



The Tributary



A Newsletter of the Western Division, American Fisheries Society

Volume 26, No. 2, July 2002

First Call for Papers for the 2003 Western Division Annual Meeting in San Diego

"Productive Pacific Ecosystems: Lake, Stream, Estuarine, and Marine Environments from Alaska to Baja"

The 2003 Annual Meeting of the Western Division of the American Fisheries Society will be held in beautiful, sunny San Diego, California during April 14 – April 17, 2003. The conference, entitled "Productive Pacific Ecosystems: Lake, Stream, Estuarine, and Marine Environments from Alaska to Baja", is being co-hosted and co-convened by the California-Nevada Chapter and the Western Division. The San Diego meeting location presents a unique opportunity to provide a forum for various marine and estuarine fisheries investigations and International (Mexico and Pacific Rim) fisheries management issues and concerns. However, symposia, contributed papers, and posters pertaining to inland freshwater fisheries issues are certainly welcome and highly encouraged. Our goal is to provide a forum for **all topics** of interest to the Western Division and the California-Nevada Chapter...not to mention the beaches, warm temperatures, and nearby activities (anybody up for some deep-sea fishing??) for all members of the family. The host hotel is the spacious Hyatt Islandia Hotel on Mission Bay, right next to Sea World.

A series of *Symposia and Technical Sessions* that will provide participants an opportunity to share information on a broad range of topics related to the management of many of the Pacific's Ecosystems are being planned. The following is a sample of the Symposia topics **for which we hope to receive proposals from the membership:**

- Marine Protected Areas – Management & Science
- Ecosystem-based Freshwater Fish Management
- Ocean Ecology of Pacific Salmon
- Biotelemetry of Pelagic Ocean Fishes
- Conflicting Demands for Water in the Southwest

- Research and Management of the Eastern Pacific Tuna Fishery
- Oncorhynchus* at Environmental Extremes
- Mexican Fishes and Fisheries Management
- Trends in Pacific Groundfish Stocks
- Watershed Restoration – Lakes, Streams, and Western Impoundments
- Fisheries Science and Public Outreach
- Estuarine Research and Restoration
- Genetics and the Conservation of Listed Fishes
- Sport Fish Restoration – Marine and Freshwater
- Pacific Shellfish Management
- ...and many more

Symposia

Proposals for symposia from individuals or groups should be related to the conference theme or otherwise of particular interest to Division members. Symposia organizers are responsible for recruiting speakers, soliciting their abstracts, and submitting speaker abstracts as one packet. The Program Committee will review all symposium proposals and notify organizers of acceptance or refusal. **Final deadline for symposia proposals is November 1, 2002.** Symposium proposals must include the following:

1. A brief but descriptive title.
2. Name, addresses, telephone and FAX numbers, and e-mail addresses for all organizers. Primary contact person responsible for organization must be clearly identified.
3. A brief (300 words or less) description of topic and objective of the symposium.
4. Proposed format description; e.g., full-day session with 15 speakers followed by a 2-hr panel discussion, a 2-hr session with 5 speakers.
5. An identified moderator.
6. A list of anticipated audiovisual requirements and other facility requirements (special seating arrangements, panelist accommodations).

Contributed Paper and Symposia Presentation Formats

Contributed papers and symposia presentations should be prepared as MS Word or WordPerfect files in 12 point, Times New Roman font, be left justified only, and include all of the following:

1. A brief but descriptive title.
2. A list of all authors, their addresses, telephone and FAX numbers, and e-mail addresses. Presenters must be clearly identified.
3. An abstract of 200 words or less.
4. Clear indication of preference for either an oral or poster presentation. For an oral presentation, indicate the presentation type—either 2x2 slides or computer presentation using an LCD projector and Powerpoint.
5. Clear indication if presenter is a student (therefore eligible for Best Student Paper Award).

Final deadline for submitting an abstract for a Contributed Paper is January 17, 2003.

ABSTRACT EXAMPLE (Please follow this format for abstract submission)

Title: Quest for a fish friendly world

Authors: M.J. Brouder-Presenter, USFWS, AZ Fishery Resources Office, PO Box 710, Peridot, AZ, 85542, 928-475-2552(W), 928-475-2701(F), Mark_Brouder@fws.gov; T. McMahon, Arizona Game and Fish Department, 2221 West Greenway Road, Phoenix, AZ, 85023, 602-789-3216(W), 602-789-3776(F), tmcMahon@gf.state.az.us.

Abstract: This statement will be used to evaluate and prioritize selections for inclusion in the 2003 program. Problem statement, issue significance, objectives, findings, and conclusions should be relayed in 200 words or less.

Preference: Oral presentation preferred with slides/poster session acceptable.

Student: No

(continued on page 3)

The Tributary is distributed to 3,615 WDAFS members and exists as a forum to present fisheries-related information. The editor is Mary Whalen. If you have information you would like to have included in **The Tributary**, please contact us at;

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Submissions for the next issue of **The Tributary** are due by September 16, 2002.

WDAFS on the web: <http://www.fisheries.org/wd/>

President's Message

Inclusiveness Within WDAFS

Greetings!

In my opening President's message I noted that one of the four topics I would focus on during my tenure was inclusiveness. Keeping in mind the mission of AFS "to improve the conservation and sustainability of fishery resources and aquatic ecosystems by advancing fisheries and aquatic science and promoting the development of fisheries professionals", it seems essential that we try to maximize both professional and human diversity within AFS.

Professionally, there is an incredible array of sub-disciplines within fisheries science, ranging from hatchery workers, to crab biologists, to game fish managers, to fisheries geneticists, the list goes on and on. Furthermore, a surprisingly small proportion of all fisheries professionals are actually AFS members, so there is a large pool of potential members to draw on.

Human and cultural diversity further increases our professionalism and our connections with the various segments of society interested in the health of fisheries and aquatic resources. We are seeing an ever-increasing effort, both within employing agencies and institutions, as well as AFS, to recruit diverse people to the fisheries profession – now it's time to be sure we attract newcomers of all kinds to WDAFS.

With inclusiveness as a goal, there are many activities and programs within WDAFS to attract previously underrepresented segments of our profession and society. Let me tell you about several recent developments that I believe will promote inclusiveness in WDAFS.

Our 2002 annual meeting was an excellent example of expanding inclusiveness. Under the able direction of President-Elect and Program Chair Don MacDonald, WDAFS created partnerships with four other organizations having interests in fisheries and watersheds of the Columbia River basin. Bringing together these somewhat diverse groups, who share a common interest, set the stage for increasing WDAFS visibility. With its excellent program and high-profile speakers, the meeting attracted over 840 participants, a huge crowd for a WD meeting. This undoubtedly stimulated interest among people previously unfamiliar with AFS and resulted in a number of new AFS memberships.

The San Diego location and the 2003 annual meeting theme "Productive Pacific Ecosystems: Lake, Stream, Estuarine and Marine Environments from Alaska to Baja" were intentionally designed to strongly attract new as well as traditional interests, particularly marine and estuarine folks who have not been as involved in AFS as other segments of the fisheries profession. This is a prime opportunity to draw the saltier folks in. Furthermore, we hope the meeting will have an "international" flavor by attracting interests from Mexico, Canada, Alaska, and Hawaii, as well as the U.S. Program Chair Tom McMahon and Local Arrangements Chair Dave Manning are off to an intense start and have set the stage for a powerful meeting. I hope you will consider proposing a symposium that would attract marine, estuarine, or any other fisheries professionals from any and all geographic locations of the Western Division and beyond. Please contact Tom with symposium ideas and Dave if you want to help with logistics. Your contributions of time and labor for

the annual meeting help to make them more attractive to newcomers.

Another relatively untapped opportunity for increasing WDAFS professional and cultural diversity is in our connections with our friends and colleagues in Mexico. I was honored to meet with fisheries professionals in LaPaz, BCS twice this past year. Please see the article elsewhere in this Newsletter about the second, more formal meeting, organized by International Fisheries Section President Bern Megrey and including AFS President Ken Beal and myself. Making these connections has resulted in a number of new memberships, serious consideration of a Mexico Chapter of AFS, and high Mexican interest in the 2003 San Diego WDAFS meeting.

One of the ways the Division is supporting diversity is through the AFS Hutton Program, which is designed to give high school-age folks from all backgrounds exposure to the fisheries profession. The "junior fisheries biologists" are assigned to work for part of the summer with a local mentor and they receive a stipend. Funding for the program is from donations. Cindy Williams and Casey Harthorn have agreed to co-chair the WDAFS Hutton Committee. They will be contacting chapters to ensure that chapters are aware of the Hutton program and encourage local involvement.

Although we have made significant progress on expanding WDAFS inclusiveness, there's always more to do. I believe all activities that increase WDAFS visibility, like outstanding annual meetings, active committees, a good web site, and this newsletter, all help to promote inclusiveness. Each member also has an opportunity to strengthen AFS by choosing to participate in these and other WDAFS activities, and especially by recruiting new members having diverse interests and backgrounds.

In closing, I want to use this last President's Message as an opportunity to thank all the friends and associates who have contributed to the successes we have experienced during this year. At the Baltimore annual meeting of the parent Society, I will gratefully pass the gavel to Don MacDonald, who will become WDAFS President. My experience with the current cast of officers, including Bill Bradshaw, Don MacDonald, Tom McMahon, and Monica Hiner has been incredibly rewarding. They are all leaders of the finest kind, always willing to go the extra mile for AFS. Many thanks to the other EXCOM members, the chapter presidents, for helping to support WDAFS. And lastly, I appreciate all the hard work and dedication of the committee chairs and their members – they do the work that keeps WDAFS vital. I treasure the new friendships I have made with all of you and look forward to continued service to WDAFS over the next year and into the future.

Eric Knudsen



From left to right - Bill Bradshaw, Past President; Monica Hiner, Secretary/Treasurer; Tom McMahon, Vice President; Eric Knudsen, President; Don MacDonald, President-Elect.

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2003 WDAFS Annual Meeting (cont.)

Poster Presentation Format

Contributed posters should be prepared as MS Word or WordPerfect files in 12 point, Times New Roman font, be left justified only, and include all of the following:

1. A brief but descriptive title.
2. A list of all authors, their addresses, telephone and FAX numbers, and e-mail addresses. Presenter must be clearly identified.
3. An abstract of 200 words or less.
4. Poster display space is somewhat limited, so please keep poster size to a maximum of 48" x 48". We also recommend mounting posters on foam board, or plotting your poster on paper that can be laminated.
5. Clear indication if presenter is a student.

Final deadline for submitting an abstract for a Poster Presentation is January 17, 2003.

Submitting Contributions

All program contributions must be submitted electronically in either of two ways:

- 1) E-mail to Mark_Brouder@fws.gov with symposia proposal or contributed paper/poster abstract attached as an MS Word or WordPerfect file.
- 2) Submit on a 3.5-in diskette formatted in either MS Word or WordPerfect to:
WDAFS-Program Committee
Mark Brouder,
USFWS, AZFRO-San Carlos
PO BOX 710 Peridot, AZ, 85542.

We will acknowledge receipt of your submission promptly by e-mail. For additional information, please contact Mark Brouder at (928) 475-2554 or Mark_Brouder@fws.gov.

2002 Award of Excellence in Riparian Management

We would like to thank all of the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service offices that participated in the 2002 Western Division Riparian Challenge. Although the number of nominations from BLM and USFS has declined in recent years, the quality of the nominations has been excellent. The Riparian, Watersheds and Habitat Committee received twelve nominations from the BLM this year and seven from the Forest Service. The 2002 winners of the Award of Excellence in Riparian Management were:

- ❖ The Swiftwater and South River Field Offices of the BLM's Roseburg District Office for their impressive work in Umpqua River Basin of southwest Oregon.
- ❖ The Coeur d'Alene River Ranger District of the USFS Idaho Panhandle National Forest for their work on the Teepee Creek Riparian Restoration Project in northern Idaho.

The levels of collaboration demonstrated on these projects should serve as models for other public and private entities throughout the West. The Western Division is happy to recognize these offices for their efforts.

Engraved award plaques were presented to representatives from both agencies that attended the Western Division Business Breakfast Meeting on April 30 in Spokane, WA. Thomas Mendenhall, Fisheries Biologist in the

Roseburg District, accepted the award on behalf of the BLM's Roseburg District Office. Jake Winn, Restoration Coordinator for the District should also be recognized for his significant efforts in the Umpqua Basin. Ed Lider, Fisheries Biologist in the USFS Coeur d'Alene River Ranger District, accepted the award on behalf of his district. Wade Jerome, Fisheries Technician, and Ted Geier, Hydrologist, were also intimately involved with the Teepee Creek project.

We hope you will take a look at the 2002 award winning entries. Complete copies of both are posted on the Western Division's web-site; www.fisheries.org/wd/

The Riparian, Watersheds and Habitat Committee would like to continue to conduct the Riparian Challenge in the future in order to recognize the substantial efforts of the BLM and USFS to properly manage riparian areas. We hope you will support our efforts to increase the participation of these agencies in the future. If you are aware of an excellent riparian restoration project that is being conducted by the BLM or USFS, please encourage the district office to submit an entry for the 2003 Riparian Challenge.



Ed Lider of the USFS (left) and Thomas Mendenhall of the BLM (right) accepted the 2002 Awards of Excellence in Riparian Management at the annual business meeting in Spokane.

New Book Released

From Abundance to Scarcity: A History of U.S. Marine Fisheries Policy

by Michael L. Weber

From Abundance to Scarcity examines the historical evolution of U.S. fisheries policy and institutions from the late 19th century to the present day, with an emphasis on changes since World War II. Based on archival research and interviews with dozens of key players in marine policymaking, it traces the thinking, legislation, mandates, and people that have shaped the various agencies governing marine fisheries in the United States.

Until the 1990s, marine fisheries policy and action reflected the belief that the ocean's productivity was almost limitless and could be manipulated for maximum production and utilization. The chief goal of government policy was to increase the capacity of U.S. fishing fleets to exploit this abundance. Fishing was assumed to be sustainable in the absence of significant evidence that it was not. In this atmosphere, fisheries developed with no idea of how large or how productive fish populations were, and generally faced restrictions only when problems became inescapable.

In the early 1970s, when the ideology of abundance and scientific management was reaching its peak, a more complex view emerged from within the scientific community. This new view, which centered on an ecosystem perspective and a precautionary approach, contrasted sharply with the conventional reliance on management of single species for maximum sustainable yield. At the same time, public began viewing marine mammals and some other species as marine wildlife rather than as commodities.

In the late 1970s, continued financial assistance, tax incentives and the weak restraints on fishing imposed under the Magnuson-Stevens Act of 1976 encouraged investment and the entry of thousands of people into fishing as a business, overwhelming the desire of Federal biologists for scientific, rational management. Soon, many U.S. fishing fleets became as capable of overfishing as the foreign fleets that the Magnuson-Stevens Act expelled from U.S. shores. In adopting optimum yield as the standard for managing fisheries, Congress allowed fisheries managers to err on the side of exploitation when in doubt about the impact of fishing on fish populations.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the decline of several major fisheries instigated campaigns by conservation organizations and scientists to incorporate progressive policies such as an ecosystem perspective and a precautionary approach into modern fishery management policy. In 1996, a coalition of conservation and fishing groups succeeded in having major parts of their agenda incorporated in the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996, the first major revision of the Magnuson-Stevens Act in 20 years.

The shift to the new ideology is not complete. In the 1990s, fisheries and markets continued to grow much more rapidly than the capacity to manage them. The Sustainable Fisheries Act also did little to address an enormous problem underlying most other fisheries conservation problems: Fleets in many fisheries were two to three times the size that fish populations could sustain.

From Abundance to Scarcity explores this evolution by focusing on several areas:

- the development of federal programs in marine biological sciences and the evolution of scientific understanding about marine wildlife populations;
- the work of federal fisheries programs in promoting the interests of the fishing industry;
- the response of agencies to factors such as dam-building and coastal development that have led to increased pollution and habitat loss;
- the shifts in understanding and values that underlie major legislation including the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, and the Sustainable Fisheries Act;
- the evolving relationship between federal agencies, the fishing industry, communities, and nongovernmental conservation organizations, with an eye toward future management practices.

6x9, 320 pages, tables, figures, index. Hardcover: \$55.00 ISBN: 1-55963-705-6. Paperback: \$27.50 ISBN 1-55963-706-4. Island Press: 1-800-828-1302 or www.islandpress.org.

2002 Western Division AFS Annual Meeting - a Smashing Success

By all accounts, the 2002 Annual Meeting of the Western Division, American Fisheries Society (WDAFS), held in Spokane, WA April 27-May 1, was an unqualified success. By collaborating with the AFS North Pacific International Chapter, the Sustainable Fisheries Foundation, the Lake Roosevelt Forum, and the Transboundary Group, over 840 attendees were attracted to the meeting. The meeting theme, *"Breaking down the barriers to ecosystem-based management in the Columbia River basin and beyond"*, was addressed through a series of provocative daily plenary sessions and almost 50 symposia, workshops, technical, and poster sessions.

Ecosystem-Based Management in the Columbia River Basin was a major focus of the conference. Accordingly, delegates identified more than 20 major barriers to ecosystem-based management in the basin. Subsequently, conference delegates identified a number of strategies for overcoming these barriers and moving toward ecosystem-based management. Several working groups were established to initiate the process of breaking down the barriers in the Columbia River Basin. A conference summary report will be prepared to provide delegates and others with an overview of the conference results.

The **WDAFS Executive Committee** held a lively dinner meeting, the highlights of which included discussion of a WDAFS review of the Klamath River decision, participation in the World Fisheries Congress, 2003 and 2004 annual WDAFS meeting plans, a Western Native Fishes project, and the WDAFS Cutthroat Documentary project. Reports were received from the 8 chapters represented (of 14), from AFS President Ken Beal, as well as AFS Executive Director Gus Rassam.



Special guests at the WDAFS meeting included AFS Executive Director, Gus Rassam (left) and AFS President, Ken Beal (right).

The **WDAFS Annual Business Meeting** and breakfast, held on Tuesday April 30, was attended by approximately 175 members. The meeting was highlighted by a keynote address from AFS President Ken Beal who encouraged partnership building and mentoring, especially through the Hutton Junior Fisheries Biologist Program. Annual Meeting business included the passage of two by-law changes: 1) changing the Grants funding Committee from an ad hoc committee appointed by the President to standing committee, and 2) allowing electronic balloting as well as ballot by mail. Both these by-laws must be presented to the AFS Governing Board in August before they become final.

WDAFS Awards were presented to a number of deserving individuals.

At the Tuesday evening banquet,

Award of Excellence - Dr. Peter A. Bisson

Robert L. Boravicka Conservation Achievement Award - Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber

Conservation Achievement Award - Bob Lohn and the Northwest Power Planning Council

At the business breakfast,

Award of Merit - Ron Remmick

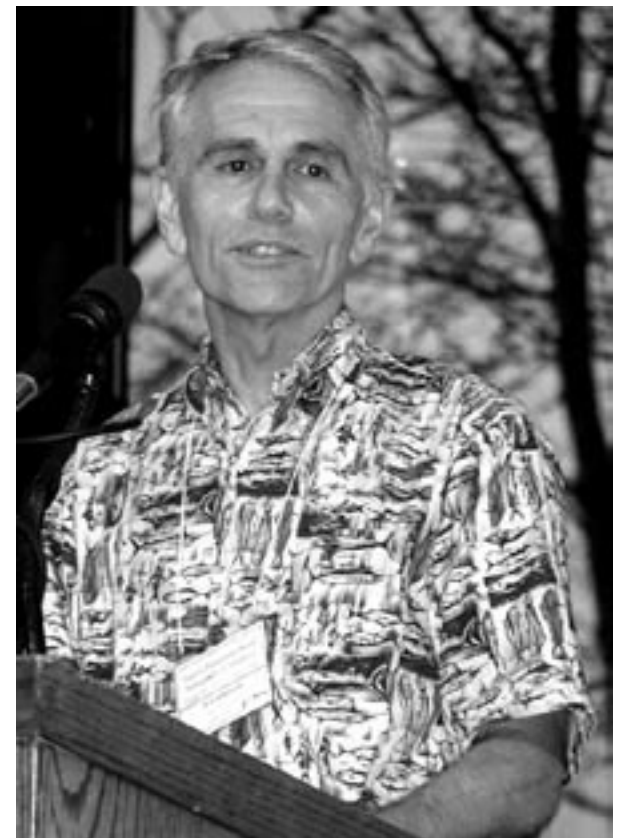


WDAFS President-Elect Don MacDonald (right) awards Brett High of the University of Idaho one of two student scholarships for \$1,500. The other WDAFS scholarship winner was Amy Schrank of the University of Wyoming. Kathleen McGrath of the University of Idaho won the William Trachtenburg Scholarship which is sponsored by the Sustainable Fisheries Foundation.

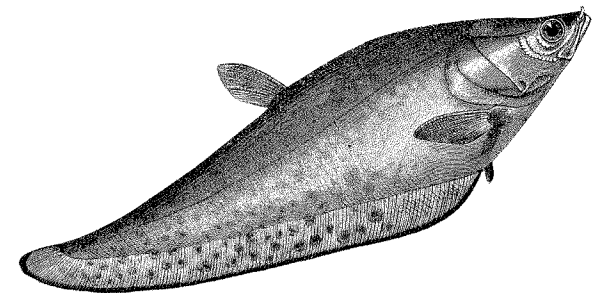
Awards of Special Recognition - Henry Boone and Bob Wunderlich

Read all the 2002 award nominations on the WDAFS web site.

Thanks to the fantastic organizational abilities of WDAFS President-Elect Don MacDonald, a true highlight of the meeting were two invigorating banquet speeches by the Honorable John A. Fraser, former Canadian Minister of Fisheries and Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber (the speeches are reprinted in this newsletter).



Dr. Peter A. Bisson received the highest WDAFS honor, the Award of Excellence, for his outstanding contributions to fisheries science and the Western Division of AFS.



Dignitaries at the Tuesday night banquet included, from left, Eric Knudsen, President WDAFS, Gus Rassam, Executive Director, AFS, Carl Burger, Past President WDAFS and AFS, Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber, Jim Martin, Pro-Fish, and John Fraser, former Minister of Fisheries Canada.

AFS Welcomes 28 New Members From Mexico



Recipients of gift AFS memberships, presented to Mexican scientists at the PICES International Symposium on North Pacific Transitional Areas meeting, La Paz Mexico, April 24, 2002. From left to right are: Ken Beal (AFS President), Daniel Lluch-Belda, Salvador E. Lluch-Cota, Francisco Arreguín-Sánchez, Bernard A. Megrey (President, AFS International Fisheries Section), Daniel B. Lluch-Cota, Jamie Färber-Lorda, María Verónica Morales-Zárate, Ehecatl Manuel Muñoz-Mejía, Juan Antonio de Anda-Montañez, Sofia Ortega-García, Eric Knudsen (President, AFS Western Division), Ernesto Torres-Orozco, Juan F. Elorduy-Garay, Manuel Otilio Nevárez-Martínez, Iliana Ruiz-Castro, Mauricio Ramírez-Rodríguez, Agustin Hernández-Herrera, Felipe Galván-Magaña.

On the initiative of the International Fisheries Section (IFS), AFS President Ken Beal, AFS International Fisheries Section President Bernard A. Megrey and AFS Western Division President Eric Knudsen took the occasion of the North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES) International Symposium on North Pacific Transitional Areas in La Paz Mexico during April of 2002 to make a presentation on the benefits of joining AFS "*Forging North American Partnerships Through the American Fisheries Society*".

During this visit, the IFS and the Western Division each contributed 28 gift memberships which were given away to scientists working in La Paz. Fourteen of the gift memberships were given away at the PICES venue. Ken Beal and Bern Megrey also made the AFS presentation at the Instituto Politécnico Nacional Centro Interdisciplinario de Ciencias Marinas (CICIMAR) where an additional 14 gift memberships were given away. Mexican AFS memberships tripled as a result of the support of both the Section's and the Division's gift memberships.

There was much local enthusiasm and interest in establishing a Mexican Chapter within the Western Division and discussions took place with interested parties from CICIMAR as well as the Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noroeste (CIBNOR) facility.

Also during this visit Ken Beal discussed with Alex Bychkov, Executive Director of PICES, opportunities for PICES to be involved in the upcoming World Fisheries Congress scientific program as well as areas of common interest for future collaborations between AFS and PICES.

Special thanks are extended to Daniel Lluch-Belda and Salvador E. Lluch-Cota for their help in organizing our visit. We look forward to many years of productive interactions with our Mexican colleagues. Bienvenidos!



AFS President Ken Beal (middle) AFS International Fisheries Section President Bernard A. Megrey (left) and AFS Western Division President Eric Knudsen (right) in La Paz Mexico.

NEWS FLASH! – 3rd ANNUAL RETREAT

The third Annual WDAFS EXCOM and Leadership Retreat is being planned for the weekend of November 16-17, 2002 in Salt Lake City. The purpose of the retreat is to provide some extended, dedicated time for the EXCOM and Committee Chairs, and anyone else interested in WDAFS leadership, to focus on issues that promote WDAFS. The meeting will be held at the Little America Hotel, site of the planned 2004 WD annual meeting. More details will follow on the web site and in the next newsletter.

StreamNet Launches Newsletter

StreamNet, a Pacific Northwest data management project, announces the first issue of a periodic newsletter designed to notify biologists, planners, and decision makers of new data, services, and features added to the StreamNet website (www.streamnet.org). The first issue of the newsletter is available at www.streamnet.org/newsletter/newsletters.html.

StreamNet is a multi-agency cooperative effort among the Columbia River Basin's state, tribal, and federal fisheries agencies, the Northwest Power Planning Council, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission to compile fish related data. Although the project's emphasis is the Columbia River basin, StreamNet also gathers select data from Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and California areas outside of the Columbia Basin.

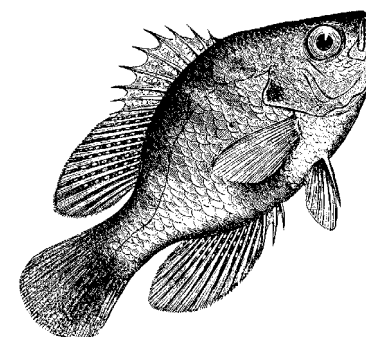
We make available on our web site information intended to be useful to fisheries managers and researchers, land managers, planners, and others. We acquire, regionally standardize, and georeference data from multiple sources on a number of topics, including fish distribution, fish abundance trends, hatchery releases and returns, harvest levels, migration barriers, hatcheries, and dams. We provide a catalog of photographs relevant to fish species and facilities in the region. We have begun developing information on habitat restoration projects and have limited information on water temperatures and macroinvertebrates. We provide pre-made maps and also let you make maps interactively from data in the StreamNet database.

We continually work to update our resources, so new information becomes available several times each year. When significant changes are made at StreamNet (new data or new ways to display them), we will email a short newsletter to those on the mailing list. To receive the StreamNet newsletter, go to www.streamnet.org and click on the link that says "Sign up for StreamNet's E-Newsletter!" We anticipate 3 or 4 newsletters per year.

The first newsletter was available in June 2002, with news about:

- New data available in StreamNet;
- Our new on-line interactive mapper;
- New direct links to data outside StreamNet by HUC;
- Improvements to the Protected Areas database;
- An LLID-NHD conversion tool;
- A summary of salmon mass marking in the Columbia Basin; and more.

You can learn more about StreamNet at www.streamnet.org/about-sn.html. We exist in order to bring useful information to people such as you, and we welcome your questions and feedback. We also hope you will inform your colleagues about the resources available at StreamNet.



Speeches by John Fraser and Governor John Kitzhaber at 2002 WDAFS Meeting in Spokane, Washington

Columbia River Basin Conference Ecosystem-Based Management: Breaking Down the Barriers in the Columbia River Basin & Beyond

2002 WDAFS Annual Meeting, Spokane, Washington
27 April to 01 May 2002, speeches given 30 April.

The Honorable John A. Fraser

Former Minister of Fisheries Canada
Pacific Fisheries Resource Conservation Council

First of all, I want to thank the Conference organizers for inviting me to speak with you for a few minutes tonight. You will notice that I said a “few minutes”. I should admit that during my years in active politics I tried, oh how I tried, to keep speeches shorter, rather than longer. But, tonight, you really have put brevity at risk because you invited, not just one former politician but also, the present Governor of Oregon, John Kitzhaber.

The second point is this: I am sure we are all very impressed at the extraordinary accomplishments of the conference organizers in putting together this Conference: Toward Ecosystem-Based Management: Breaking Down the Barriers in the Columbia River Basin & Beyond. And I note in your program’s Special Thanks section the objective you have set for yourselves: to help develop a new vision for watershed management in the Pacific Northwest. And you have succeeded in involving a number of sponsors from an array of different agencies and jurisdictions from both sides of the Canada/U.S. border.

Many years ago, shortly after I was first elected to the Canadian House of Commons, I was invited to a symposium at Columbia University on Canada/U.S. cross boundary issues. I argued that there was a growing cross boundary conservation constituency that politicians, on both sides, could ignore at their peril. My optimism was not well received by everyone – some faculty members from the political science side scoffed at the notion, citing the sacrosanct principle of national sovereignty. And when I referred them to the International Joint Commission, established by Canada and the United States in 1907, while they acknowledged its usefulness, they thought it an exception and a limited one. But my point was not that the International Joint Commission could solve everything, my point was that ordinary Americans and Canadians were realizing that pollution, the degradation of the natural environment, the threat of species extinction, the loss of habitat, the disappearance of wild spaces, the damage to human health and, I could go on - were all happening on both sides of the border and the consequences were felt in both countries. And, with this, there was a growing recognition that, without denying the principle of sovereignty, we HAD to find ways to cooperate. Now, that exchange was in 1973.

Since then, much has happened that proved my thesis: We saved the Canadian Skagit River Valley from being flooded by Seattle City Light – even though B.C. Hydro was all for it at the time – and it was finally managed by Canadian and American members of the International Joint Commission. But, I don’t believe it would have happened without the active, public efforts of thousands of Americans.

Eventually, after years of effort, which started in 1979 when, as a Canadian Minister of Environment I began the talks with U.S. officials to stop the damage from acid rain

– on both sides of the border – and from emissions from both side of the border. It took many years, until 1992, to reach an Agreement for Action – but that would not have happened without the sustained persuasive force of the leading conservation associations in the U.S. and some determined members of Congress.

There are other examples: American influence, from many U.S. citizens, worked to help Canadians save the South Moresby Archipelago and, later, the setting aside of the Tatshenshini in North West British Columbia. And, remember the Canada/U.S. Pacific Salmon Treaty – put together by pragmatists – and idealists – in both our countries. A few years ago, differences in making it work were resolved by two eminent persons – American William Ruckelshaus and Canadian Dr. David Strangway, because governments realized they had to step back and let two dedicated private persons find a way to put back together what most Americans and Canadians of intelligence and good will know is best for the salmon and their respective countries.

This conference is in a very real way an extension of that reality – a conservation constituency, on both sides of our border. But what you are doing here is adding to that dimension by including groups, agencies, and levels of government on each side of the border, which you are urging to work, not just with their counterparts in Canada or in the U.S., but also with each other. Often the concept of national sovereignty has stopped or stalled effective cooperation; what is not always admitted or recognized is that agency and/or departmental notions of their own peculiar sovereignty can be equally debilitating, which brings me to the role of the Pacific Fisheries Resource Conservation Council, which I chair.

The Fisheries Conservation Council was to be an independent council, appointed jointly by the Federal and Provincial Governments. Its mandate was to report to both levels of government, and to the public, on the state of the salmon and steelhead stocks and the state of their habitat. In Canada, the Federal Government constitutionally has jurisdiction over and responsibility for salmon – in fact, all fish – except where the Federal Government has delegated authority to a Province. So, one might ask, if the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans has the authority and responsibility, why involve the Province. And the direct answer is in two parts: first, the Province has an acute interest in salmon because of its economic, tourism and recreational value; and, the second is this: under the Canadian constitution, the Province has authority and responsibility for all of the following: highways, municipalities, agriculture, forests, mining, gas and oil, grazing, land use, provincial parks, gravel extraction, pollution control, education, power, production and, very importantly, water rights. In other words, it could be argued that if the Federal Fisheries Act did not exist, the Province could, on its own, do everything, or nearly everything, to protect, restore, and enhance salmon habitat.

Unfortunately, the Council was created unilaterally by the Federal Government without the participation of the Provincial Government because of disagreements between the two. Nonetheless, we in the Council worked with both governments, especially with key government employees, and to quite a degree we did unofficially what couldn’t quite be done officially. This situation is, even with a change of government in B.C., still uncertain.

However, the Council in its reports and advisories has commented on areas of both Federal and Provincial

jurisdictions. We have stressed that the Wild Salmon Policy has to put wild salmon conservation and enhancement FIRST, not second, or third, or worse – after gravel extraction, irrigation, highway construction, harvest rates, streamside development, and fish farms. We have stressed that the precautionary principle – which the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans has accepted – must be supported, and not just by the traditional commercial fishery, but by the sport/recreational fishery as well. We have said directly that fish farm operations and any expansion must be, and seen to be, safe for wild salmon stocks and the ambient environment. And, we have pointed out in direct discussions, the public’s anxiety and disquiet over priorities when the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, charged with the protection of salmon, commits large sums of money and a special office to promote salmon aquaculture.

The newly elected Provincial Government of British Columbia seems to be committed to less prescriptive ways to achieve streamside protection and there is talk of “streamlining” the Forest Practices Code and amending the Streamside Protection Regulations to a “results based” approach – whatever that means. We want to know exactly what effect this would have on particular streams and watersheds, because, until some of this is explained in terms of what actually happens, “streamline” and “results based” are just buzzwords. Here is a classic case of the Province being pushed to relax protection and, in the face of this possibility, others demanding that the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans do its duty. We would argue that it’s the obligation – to citizens of today and the communities of tomorrow – for both Governments to do their duty, and each government should have the same objective – to sustain the habitat and the stocks. Any regulations and, equally, any regulatory change should be measured against that test.

On September 12, 2001 we reported to the then Federal Fisheries Minister Dhaliwal, in a letter headed: Okanogan River Salmon Restoration: An Ecosystem Approach. This letter followed important meetings in the Okanogan in October 2000 and in June 2001. You will have heard, here, something about these initiatives. What should be noted is that the recovery of Okanogan sockeye (and other species) is truly an ecosystem challenge; but, it is also an opportunity for Federal/Provincial, inter-agency and international collaboration. In this regard, we have emphasized that much can be done by agreeing across government, agency and national boundary lines to work in harmony with each other. Which, of course, means defining the problems, agreeing on the answer and taking action in a number of diverse ways. My point is we don’t need an international treaty, or even a Federal/Provincial accord, to get on with much of what needs to be done.

Consistent with our mandate, we have reported regularly on the state of salmon and steelhead stocks and the habitat. Two years ago, in our 1999-2000 Annual Report, in referring to the West Coast of British Columbia we said:

The state of salmon spawning populations is an ultimate measure of performance in managing fisheries and habitat. The current status of salmon stocks ranges from those that are productive and apparently sustainable, to those that have low productivity and are at risk of extinction. For example, most Summer Run Fraser sockeye and many chum appear to be productive. In contrast, more than 10% of stocks coastwide are rated at high risk of extinction.

(continued on page 7)

John Fraser and Governor John Kitzhaber Speeches (continued)

Overall for 1999, salmon catches and many stocks were at their lowest abundance in almost 100 years. For example, the ocean survival of Fraser River sockeye, a mainstay of most commercial and Aboriginal fisheries, was so low overall in 1999 that the fishery had to be closed. The Rivers and Smith Inlet sockeye fisheries have been closed since 1996 and 1997 respectively. These stocks have never been known to be lower.

In our most recent Annual Report of 2000-2001, we recorded a quite remarkable change, and we reviewed returns from and including Alaska, the B.C. Coast, Washington, Oregon and California. And, as many of you know, increased returns of salmon and steelhead are happening – not everywhere – but in many places.

Now, what does this mean? Are ocean regimes returning to “normalcy” – if there is such a thing? Can we look forward to a long stable state of high ocean productivity? Or is this just a blip – to be eclipsed by more and more years of warmer water and diminishing salmon survival? Our report observed:

A positive sign, however, was evident in the winter of 1998-99. The water cooled and coincidentally mixed layers were deeper, nutrient supply was higher, and primary and secondary production began to return to typical levels (DFO report, 2000 Pacific Region State of the Ocean, July 2001). Fish production improved in 2000, and more salmon stocks in 2001 have been showing indications of improved survival and growing conditions.

Over the past few years, there have been dramatic changes in the survival and abundance of many salmon populations and other fish species. These changes appear to have been related to an ocean regime shift that likely occurred in 1998.

This recovery continues. It is still just as important to strive for ecosystem sustainability. Even with better returns, there is so much to do – but, if the recovery is only temporary, then there is a terrible imperative to make extra efforts to sustain the wild stocks.

The work of the Council has dealt with the overall state of the stocks, with wild salmon, the Precautionary Principle, coho recovery, the Central Coast, climate change, aquaculture, habitat, harvest methods, and the growing concern: the shortage of trained fisheries biologists and scientists ... and more. It is a long list, too long to be set out in detail here. But let it be said that the Council has been urging both levels of Government to recognize, not just watersheds, but ecosystems (as you are doing here) and, very clearly, commenting on and making recommendations that require Federal/Provincial cooperation and joint action. But, this is a work in progress, with some very real difficulties. We do not have legislative or administrative authority, but if we are skilful, and persistent, we can persuade.

This work in progress – in which we are all involved – has to be seen in some sort of historical perspective, keeping in mind a continuing debate – sometimes outright conflict – between those who recognize the conservation imperative and those who deny it. Years ago, in 1965, then Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall wrote a book entitled “The Quiet Crisis”. And he observed:

The Big Raid on resources began, in a sense, with mountain men and their beaver traps, and reached a series of high points in the last decades of the nineteenth century. Its first phase involved only the harm caused

by primitive tools, but the second was linked to the machines of the industrial revolution, which made possible large-scale harvesting of resources – and large-scale land damage.

It was the intoxicating profusion of the American continent which induced a state of mind that made waste and plunder inevitable. A temperate continent, rich in soils and minerals and forests and wildlife, enticed men to think in terms of infinity rather than facts, and produced an overriding fallacy that was nearly our undoing – the Myth of Superabundance. According to the myth, our resources were inexhaustible. It was an assumption that made wise management of the land and provident husbandry superfluous.

Now, it can be clearly shown that, in both our countries, and internationally, Secretary Udall’s message was understood, and enormous efforts have been made, and continue, to salvage our “plundered planet”. But not everyone listened, or upon hearing, accepted the message.

Here are some quotes. Representative Dana Rohrabacher, before a Congressional Committee:

“The ozone scare – turned out to be another basically the sky-is-falling cry from an environmental Chicken Little ...” and “... the American people deserve better of their government than scare tactics that are designed to intimidate and repress rational discussion.”

Another Representative, Mr. Doolittle, on ozone depleting chemicals:

“My own belief is that the question is still very open to debate ... Theories or speculation about this are not sufficient. We need science, not pseudo-science.”

Dan Quayle, a veteran of the House of Representatives and Senate:

“It isn’t pollution that’s harming the environment. It’s the impurities in our air and water that are doing it.”

A business institute in British Columbia, on CO² and climate change:

“In the face of the uncertainty within the scientific community about the link between CO² and in the absence of a proven link to global warming, CO² cannot be considered a pollutant but, at most a secondary indicator of environment quality.”

And Bob Peterson, the Head of Canadian Imperial Oil: “Peterson told shareholders that Imperial’s opposition to the (Kyoto) Treaty arises from ‘many uncertainties’ of whether human activity is even a factor in climate change.”

Also, these wise words from a former leader of a Canadian national political party:

“Let us pause, especially those of us who have lived in a northern climate, to give thanks to the greenhouse effect.”

That might be thought to be a joke, but it was really meant to assure interest groups that he wasn’t buying all the global warming stuff. And for someone who aspired to be Prime Minister, it was a dumb thing to say.

More recently, Vice President Cheney, or one of his speechwriters, came up with this:

“conservation may be a personal virtue but it is no substitute for policy”.

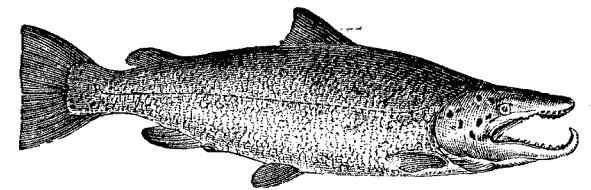
That was dumb, dumb. First, because it doesn’t make sense; and secondly, its an awfully stupid message for the Vice President of the United States to be sending. As far as I know, he has not repeated it.

As I said, we are engaged in a work in progress – we have our allies, but we’ve also got our opponents.

In 1994/95 I chaired an inquiry into missing sockeye salmon. Our report, Fraser River Sockeye, 1994, Problems & Discrepancies said this:

“This inquiry was about the salmon and about us, who have the responsibility to protect and manage the salmon in such a way that there will always be salmon returning to the rivers and streams of the west coast of North America. Our responsibility goes beyond the boundaries set by interest groups, stakeholders, sovereign states and the chronology of time, which marks each passing generation. This is about these magnificent fish, and all of us, who have the tendency to destroy, but also the capacity to protect and conserve. No one owns these fish; even less does any particular interest group. This resource is held in trust by all Canadians for each succeeding generation of our peoples.”

That was a Canadian report, directed to Canadians. The trust of which we spoke goes beyond our national boundaries. And the evidence of that is this remarkable Conference. You are to be congratulated – but more than that – you deserve the appreciation of people everywhere, who strive and hope for a sustainable future.



The Honorable John Kitzhaber
Governor of Oregon

As we sit here in the very heart of the Northwest - in what used to be known as the Oregon Territory - we can look back almost exactly 200 years to the day in 1803 when Lewis and Clark began their historic journey. This remarkable human endeavor discovered, mapped and opened for settlement and development the vast natural treasures of the Pacific Northwest. It identified hundreds of plant and animal species and gave the outside world its first glimpse of the breathtaking vistas and powerful landscapes that define this special place.

At the same time, the expedition marked the beginning of a long, dark road for the Native Americans who befriended and assisted the Corps of Discovery. Many watersheds in the West have been developed and appropriated far beyond their capacity to sustain themselves. And of the 122 species of animals that Lewis and Clark documented, some forty percent have received some government designation as species of concern and two are extinct: the plains gray wolf and the Audubon’s bighorn sheep.

The upcoming Bicentennial celebration of the Lewis and Clark expedition - which begins next January at Monticello, Jefferson’s home in Virginia -- affords us a rare opportunity to reflect upon where we have come over the past two centuries; to consider what the opening of the West has meant, both the good and the bad; and, hopefully, to learn from our past mistakes in order to avoid

Governor John Kitzhaber Speech (continued)

them in the future.

I say hopefully because our window of opportunity for doing so is narrowing -- and nowhere is it narrowing faster than here in the Columbia River Basin. We have a diminishing opportunity to learn from our mistakes - and nothing illustrates that better than the chilling parallels between the current crisis in the Klamath River Basin and the troubled future of the Columbia.

Like many river basins in the West, the Klamath Basin, in Southeastern Oregon, is overappropriated. Demand exceeds supply and the current pattern of water allocation is simply unsustainable. And like many river basins in the West, the situation in the Klamath developed over many years through a series of actions - all of which made some sense at the time they were made.

In 1864 the federal government negotiated a treaty with the Klamath Tribes, creating a reservation and reserving to the Tribes hunting, fishing and gathering rights. In 1877, Congress passed the Desert Land Act followed in 1902 by the Reclamation Act - setting the stage for the huge federal western water projects of the last century, one of the first of which was the Klamath Irrigation Project, developed by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1905. Three years after the initiation of the Klamath Project, the Lower Klamath Lake National Wildlife Refuge was established - followed by the Clear Lake Wildlife Refuge in 1911 and the Tule Lake and Upper Klamath Lake Refuges in 1928. By the time these refuges had been established, homesteaders and World War I veterans had begun to farm the Klamath Project which continued to expand until 1966.

Then, in 1973, Congress passed the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This landmark piece of legislation was the result of a growing concern over the impact of our economic development activities on the natural environment in which we lived. Also in the 1970's the legal basis of the tribal treaty rights to hunting and fishing was clarified and strengthened through a series of court cases - most notably the 1979 ruling by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals that the Tribe's right to hunt and fish included the water necessary to support those rights.

In 1988, the Lost River and shortnose suckers were listed as endangered species. That was fourteen years ago. The droughts of 1992 and 1994 called attention to the importance of maintaining lake levels for sucker recovery. For the first time in the 90 year history of the Project, farmers saw cutbacks in water supply. Both lake levels and river flows were reduced to the lowest levels ever recorded. Still no action was taken to forestall this pending crisis. In 1997, the coho salmon was listed in the Lower Klamath River. But heavy snowfall in the basin in 1998 and 1999 produced enough water to cover all the competing demands - and to sustain the myth that all was well. Again, no action was taken. But in 1999, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the Bureau of Reclamation must meet ESA and tribal trust obligations in operating the Klamath Project. The stage was set for disaster -- and it came this year, triggered by the worst drought in Oregon's history.

The result has been an economic, environmental and community disaster - leaving 200,000 acres of irrigated farmland without water; inadequate stream flows and lake levels to support endangered fish and wildlife; and a community torn by fear, doubt, unemployment and - increasingly - by anger, alienation, polarization and acts of civil disobedience. That this crisis happened should surprise no one -- because we all saw it coming. We have

been talking about the competing demands for water in the Klamath Basin for more than a decade - talking, but not acting. And therein lies the real tragedy -- not that we have exploited the Klamath Basin, we have exploited most of the river basins in the West - but that we all saw this crisis coming and chose to do nothing to mitigate it. It is a situation that was avoidable had we acted a decade ago.

I submit to you that we are headed for the same future here in the Columbia River Basin -- an environmental, economic and a community crisis -- similar to what is playing out in the Klamath, except on a far larger scale. And the fundamental question before us is whether we are going to go the way of the Klamath here on the Columbia, or whether we will choose a different future. The question is whether we will be architects of our own destiny, or simply fall victim to the circumstances we have created. If it is true that history repeats itself, then that is what we are witnessing today. Consider the parallels between the Klamath and the Columbia. In the late 1800's, the federal government established treaty and trust relationships with thirteen sovereign tribes of native Americans, living along the Columbia River -- reserving to them fishing and hunting rights in the basin.

Starting in 1938, however, with the construction of Bonneville, the Columbia River was forever altered. Over the course of the next three decades no fewer than twenty eight dams were constructed on the Columbia River system - twenty five on the mainstem and four on the lower Snake, the last of which - Little Goose - was completed in 1976. Certainly, these twenty-nine dams - collectively known as the Federal Columbia River Power System - have been a tremendous asset to the region, blessing it with abundant, low-cost energy. Nearly half the Northwest's electric power comes from this source and at a price that is much lower than in any other area of the country. And by the time the dam construction debt to the U.S. treasury is paid off, the cost of providing hydropower could be half what it is today.

To a large extent, we have built the Northwest economy on this low cost power. Not only does it benefit individual households, it has allowed us to sustain industries that are highly energy dependent: food processing, pulp and paper, aluminum and more recently high technology. The dams have allowed irrigated agriculture to flourish in an otherwise arid basin - and they have given us a low-cost transportation route from the Pacific Ocean all the way to Lewiston, Idaho, more than 400 miles inland.

But, of course, there is a dark side to this story. The effect of these dams on the health of the Columbia River ecosystem and the fish and wildlife that depend upon it -- particularly salmon -- has been devastating. The river just to the south of us is no longer a river -- it is a series of warm water lakes divided by huge concrete and steel barriers which impede fish passage and increase water temperatures and dissolved oxygen levels beyond those allowed under the Clean Water Act. Federal projects which violate federal laws.

Indeed, the situation, as it exists today, violates not only the Clean Water Act, but also two other federal laws: the Endangered Species Act and the Northwest Power Act. Furthermore, it makes a mockery of the solemn treaties entered into by the United States Government with the native American Tribes of the Pacific Northwest and puts in jeopardy the sustainability of both the ecosystem and the economy on which we all depend. And, like the crisis in the Klamath, we have seen this coming. In 1980 - seven years after the passage of the ESA - Congress created the

Northwest Power Planning Council which, among other things, was charged with developing a fish and wildlife program to protect, mitigate and enhance the fish and wildlife species that had been harmed by the Federal Power System. This constituted no less than an explicit recognition of the environmental damage caused by the dams and their operation. Nonetheless, eleven years later, in 1991, the Snake River Chinook and Sockeye were listed under the ESA. A decade after the listing there is still no recovery plan for this embattled species. On the contrary, another twelve species of salmon, steelhead and bull trout have been listed.

In response to the Snake River listings, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) produced a biological opinion in 1993 - almost ten years ago -- that directed the Bonneville Power Administration, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation on how to operate the system in a way which would not compromise fish. NMFS was subsequently sued by Oregon and Idaho on the grounds that the opinion was inadequate. In 1994 Judge Marsh agreed, ruling that NMFS was more concerned with what the hydropower system could absorb without adversely affecting the economic interests on the river rather than with what the fish actually needed for survival.

In 1995 NMFS put some interim steps in place and promised to develop an opinion by 1999 on the operation of the hydroelectric system -- another five year delay. Predictably, public focus shifted to the question of breaching the dams - not the mainstream dams, but the earthen dams which provided the inland waterway from the Columbia to Lewiston Idaho. I entered into that debate on February 18, 2000 in a speech to the Oregon chapter of the American Fisheries Society. The statement I made then is as valid now as it was twenty-six months ago - perhaps, even more so.

That fact is that if we look at the policy trade-offs involved -- at the other choices we must make if we choose to leave these dams intact -- breaching emerges as a responsible and cost-effective option. It is not the only option, but it is a responsible one that should not be disregarded out of hand.

Some will say that we have not done enough science. I say that we can always play that card as an excuse for inaction and as a justification for avoiding tough choices. But exactly what additional scientific experiment is necessary to demonstrate that it is easier for salmon to migrate in a freeflowing river than to negotiate a several hundred foot high concrete barrier? Some will say that it is too expensive. I say, look at the other alternatives. There are similar -- if not greater -- costs associated with a non-breach strategy. Some will say that it is too controversial. I say, what isn't? Who here thinks that it is not controversial to cut harvest levels? To change agricultural and timber practices on private land or to significantly augment flows?

That was over two years ago. The first, and most immediate, consequence of this statement was the loss of some of my political currency among certain economic stakeholders in the basin. The second consequence, however, was to put the question of dam breaching and salmon recovery squarely on the doorstep of the NW political establishment and to interject the issue into the 2000 presidential campaign.

Less than a month later, at the National Governor Association's annual meeting in Washington, D.C., I met with the governors of Washington, Idaho and Montana to
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Governor John Kitzhaber Speech (continued)

discuss where we might find common ground on this issue. It became clear that the other three Northwest governors - for whom I have great respect -- held a different view. While they insisted that any recovery strategy must leave the dams intact, they expressed a willingness to intensify the efforts in other areas.

The result was a document released in July 2000 entitled Recommendations of the Governors of Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington for the Protection and Restoration of Fish in the Columbia River Basin. The introduction to the document stated that:

We are keenly aware of the extent to which breaching the four lower Snake River dams has become a polarizing and divisive issue. Regardless of the ultimate fate of the dams, the region must be prepared in the near term to recover salmon and meet its larger fish and wildlife restoration obligations by acting now in areas of agreement without resort to breaching the four dams on the lower Snake River. In order to succeed, the region must have the necessary tools including a clear and comprehensive plan, adequate time, and sufficient funding.

Two months later, during a campaign swing through the Northeast, then- candidate George W. Bush - wearing a salmon pin next to the Texas state logo - also pledged to save the salmon - and to save the dams. In December 2000 - conveniently after the November presidential election - NMFS released its long awaited biological opinion. This blueprint for ecosystem recovery in the Columbia River Basin - which, to a large extent, reflected the recommendations of the four governors - included three check points to assess whether the plan was accomplishing its objectives. These checkpoints are 2003, 2005 and 2008. If the plan is found to be failing to make progress on protecting and restoring salmon, stronger measures must be considered - the most obvious of which is the breaching of the lower Snake River Dams.

As next year is the first check point to assess the effectiveness of this aggressive non-breach strategy, it seems fitting to examine what progress has been made so far. Unfortunately, in the first year of this ten year effort, the federal government has failed to implement over seventy-five percent of the measures committed to in the plan.

- Specifically, of the commitments to improve dam passage, fewer than thirty percent have been completed.
- Less than twenty-five percent of the water quality improvements have been completed and the federal dams continue to operate in violation of the Clean Water Act.
- No action whatsoever has been taken on the harvest and hatchery commitments that are called for.

In short, the actions that were taken were those with little cost and even less political risk - things like trucking and barging salmon around the dams, putting fish screens on water diversions and studying avian predation above Bonneville dam. Left undone was anything with a substantial fiscal or political cost associated with it: the issue of water temperature and dissolved oxygen, meeting flow requirements and spill to aid downstream migration.

The Salmon Report Card for 2001 - produced by Save Our Wild Salmon - documents the "massive failure" of the recovery effort to date and gives it an overall failing grade with the highest score a "D" for tributary, estuary and habitat restoration work. The conclusion:

Aggressive implementation did not occur in 2001. Aggressive implementation in 2002 will be difficult given the lack of funding that has been appropriated to implement the Salmon Plan. Yet the federal government still has time to renew its commitment, both financially and substantively [to meet] its legal and moral responsibilities to Northwest Native Tribes to uphold the law [and] protect this national treasure. The federal government must honor the Salmon Plan and demonstrate its success, or be prepared to embrace lower Snake River dam removal

Now, for those who think that this report and its conclusion are merely the biased product of a subjective stakeholder in this debate, I suggest a brief examination of the federal funding commitment to implementing the plan for 2003 - the first checkpoint.

The federal caucus - the nine federal agencies with responsibility for carrying out the plan - concluded that full implementation in 2003 would require an annual budget in excess of \$900 million. The Bush Administration has requested \$506, only fifty-five percent of what is needed. Given that the 2001 and 2002 budgets to implement the plan were both under funded by fifty percent, we see a disturbing pattern emerging. And unless something changes dramatically in the near future, this rate of funding and effort will virtually ensure that we will not meet the targets next year or in 2005.

There are two theories about the current ecosystem recovery effort. The more cynical one is that it represents little more than a strategy to avoid the dam breaching issue, to maintain the status quo and to just hope that the problem will go away. The second theory - and the one to which I have given the benefit of the doubt for the past two years - is that we are engaged in a sincere and committed effort to restore the ecosystem. That viewpoint, however, is becoming increasingly difficult to justify.

Without full funding of the recovery plan for 2003, without taking on the political difficult actions - ensuring adequate flows, for example, or modifying the operation of the dams to comply with the temperature and dissolved oxygen requirements of the Clean Water Act - the sincerity of this effort will be called into question. As I pointed out two years ago -- we have to stop deluding ourselves into believing that our choices will be easier and cheaper if we just leave the dams alone. Our choices won't be easier. They'll be just as tough. Our costs might be lower, but only on the margin. And that is proving to be exactly the case.

In essence, the 2000 NMFS Biologic Opinion shifts the responsibility of recovery from the hydroelectric system to the other three "H's:" habitat, harvest and hatcheries. But if we do not adequately fund these efforts nor aggressively pursue their implementation, it should come as no surprise to the Northwest political establishment -- or the Administration -- that the focus will inevitably shift back to the dams - not just in the form of renewed calls for breaching, but in a flurry of lawsuits targeting the entire Federal Columbia River Power System.

It is already happening. As a former emergency room physician, I am as leery of lawsuits as one can get. Suing people has never been my tool of first choice. But as governor, I find myself involved in no less than three lawsuits on the Columbia: the lawsuit over the Biologic Opinion itself, the lawsuit over whether or not the dams have to comply with the Clean Water Act, and the lawsuit

over whether fish and wildlife have receive equitable treatment as called for in the Northwest Power Act.

Is this really the future we want for this basin? Have we learned nothing from the Klamath? As William Jennings Bryan pointed out: "Destiny is not a matter of chance, it is a matter of choice. It is not a thing to be waited for, it is a thing to be achieved."

We have a choice to make. We have before us one last opportunity to deliver on a recovery plan which - at least on the surface - appears to have broad regional and national political support. To be credible, however, that support must be translated into real action.

- Full funding for the Salmon Plan
- Aggressive implementation of all of its provisions
- And immediate funding for economic mitigation and engineering studies on dam removal in the event that the plan fails to achieve its objectives.

These actions are consistent with the four governors recommendations. They are consistent with the president's campaign pledge. They are consistent with the federal commitments to the Native American tribes of the Columbia River Indian tribes. They are consistent with federal law. But most of all, they are what this region needs and deserves to protect the health of the ecosystem in which we all live.

These environmental laws and treaties constitute both our connection with the past and our contract with the future. And at the heart of this debate lies one question that each of us must answer: are we willing to honor that contract? To me, this is not just about doing what the law requires -- it is about doing what we know to be right.

If we lose the wild salmon of the Pacific Northwest, then we have lost our watersheds and put at risk our future and that of our children and grandchildren. A highly degraded ecosystem -- which is where we are headed today - represents no less than a decision to mortgage the legacy with which we have been blessed and entrusted for our own short-term benefit. I believe that we are better than that.

Let me close this evening with a brief story written by Kim Stafford, the son of Oregon's late poet laureate William Stafford. He writes about Oregon - a special place that gives us gifts everyday, that teaches us how to give back and teaches us how to heal the divisions that have come with our own growth and prosperity. Although his focus is Oregon, his words ring true for all the special places we have chosen to live. This story, more eloquently than anything I could ever say, captures the importance of what we are about here in the magnificent river basin.

Kim Stafford tells us that Oregon's story is "Lloyd Story." Lloyd Reynolds, the international citizen of Portland, spent his last days in pain, silent, unable to speak or to write, lying in his hospital bed. On his last day at home, as his wife scurried to pack his suitcase for the hospital, Lloyd made his way outside to the garden and there she found him on his knees, with a spoon, awkwardly planting flower bulbs. "Lloyd," she said, "you will never see these flowers bloom." He smiled at her. "They are not for me," he said, "they are for you. The salmon coming home? They are for you. The calls of the wild geese? They are for you. The last old trees? They are for you and your children, to the seventh generation and beyond. They are all blooming into being for you."

Vancouver Welcomes the World.

By Dana Schmidt

The American Fisheries Society has reached out to the world's fisheries professionals by hosting the Fourth World Fisheries Congress in Vancouver, Canada, May 2 to 6, 2004.

How do we reconcile the human use of aquatic resources with the conservation of ecosystems? We are challenged with managing fisheries without causing unacceptable losses of biomass, species, diversity, habitats and ecosystem function. To achieve this goal, the Fourth World Fisheries Congress shall examine fresh, interdisciplinary ways to evaluate and maintain the economic and social benefits of healthy fisheries, in the face of global climate change, human population trends, competing habitat demands, and the expressed desire for a future world of aquatic ecosystems endowed with natural diversity and resilience. These are the major challenges facing the management of aquatic ecosystems at the opening of the 21st Century.

The Congress theme, "Reconciling Fisheries with Conservation, the Challenge of Managing Aquatic Ecosystems", is in accord with the goals, purposes and objectives of AFS and of the series of World Fisheries Congresses held every four years since 1992. The fourth congress in 2004 aims, first, to systematize and explore the issues that underpin the reconciliation of fisheries with conservation, and, secondly, to promote scientific advice, cooperation and partnership among the world's fisheries scientists, managers, the fishing industry, and conservation movement in achieving this vital goal.

An international array of prestigious fisheries scientists will provide keynote addresses, and chair program sessions. A program of over 40 concurrent sessions will address the most pressing issues in fisheries management in both freshwater and marine ecosystems. In addition, a special forum for interested scientists, industry representatives and non-governmental organizations will address the theme. The details of the program and venue are provided as they become available on the web page, and we will endeavour to keep you informed through "Fisheries" as well, with feature articles on key aspects of the Congress. We begin with a series of profiles of the keynote speakers.

The Congress Keynote Plenary will be delivered by Dr. Daniel Pauly. Dr. Daniel Pauly became a Professor at the Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia in 1994, following a productive 15-year term with the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM), then based in Manila, Philippines. His research, initially concentrating on tropical fisheries management and on developing length-based methods for fish stock assessment (e.g., ELEFAN), now focuses on the impact of fisheries on ecosystems. This has led to a number of much-cited contributions, notably on the "Primary production required to sustain global fisheries," on the "Shifting baseline syndrome of fisheries" and on "Fishing down marine food webs". Overall, his scientific output comprises well over 400 items, mainly journal articles, book chapters and reports, but also including authored and edited books. The concepts, methods and

software he developed are in use throughout the world, especially Ecopath, developed (with Villy Christensen and Carl Walters) from an approach by J. J. Polovina (see www.ecopath.org) and FishBase, developed jointly with Rainer Froese and other colleagues (see www.fishbase.org). In 2001, Dr. Pauly received the Murray Newman Award (sponsored by the Vancouver Aquarium) and the Otto Sette Award (Marine Fisheries Section, American Fisheries Society). A profile of Dr Pauly's career was published by Science, April 19, 2002. His recent paper in Nature (2001) documented world fisheries catch trends, and received further media attention, since "fisheries are in more trouble than previously thought". He will be challenged to present methods of reconciling fisheries with conservation.

The Fourth World Fisheries Congress is destined to be an historical contribution to fisheries science and management, culminating in a strong statement on the task of harmonizing fisheries and conservation. An expression of interest form is included on the web page www.worldfisheries2004.org. Ensure you are kept current on all future announcements. We will periodically provide you with an update notice concerning any news and pertinent deadlines related to the Congress.

We look forward to seeing you in Vancouver in 2004.

Bruce Ward and Dana Schmidt, Congress Co-chairs

Clove Oil as an Anesthetic for Adult Sockeye Salmon: Field Trials

By Carol Ann Woody, J. Nelson, and Kristina Ramstad
 USGS, Alaska Science Center

Woody, C. A., J. Nelson, and K. Ramstad. 2002. Clove oil as an anaesthetic for adult sockeye salmon: field trials. *Journal of Fish Biology*. Electronic publication 28 Jan. 2002 @ <http://www.idealibrary.com/servlet/doi/10.1006/jfbi.2001.1842>

Fish that are the subject of research studies are often handled, and as a result may suffer stress. For example, capture by nets or hook and line, subsequent measuring, fin clipping, collection of scale samples and insertion of identifying tags constitutes a level of handling that will stress a fish. The level of stress a fish undergoes may affect the animal's immune response and can make it vulnerable to disease. To reduce handling stress, biologists use a variety of anesthetics. Many Alaskan fish studies involve handling of salmon that may be harvested by Alaskan Natives for subsistence, therefore, an anesthetic that is effective and won't leave any harmful residues in the fish is needed.

Two anesthetics commonly used on fish are carbon dioxide gas (CO₂), and 3-aminobenzoic acid ethyl ester methanesulphonate (MS-222). Both substances are generally recognized as safe for human intake. The problem with these two substances is that CO₂ is considered only partly effective, while fish treated with MS-222 must be held for 21 days before release to allow the anesthetic to leave the fish's body. Because of these drawbacks,

biologists have sought an alternative anesthetic which is both effective and safe for human consumption.

Over the last 5 years, clove oil has been studied to determine if it is effective as an anesthetic for fish. It has been used for centuries as a topical anesthetic for humans, particularly for dental problems such as infected teeth. If you look in your wilderness survival kit, you will likely find a small bottle. Clove oil is considered non-mutagenic and is a "Generally recognized as Safe Substance" (GRAS) by the Food and Drug Administration with human intake levels established at 2.5 mg/kg/day. Because other researchers had promising results with clove oil, and because we were beginning a radio tagging study, we decided to test the effectiveness of clove oil as an anesthetic for sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*).

We tested 5 clove oil concentrations (20, 50, 80, 110 and 140 mg/liter), 8 fish were tested at each concentration. The efficacy criteria were: the ability to handle fish within 3 minutes; fish recovery within 10 minutes; and that fish survive 15 minute exposure periods.

Wild migrating sockeye salmon exposed to 20, 50 and 80mg/l⁻¹ of clove oil could be handled within 3min, recovered within 10min, and survived 15min exposure trials. Fish tested at 110mg/l⁻¹ did not recover from 15min exposure trials. Response curves developed for induction and recovery time considered the following predictors: clove oil concentration, sex, fish length and depth. A significant positive dependence was observed between induction time and fish length for 20, 50 and 80mg/l⁻¹ test concentrations; no dependence was observed between induction time and length at 110 and 140mg/l⁻¹. Recovery time differed as a function of clove oil concentration, but not fish size. A concentration of 50mg/l⁻¹ was effective for anaesthetizing sockeye salmon ranging in length from 400 to 550mm at water temperatures averaging 9-10°C.

Clove oil has promise as a new fish anesthetic. However, little is known of its physiological effects on fish. In our telemetry studies, sockeye salmon, considered to have the most precise natal homing ability, exhibited what we thought to be abnormal homing behavior. Fish either remained near the tagging site for extended periods or wandered about the lake. Because salmon rely on olfactory cues to find natal spawning sites, it is possible that clove oil may interfere with olfaction. A recent release by the Food and Drug Administration (Docket 150, Status of Clove Oil and Eugenol for Anesthesia of Fish, 11 June 2002) stresses that "...clove oil or its components are GRAS for use in dental cement or as food additives under these conditions does not justify the use of these products as new animal drugs. Neither clove oil nor eugenol is approved as a new animal drug to treat or mitigate any diseases in any species in the U.S. Therefore, the use of either clove oil or eugenol as an anesthetic for fish makes them unapproved new animal drugs."



Dan Young holding a spawning phase sockeye salmon from Lake Clark, Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Herring Heads Unite as Alaska Chapter Meets Over Plans for the 2005 International American Fisheries Society Meeting

By Cindy Hartmann

Members of the Alaska Chapter AFS celebrated the evening of April 19th at the Anchorage Convention and Visitors Bureau (ACVB) Annual Seymour Awards Banquet where the Chapter was bestowed the "2002 Meeting Planner of the Year" award. This was in recognition for bringing the American Fisheries Society's Annual Convention to Anchorage in September of 2005. The ACVB estimates this event to account for \$1,736,101 in economic benefit to Anchorage. They appreciated the Chapter's efforts to bring the parent society meeting to Anchorage and cited our knowledge, determination, professionalism and hard work as contributing to the successful meeting bid. The ACVB titled Cindy Hartmann and Carol Ann Woody "Meeting Champion's of the Year" for their efforts.

The Banquet theme was "Hats Off". Chapter members dressed for the occasion in herring head hats created by Carol Kerkvliet and Gail Heinemann. Members posed with playful joy with their award, a bronze statue of Seymour the Moose (AVCB mascot) mounted on a walnut platform with a plaque which reads "Anchorage Convention and Visitors Bureau, Presents to, American Fisheries Society, 2002 Meeting Planner of the Year."

2005 Meeting Planning Update:

Planning for the 2005 AFS Parent Society meeting is well underway. The WDAFS is planning to co-covene with the parent society and the Alaska Chapter in Anchorage. The meeting will be held in Anchorage with the plenary session starting on Monday, September 12th and sessions going to 5 PM

on Thursday, September 15th. AFS business meetings start the week before on September 8th. Continuing education sessions will likely be held September 10th and 11th.

Barbara Knuth is the AFS officer responsible for this meeting. Barbara is considering the meeting theme: "Dissolving Boundaries Across Jurisdictions, Disciplines, and Cultures." Barbara has chosen Cindy Hartmann as General Chair and Eric Knudsen as Program Chair. Bill Wilson and Tom Kron will co-chair the Local Arrangements Committee.

The local arrangements committee has held several planning meetings and has a good start on getting volunteers for needed subcommittees.

Volunteers for particular activities/sub-committees include the following:

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS

Local Arrangement Committee Co-Chairs - Tom Kron and Bill Wilson

Budget and Finance - Steve Klein - Subcommittee Chair

Fund Raising - Phil Mundy - Subcommittee Chair

Seafood Donations - Tim Joyce

Egan Center/Facilities Coordinator - Bill Hauser

Hotel Coordinator - Bill Wilson

Menu's - Joe Sullivan

Trade Show/Exhibits - Kathy Rowell

Audio Visual - Steve Zemke - Subcommittee Chair

Registration - Allen Bingham - Subcommittee Chair

Web - Allen Bingham - Subcommittee Chair

Spawning Run - Bill Lorenz



Pictured left to right; Carol Ann Woody, Cindy Hartmann (Alaska Chapter AFS), and Julie Dodds and Jim Henderson (ACVB)

Tours, Transportation and Information - Cecil Rich, Subcommittee Chair

Companion Program - Lee Ann Gardner

Hospitality - Joe Sullivan

Evening socials - Dave Trudgen

1st Annual Scuba Dive - Sue Walker

1st Annual Cook Off Contest - Joe Sullivan

All these Subcommittees will be recruiting helpers. Please contact the general chair or co-chairs if you are interested in helping to plan this meeting. If you want to assist a particular subcommittee chair you can contact him or her directly. In addition to the tasks identified above we need people to help with other subcommittees/tasks including: banquet, social activities, entertainment, continuing education, child care, communications, photography, printing, publicity and media relations, raffle, signs, students, welcoming and protocol. Whatever your interest may be I'm sure we can make use of your talents. It is a rewarding activity.

The next local arrangements committee meeting will be held in conjunction with the Alaska Chapter's annual meeting in Gridwood scheduled for October 22-24, 2002. A time will be announced at a later date.



Pictured left to right. Front: Bill Hauser and Carol Ann Woody Back: Joel Reynolds, Tom Kron, Steve Klein, Cindy Hartmann, Bob Ourso, Allen Bingham, Bill Wilson and Carol Kerkvliet.



Cindy Hartmann (Alaska Chapter) and Seymour the Moose with the Anchorage Convention and Visitors Bureau (ACVB)

Oregon Chapter AFS 2002 Annual Meeting Highlights

The 38th Oregon Chapter Annual Meeting, held 27 February – 1 March, 2002, at Sunriver Resort, Oregon, drew nearly 500 attendees. Meeting attendees liked the sunny days for walking among meeting sites, although those staying for weekend skiing lamented the lack of snow. The 2002 annual meeting was organized by **Mary Buckman**, President-elect; and **Steve Smith**, Internal Director.

The meeting theme was “Learning From Our Successes and Mistakes: Producing Results that Matter” and the meeting kicked off with an exciting plenary session. **Bill Dietrich**, writer and journalist from Anacortes Washington, spoke about learning from our experiences on the Columbia River. **Larry Stevens**, from Flagstaff, Arizona, and Science Advisor for the Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, followed with a slide show and discussion of the difficulties and successes faced in adaptively managing the Colorado River. **Dave Bella**, Oregon State University engineering professor emeritus, talked about the difficulties in taking the pieces of the puzzle that we each study and putting them together into a meaningful whole. He identified that our future lies with enlisting younger generations in recovery and with forming new partnerships, such as with organized religion. **Bob Lackey**, Oregon Chapter member and researcher with the Environmental Protection Agency, talked about realistically considering options available for salmon recovery. He pointed out that society’s priorities can be fickle, and current willingness to restore wild salmonids may not last. Long-time Chapter member, **Jim Martin**, concluded the plenary session with an inspiring talk about the six primary mentors in his career. He spoke of their problem-solving ability, their positive work ethic, and their leadership skills. He reminded us how important it is for each of us to pass on skills and opportunities to those who follow.

This year’s annual meeting had **12 Technical Sessions**. The conveners did an excellent job of bringing together diverse and timely information about important and diverse topics such as: use of hatchery fish in salmonid recovery and water management in the Klamath Basin, the use and misuse of fishery models to synthesize information, habitat use, quality, and evaluation in coastal streams, in urban settings, and in floodplains, and juvenile salmonid migration. The Contributed Papers sessions were well-attended and addressed a diversity of topics as well.

By all reports, the **Student-Mentor Social** was the most successful ever, although we have no confirmed reports of new jobs! We filled up the combined **Poster Session and Social** with 28 posters and for the first year had to turn some posters away.

President **Tony Faast** presided over the Annual Oregon Chapter Business Meeting. **Monica Hiner**, Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Division and member of the Humboldt Chapter, reported on recent activities in the AFS Western Division. **Ryan Bellmore**, student representative of the newly formed Oregon Student Subunit, reported on recent activities. A major goal of the subunit is to provide students with field experience. Ballots were counted and the new officers for the 2002-03 Executive Committee were announced: **Dave Ward**, President-Elect; **Gretchen Oosterhout**, Vice President; **Jen Stone**, External Director; **Steve Smith**, Internal Director; and **Karen Martin**, Secretary-Treasurer. **Tony Faast** will succeed **Denny Lassuy** as Past President, and **Mary Buckman** will

succeed **Tony Faast** as President. Their terms will begin 1 September 2002.

At the **Thursday Night Banquet**, the Oregon Chapter presented several awards (see accompanying article). **Chris Allen**, Auction and Raffle Chair, did an outstanding job collecting a wide range of art, outdoor trips, and other items for the raffle and auction. **Wayne and Patty Bowers** expertly handled the evening raffle and auction, along with numerous ticket sellers and runners. Raffle ticket sales were brisk, and bidding was hot and heavy on some choice oral and silent auction items. After dinner, attendees were treated to the music of “Countrified”, playing country and rock music for listening and dancing enjoyment. Feedback on the 2002 Annual Meeting was, for the most part very positive, and we thank everyone for their participation and help in creating another successful, educational, and fun annual meeting. Now we’re on to planning the 2003 Oregon Chapter Annual Meeting to be held in February, at the Hilton Hotel and Conference Center, Eugene, Oregon. For more information contact: Steve Smith; huntersmith@canby.com; 503-263-1253.

Submitted by Mary Buckman,,Program Chair and President-Elect

Best of the Best- Oregon Chapter AFS Awards Abound!

The 2002 Oregon Chapter Annual Meeting was the venue for presenting awards to several deserving individuals. We congratulate them and acknowledge their achievements!

2002 OREGON CHAPTER SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

Marlene Bellman, MS, Oregon State University; and Lewis Barnett, BS, Oregon State University. Both received \$1,000 cash awards.

2002 PAST PRESIDENT’S AWARD

Denny Lassuy, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

2002 AWARD OF MERIT

Dan Shively, USDA Forest Service

2002 AWARD OF MERIT

Bianca Strief, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

2002 AWARD OF MERIT

Kokanee Karnival, Youth Education Program

2002 AWARD OF MERIT

Michael Heck, Dept Fisheries and Wildlife, Oregon State University

2002 AWARD OF MERIT

Ken Delano, Grant County Soil and Water Conservation District

2002 AWARD OF MERIT

Wasco County Soil and Water Conservation District

2001 BEST STUDENT PAPER

Henry R. LaVigne, Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Oregon State University

2001 BEST STUDENT POSTER

Ryan French, Jason Demarest, Meagan Hatfield, and Seth Naman, Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Oregon State University

First Call for Papers and Posters – 2003 Oregon Annual Meeting

“Fisheries Science in Management Decisions: How is it Used?” Theme of the 39th Annual Meeting

Abstract Deadline November 25, 2002

It seems that as soon as one meeting over, it is time to start thinking about the next one. To that effect, planning is already underway for the 2003 Annual Meeting. The Oregon Chapter will be returning to the Eugene Hilton, with the meeting scheduled for February 26 – 28. Pre-meeting workshops are currently being considered.

The theme of how fisheries science is used in the decision-making process is very relevant to current events. The terms “good science”, “bad science”, “sound science”, and “fair science” are commonly thrown about these days. Our work as biologists is coming under ever-increased scrutiny because of the potential implications it may have to endangered species, land use, local economies, and so on. Elected officials and others responsible for making land-use decisions find themselves caught up between fisheries science and social/political pressures. In addition, the effects of decisions based on fisheries science are now often delayed until matters are settled in court.

The first day of the meeting will be a little different than in past years. The plenary session will be limited to two hours, which will allow us to begin our concurrent sessions immediately thereafter. We are working on speakers for the plenary session and would like your input on possible speakers.

Some of the tentative topics for technical sessions are:

- Fisheries science in the public arena (media, legislature).
- Fisheries science and the law.
- Burden of proof: What is the default decision?
- Excellence in the art of fisheries science.
- Top down (ESA, Oregon plan, etc.) vs. bottom up (watershed councils) decision-making.
- Fisheries science in bull trout management: From eradication to protection.
- Sturgeon and lamprey: the other anadromous fish.
- Estuarine habitats and life history of salmon.

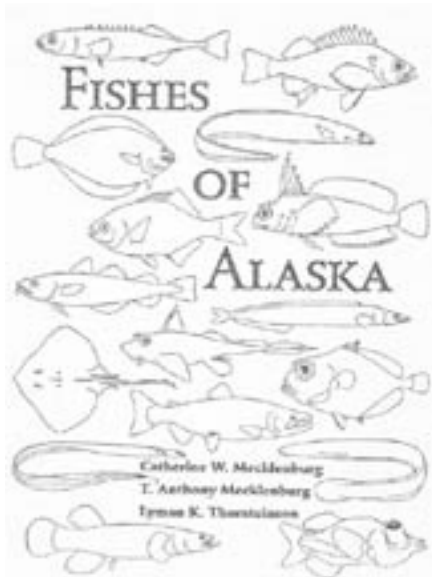
Topics for other technical sessions are welcome, especially those that can be related to the theme. As in past meetings, we will have two or three sessions dedicated to contributed papers and a poster session combined with a Chapter social.

If you are interested in convening or speaking in one of the above sessions, have other topics to propose, or want to volunteer in other ways, please contact Dave Ward via email or phone at david.l.ward@state.or.us, 503-657-2000 ext. 402.

Registration information for the 2003 Annual Meeting will be available September 1, 2002, in the Fall issue of the Piscatorial Press, and also on the Oregon Chapter website: osu.orst.edu/groups/orafs.

Submitted by Dave Ward, President-elect and Annual Meeting Program Chair.

New Book Releases from AFS:



Fishes of Alaska

By Catherine W. Mecklenburg, T. Anthony Mecklenburg and Lyman K. Thorsteinson

Fishes of Alaska is the only comprehensive guide to the marine and freshwater fishes of Alaska. Coverage extends out to the 200-mile limit and down to the abyssal plains of the Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska, and North Pacific Ocean with accounts of 601 species in 108 families and 36 orders. The rare and poorly known species are covered as well as the more familiar inshore, commercial, and sport fishes.

This book especially represents a significant review and synthesis of information for the sculpins, snailfishes, lumpsuckers, and other understudied families of the region. Identification keys and family and species accounts are presented in the framework of a modern classification. The accounts give morphological features, discuss taxonomic problems and geographic range, depict range in Alaska on maps, illustrate each species, and give synonyms, detailed notes, and documentation of all information presented. The volume includes a gazetteer, a glossary, an extensive bibliography, and a detailed index.

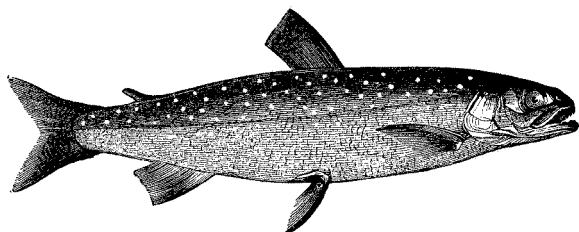
This catalog of species with a consistent body of descriptive and source materials under one cover is an essential reference for marine biologists, ichthyologists, natural resource managers, students, naturalists, and others seeking authoritative information on the fishes of Alaska and adjacent waters of Canada and Russia.

This book is the result of a special project of the Alaska Chapter AFS.

1116 pp., hardback, April 2002
ISBN: 1-888569-07-7, Stock#: 530.27C

List price: \$129, Member price: \$90

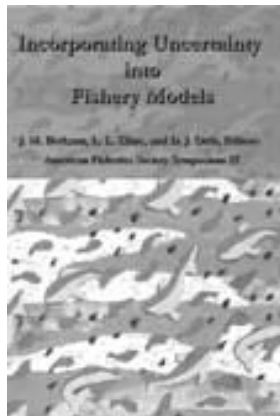
To order, call 678/366-1411, fax: 770/442-9742, visit www.fisheries.org/cgi-bin/hazel-cgi/hazel.cgi



Incorporating Uncertainty into Fishery Models

Jim Berkson, Lisa L. Kline, and Donald J. Orth, eds.

A valuable and much-needed reference, this book examines the full range of approaches for incorporating uncertainty or variability into fisheries work and ecosystem management.



This important book contains a series of new and original case studies with details of the context, purpose, methods, and results of each theoretical application. Indispensable to professionals, graduate students, and other academics, this book will

be a continuing resource for applying uncertainty in the relationships involving fish population dynamics and management.

208 pp., paperback, June 2002
ISBN: 1-888569-31-X, Stock#: 540.27P

List price: \$69, Member price: \$48

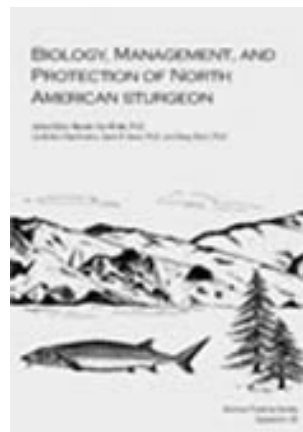
To order, call 678/366-1411, fax: 770/442-9742, visit www.fisheries.org/cgi-bin/hazel-cgi/hazel.cgi

Biology, Management, and Protection of North American Sturgeon

Webster Van Winkle, Paul J. Anders, David H. Secor, and Douglas A. Dixon eds.

This multi-authored symposium volume addresses the vulnerability and continuing decline of numerous sturgeon species and stocks and the intense efforts to manage and protect them. Biology, Management, and Protection of North American Sturgeon presents timely, accessible, and directly applicable biological and ecological research leading to more effective conservation and management of North American salmon.

Written by scientists, resource managers, and electric utility industry personnel with a shared interest in sturgeon biology and ecology, management, and protection, this book includes life history characteristics relevant to population dynamics, viability, and persistence; upstream and downstream migratory behavior; habitat requirements and local movement; passage technologies; and conservation management and stock enhancement. Most major sturgeon species in America are covered, including shortnose, Atlantic, Gulf, lake, pallid, shovelnose, white, and green sturgeon.



274 pp., paperback, June 2002
ISBN 1-888569-36-0, Stock #540.28

List Price: \$60, Member Price: \$42

To order, call 678/366-1411, fax: 770/442-9742, visit www.fisheries.org/cgi-bin/hazel-cgi/hazel.cgi

What's new at AFS? Read all about it at <http://www.fisheries.org/WhatsNew.shtml>

The AFS Online Bookstore is a valuable resource for all fisheries and aquaculture related books: <http://www.fisheries.org/cgi-bin/hazel-cgi/hazel.cgi>

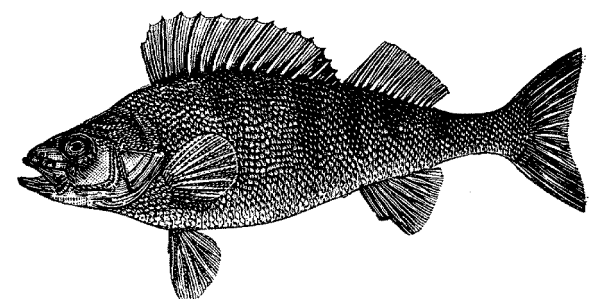
AFS Job Center Online (and other employment resources): <http://www.fisheries.org/jobs.html>
Registration: <http://www.fisheries.org/annual2002/>
Renew your membership online at <http://www.fisheries.org/Membership.shtml>
Don't forget to browse featured articles from the latest issue of FISHERIES magazine at: <http://www.fisheries.org/fisheries/fishery.shtml>



2002 Western Division Chapter of the Year

Colorado-Wyoming

The Colorado-Wyoming Chapter was selected as this year's Western Division Outstanding Chapter by Division officers and was the Western Division nomination for the AFS Outstanding Chapter award. The winner of the AFS award will be announced at the annual meeting in Baltimore this August, but regardless of the outcome, we can all be proud to have such a strong Chapter representing the Division. The Colorado-Wyoming Chapter was selected for having best met the award criteria of outstanding professionalism, active resource protection and enhancement programs, and commitment to the mission of the American Fisheries Society. Congratulations to all the Colorado-Wyoming Chapter members who made this honor a reality!



Second Call for Papers - Alaska Chapter 2002 Annual Conference

Applied Research in Managing Alaska's Fisheries

by Carol Kerkvliet

The sessions and presentations are being planned for the Annual Conference of the AFS Chapter to be held on **October 21-24 in Girdwood** at the Alyeska Prince Hotel. The session chairs are doing a great service lining up a dynamic list of presenters and in giving us an early peek at what is being planned. If you see a session in which you would like give a paper, please contact the chair.

Many of you are aware that the "Fishes of Alaska" book is on the shelves. We will be celebrating this achievement by the Alaska Chapter in particular Bill Wilson who saw it through completion, the authors Catherine and Anthony Mecklenburg, and Lyman Thorsteinson who dedication many years of re-writes, peer reviews, and research to produce this valued resource. Finally we would like to honor a legendary fisheries biologist, Rae Baxter, for inspiring this key. Dee Dee Jonrowe will commemorate Rae Baxter during this conference as part of the "Fishes of Alaska" celebration. Why Dee Dee you may ask? Dee Dee Jonrowe had another profession before she became a famous Iditarod competitor and inspirational speaker. Dee Dee worked for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in Bethel in the late 1970's and early 1980's as a fisheries manager. Rae was not only her colleague; he was also her cherished friend.

If you have any questions, recommendations, or if you would like to help with the planning of this conference, please contact Carol Kerkvliet, Alaska Department of Fish and Game; e-mail: carol_kerkvliet@fishgame.state.ak.us or phone: 267-2379

The last call for papers will be announced and registration forms will be available in August.

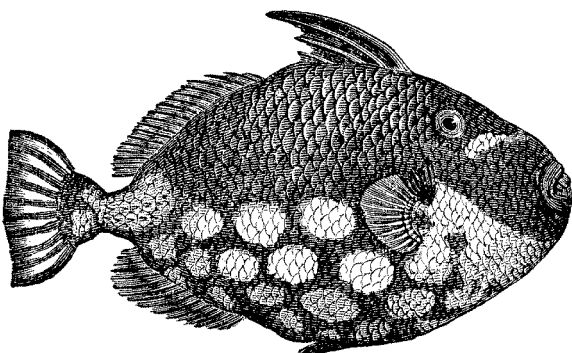
Plenary Speaker:

Ray Hilborn: Integrating salmon habitat modeling for recovery goal planning with stock recruitment data in a unified framework

Session Update: Please note that the titles listed may change as the sessions and presentations develop.

Session Title: Identifying True Carrying Capacity in Anadromous Salmonid Ecosystems

Session Chair: Eric Knudsen, PhD. Chief, Marine and Freshwater Ecology Branch, Alaska Biological Science Center, USGS, Biological Resources Division, 1011 East Tudor Rd. - MS 701,



Anchorage, AK 99503. E-mail: eric_knudsen@usgs.gov or phone: 907-786-3842, 907-786-3636 (FAX)

Session Title: Twenty-eight years of private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska: what have we learned about hatchery-wild stock interactions?
Session Chair: Chris Habicht, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, E-mail: chris_habicht@fishgame.state.ak.us or phone: 267-2169

Session Title: Current applications of mark-recapture methods in fisheries assessment and management in Alaska.
Session Chair: Pat Hansen, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, E-mail: pat_hansen@fishgame.state.ak.us or phone: 267-2441

Session Title: Using Telemetry in Alaska.
Session Chair: John Eiler, National Marine Fisheries Service E-mail: john.eiler@noaa.gov or phone: 789-6033

Session Title: Human Nature, Human Influences-Is Alaska Really Different
Session Chair: David Cannon, US Fish and Wildlife Service E-mail: david_cannon@fws.gov or phone: 543-1022

Poster Session

Session Chair: Cecil Rich, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Email: cecil_rich@fishgame.state.ak.us or phone: 267-2122

Session Title: Marine Protected Areas

Session Co-Chairs: Katherine Rowell, Fisheries Biologist, email: Kathyr@gci.net, phone: 243-7370 and Doug Woodby, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, email: doug_woodby@fishgame.state.ak.us, (907) 465-4115

Session Title: Habitat

Session Chair: Bill Hauser, Alaska Department of Fish and Game; email: bill_hauser@fishgame.state.ak.us or phone: 267-2172

Session Title: Instream Flow Reservation and Protection

Session Chair: Christopher Estes, Alaska Department of Fish and Game; email: christopher_estes@fishgame.state.ak.us or phone: 267-2104

Session Title: Communication as a Fisheries Management and Research Tool

Session Co-Chairs: Laurel Devaney, Fairbanks Fishery Resources Office, laurel_devaney@fws.gov, (907)456-0558 and Andrea Medeiros, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, andrea_medeiros@fws.gov, (907)786-3674

Session Title: Advances in Marine Biology, and the associated fishery management implications.

Session Chair: Dan Urban, Alaska Department of Fish and Game; email: dan_urban@fishgame.state.ak.us

Session Title: Special Session - Kvichak River Sockeye Salmon : Combining Past and Present Knowledge for More Effective Management

Session Chair: Steve Fried, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Information Services Division 3601 C Street, Suite 1030, Anchorage, AK 99503, 907 786-3824 voice/message; 907 786-3812 fax; email: stephen_fried@fws.gov

Contributed Paper Session

Session Chair: Harold Geiger, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Email: hal_geiger@fishgame.state.ak.us or phone: 465-4257

WDAFS Grant Applications due September 30th

The WDAFS has budgeted \$5000 for the annual Grants Funding Program to be awarded after the fall retreat. Proposals must be submitted by an AFS member and should include 1) Project Title 2) Name of requesting subunit or member 3) Name, address, phone number, fax number, and email address of contact(s) 4) Project description 5) Estimated time to completion 6) Amount requested 7) Other funding sources and amounts provided 8) How will the Western Division's contribution be acknowledged? and 9) Disposition of unused funds.

Selection criteria include:

- Incorporation and promotion of science-based management, conservation or understanding of fisheries resources,
- Elevating visibility of fisheries issues to a broad audience,
- Necessity of Division funding for completion of the project relative to other funding, and
- Potential for generating revenue to the Division

Submit applications to: President-Elect Don MacDonald

AFS Member Wins Photography Awards

Richard Grost, of Idleyld Park, OR, recently won two top honors for excellence in photography from the Northwest Outdoor Writers Association. Grost won first *and* second place in the overall photography competition – both with images of fish. Placing first was an underwater image of a redband trout swimming out of Rich's own open hand, which appeared on the cover of the 2001 report: "The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds", published by the State of Oregon, and also in Sports Afield and Trout magazines. Placing second was an underwater image of a roosterfish, published as the December 2000 cover of Saltwater Sportsman magazine, and similar to the image on an earlier Fisheries magazine cover. The first place image was made on the Metolius River, OR, and the second place image was made in Baja, Mexico.



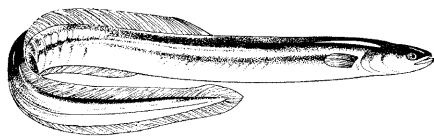
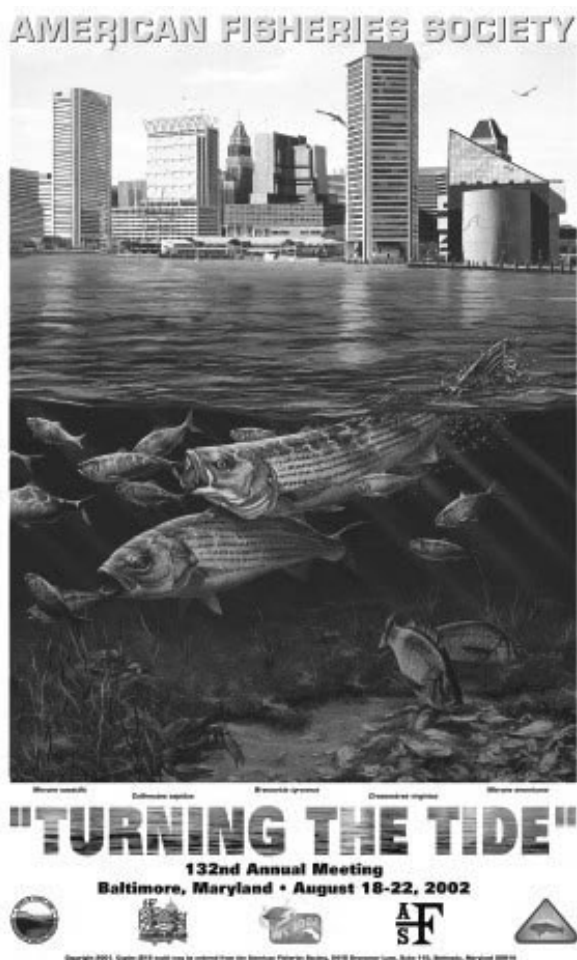
Besides his work as a consulting fisheries scientist and active AFS volunteer, Grost specializes in photography of trout, salmon, and other fish, and often works near his home office along the North Umpqua River. His images appear in displays, presentations, advertisements, and a variety of magazines. Samples of his work can be viewed at: "www.richardgrost.com".

The Northwest Outdoor Writer's Association is a professional group of about 200 writers, photographers, and broadcasters specializing in outdoor and natural resource subjects in the Pacific Northwest, Montana, Canada, and Alaska. The photo competition is one way they promote excellence in communicating. Visit "www.nowa.ws" for more information.

2002 AFS Annual
Conference
Baltimore, Maryland,
August 18-22, 2002

The American Fisheries Society (AFS) will convene its 132nd Annual Meeting at the Baltimore Civic Center in downtown Baltimore, Maryland, 18-22 August 2002. The meeting's theme is "2002: Turning the Tide - Forging Partnerships to Enhance Fisheries." The theme addresses the future of our aquatic resources and society through Partnership, Diversity, Professionalism and Visibility. Nearly all fisheries across North America are faced with threats to population sustainability. Can we work together as fisheries science professionals to help sustain valuable fisheries resources and rescue some of our native fish populations? In many ways, scientists, managers, educators, and politicians must deal with common problems such as human population growth and global climate change. So, come join us for this premiere conference.

For more information, see the AFS web site at: <http://www.fisheries.org/annual2002/> and the June issue of Fisheries



The Fisheries Sustainability, Protection and Relief Act
passed at the National Congress of American Indians

The following is reprinted here for the information of Western Division AFS members.

The Fisheries Sustainability, Protection and Relief Act was passed by the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) and the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI) last fall after prices fell 20 cents per pound for coho (silver) salmon. Before the flood of imported farm-raised Atlantic salmon, native river fishermen received \$1 to \$1.20 per pound. Also, deep and mid-water trawl fishing off the Northwest U.S. coast has decimated yellow eye and other rock fish populations resulting in drastic cutbacks by the PFMC in harvest allocation. In the meantime, Congress is appropriating record subsidies to various farm products from peanuts to tobacco. Native fishermen deserve to get some relief for not fishing just as the farmers do. Currently the Magnuson Act is being amended and needs to have provisions to help treaty tribal fish rights. The tribes have been impacted by all of these problems in ocean fisheries and will continue to look for support from the AFS and the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society.

Submitted by – Karsten Boysen

**THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF
AMERICAN INDIANS**

RESOLUTION #SPO-01-130

**Title: FISHERIES SUSTAINABILITY,
PROTECTION AND RELIEF
ACT**

WHEREAS, we, the members of the National Congress of American Indians of the United States, invoking the divine blessing of the Creator upon our efforts and purposes, in order to preserve for ourselves and our descendants the inherent sovereign rights of our Indian nations, rights secured under Indian treaties and agreements with the United States, and all other rights and benefits to which we are entitled under the laws and Constitution of the United States, to enlighten the public toward a better understanding of the Indian people, to preserve Indian cultural values, and otherwise promote the health, safety and welfare of the Indian people, do hereby establish and submit the following resolution; and

WHEREAS, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) was established in 1944 and is the oldest and largest national organization of American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments; and

WHEREAS, for thousands of years the Tribes have sustained their livelihoods, economies, traditions and cultures upon fish resources caught in the Pacific Ocean, rivers, and streams of the Northwest and Alaska; and

WHEREAS, imported farm-raised Atlantic salmon (from Norway, Chile, Ireland, Canada, and other countries) are destroying economic parity and the Tribes' ability to compete because of excessively low prices for wild salmon and other fish; and

WHEREAS, deep-water and mid-water ocean factory trawling operations do not discriminate in the by-catch of species, further degrading and depressing fisheries stocks – including salmon, black cod, halibut and other bottomfish, and

WHEREAS, state and federal fish resource management policies, politics and laws have caused severe economic hardships upon treaty-right and other tribal fishermen, and this has been compounded by destructive management practices associated with water and forest management regimes; and

WHEREAS, other commodity and resource protection

programs exist through federal and state funding to support dairy, wheat, apple, peanut, tobacco and other agricultural resources in the form of land banks, disaster relief, and price supports; and

WHEREAS, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI) have unanimously passed this resolution supporting fisheries sustainability, protection and relief; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that sea bank and similar market support programs be enacted and funded by Congress for Tribal fisheries; and

THEREFORE BE IT ALSO RESOLVED, that a moratorium be enacted to prohibit deep-sea and mid-water trawl fishing to help rebuild ocean fishery stocks; and

THEREFORE BE IT ALSO RESOLVED, that limits utilizing gross weight quotas and/or tariffs be placed upon imported farm-raised Atlantic salmon to allow fair trade and competition in wholesale and retail marketing of wild salmon be enacted by Congress; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the NCAI does hereby support this act and asks Congress to pass legislation sustain, protect and give relief to tribal fisheries; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution shall be the policy of NCAI until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution; and *(This clause is optional, but note that the NCAI Standing Rules of Order state that a resolution is the policy of NCAI only until the next Convention, unless otherwise specifically stated.)*

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted at the 58th Annual Session of the National Congress of American Indians, held at the Spokane Convention Center, in Spokane, Washington on November 25-30, 2001 with a quorum present.

Tex Hall, President

ATTEST:
Colleen Cawston, Recording Secretary

Adopted by the General Assembly during the 58th Annual Session of the National Congress of American Indians, held at the Spokane Convention Center, in Spokane, Washington on November 25-30, 2001.

**WESTERN DIVISION - AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY
APPLICATION FOR COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT**

The Western Division committees serve an essential function for the Society, and they are excellent avenues for members to begin or continue volunteer service to the Society. By volunteering, a member gains experience and leadership skills. We encourage experienced members, including students, to apply for the Western Division Committee appointments.

Please number, in order of priority, no more than two (2) Committees on which you would like to serve.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Audit Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> Membership Committee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archivist Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> Newsletter Committee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Awards Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> Nominating Committee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AFS Certification Appeals Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> Program Committee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bull Trout Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy Review Committee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic Communications Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> Riparian and Watersheds Committee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eugene Maughan Scholarships Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> Time and Place Committee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> Western Native Fishes Committee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Sustainability Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grants Funding Committee | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local Arrangements Committee | _____ |

I AM NOW SERVING ON THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEE(S): _____

I HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE ON THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEE(S): _____

I CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE COMMITTEE(S) INDICATED ABOVE BECAUSE (optional): _____

NAME: _____ DAYTIME PHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____ FAX: _____

AFS MEMBERSHIP# _____ E-MAIL: _____

Current employer: _____

or
 self-employed retired Undergrad M.S. Ph.D. student, postdoc at University: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

Please complete and return form by July 31, 2002 for immediate consideration or at your convenience for future consideration to:

Don MacDonald, President-Elect, Sustainable Fisheries Foundation
 24 - 4800 Island Hwy N., Nanaimo, BC V9T 1W6
 Phone: 250-729-9625; Fax 250-729-9628; E-mail sff@island.net

Leadership Needed with WDAFS Committees

Thank you for your continued dedication and hard work in support of the Western Division - AFS. Based on the attendance at the recent WDAFS Annual Meeting (>800 participants) and the quality of the more than 400 technical presentations, it is clear that WDAFS members are consummate fisheries professionals and that our impact can be substantial. To be effective as a Division, however, we need your help. Our committees are the heart and soul of the Division, enabling us to respond effectively to ongoing and emerging issues in the fisheries field.

Please help ensure that our Division continues to show outstanding leadership within AFS by completing the attached Committee Appointment form and returning it to me (via fax) by July 31. If you are currently serving on one or more committees, We hope that you will be willing to affirm your commitment for another year. If you are not currently serving on a committee, we hope you will consider this invitation to become more active in WDAFS activities. With your help, we can make a difference.



Oregon Trout Launches Anchor Habitat Protection

Oregon Trout has launched an anchor habitat protection strategy throughout Oregon. The Healthy Stocks report, published with the assistance of the American Fisheries Society, identified the healthiest remaining salmonid populations in the northwest. Oregon Trout has begun pursuing formal designation of the rivers supporting these stocks as “anchor habitat” to protect them from unnatural flow changes, habitat destruction, and hatchery intervention to a greater degree than the surrounding landscape. By promoting a protective approach that focuses on the health of aquatic ecosystems, anchor

habitats integrate site-specific protection with protection and recovery across Oregon’s landscape. The first protected area explicitly for salmonids in Oregon was designated in the Donner und Blitzen River in Harney County, Oregon. Oregon Trout worked with Senators Smith and Wyden, and Congressmen Walden and DeFazio, as well as Governor John Kitzhaber to lead the effort to create the Redband Trout Reserve, the first fish refuge in the Western United States, Comprising some sixteen miles on the Donner und Blitzen River, the area remains open to fishing and recreation yet will

remain protected in perpetuity from overgrazing, over-appropriation and development. Oregon Trout is pursuing similar strategies in the John Day River, the Elk and Sixes Rivers, and the Wilson, Trask, Miami, Kilchis and Nehalem Rivers of the North Coast. The long term goal of the project is to establish a network of habitat anchors supporting the full diversity of Oregon’s native fish.. For further information on the work of Oregon Trout, and to learn how you can assist the anchor habitat strategy, check out <http://www.ortrout.org>.