	HSIMONIN @juno.com
Membership	Margaret Murhpy	315 437 6100	315 463 7554	
Nominating	Doug Stang			
Program	Alan Peterson	607 762 7293	607 762 4005	
Resolutions	Dave Bryson	607 753 9334	607 753 9699	
	~~Don Stewart~~	315 470 6924	315 470 6934	
	~~Bob Werner~~	315 470 6804	315 470 6779	
Ad-hoc Committees				
Professional Incentives	Paul McKeown	716 372 0645	716 372 2113	paul.mckeown.dec.mail net.state.ny.us
Newsletter	Tony Vandevalk	315 633 9243	315 633 2358	ajv6@cornell.edu
Workshop	Chris Lowie	716 691 5456	716 691 6154	
	Dave Lemon	607 753 3095	607 753 8532	
Student Affairs	Margaret Murphy	315 437 6100	315 463 7554	
	Dave Nettles	518 897 1333	518 897 1370	
Professional Diversity	Betty Lou Brett	716 389 2547		blbrett@naz.edu
Youth Education	Chris Lowie			
	Doug Carlson	315 785 2245	315 785 2242	

I would thank J. Homa.
Doug Stang

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Agenda for NYS-AFS Excomm meeting

April 4th at 10:30 am

at Shackelton Point - Cornell Biological Field Station

Welcome

Minutes ✓ Sinnott

Treasurer's Report ✓ Sinnott

98 Annual meeting ✓ Rudstam

97 Workshop ✓ Lemon, Lowie

Teaming with wildlife ✓ Rudstam

Suggestion for resolution (from Missouri) ✓

Delinquent members - we now know how they are.

Budget for 97. Rudstam

Other Committee Reports -

a) Environmental Concerns - Howard Simonin
b) Membership - Margaret Murhpy
c) Resolutions: Dave Bryson
d) Professional incentives: Paul McKeown
e) Newsletter - Tony Vandevalk
f) Student affairs -Margaret Murphy
g) Professional Diversity: Betty Lou Brett — Wildlife/Human Health!
h) Youth Education: Chris Lowie, Doug Carlsson

Other items

Next meeting