

Salmonid Restoration Federation

Winter 2007/8

26th Annual Salmonid Restoration Conference

March 5-8, 2008 in Lodi, CA

The 26th Annual Salmonid Restoration Conference will be held March 5-8, 2008 in the northern San Joaquin Valley. The conference will feature all-day field tours of Tuolumne and Stanislaus River restoration and monitoring projects, a Fisheries Monitoring and Management tour of the Mokelumne River, and half-day workshops and tours of fish-friendly vineyards, and the Cosumnes River Preserve. Workshops will include Fins and Zins: Sustainable Agriculture and Watershed Management, Fish Passage: Managing Flows on Regulated Rivers and Streams, Floodplain Restoration, and Invasive Species.

The Plenary session will feature fisheries professor Peter Moyle who will discuss the state of California salmonids and the restoration of the San Joaquin River, Christina Swanson, senior scientist of The Bay Institute, will present on Bay Delta recovery issues, Robert Lackey from the EPA will discuss the Salmon 2100 Project that factors global conditions into long-term projections about salmon recovery around the world, and California Assembly Member Jared Huffman will highlight current watershed bills and opportunities in the state legislature.

Concurrent sessions will focus on the policy and biological considerations in formulating the San Joaquin Restoration Program, Recovery Planning models, Central Valley Chinook,



Participants in the Tuolumne River tour will visit large-scale restoration and implementation sites on three tributaries of the Tuolumne River.

photo: Scott McBain

Steelhead, and Trout, Restoring Natural Hydrographs, Dam Removal and Salmonid Recovery, Engaging the Community in Salmonid and Watershed Education, and Monitoring and Management issues in the Central Valley. To see the final call for abstracts, please visit www.calsalmon.org

San Joaquin River Restoration: the Rebirth of a River

The San Joaquin River is one of the largest in California and one of the most degraded from an environmental standpoint. The completion of Friant Dam in the 1940s extirpated one of the largest Chinook salmon populations in the Central Valley by diverting nearly all of the rivers flow for human needs. But the San Joaquin River Restoration Program is about bringing a river back to life. As a result of a lawsuit settlement, there

is now a joint state and federal effort to restore the San Joaquin River and the historic fisheries beginning with the reintroduction of spring-run Chinook by 2012.

The San Joaquin River Restoration Program is one of the largest river restoration efforts in the nation. Over 150 miles of the river will be restored. Accomplishing this task will necessitate the cooperation and coordination of federal, state, and local governments, along with environmental organizations, academia, water users, and landowners.

Two conference sessions will provide an overview of the landscape, hydrology, restoration efforts, biological issues, and time lines of the settlement by speakers involved in the lawsuit, those from the San Joaquin River Restoration Program, and other involved individuals. These concurrent sessions will address the issues and goals in a large-scale restoration program, and the challenges ahead with a focus on native fishes, toxicology, genetics, and management needs.



The San Joaquin River Parkway during a rare floodyear that provided a canoeing opportunity.

photo: courtesy Sean Walker, Revive the San Joaquin

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Happy Fish Spawning Season!

This winter please consider renewing your commitment to the salmonid restoration field by becoming a member of SRF or renewing your annual membership. SRF is a small, grassroots organization with a big agenda. California's fisheries are devastated from over a century of unregulated land use practices, over harvesting of once large-scale commercial fisheries, rampant development, and loss of freshwater habitat. SRF is dedicated to recovering the species by offering affordable technical and hands-on trainings to the restoration community and educating the public about the plight of endangered salmon and the need to preserve and restore habitat to recover the species. SRF realizes that California's once magnificent runs of wild salmon and steelhead will not be saved solely by restoration and education. Critical elements for recovery include advocating for protection of instream flows, wild stocks of salmon and key refugia habitats, as well as increased restoration funding.



SRF Executive Director and some of the SRF Board on a tour of the 2008 Conference facility at Hutchins Street Square.

SRF is gearing up for our 26th Annual Salmonid Restoration Conference entitled, "Salmonid Restoration and Recovery in the California Heartland," which will be held in Lodi, California in the northern San Joaquin Valley, March 5-8, 2008. SRF is excited to be hosting the premier conference in the San Joaquin Valley especially in light of the magnitude of the recent San Joaquin restoration settlement and this unique opportunity to highlight several large-scale restoration projects in the Valley.

Additionally, SRF just completed a dynamic restoration season with a diverse range of technical education trainings that we offered to landowners, restoration practitioners, agency personnel, tribal members, and watershed stewards. This summer, SRF held field schools on the Central Coast focusing on sediment management and road decommissioning, a Spring-run Chinook watershed symposium on the Salmon River in the Klamath Basin, the 10th Annual Coho Confab in the Mattole Valley of the North Coast, and two intensive fish passage field schools focused on design and implementation for fish passage projects in Santa Cruz & Sonoma Counties.

SRF also contributed to the efforts to protect the coho salmon listing and advocated on a state and federal level to secure long-term restoration funding so the emerging restoration field can continue to restore habitat and recover native salmonid populations.

Despite, our scope of work and successful track record of producing affordable trainings for restorationists, this is a challenging time for service-based organizations to stay afloat. SRF likes to think of ourselves as the "Restorationist's Union." Your membership dues help us advocate for the livelihoods of thousands of people who have devoted their lives to habitat restoration and salmonid recovery. Please help us to help the restorationists who help fish.

Your contribution enables us to offer effective trainings, produce a dynamic annual conference, and share information about pressing issues that affect salmonids and habitat restoration efforts. Please join Salmonid Restoration Federation in our efforts to recover wild salmon and restore watersheds.

Thank you for your dedication to salmonid recovery.

For wild salmon,

Dana Stolzman

Dana Stolzman



PS. Your membership entitles you to two newsletters a year, a substantial discount at our annual conference, and notices about our upcoming trainings. For a \$50 membership you will receive an organic-cotton t-shirt with our new logo.

Coho Salmon Endangered Species Status Protected:

Appeals Court Hearing Offers a Reprieve for Coho

In Sacramento on November 13, the California Court of Appeals heard the case of *California Forestry Association et al. v. Fish & Game Commission et al.* to decide the future of California's embattled coho salmon. The original petition for listing the coho under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) was successfully submitted by California Trout on behalf of the Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Coalition in July 2000. A consortium of timber interests has repeatedly challenged the listing, forcing it to ever-higher levels of the court system in attempts to avoid implementing state recommended protective measures for coho salmon designed to recover the species.

"It's time to put an end to this legal battle and to start conserving coho salmon and their habitats," said Brian Stranko of California Trout. "No endangered species should have to wait seven years to receive effective protection. The California Forestry Association is pursuing a course that imperils the natural heritage of our state."

California's coho salmon received full protection under a finalized CESA listing in March 2005, but the ongoing legal challenges attempted to undo years of recovery planning and block efforts to improve conditions required for species survival. The coho advocates' position has been upheld at every level of decision-making. The coho are also listed under the federal Endangered Species Act, but the federal government has not completed recovery plans, thereby failing to provide the practical recovery actions needed to aid population recovery.

Coho habitat has been severely degraded over the past century, largely due to poor land use practices that have resulted in rising water temperatures,



photo top and bottom: Thomas B. Dunklin

increased river siltation, low water flows, and a lack of habitat complexity in historic coho streams. As a consequence, the coho salmon population has been reduced by over 90% in California, with many stream populations wiped out entirely. If the state endangered listing was to be overturned or its provisions weakened, the coho could lose its best chance of survival.

California Trout has intervened in this case as part of their ongoing work to protect the wild native fish species of California, an effort which over the last four decades has resulted in significant conservation improvements throughout the state.



photo: SRF archives

A three-judge panel of the 3rd District Court of Appeals ruled unanimously on November 20 that the state Fish and Game Commission acted properly in 2004 when it listed the Northern California coho as threatened and the Central California Coast coho as endangered. The appeals court justices said the plaintiffs used a narrow reading of the law to support their case, including a claim that the salmon didn't need to be covered by the state's Endangered Species Act because they're also covered by the federal Endangered Species Act.

"We can envision a scenario in which a species is delisted under the [federal law] because it is flourishing in areas outside of California but is still declining in California," Justice Ronald Robie wrote for the court. "Already having in place a [state] listing of the same species would ensure continued protection of the species in California."

Brian Stranko, California Trout's chief executive officer, said the ruling is good for California's fish, especially the coho salmon, "which is in deep trouble. This really is an important ruling for



Coho salmon have small irregular spots on the upper half of their tail and the lower part of the tail is forked with no spots. They look distinct because of their prominent black mouth with white gums.

California's water and its environment, both of which are important for a thriving economy in California." California Trout was on the steering committee for a coho assessment and recovery study conducted by the Fish and Game Commission. "We spent a lot of years examining the health of the coho salmon through this process," said Stranko. The Fish and Game Commission concluded that granting endangered status for coho was vital to the species continued recovery in California.

The Court reaffirmed the listing of coho salmon under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Furthermore, the case was precedent setting for all listings of fish, wildlife, and plants under CESA. The Court rejected several of the plaintiffs key arguments: CESA does not allow the use of Evolutionarily Significant Units; that a species' entire range outside of California must be considered; that hatchery fish populations be included; and that listings of species under CESA are duplicative of the federal ESA and thus unnecessary.

"Our original intent was to protect the coho CESA listing and move on with protection and restoration measures. The insistence of opponents to challenge the listing and delay protections and recovery actions ultimately led to a stronger position for coho salmon and all species requiring the protections of CESA," said Stranko. If the case does make its way to the state Supreme Court, Stranko said he's confident that the arguments in favor of the coho protections will prevail.



10th Annual Coho Confab Was A Great Success!

Participants from Los Angeles County to the Siskiyou migrated to the beautiful Mattole River Valley to attend the 10th Annual Coho Confab that was held in Petrolia August 16-18, 2007. This landmark event was a collaboration between the Salmonid Restoration Federation, Trees Foundation, Sanctuary Forest, Mattole Restoration Council, Department of Fish and Game, and the Mattole Salmon Group. This 10th anniversary Confab marked the first return in a decade to the location of the original Coho Confab.

The Coho Confab is an annual symposium designed to encourage and improve watershed restoration efforts, explore restoration techniques to recover coho salmon populations, and provide diverse stakeholders an opportunity to network with other fish-centric people. To confabulate literally means to informally chat or to fabricate to compensate for gaps in ones memory. Not to imply that restorationists are prone to hyperbole when recounting the size of a rescued fish, the magnitude of the waterfall coming out of the culvert, or the heroics of a particular restoration job. The Confab is an informal gathering of fishheads that allows for participants and instructors to learn from each other's experience. Participants learn skills and practices that can be applied to restore habitat in their home watershed.

This year's Confab featured restoration tours highlighting sudden oak death, biomonitoring, the Mattole Canyon Creek Delta restoration, installing in-

stream structures, and a tour of the headwaters of the Mattole addressing water conservation, sediment reduction, and land acquisitions. Other field tours visited *Wild and Working Forest* sites, in-stream structures in the lower Mattole to the Estuary, and Mill Creek. Workshops focused on underwater fish identification, riparian invertebrate monitoring as a tool for stream health assessment, and high-tech water quality monitoring.

Participants had an opportunity to snorkel and identify fish in "Tails from a Hidden World—Natural History and Underwater Exploration of Salmonids and their Habitat" led by Maureen Roche, Mattole Valley resident, and Tom Campbell of the Mattole Salmon Group. Hikers joined David Simpson



Confab participants weaving a live willow mattress.

of the effort to restore the lower part of this watershed and protect the remnant old-growth forest.

Open forums and resource workshops included a discussion of conservation easements with Noah Levy of Sanctuary



Drew Barber of the Mattole Salmon Group shows off the wood structures built to provide improved habitat—the form of complex cover and greater pool depths—for over-summering salmonids in the Mattole estuary.

above photos: Mike Gordon



in a fabulous tour entitled, "Protecting a Postage Stamp, Saving the World—Story of Mill Creek Restoration" where participants learned about the history

Forest, plus "Stories and Songs of Salmon" with Freeman House, author of *Totem Salmon*, singer-songwriter Joanne Rand, Seth Zuckerman, co-editor of *Salmon Nation*, and David Simpson and Jane Lapiner of the theatrical troupe, Human Nature. Saturday night culminated with a celebratory feast, a cabaret featuring local talents, and was capped by a fantastic performance by Joanne Rand. The Sunday morning workshops included low-flow assessment in watersheds, monitoring riparian plantings, and the evolution of watershed restoration efforts in the Mattole.

The 11th Annual Coho Confab will be held next August along the Smith River in the far northwest corner of California.



The Mattole Restoration Council and the Mattole Salmon Group orchestrated a hands-on Bioengineering workshop to create floating willow mattresses to shade the juvenile salmonids that were stranded in the Mattole estuary after an unseasonal summer rain.

photo: Chris Ramsey

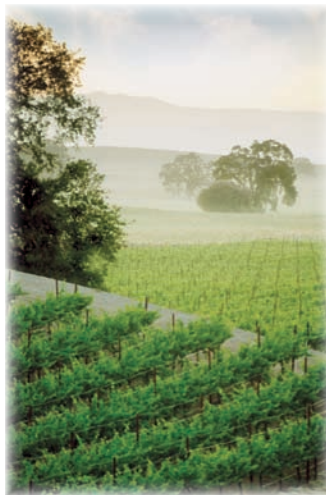


Salmonid Restoration Federation's

26th Salmonid Restoration Conference

Salmonid Restoration and Recovery in the California Heartland

**March 5-8, 2008
Lodi, CA**



Co-Sponsors:



California Department of Fish and Game, California Department of Water Resources, California Trout, CalFed Bay-Delta Program, City of Lodi Public Works Department, Clearwater Hydrology, Cramer Fish Sciences, Lower Mokelumne River Partnership, East Bay Regional Parks, Eyak Preservation Council, Forest, Soil, and Water, Inc., Friends of Trinity River, Meadowbrook Conservation Associates, McBain & Trush, Mendocino County RCD, Natural Resources Defense Council, NOAA Fisheries, Pacific Coast Fish, Wildlife and Wetlands Restoration Association, Pacific Watershed Associates, Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, Pacific Gas and Electric, Revive the San Joaquin, Robertson-Bryan, Inc., Sierra Club-Delta Sierra Group, Solano County Water Agency, Stoeker Ecological, Trout Unlimited, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Wildlands, Inc, Winzler and, Woodbridge Irrigation District

training workshops & field tours

Wednesday, March 5

Workshops

Workshop 1: Fins and Zins

Workshop and Field Tour Coordinator: Kent Reeves, Yolo County Department of Parks & Natural Resources

The classroom portion of the workshop will address the challenges of sustainable agriculture with an emphasis on winegrowing in the Lodi Region.

Biodiversity and Agriculture, Jo Ann Baumgartner, Wild Farm Alliance

Developing Hedgerows for Biodiversity, Sam Earnshaw, Community Alliance with Family Farmers

Implementing Sustainable Winegrape Growing in San Joaquin County, Cliff Ohmart, Research Director, Lodi-Woodbridge Winegrape Commission

Monitoring Biodiversity in a Working Landscape, Kent Reeves, Yolo County Department of Parks & Natural Resources

Workshop 2: Non-native Invasive Species—Preventing, Detecting, Monitoring, and Managing

Coordinators: Kim Webb and Louanne McMartin, US Fish & Wildlife Service

The workshop will highlight practical information on control, prevention, and eradication of non-native invasive species (NIS), NIS management tools, resource materials to improve effectiveness in the field, training of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) planning for natural resource management, as well as to provide networking opportunities with practitioners, researchers and government officials.

Environmental Compliance Process for Conservation Projects, Ajay Singh, Stony Creek Watershed Coordinator/Conservation Planner, Glenn County Resource Conservation District

Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) as a Planning Tool that Identifies and Evaluates Potential Risks for Introducing Invasive Species, Jonathan Thompson, US Fish & Wildlife Service

Troubled Waters: Biological Invasion of Our Water Systems, Kim Webb, Project Leader, US Fish & Wildlife Service

Guidance on Minimizing Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species When Implementing Fish Passage Projects, Dave Hu, Habitat Restoration Coordinator, US Fish & Wildlife Service

Successful Techniques for Removing and Controlling Invasive Species, Dan Eiseff, Restoration Ecologist and Christiana Conser, Restoration Biologist, River Partners

Field Tours

Fins and Zins Afternoon Field Tour:

Following the morning classroom session we will visit three vineyards and a walnut orchard where riparian restoration, Integrated Pest Management, hedgerow planting for insectaries, and other sustainable practices will be viewed and discussed. The day will end at the



Participants will visit Knight's Ferry on the Stanislaus River that is in the beginning stages of a side channel and floodplain restoration project.

photo: courtesy of Cramer Fish Sciences

Lodi Wine and Visitor's Center with wine tasting from Lodi vineyards that are implementing land management that benefits fish and wildlife, and are certified through the LODI Rules! for Sustainable Winegrowing Program.

Stanislaus River Tour

Coordinators: JD Wikert and Carl Mesick, Anadromous Fisheries Restoration Program, US Fish & Wildlife Service; Tim Heyne, Jason Guignard, and Fred Jurick, CA Dept. of Fish & Game; and Jesse Anderson, Cramer Fish Sciences

This tour will visit restoration and monitoring sites on the Stanislaus River including the Lover's Leap site which created 25 riffles and used large boulders and woody debris to create habitat and side-channel habitat and a lower floodplain bench. Participants will see the Knight's Ferry site to view ongoing gravel restoration and the potential floodplain restoration project and discuss the basin temperature monitoring/modeling project, escapement surveys, habitat modeling and the weir.

Thursday, March 6

Workshops

Fish Passage and Protection Workshop

Coordinators: Mike Love, Mike Love & Associates and Steve Allen, Winzler & Kelly

In this workshop speakers will present fish passage and protection projects on rivers and larger streams. The workshop will conclude with hands-on instruction using the newest version of the FishXing software.

Evaluating Suitability of Fish Passage Design Alternatives for the BART Weir, Alameda Creek, Kozmo Ken Bates, private consultant

Developing Fish Resting Pools for a Concrete Flood Control Channel on Corte Madera Creek, Marin County, Michael Love, Michael Love & Associates

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Salmonid Restoration Federation 2008 Conference

Individual Registration Form (PLEASE USE ONE FORM PER PERSON)

• **Advanced Registration Must Be Postmarked By February 15, 2008** •

Name: _____ Phone (work): _____

Address: _____ (home): _____

email: _____

Affiliation: _____ Please check box if you are a presenter

Training Workshops & Field Tours

Wednesday, March 5, 2008

	Advance Registration	Late Registration	FEE
1. Fins and Zins Workshop and Tour	\$50	\$60	_____
2. Non-Native Invasives Species Workshop	\$50	\$60	_____
3. Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Projects on the Stanislaus River	\$50	\$60	_____

Thursday, March 6, 2008

4. Fisheries Monitoring and Management Programs on the Mokelumne River	\$50	\$60	_____
5. Fish Passage Workshop	\$50	\$60	_____
6. Restoring Seasonal Floodplains Workshop and Cosumnes River Preserve Tour	\$50	\$60	_____
7. Tuolumne River Restoration Tour	\$50	\$60	_____

* Field tours include a bagged lunch and transportation. Please wear clothing, raingear and shoes appropriate for field tours.

Wild and Scenic Environmental Film Festival

	\$10	\$12	_____
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Conference

March 7-8, 2008 (includes Friday and Saturday lunch and a copy of the Proceedings)

SRF Member (individual membership only)	\$110	\$140	_____
Non-member	\$160	\$190	_____
Student (with photocopy of student ID)	\$70	\$80	_____

Saturday Banquet

(Preference: Salmon _____ Chicken _____ Vegetarian _____)	\$30	\$30	_____
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Membership

New Renewal

Individual Memberships: \$25 Alevin \$50 Fry \$100 Smolt \$250 Jack \$500 Spawner _____

Payment Total _____

Method of Payment Check Money Order Purchase Order

Purchase Orders will only be accepted for 5 or more people registering. Each registrant will need to fill out an individual form.

VISA MasterCard Credit Card# _____ Exp. Date _____

Approval Signature _____

Mail form and payment to: SRF Conference, PO Box 784 Redway, CA 95560 (Make checks payable to: SRF)

phone: (707) 923-7501 • fax: (707) 923-3135 • e-mail: srf@calsalmon.org

Please Note: We do not give refunds • Receipts provided upon request • This form is available at www.calsalmon.org

Fins and Zins

A Workshop and Field Trip in Sustainable Agriculture and Riparian Management

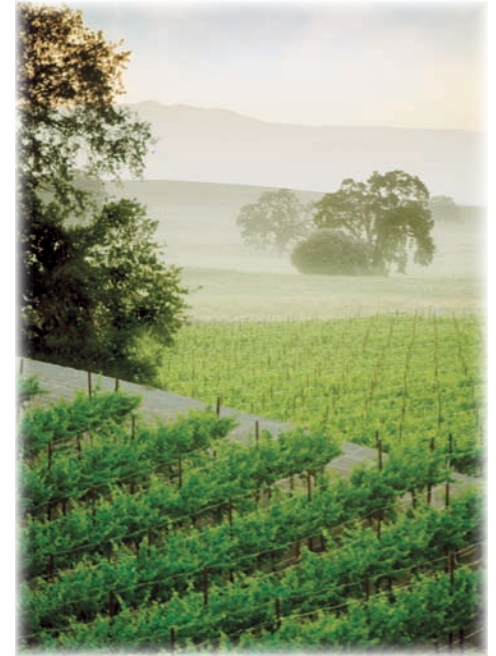
Livestock and winegrape production are two of the largest agricultural land uses in California and encompass over 38.5 million acres combined. These two forms of agriculture production have been an important component of California's economic and social fabric since the establishment of the first Spanish mission in San Diego in the late 1700's. Combined, livestock and winegrape production contribute over \$50 billion annually to California's economy. Walnuts were also introduced by the Spanish in the early 1800's. The "mission" walnuts were similar to the native California walnuts that were very small with a hard shell. The introduction of the "English" or "Persian" walnut in the mid-1800's helped to expand walnut farming began to expand in the state. Today, California produces 99% of the walnuts in the United States, and most of that production is centered in San Joaquin County. Resource management professionals recognize the role of sustainable agriculture in the conservation of fish and wildlife. Therefore, understanding the sustainable management of livestock, winegrape, and walnut production can

contribute to an overall benefit for fish and wildlife influenced by these three forms of agriculture.

Implementation of Sustainable Winegrape Growing in San Joaquin County, California

California is one of the world's leading grape producers, accounting for 90 percent of U.S. production and more than nine percent of global output—fourth largest after France, Italy, and Spain. Winegrapes are grown in 46 of California's 58 counties covering 513,000 acres and rank among the state's top 10 agricultural products. Within the agriculture industry, California winegrape growers are considered leaders in the sustainable farming arena. However, how does one implement sustainable farming in their own vineyard? The classroom portion of the workshop will address the challenges of sustainable winegrowing, which are: 1) Defining sustainability; 2) Implementing sustainable winegrowing practices in the vineyard; 3) Measuring progress at the individual vineyard level; and 4) Certifying growers who

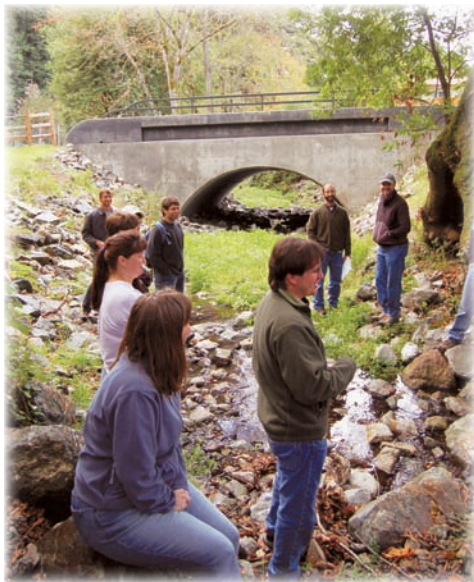
meet specific standards under the LODI Rules! Certification Program. Examples of sustainable winegrape growing adjacent to riparian areas will be discussed.



Participants in the Fins and Zins tour will visit vineyards that are utilizing sustainable practices in their agricultural methods.

photo: Dale Goff

Fish Passage and Protection on Flow-Regulated Rivers and Streams



Mike Love explained the engineering concepts behind the design of this bridge for fish passage during the SRF fish passage field schools this fall.

photo: Dana Stolzman

Providing upstream fish passage and downstream fish protection on flow-regulated rivers and streams is technically challenging. For upstream passage various types of fishways are often used, and screening of water diversions is a common means of protecting juvenile salmonids from injury, stranding, and predation as they migrate downstream. Both fishways and fish screens are based on a hydraulic design approach, which must consider the hydraulic environment, sediment and debris loading, the swimming abilities and behavioral characteristics of the target fish, and the potential for increasing predation or poaching opportunities. Additionally, site and cost constraints frequently make it infeasible to satisfy all existing design criteria over the entire design flow range. In these conditions

the objective often becomes one of maximizing the range of flows so that passage or protection can be provided. With all of these considerations, there is a substantial amount of uncertainty concerning the anticipated performance of a particular fish passage or protection project once it is constructed. Given that these types of projects are generally costly to implement, it is critical that we examine and learn from previous projects to maximize the potential for success.

In this session speakers will present recently completed fish passage and protection projects on rivers and larger streams, with a focus on project design, implementation, and lessons learned. Presentations will also emphasize the various elements that were, or should have been, considered in the project design phases.

Hydraulic Modeling and Evaluation of Fish Passage at Rock Vortex Weirs, Denis Ruttenberg, Prunuske Chatham, Inc

Design and Maintenance Considerations of Various Fish Screening Methodologies—A Historical Perspective, David Nichols, Northwest Environmental Services

Fish Screen Design Examples of Several Installed Diversion Structures, Mark Wharry, SJO Consulting Engineers/Winzler & Kelly

Fish Passage and Screening Design Interplay, Hydraulic Design Challenges of Irrigation District Diversions, Steven Allen, Winzler & Kelly

Afternoon Training: Using the FishXing 3.0 Software to Design Stream Crossings for Fish Passage: Note, If possible, bring a lap-top loaded with the software.

Restoring Seasonal Floodplains of the Central Valley

Coordinator: Joshua Viers, Department of Environmental Science & Policy, UC Davis

In the workshop we will use the experimental restoration of the Cosumnes River floodplain to examine watershed dynamics and modeling, geomorphic response to levee breaches, primary production in seasonal flooding regimes, salmonid reproduction on floodplains, and riparian vegetation dynamics.

Watershed Dynamics and Modeling, Larry Rodriguez, Robertson-Bryan, Inc.

Geomorphic Response to Levee Breaches, Jeff Mount, UC Davis

Salmonid Reproduction on Floodplains, Carson Jeffres, UC Davis Center for Watershed Sciences

Riparian Vegetation Dynamics, Joshua Viers, Department of Environmental Science & Policy, UC Davis

Primary Production in Seasonal Flooding Regimes, Ed Grosholz, Cooperative Extension, UC Davis

Hydrologic, Geomorphic, and Ecological Tools for Setback Floodplain Design: Lessons learned on the Bear River and Feather River Levee Setback Projects, Eric Ginney, Philip Williams & Associates, Ltd.

Afternoon Tour of the Cosumnes River Preserve

Field Tour Leaders: Joshua Viers and Ed Grosholz, UC Davis

This tour will be accompanied by botanists and birders for a multidisciplinary excursion in which field tour participants will examine sites of experimental levee breaches, seasonal floodplains, and restored riparian forests located at the Cosumnes River Preserve.



Cosumnes River Preserve Area during a flood in 2005.

photo: courtesy Robertson-Bryan, Inc.



The SRF Conference will feature an all-day field tour of monitoring and restoration projects on the Mokelumne River as well as a concurrent session focussing on restoration, monitoring, and management of a regulated river.

photo: Michelle Workman

Thursday, March 6

Field Tours:

Restoration on the Tuolumne River: Looking Back on Implementation and Assessment and Looking Forward to Future Restoration Efforts

Tour Leaders: Scott McBain, McBain & Trush, Inc.; Carl Mesick, Anadromous Fish Restoration Program, US Fish & Wildlife Service; Tim Heyne, CA Dept. of Fish & Game; Wilton Fryer, Turlock Irrigation District; Patrick Koepele, Tuolumne River Preservation Trust; and Dave Boucher, Friends of the Tuolumne.

This field tour will provide an overview of the restoration strategies on the three major tributaries to the lower San Joaquin River, how these strategies have influenced Chinook salmon population trends, and examine potential limiting factors to salmon production. The tour will visit several restoration sites where specifics of restoration approach, design, and effectiveness will be discussed as a group. The field tour will conclude with a group discussion of new restoration strategies for the future, and will complement a similar field tour of the Stanislaus River to be conducted on the previous day.

Fisheries Monitoring and Management Programs on the Mokelumne River

Field Tour Coordinator: Michelle Workman, East Bay Municipal Utility District

Tour Leaders: Steve Boyd, Michelle Workman, James Smith, and Steve Pagliughi, East Bay Municipal Utility District; Bob Anderson, CA Dept of Fish & Game; Gregory Pasternack, UC Davis; and David Hu, Anadromous Fisheries Restoration Program, US Fish & Wildlife Service

Participants will visit the hatchery facility and see how hatchery production plays a role in regulated river management, a gravel restoration site aimed at increasing spawning habitat and floodplain inundation potential, two engineered side channels designed to provide juvenile rearing habitat, and a juvenile migration monitoring station and discuss various aspects of fisheries monitoring on the river.

Logistics on page 14

Conference events & sessions

Friday, March 7

Plenary Session 8:30 am to noon

Plenary Moderator: Seth Zuckerman, editor of *Salmon Nation*
Watershed Bills and Watershed Moments in the California State Legislature, Jared Huffman, California State Assembly Member

Salmon in 2100: Some Recovery Strategies that Just Might Work, Robert Lackey, US Environmental Protection Agency

Living in Interesting Times: New Challenges for Salmon in the Delta, Christina Swanson, Senior Scientist, The Bay Institute

Springing Back Chinook Salmon and Other Native Fishes to the San Joaquin, Peter Moyle, Fisheries Biologist, UC Davis and author of *Inland Fishes*

Friday Afternoon Concurrent Sessions

Recovery Planning Models

Session Chair: Diane Windham, Central Valley Recovery Coordinator, NOAA Fisheries

NMFS Central Valley Salmonid Recovery Planning Efforts, Diane Windham, Central Valley Recovery Coordinator, NOAA Fisheries

Planning for Recovery of Central California Coast Salmonids, Charlotte Ambrose, Central Coast Recovery Coordinator, National Marine Fisheries Service

A Basic Strategy for Steelhead Recovery in South-Central and Southern California, Mark H. Capelli, South-Central/Southern California Steelhead Recovery Coordinator, National Marine Fisheries Service

Informing Recovery Planning: Habitat Modeling for Coho Salmon, Chinook Salmon and Steelhead in California and Southern Oregon, Ethan Mora, NOAA Fisheries and UC Santa Cruz

Assimilating and Rating Existing Aquatic Habitat and Upland Data to Support Recovery Planning of ESA listed Salmon and Steelhead, Patrick Higgins, Klamath River Information Systems

Participation in Hydro Relicensing as a Tool for Furthering NOAA Fisheries Mission, Steve Edmondson, NOAA Fisheries, Habitat Conservation Division

Dam Removal and Modifications for Salmonid Recovery

Session Coordinator: Matt Stoecker, Beyond Searsville Dam and Stoecker Ecological

Dam Removals Large and Small, How Best to Learn from them All?, Marcin Whitman, CA Dept. of Fish & Game

The Very Hungry River: Spectacular Geomorphic Response of the Sandy River to Removal of Marmot Dam, Gordon Grant, USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station

Matilija Dam: Implications of Dam Removal on Floodplain and Watershed Management, Paul Jenkin, Ventura County Chapter of the Surfrider Foundation & Matilija Coalition

Klamath River Dam Removal and FERC Relicensing, Steve Rotherth, American Rivers

Removing Searsville Dam—Stanford University's Unique Ecosystem Restoration Opportunity, Matt Stoecker, Beyond Searsville Dam and Stoecker Ecological

The Promising Role of Dam Reoperation and Dam Removal in the Restoration of Salmonids in the San Francisco Bay-Delta and Central Valley Watersheds, Ann Hayden, Environmental Defense

Central Valley Chinook, Steelhead, and Trout

Session Coordinators: Cindy Charles, Golden West Women Flyfishers and Rob Dickerson, Trout Unlimited

Restoring Rangeland Watersheds & Freshwater Fisheries: Pine Creek Watershed & Eagle Lake Rainbow Trout, Lisa C. Thompson, Wildlife, Fish and Conservation Biology Department, UC Davis

*Ancestry and Origins of *Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Steelhead/Rainbow Trout in the Central Valley Inferred from Population Genetic Analysis*, J.Carlos Garza, Southwest Fisheries Science Center, NOAA Fisheries

Factors Influencing Chinook Salmon Production on the Lower Tuolumne, Dean Marston and Tim Heyne, CA Dept. of Fish & Game

Yuba River Salmon: Status and Challenges, Gary Reedy, South Yuba River Citizens League

Butte Creek Salmon and Steelhead Restoration—Can Salmonid Restoration and Hydroelectric Operations Coexist?, Allen Harthorn, Friends of Butte Creek

The Sacramento River Ecological Flows Tool (SacEFT): A Tool for Evaluating Water Management Operations Effects on Sacramento River Fish Populations, Ryan Luster, Sacramento River Project, The Nature Conservancy

Saturday March 8

Morning Concurrent Sessions

Hydrology, Native Salmon, and Geomorphology: Insights to Rehabilitating the San Joaquin River

Session Coordinators: Scott McBain, McBain and Trush and Eric Ginney, Philip Williams & Associates, Ltd.

Overview of Hydrology and Geomorphology of the San Joaquin River, Scott McBain, McBain and Trush

Groundwater and Surface Water Interactions Along the San Joaquin River, Peter Vorster, The Bay Institute

Bed Mobility Thresholds and Flow Regimes to Restore Salmon on the San Joaquin River, Matt Kondolf, UC Berkeley

Matching Salmonid Life History Strategies to a Restored San Joaquin River, Mike Fainter, Ecosystem Restoration Sciences and Frank Ligon, Stillwater Sciences

Integrating Restoration with Flood Management Improvements on the San Joaquin River, Paula Landis, CA Dept. of Water Resources

Engaging Watershed Communities in Salmonid Restoration

- Session Chair:** Jeff Martinez, South Yuba River Citizens League
- Development and Implementation of Floodplain Restoration Projects Benefiting Salmonids and Terrestrial Wildlife Species*, Stacy L. Small, River Partners-San Joaquin Valley Project
- Becoming Stewards of the Land We Live On*, Derek Hitchcock and Jeff Martinez, South Yuba River Citizens League
- Redefining the Community*, Sharon Weaver, San Joaquin River Parkway and Conservation Trust
- California Conservation Corps—California's Future Restoration Workers*, Allan Renger, CA Dept. of Fish & Game; Leah Mahan, National Marine Fisheries Service; John Griffith, California Conservation Corps
- Implementation of the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan: Lessons in Collaboration*, John Brodie, San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District & East Bay Municipal Utility District and Richard Leong, East Bay Municipal Utility District
- Basins of Relations*, Brock Dolman, Occidental Arts & Ecology Center



Friant Dam on the San Joaquin River
photo: NRDC

Monitoring, Restoration, and Management in the Central Valley

- Session Chair:** Jesse Anderson, Cramer Fish Sciences
- 2007 Merced River Juvenile Salmonid Out-migration Monitoring*, John Montgomery, Cramer Fish Sciences
- Juvenile Chinook Salmon Out-migrant Abundance Estimates in the Lower Stanislaus River*, Clark Watry, Cramer Fish Sciences
- Comprehensive Assessment and Monitoring Program (CAMP) for Anadromous Fish*, Doug Threlhoff, US Fish & Wildlife Service-CAMP
- Evaluating Success of Restoring Ecosystems Using a Bioenergetics Model*, Ayesha Gray, Cramer Fish Sciences
- Flood Corridor Restoration Improves Anadromous Fish Migratory Habitat at the Big Bend Project Along the Tuolumne River, California*, Patrick Koepele, Tuolumne River Trust
- Envisioning Futures for Habitat Restoration and Salmon Protection in the Delta*, Christina Swanson, The Bay Institute

Saturday Afternoon Concurrent Sessions

San Joaquin River Restoration: the Rebirth of a River

- Session Chair:** Zoltan Matica, CA Dept. of Water Resources
- Genetic Issues for the Reintroduction of Native Fishes on the San Joaquin River*, Josh Israel, Department of Animal Science and Center for Watershed Sciences, UC Davis
- Toxicological Considerations in the Restoration of San Joaquin River Salmonids*, Abimael Leon Cardona, San Joaquin District, CA Dept. of Water Resources
- Bringing Native (and other) Fishes Back to the San Joaquin*, Peter B. Moyle, Center for Watershed Sciences and Department of Wildlife, Fish and Conservation Biology, UC Davis

Blueprint for River Restoration: a Summary of the San Joaquin River Settlement Agreement, Monty Schmitt, Natural Resources Defense Council

Agency Approaches to the San Joaquin River Restoration Program, Jason Philips, US Bureau of Reclamation and Dan Castleberry, US Fish & Wildlife Service.

Fisheries Management Planning Approach, Jeff McLain, US Fish & Wildlife Service

Managing a Regulated River: Restoration, Monitoring and Management on the Mokelumne River

Session Coordinator: Michelle Workman, East Bay Municipal Utility District

Management Implications of Mokelumne River Salmon Origin (Hatchery versus Wild), J.D. Wikert, Anadromous Fish Restoration Program, US Fish & Wildlife Service

Evaluation of a Volitional Release Strategy for Hatchery-produced Central Valley Chinook Salmon in The Lower Mokelumne River, California, Michelle L. Workman, East Bay Municipal Utility District

Evaluation of a Volitional Release Strategy for Hatchery-produced Central Valley Steelhead in The Lower Mokelumne River, California, Joseph E. Merz, Cramer Fish Sciences

Geomorphic and Ecological Interactions of Large Wood and Pacific Salmonid Redds Across Habitat Units in the Mokelumne River, Anne Senter, Department of Land, Air, Water Resources, UC Davis

The Effects of Engineered Side Channel Habitat on Macroinvertebrate and Fish Populations in the Mokelumne River, Walter Heady, UC Santa Cruz

Using GIS in Salmonid Spawning Surveys: A Valuable Tool for Designing Projects and Measuring Success, Jose Setka, East Bay Municipal Utility District

Restoring Natural Hydrographs

Session Coordinator: Gregory B. Pasternack, Department of Land, Air, and Water Resources, UC Davis

Engineered Channel Controls Are More Limiting Than Flow Regime For Rehabilitating Many Of California's Regulated Rivers, Gregory B. Pasternack, Department of Land, Air, and Water Resources, UC Davis

System-Wide Analysis of the Potential to Restore Environmental Flows and Augment Water Supplies in the Central Valley Tributaries through Reservoir Reoperation and Fluvial Process Restoration, Gregory A. Thomas, Natural Heritage Institute

Changes in River Ecological Functionality Due to Floods and Gravel in Two Regulated Central Valley River, Marisa I. Escobar, Department of Land, Air, and Water Resources, UC Davis

Can Gravel Augmentation Below Dams Mitigate Thermal Effects of Reservoirs?, Gordon E. Grant, USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station

Improving the Understanding of Sediment Pulse Impacts on Downstream Biological Processes, Scott Dusterhoff, Stillwater Sciences

Cabaret & Banquet

6:00pm Wild Salmon Banquet
7:00pm Awards & Cabaret
8:30pm Dance with Sambada



From the Riparian Zone

by Margo Moorhouse

From the Salmonid perspective, and thus from the restorationist's view too, the riparian zone is an integral component of stream productivity. The riparian zone can be defined as the vegetative habitat found along rivers, creeks, and lakes that support complex native plant communities. Typically, a riparian plant community includes: mature conifers, deciduous trees and shrubs, brushes, grasses, ferns, sedges, and rushes. Wetlands in their entirety are riparian areas and as unique ecosystems they need to be managed for both the terrestrial and water loving plants. The reduction of solar heating through shading, recruitment of Large Woody Debris (LWD), and provision of cover habitat are well understood and important riparian functions for salmonid bearing systems. However, riparian zones perform other necessary functions in healthy and productive systems. These native plant assemblages contribute valuable nutrients and organic matter, reduce bank scour under flooding forces, and have a special value as wildlife habitat.

Over 135 species of California birds, including the Willow Flycatcher, Wilson's Warbler, and Red-shouldered Hawk, are either completely dependant on or preferentially use riparian habitats at some stage in their life. These diverse areas provide nesting habitat, food, cover, and migratory corridors. Approximately 90 species of mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and amphibians are also dependant on California's riparian zones. Red-legged Frogs, Painted Salamanders, and Longhorn Beetles can be found in the accumulated leaf litter amongst the stick homes build by wood rats, while burrow-living rabbits forage and Red Squirrels scamper in the trees. All these different species contribute greatly to the riparian zone by providing nutrients, soil aeration, distributing seeds, and attracting insects. This complex and interdependent assemblage of life is just as important as shade for healthy and productive salmonid bearing streams and rivers.

Although relatively small in scale compared to the size of California, riparian zones are one of our most important and neglected, renewable natural resources that are intimately entwined with salmonid productivity. They are being manipulated, altered, and even removed at a rapid rate for various purposes including, channel reconfiguration, flood control, road development, and urbanization. There are no real "buffer zones" for these activities. Nor are there established "standard operating procedures" for repairing riparian ecosystems back to a more naturally functioning condition.

Typically, riparian restoration projects are geared specifically for salmonids, having been designed to improve shading and provide eventual LWD recruitment through planting native conifers and occasionally alders or willows. The multi-layered-canopy revegetation concept is relatively new to the restoration community, as is the idea of including non-traditional native plant species. Interestingly though, avian researchers have found that as bird abundance and diversity increases, so does stream productivity.

So, when a riparian restoration project only involves planting conifers, it begs the following questions: how do



Constructing a bioengineering project on Freshwater Creek.

photo: Margo W. Moorhouse

the under-story species re-establish, how long does it take, and do non-native invasive species occupy the under-story niche first? When planting only conifers, when does the riparian productivity contribute to stream, and ultimately salmonid, productivity? These questions as yet have no answer, but deserve exploration. A more holistic approach to riparian restoration is needed, an approach that takes into consideration all the different species living in and thriving from the riparian ecosystem.

Riparian ecosystems vary widely by: location within a watershed, from the headwaters to the estuaries, from watershed to watershed, and by the different climates throughout California. Different climates dictate native plant, tree, and other riparian species distribution, which only increases riparian ecosystem diversity throughout the state. Enhancing the riparian area should be based on restoring the native plant assemblages with a combination of deciduous trees and shrubs, including riparian trees, shrubs, sedges, and rushes, fruit bearing trees and shrubs, and conifers.

Determining the appropriate native species to plant would be based on an evaluation of the existing species composition in that riparian area. This approach is realistic in concept, but can be difficult to achieve in locations where the riparian zone has been significantly altered and the original species composition is unknown. In these cases, look up and downstream from the project site for a stream corridor area that has not been altered or appears more natural. Sometimes, a near-by stream or similar watershed will provide plant species clues. Field investigation is a great method for discovering the native plant assemblages to better understand where certain species prefer to grow within the riparian area, and what species are companion plants. For example, many fast growing deciduous trees make great nurseries for sapling conifers and slower growing riparian species because they provide shade in the summer, allow for solar attenuation in the winter, and will eventually be dominated by the conifers. The California Native Plant Society, local native plant nurseries, or botanists can assist with determining what species to plant and where to plant them in proximity to the stream. As restorationists become more knowledgeable about multi-canopy riparian plantings with native species, in specific geographic areas, we will become an informational resource for each other. Share what you know, assist the riparian areas to grow, and happy planting!

Fishheads Migrate to Participate in the Salmon River Dives and the 2nd Annual Spring-run Chinook Symposium

What attracts restorationists from all over the state to a remote corner of the Six Rivers Wilderness Area? Salmon, of course! Nearly 100 restorationists, tribal members, media, biologists, and fish advocates camped on the banks of the Salmon River and learned about the recovery efforts to restore the Spring-run Chinook population on the Salmon River.

The Klamath basin was once the third most productive salmon river on the west coast. Historically the Spring-run Chinook were the predominant run in the basin producing up to a million salmon at times. Today the Salmon River is the largest remnant population of naturally spawning Spring-run Chinook in the entire Klamath basin, but in 2005 it had a record low run of only 90 spawners. Spring-run Chinook were extirpated from most of their habitat in the early to mid 1900s through extensive damming and agricultural water diversions in the upper portions of the Klamath basin. Since then the river's economy has suffered and tribal traditions and rights have been jeopardized. Currently, stakeholders in the basin are working with state and federal governments to address these problems and remove four dams in the river that still block Spring-run Chinook from most of their historic habitat. If the groups are successful, the Salmon River Spring-run Chinook population would be genetically the most similar to the Spring-run Chinook that historically spawned above the dams and reintroduction plans are already being drafted. It is crucial that the Salmon River Spring-run is recovered



Participants of the symposium floating down the Klamath River checking cold-water tributaries that provide thermal refugia.

all photos this article: Jodi Frediani

as a part of the effort to restore the entire Klamath basin and the regional economy which depends on it.

To highlight this remnant population and the community deeply engaged in recovery of the species, the Salmonid Restoration Federation joined with the Salmon River Restoration Council and the Mid-Klamath Watershed Council to offer the 2nd Annual Spring-run Chinook Symposium in concert with the Salmon River Spring Chinook and Summer Steelhead Dives. This year's event, which took place July 24-27 on the beautiful Salmon River, was highly successful, bringing much needed attention to the plight of the Klamath River Chinook populations.

The Spring-run Chinook Symposium began with the locally-coordinated annual Salmon River Spring Chinook and Summer Steelhead Dives and the high attendance ensured that the majority of the surveying was accomplished in one day. A locally organized event, the dives bring together a coalition of agency personnel, tribal members, and concerned citizens who form small teams to dive the entire Salmon River in a short time span, in order to get a good estimate of the

salmonids holding in the Salmon River. The Salmon River Surveys are a focal point in the effort to protect and restore Klamath Spring Chinook, bringing together communities, tribes, academia, and agencies in a cooperative approach to recovery.

The dives were followed by the Spring-run Chinook Symposium, which offered two days of restoration training and networking opportunities for practitioners working on issues affecting California's threatened Spring-run Chinook populations. The Karuk Tribe hosted a Traditional Management Practices and Current Restoration Techniques tour, including road decommissioning, riparian restoration and forestry management for fire fuels reduction. The Mid-Klamath Mainstem Thermal Refugia Float on the Klamath allowed participants to see the significance of the clear, cold-water creeks that flow into the Klamath and included discussions of refugia use and importance, creek mouth enhancement to that end and salmonid identification. Petey Brucker and Nat Pennington of the Salmon River Restoration Council offered a workshop on the Salmon River Spring Chinook, which



Legendary Fisheries Professor Peter Moyle talks about playing God with the San Joaquin River when contemplating how to repopulate the San Joaquin with native fish.



Steelhead enjoying a cold water creek flowing into the Klamath River.

included a snorkel tour, and discussed a community approach to restoration. The evening presentation regarding FERC relicensing and the Klamath Dam removal efforts included inspirational talks by fisheries biologist Mike Belchik of the Yurok tribe. Ron Reed of the Karuk tribe explained that the Spring salmon are a vital component of the Karuk Tribe of California's culture. "Today an average of 600 adults return to the Klamath River above Weitchpec. The United States government has failed to honor the Karuk Tribe's right to it fisheries and related ceremonies

and cultural practices. With the drastic decline in the Spring-run Chinook and the United States' lack of recognition of their Tribal Trust responsibility, the Karuk people have and still are suffering a social injustice. There are only a handful of spring salmon that pass through the Ishi Pishi falls each year, making it problematic for traditional fishermen to access these important ceremonial and subsistence fish. Some of the cultural impacts imposed by the US government on the Karuk Tribe include: high levels of disease such as diabetes amongst tribal members thought to be directly tied to poor diet due to lack of access to traditional foods, like spring salmon; the limited access to cultural resources causing disconnect and disorientation of the traditional culture; and extremely high levels of unemployment promoting depression, low self-esteem, and substance abuse. The return of healthy runs of Spring Chinook salmon or "Ama" to the Klamath Basin cannot occur unless the ceremonies and traditional use practices

are set in place to renew the world now and for a continuum of generations by Karuk people."

Other highlights of the symposium included an "Overview of Spring Chinook Salmon in California" by Dr. Peter Moyle, author of *Inland Fishes of California* and concurrent sessions that included "All about Spring Chinook" which focused on Chinook Stock Identification, life history investigations and limiting factors; Fish Disease; and Spring Chinook of the Trinity River.

Participants also learned about "Spring Chinook Reintroduction in the Klamath River Basin and the Importance of Having a Metapopulation." The symposium concluded with a panel discussion on Klamath Basin Spring Chinook Conservation Management and a discussion about how to create a conservation strategy and management objectives for Spring Chinook in the Klamath River Basin.

Conference Logistics

Lodging: SRF has arranged discounted rates at three host hotels.

Wine and Roses (www.winrose.com) located on 2505 W. Turner, Rd. Lodi, CA is a beautiful boutique hotel adjacent to the Lodi Wine and Visitor's Center with a fabulous wine tasting room. This hotel can offer \$78 doubles on the weekdays with a substantial increase on the weekend. To book, please call (209) 334-6988 by February 18 and let them know that you are with the Salmonid Restoration Federation block. Well worth the money.

The Holiday Inn-Express (www.hiexpress.com) located on 1140 S Cherokee Lane (209) 334-6422 can provide for singles or doubles for \$78 per night including weekend nights.

Comfort Inn (www.comfortinn.com) located on 118 N Cherokee Lane, (209) 367-4848 is offering double or single rooms for \$65 a night.

For all host hotels, you must make your reservation by phone by February 15 to receive the discounted rates and let them know that you are attending the Salmon Restoration Federation Conference. All three of these hotels offer a complimentary breakfast.

Driving Directions to the:

Hutchins Street Square
125 South Hutchins Street
Lodi, California 95240-3470
(209) 333-6782

<http://www.hutchinsstreetsquare.com/>
From I-5: From Interstate 5, take the East Highway 12 Exit. Proceed East on Highway 12 approximately 6.5 miles to the traffic signal at Hutchins Street. Turn left (north) onto Hutchins Street approximately 1.25 miles to Oak Street. Turn left (west) onto Oak Street and Hutchins Street Square is immediately to your left.

From Hwy 99: From Highway 99, take the West Highway 12/Kettleman Lane Exit.

Proceed west on Highway 12/Kettleman Lane approximately 1 mile to the traffic signal at Hutchins Street. Turn right (north) onto Hutchins Street approximately 1.25 miles to Oak Street. Turn left (west) onto Oak Street and Hutchins Street Square is immediately to your left.

Parking: Parking is free in and around Hutchins Street Square. There are two parking lots—one on the Oak Street side of the Square, and one on the Walnut Street side. There is also ample free street parking around the campus.

Airport Shuttle Service: Sacramento International is the closest major airport. There are several options for travel between Sacramento and Lodi: Amtrak-San Joaquins Route: www.amtrak.com, 1-800-USA-RAIL; SuperShuttle, www.supershuttle.com, (800) 258-3826; plus the Sacramento Airport hosts several major rental car companies.

Please Note: To perform in the Cabaret, please call Jennifer Jenkins at (707) 318-4618. To arrange to present at the Poster Session, please email Joelle Geppert, jgeppert@waterboards.ca.gov.

SRF offers **work trade opportunities and limited scholarships**. The deadline to apply for scholarships is February 15, 2008 Please call (707) 923-7501 or email srf@calsalmon.org to inquire and check out www.calsalmon.org for more information.

SRF presents **awards** for outstanding achievements in the salmonid restoration field. If you would like to nominate someone for a Lifetime Achievement Award or the Golden Pipe Award for innovations in the restoration field, please email srf@calsalmon.org 200 words describing the nominee's accomplishments by February 4, 2008.

The North Coast Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

by Karen Gaffney

Since 2004, the North Coast of California has engaged in an innovative planning and implementation process which integrates watershed and jurisdictional processes to effectively protect and enhance water supply and quality for human and ecological communities. The North Coast Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (NCIRWMP) addresses natural resources processes at the watershed scale, while incorporating policy and legal issues that affect counties, cities and other jurisdictions. The NCIRWMP comprises the seven north coast counties—Del Norte, Trinity, Siskiyou, Modoc, Humboldt, Mendocino, and Sonoma—and reflects the Region 1 planning boundaries delineated by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Department of Water Resources. The NCIRWMP planning approach integrates local knowledge and priorities with statewide policies and program goals—thereby synchronizing local and larger scale planning efforts.

The objectives of the NCIRWMP are to: a) enhance salmon populations, b) protect and enhance the beneficial uses of water, c) respect and retain local autonomy and intra-regional cooperation. Phase I of the NCIRWMP was completed in 2006, and a second phase of the NCIRWMP is currently underway. The NCIRWMP website www.northcoastirwmp.net provides a wealth of data about the North Coast, and is a resource for information about the NCIRWMP process, meetings, funding opportunities, planning documents, and project implementation updates. Signing on to the website will allow users to receive regular e-mail updates about the process.

The NCIRWMP is led by a Policy Review Panel, consisting of appointees by each county's board of supervisors. The Policy Review Panel sets criteria and makes decisions regarding the direction of the NCIRWMP effort. Scientific and technical review is provided by a fourteen member Technical Peer Review Committee appointed by each county Board of Supervisors. A Memorandum of

Mutual Understandings has been signed by over seventy entities—including public agencies, NGOs, RCDs, tribal groups, and business interests. Grant and contract management is provided by the County of Humboldt.

The NCIRWMP places a strong emphasis on stakeholder outreach, education, and involvement, with active solicitation of project ideas and stakeholder input and review during plan development. The NCIRWMP also emphasizes transparency and information exchange throughout the North Coast region. In addition to the NCIRWMP website, numerous workshops and a conference have been held throughout the region to provide information to communities about the North Coast IRWMP, and to solicit input and expertise.

During round one of the highly competitive Proposition 50 IRWM grant application process, the proposal from the North Coast was ranked number one in California. To date, the NCIRWMP has been awarded a \$500,000 planning grant and \$25,000,000 in implementation grants through the Proposition 50 IRWM process, with a local planning match comprising over \$1.5 million. Implementation of the highest priority

projects is underway in each county. These integrated projects address a range of critical issues, including salmon habitat restoration, wastewater treatment and plant upgrade, sediment reduction, and municipal water supply. The successful project application and a description of each project can be found on the NCIRWMP website. The North Coast has been asked to submit a Step 2 application for the second round of Proposition 50 funding, and will be requesting approximately \$6 million to implement Integrated Coastal Watershed Management Plans in the region.

Upcoming awards of over \$32,000,000 will be delivered to the North Coast via Proposition 84, and the region will compete for additional funds under Proposition 84 and Proposition 1e. A Request for Proposals is expected out in the summer of 2008. Increasingly, inclusion in the North Coast Integrated Regional Water Management Plan confers a competitive benefit to watershed and municipal infrastructure projects when applying for state and federal funds.

For more information, contact Karen Gaffney, West Coast Watershed kgaffney@westcoastwatershed.com or 707.433.7377 x2



A Salmon barrier removal, fisheries enhancement, and agricultural water supply reliability project at Araujo Dam in Siskiyou County that was funded with IRWMP funds.

photo: Karen Gaffney

Salmonid Restoration Federation

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The Wild and Scenic Film Festival Director, Kathy Dotson and potentially some of these filmmakers will be at the film festival to introduce the films.

drawing: courtesy Restore Hetch Hetchy

Tales of the San Joaquin by Christopher Beaver

The San Joaquin River has been called the hardest working river in America and also the most abused. Follow filmmaker Christopher Beaver down the 350 miles from the source near Yosemite National Park, to the point where its waters flow into San Francisco Bay. Once the birthplace of hundreds of thousands of salmon, the river is now completely dry year round. The recent San Joaquin River settlement agreement marked the end of 18 years of litigation and the beginning of an ambitious effort to restore 150 miles of the second largest river in California. (United States, 2005, 27 min)
www.cbfilms.net

Conference Registration Packets Inside!

Thursday, March 6 Hutchins Street Theater

Discover Hetch Hetchy by David Vassar

Harrison Ford narrates this film on restoring our national treasure. In the early 1900s, the Hetch Hetchy Valley was a wonder to behold. Naturalist John Muir dubbed it Yosemite's twin and considered it "one of nature's rarest and most precious mountain temples." Then, it was flooded. Join Environmental Defense and Harrison Ford on a journey of discovery in the new Discover Hetch Hetchy. The film chronicles the national campaign to restore the Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park. In 1923, Hetch Hetchy was dammed and flooded under 300 feet of water for use as a reservoir for the City of San Francisco. The restoration proposal includes utilizing downstream rivers and groundwater storage in order to drain the reservoir and return Hetch Hetchy Valley to its pristine state. (26 minutes)

Other adventure, river, and restoration films will be announced after SRF staff and Board views the world premieres at the Wild and Scenic Environmental Film Festival in Nevada City. Come join us and view the 2008 selections at www.syrcl.org

South Yuba River Citizen's League started the Wild and Scenic Film Festival. SRF and SYRCL will partner next summer to produce the 3rd Annual Spring-run Chinook symposium on the magnificent Yuba River.

