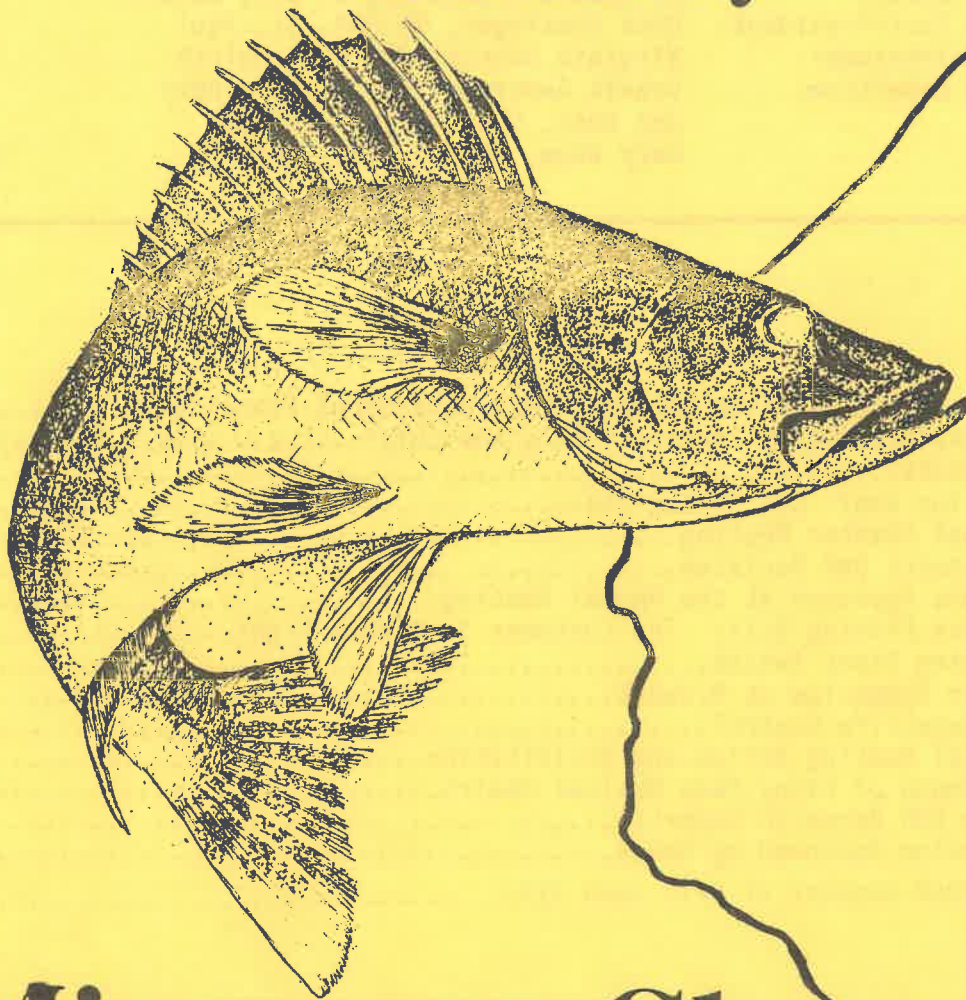


**American Fisheries  
Society**



**Minnesota Chapter**

**AUGUST '83**

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AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY



-- MINNESOTA CHAPTER --

President: Dr. George Spangler, U of M, Twin Cities  
 President-Elect: L. Howard McCormick, US EPA, Duluth  
 Immediate Past-President: Dick Hassinger, MN DNR, St. Paul  
 Secretary-Treasurer: Virginia Snarski, US EPA, Duluth  
 Executive Committee: Dennis Anderson, MN DNR, Brainerd  
 Jon Ross, U of M, Twin Cities  
 Gary Wege, US FWS, St. Paul

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Newsletter Cover: Diane Whiting, Route 2, Box 22503, Stacy, MN 55079  
 Newsletter Production: Michael Vanderford, US FWS, Fort Snelling Federal  
 Building, Twin Cities, MN 55111  
 Newsletter Distribution: Dr. David McConville, St. Mary's College,  
 Winona, MN 55987



FROM THE LAND OF SKY-BLUE WATERS

A NEW APPROACH:

LAKE MANAGEMENT PLANNING

by Bruce Hawkinson, Fisheries  
Planning and Program Supervisor

With the onset of the information age of 80's, it became evident to the Minnesota Fisheries Section that a new era of management was needed to aid fisheries managers, Lake Management Planning. The move toward fisheries management planning was brought on by a change in angler attitude and awareness. Fisheries personnel had back in 1980 the foresight to see the change coming and began preparing the foundation of the "Lake Management Planning Guide".

To get things started, a lake management planning task force was established in 1980 and was chaired by Dick Sternberg, Research Biologist at that time. The committee included one member from each of the 6 fisheries regions representing various levels of management. The task force members included 1 Regional Fisheries Supervisor, James Schneider, 6 Area Fisheries Supervisors, Ed Feiler, Don Reedstrom, Howard Latvala, Dick Trombley, Bill Johnson Grand Rapids, Jim Stroland and Paul Diedrich Assistant Area Fisheries Supervisor. Roy Johannes carried the continuity between the time Dick Sternberg left the Department and before Jim Schneider began chairing the committee. After being promoted to Planning and Programming Supervisor, Bruce Hawkinson was also added to the task force. He played a role in the completion of the guide, development of lake management planning form and made the presentation to the field personnel from the 27 area offices.

The goals and objectives of the Lake Management Planning Guide are to supply the 6 Regional Fisheries Supervisors, 27 Area Fisheries Supervisors and their staff, guidelines to develop fisheries management plans for the lakes they manage. The guide includes a section on the major sport species. It includes some remedies and suggestions for specific situations in the day to day lake management.

Through subjective reasoning, the manager can prepare a list of lakes via a priority system. The lakes are assigned values according to lake size and amount of angler use. The manager has an option in the case of unique lakes, to increase its priority according to the lake's potential.

The priority system and primary and secondary species management will be incorporated along with a short history of the lake on a Lake Management Planning Form. Short and long term management goals will be established. The process will be used to aid in developing budgets, operational plans and in presentation to citizen participation groups for each lake.

The first plans will be written after the 1983 lake and stream survey field season. The "Lake Management Planning Guide" will be available for general distribution sometime in July.

The initiation of fisheries management planning with the "Lake Management Planning Guide" is only the beginning of future management planning.



Critical to the success of developing lake management plans for Minnesota and assuring their effective implementation are the efforts of Bruce Hawkinson and Roy Johannes (right), Lake and Stream Survey Specialist.

## CALL OF THE WILD LEADS INDOORS

### Federal Aid's New Chief

For Joe Artmann, growing up in Milwaukee and working summer jobs in the industrial plants, the lesson was clear: the only life worth leading is one where you work outside and in the country, and you go hunting and fishing when you're not working. A career as a wildlife biologist seemed the logical course. However, the perplexing turn of events which seems to affect so many called by the wild has found our hero spending his days behind pile after pile of reports and documents with a telephone perpetually attached to his ear.

The new Chief of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Division of Federal Aid (FA) is Dr. Joseph W. Artmann. Indicative of his style, however, no one ever addresses him by any other name than Joe. Given the role the FA Office plays in Minnesota's fisheries programs, I thought giving you a glimpse at Joe's background would be of value.



Dr. Joseph W. Artmann

Even Joe seems a little perplexed at finding himself in his current "wildlife" job. After all, all of his preliminary steps seemed right. After completing a bachelor's in biology and chemistry in 1965 at Marquette University, Joe was drawn to the University of Minnesota's wildlife program. Under the direction of Professor Jim Beer, Joe completed a master's in '67 with a thesis on pocket gopher movements and behavior, and a Ph.D. in '70 with a dissertation on the breeding ecology of sharptail grouse. What could be further from a factory job than working with grouse in Lake of the Woods County in northern Minnesota?

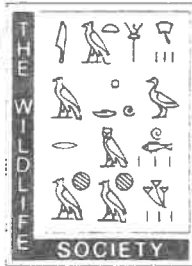
And what more could an enthusiastic young wildlife biologist want than Joe's first job, a position with Vermont doing upland game research and management on turkey, woodcock, and grouse? However, pursuit of greater career opportunities and a desire to work more specifically in research led Joe to move to the Service's Patuxent (Maryland) Wildlife Research Center in '73 and then to the Staff FA Research Biologist position in the Denver Regional Office in '77. Joe is quick to point out that the much improved hunting prospects of the Rocky Mountain area compensated greatly for the more administrative role of the FA job in Denver.

Joe explains his mysterious jump in '82 to the FA Chief's job at Fort Snelling as a result of wanderlust and his Denver job becoming a bit too routine. As a result, Joe now finds his fill of daily challenge trying to keep 27 million FA dollars a year flowing smoothly to 8 states for funding 115 D-J and P-R projects.



Joe feels his primary objective in his new role is to make FA regulations as easy and equitable for the states as possible while adhering to the intent of the D-J and P-R Acts. "Administering any sort of complex program like FA is a hassle; not much fun. But it's important to try to keep the hassles under control so the job is done right. That's what I want to do."

Joe admits that with his background he will be learning a lot about fisheries work in the next year or so. "My only fisheries experience has been working with one of Vermont's fish biologists on Lake Champlain. I am still trying to understand why so many fisheries management approaches are different from basic wildlife management approaches." Regarding the Minnesota DNR's fisheries management program, Joe said, "I'm impressed with the states' aggressive land acquisition program and efforts to improve the general quality of fishing. If the



D-J expansion goes through, I think increased emphasis on public access and increased emphasis on fisheries development in the Twin Cities area would be good."

Although Joe's job is neither outside nor in the country as he originally intended, hunting remains a primary interest for Joe and his family. They hope to finish initial renovation of their 100 year-old farm house and barn in Chaska before fall so that there are no conflicts with the fall hunting seasons. Joe says that while his 7 year-old daughter and 11 year-old son are general outdoors and sports enthusiasts, his 13 year-old son has become quite an archer. Joe added, "Although my wife, Bonnie, (also from Wisconsin) doesn't hunt much herself, she certainly enjoys the harvest!" Joe's plans

for this fall includes a moose hunting trip to Wyoming. The FA staff fishery biologists are seriously considering buying Joe a fishing pole and introducing him to Dick Sternberg.

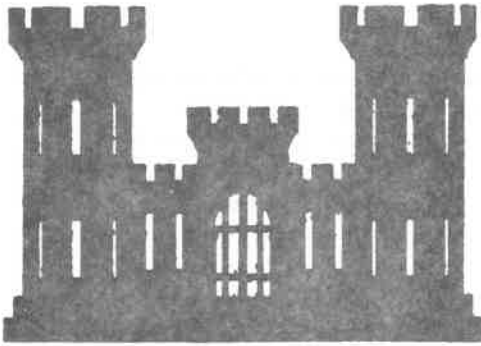
Joe has been a very active member of The Wildlife Society since 1965. He has served in official capacities in the Maryland and national organizations and is the immediate past president of the Colorado Chapter of TWS. The Colorado Chapter is second only to California in total membership.

**T**HREE-FOURTHS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE IS WATER...AND 1/4 IS LAND. THEREFORE IT IS CLEAR THE GOOD LORD INTENDS THAT A MAN SHOULD SPEND THREE TIMES AS MUCH TIME FISHING THAN HE DOES WORKING

x-32



Courtesy of Dunn's Garage, Minneapolis.



## YOU WORK FOR WHO...?

by Gary Palesh

When Mike Vanderford asked me for an article on biologists in the Corps of Engineers, I thought about all of the various reactions I receive when I tell others that I am a fisheries biologist working for the Corps. Some smile politely and let it go at that. Others just ignore the fisheries biologist part and come back with "So you're an engineer," or "I didn't know you were in the Army."

To begin, I will briefly describe the Corps of Engineers. The Corps is part of the Department of the Army. Within the Corps is a non-military civil service agency that performs a civil works function centering around water resources.

Corps districts are defined by river basin boundaries, except for regulatory permits, which are defined by State boundaries, to facilitate interagency coordination. The St. Paul District covers most of Minnesota, the western half of Wisconsin, the eastern half of North Dakota, and a small corner of northeastern Iowa and includes much of the Upper Mississippi and Souris-Red-Rainy River basins. The District's regulatory authority covers all of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Historically, most of the St. Paul District's work has centered around the maintenance of commercial navigation on the Upper Mississippi River and flood control projects across the District.

The St. Paul District employs about 20 full-time professional biologists plus several temporary biologists. These include fisheries biologists, wildlife biologists, general biologists, ecologists, botanists, and foresters. Five positions are titled fisheries biologist, although people with fisheries or aquatic ecology backgrounds fill some of the other biologist and ecologist positions. Employment of specialists in the environmental sciences in the St. Paul District and the Corps in general increased greatly in the early 1970's primarily because of the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (amended as the Clean Water Act of 1977).

People within the environmental sciences in the St. Paul District work in three primary areas: planning of new projects, operation and maintenance of existing projects, and review of regulatory permit applications.

The District's Regulatory Functions Branch (which handles permit applications) has a staff of ecologists whose backgrounds include forestry, general biology, and fisheries and wildlife biology. These ecologists are responsible for the environmental review of non-Corps projects in waters and wetlands in Minnesota and Wisconsin

that require Department of the Army permits. This environmental review includes work on environmental assessments/environmental impact statements (EIS's), onsite inspection to identify wetlands and project alternatives, restoration and mitigation plans, Section 404(b) (Clean Water Act) analyses, and biological assessments for endangered species coordination.

An essential part of this work is extensive environmental and administrative coordination with concerned local, State, and Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Departments of Natural Resources.



Regulatory Functions Branch Biologists: (left to right) Paul Richert, Steve Eggers, David Ballman, Michael Doherty, Mary P. McConnell, and Jon Niehaus.

Because these ecologists are responsible for the environmental review of a wide spectrum of projects, they must possess a broad knowledge of potential project impacts, including impacts on water quality, soils, wildlife and fisheries habitat, and recreation, as well as economic and social impacts. These ecologists have developed a high degree of expertise pertaining to wetlands, and they are actively involved in wetland mapping and inventories and in efforts to develop wetland evaluation methodologies.

The District's Environmental Resources Branch is the home for the biologists working on Corps projects. These biologists are divided into two sections: one that works on the planning of new projects (Environmental Analysis Section) and the other that works on the operation and maintenance of existing projects (Project Evaluation Section). There is some crossover of work assignments to take advantage of particular expertise in each section.

Each biologist is responsible for the environmental review of a number of projects for which his particular expertise is needed. One of the first things a fisheries biologist or wildlife biologist finds out is that the "biologist" portion of his title is more important than the "fisheries" or "wildlife" portion. While the person may be a fisheries biologist, the impact assessment work that is basic to the job requires a familiarity with wildlife biology, plant ecology, water quality, hydrology, and other natural sciences.

The biologists working on new Corps projects (Environmental Analysis Section) are generally part of a study team that also comprises water resource planners, engineers, recreation planners, archaeologists, and social scientists. In practice, the biologist functions as an environmental planner. As such, the biologist is responsible for identifying study needs; seeing that the necessary environmental studies are conducted; coordinating with the Fish and Wildlife Service, State resource agencies, and other groups or individuals; and preparing required environmental documents, such as environmental assessments/EIS's, Section 404(b)(1) evaluations, and biological assessments for endangered species coordination.

The opportunity for field study and research is limited by study time and manpower requirements. Any environmental studies that require substantial amounts of field and/or laboratory time are conducted through an outside contract, with the project biologist generally being responsible for preparation of scopes of work, contractor selection, and contract monitoring.

Work on environmental documents can range from preparing a 5 to 10 page assessment on a small project to preparing an environmental impact statement and supporting documents on a major project such as a new reservoir. The biologist is responsible for insuring the proper procedural and regulatory requirements such as scoping processes, coordination, and filing of environmental documents, are met.



Environmental Resources Branch  
Biologists:(left to right)

Sitting: Gary Palesh, Barry Drazkowski, Randy Devendorf, Michael O'Keefe, and Robert Anfang.

Standing: Dennis Anderson, Dan Wilcox, Jeannie Wagner, Robbin Blackman, John Shyne, and Richard Beatty.

(Not pictured: Robert Whiting)

The biologist is also responsible for all of the environmental aspects of the documents and must coordinate the input from other sources such as the social impact analysis from the social scientists and cultural resource impact from the archaeologists.

Environmental Analysis Section biologists use their expertise to suggest modifications or alternative approaches during the planning process to help to design a project plan that meets planning objectives (e.g. to provide flood control) but that causes minimal adverse impacts. The biologists try to offset unavoidable impacts by developing mitigation plans, which may include such things as new management strategies, aquatic habitat improvement, and wildlife habitat plantings. Wherever possible, they seek and implement opportunities for enhancement that might be accomplished as a result of project activities.

Biologists working on existing projects (Project Evaluation Section) are responsible for many of the same things as biologists working on new projects. However, since many of the actions that they deal with are more immediate and smaller in scope, they work in a more day-to-day operational atmosphere, especially during the dredging season on the Upper Mississippi River. Maintenance of the 9-foot navigation channel on the Mississippi and operation and maintenance activities at the District's 10 reservoirs occupy most of the time of biologists working in this section.

Maintenance of the navigation channel requires the involvement of Project Evaluation Section biologists in decisions on dredging and disposal operations, water quality monitoring, mussel surveys for endangered species, sediment quality monitoring, and the long-term planning of disposal sites. Environmental document preparation responsibilities primarily involve preparation of environmental assessments and/or Section 404(b)(1) evaluations because EIS's are on file for the Upper Mississippi River system 9-foot navigation channel project and the interagency Great River Environmental Action

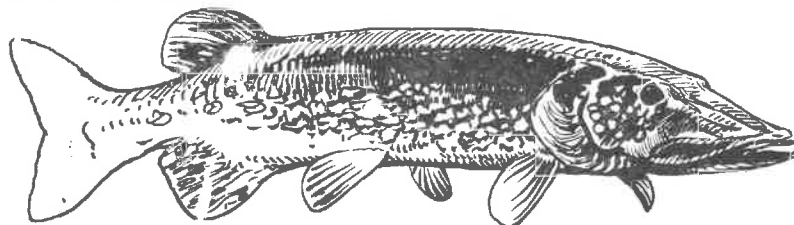
Team (GREAT) I study. Section biologists are heavily involved in the implementation of the recommendations of the GREAT I study, most of which apply directly to the District's maintenance of the navigation channel.

Project Evaluation Section biologists are responsible for evaluating operation and maintenance actions at the District's reservoir projects such as water control, structural modifications, and land management. The biologists prepare fish and wildlife management plans for project lands and are involved in the development of recreation master plans for Corps-owned lands, including involvement in the planning process and preparation of any required environmental documents.

Biologists from both sections of the Environmental Resources Branch are currently involved in the planning and review of hydro-power development at some of the locks and dams of the Upper Mississippi River. This work involves many of the tasks associated with a large flood control project such as planning and conducting environmental studies, EIS preparation, public meetings, and interagency coordination. However, the time schedule will be much more compressed than with normal flood control planning.

Working as a Corps biologist affords the opportunity to be involved in many different types of projects in a variety of settings. It gives a biologist the opportunity, often by necessity, to acquire a working knowledge of a broad spectrum of biological disciplines and other closely related sciences. The Corps of Engineers has individuals who are very knowledgeable in areas such as wetland ecology, mussels, water quality monitoring, dealing with hazardous wastes, endangered plants, and sediment quality, to name only a few areas of expertise.

I hope this has given you a little better idea of what biologists within one Federal agency in the area are doing. If you ever find yourself in the Main Post Office building in downtown St. Paul, feel free to stop by for a visit.





## MINUTES OF THE 16TH ANNUAL MEETING

The 16th Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Chapter of the American Fisheries Society was held on March 25, 1983, in the North Star Ballroom, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus. One hundred eleven people registered; attendance was estimated at about 125.

President Richard Hassinger opened the meeting, welcoming the attendees. He announced that the keynote speech was being postponed until later in the day because the speaker had been detained.

Secretary-Treasurer Howard McCormick declared a quorum and the Pres. called the business meeting to order.

### OLD BUSINESS

The minutes of the 15th Annual Meeting were approved as printed in the June, 1982 Chapter Newsletter. The Sec.-Treas. submitted the following report:

(See Attached)

Since the Sec.-Treas. is stepping down, the Pres. requested a review of the financial records. The records were reviewed and accepted.

The last year was a busy one with Chapter members involved in a variety of activities. Some members attended the National AFS Annual Meeting in Hilton Head, SC. At this meeting several copies of the MN Chapter Newsletter were distributed and MN Chapter members donated to and participated in the Permanent Home Fund Raffle. Correspondence regarding the D-J Bill were sent to MN Congressmen and letters of response were received. McCormick wrote letter to MN members of the Fishing Tackle Manufacturers soliciting their support for the D-J Bill. Mike Vanderford edited three (3) Newsletter this year instead of the usual two. The Chapter also provided a potential library member to the North Central Division.

### NEW BUSINESS

The first order of new business was the nomination and election of officers. J. Howard McCormick, EPA, and Michael Vanderford, FWS, were selected as candidates for President-Elect and Virginia Snarski, EPA, was selected for Secretary-Treasurer by the Nominating Committee. No further nominations for these offices were received. Nominations from the floor for three Executive Committee positions included: Dennis Anderson, DNR; Dave Zapetello, DNR; Tracy Close, DNR; Jon Ross, UM; Gary Wege, FWS; Greg Busacker, UM; and Al Batterman, EPA. Chapter members voted by secret ballot for Pres.-Elect, Sec.-Treas., and three Exec. Comm. members, one from each affiliation, State, Federal, and University.

A call for resolutions yielded suggestions from several members. After discussions and an update on the most recent D-J Bill, House Bill 1724, D-J Sport Fishing and Boating Enhancement Bill, the Resolutions Committee was asked to draft for Chapter approval resolutions on 1) support for continued funding for FWS hatcheries and 2) co-operative fisheries units, 3) statement on the MN Senate file 634, the legislative mandate on DNR management and funds, and 4) an updated D-J resolution.

Special thanks were extended to David McConville and the Biology students at St. Mary's College for their generous contribution of time in mailing out our Newsletters. As already mentioned, there were three Newsletters last year.

Items were requested for the AFS Home Fund Raffle to be held at the Annual AFS Meeting in Milwaukee in August. Donations were to be in by the end of April.

Ira Adelman expressed concern that members not affiliated with State or Federal agencies or universities may be excluded from Chapter offices because of the current nomination/election procedures. He asked the Exec. Comm. to look into mechanisms for insuring their inclusion.

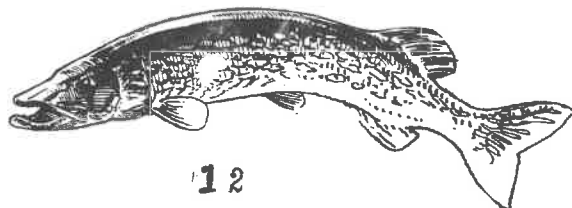
Those interested in working on an Atlas of MN Fishes were asked to meet at lunch with Jim Underhill.

Plans are being made to charter a bus to the AFS Meeting in Milwaukee from Minneapolis if sufficient interest is shown.

George Spangler felt that there should be a mechanism for insuring timely Chapter input or response to issues of interest to fisheries as soon as they arise. It was pointed out that the Chapter by-laws specify that the Exec. Comm. can take whatever action they deem appropriate. A suggestion was made that the Chapter or Exec. Comm. might consider electing or appointing a board for peer reviews of proposals on aquatic impacts.

#### TECHNICAL SESSION

The business meeting was recessed and the Technical session was held. Ten interesting and informative presentations were made: The effect of acidified water on chloride cells in the gills of fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas), R. Leino and J. H. McCormick; Aeration and mixing systems in MN lakes, D. Pederson; Occurrence of 3-yr-old pink salmon (Oncorhynchus gorbuscha) in selected MN tribs to L. Superior, J. P. Nicolette; D-J and the MN fisheries program, M. J. Vanderford; Smoltification of chinook salmon: phylogenetic relationships and effects of size and photoperiod, D. L. Pereira; Analytical methods of interpreting size-selective predation in field studies, R. M. Newman; Lamprey-induced mortality on lake trout in L. Superior and Cayuga L., NY, G. P. Busacker and I. R. Adelman; Fish community responses to n. pike stocking in Horseshoe L., MN, D. W. Anderson; Intra-ovarian invasion of smallmouth bass oocytes by bass tapeworm, J. H. McCormick and G. N. Stokes; and The hows and whys of preparing for a presentation that uses audio-visuals, A. Batterman.



## KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Following the technical session, the keynote speaker, Frank Altman, Special Assistant to the Governor for Energy, Environment and Natural Resources, presented the current administration's views on the economic potential of fisheries to state tourism and problems they see with the public's perceptions. Mr. Altman stated that the public's perception is that fishing has declined in the state: "10,000 lakes and 10,000 fish". In the govt's opinion the fishing-related tourism problems are ones of image because of preoccupation with the walleye, a boom in fishing in neighboring states and the way the fishing-tourism has been promoted. What steps can be taken to improve the public's perceptions and what actions can be taken for better probability of success in attracting tourists with the fisheries resource? Mr. Altman discussed several ways in which the administration (through Senate file 634) was aiding this problem.

## BUSINESS MEETING

The business meeting was reconvened and four resolutions were read and approved (attached). The resolutions supporting the D-J Bill and the FWS co-op units and hatcheries will be typed and sent to the MN Congressional delegates. Pres. George Spangler has been asked to present the resolution opposing articles 2 and 3 of S.F. 634 to the Senate Ag. and Natural Resources Committee.

Election results were: J. Howard McCormick, President-Elect; Ginny Snarski, Secretary-Treasurer; Dennis Anderson, Jon Ross, and Gary Wege, Executive Committee.

George Spangler was then installed as President with the passing of the gavel E Sox from Pres. Hassinger.

The best paper award along with a \$25 cash award was presented to Dennis Anderson.

The last order of business was the time and place for the next Chapter meeting. Several alternatives were offered for consideration by the Exec. Comm. including 1) a joint meeting with Iowa or Wisconsin AFS Chapters or both, 2) meeting somewhere in the N or NW part of the state, having a one or two day session, and special topic vs general.

The meeting adjourned at approximately 5 p.m. An informal dinner was held at Nino's Steak House.



MINNESOTA CHAPTER OFFICERS FOR 1983-84 (left to right)

President: Dr. George Spangler-U of M-Twin Cities

President-

Elect : J. Howard McCormick-EPA-Duluth

Secretary-

Treasurer: Virginia Snarski-EPA-Duluth

## Secretary and Treasurer's Reports

On hand at the closing of the books, 4 March 1982, before the 15th Annual Meeting, \$116.92; \$55.83 in savings, and \$59.83 in checking, and \$1.26 petty cash. We received \$1040.92 in registrations at the 15th Annual Meeting for a total of \$1157.84. Interest received through 2 February 1983 was \$21.00 for a total of \$1178.84 in receipts and holdings as of close of books, 20 March, 1983. We have \$345.92 cash on hand 20 March, 1983 (\$343.55 in savings and \$2.37 in checking).

We paid \$660.50 to Cragun's Pine Beach Lodge for lunches and refreshments. We spent \$159.64 for two newsletter mailings and one meeting announcement, \$1.25 for service charges to the bank for checks cashed, and \$11.53 for office supplies (stamps, envelopes, and the D-J mailings). Total expenditures for the 1982-83 year: \$832.92.

\$ 116.92	Balance, 1981-82 year
1040.92	15th Annual Meeting registrations
<u>21.00</u>	Interest
\$1178.84	
\$ 660.50	Cragun's bill
<u>172.42</u>	Other expenses
\$ 832.92	
\$1178.84	
<u>-832.92</u>	
\$ 345.92	Cash on hand, 21 March 1983



Respectfully submitted by

J. H. McCormick  
Secretary-Treasurer  
March 25, 1983

### EXCOM PROTESTS DNR DECISION ON RAINBOW TROUT STOCKING IN LAKE OF THE WOODS

On May 26, the Executive Committee (minus Dennis Anderson who was called later) discussed by conference call the time and place for the 1984 meeting, the recent stocking of rainbow trout in Lake of the Woods and any new business. (Meeting decision reported elsewhere in Newsletter) The Committee decided to send a letter to DNR Commissioner Alexander expressing our concerns over the DNR's allowing rainbow trout stocking in Lake of the Woods. A draft is being written detailing why we feel this was biologically unsound and expressing disappointment over his ignoring professional recommendations. As new business, Jon Ross suggested soliciting members' opinions over the establishment of a standing subcommittee for nongame fishes.

A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE OPPOSITION OF THE  
MINNESOTA CHAPTERS A - F - S - TO ARTICLES II  
AND III OF THE OMNIBUS FISHING RESOURCES ACT,  
SENATE FILE #634, AS AMENDED MARCH 22, 1983

WHEREAS, Articles II and III of S.F. #634 would create a legislative commission on fish which would: 1) control the use of a large percentage of fishing license fees; 2) direct the Fisheries Section of the Department of Natural Resources to conduct specific fish management work; and 3) engage in its own fisheries management work independent of the Fisheries Section of the Department of Natural Resources; and

WHEREAS, the Fisheries Section of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is specifically charged with managing the Fisheries Resources of the State of Minnesota and employs approximately 100 professionally trained fishery biologists to fulfill this charge; and

WHEREAS, the establishment of the legislative commission described in Articles II and III of SF-634 would create a major impediment to the Fisheries Section of the DNR to pursue fisheries management according to its professional judgment; and

WHEREAS, the creation of such an empowered legislative commission would constitute a diversion under the provision of the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act, resulting in a loss of approximately \$4 million each year to the MDNR, Division of Fish and Wildlife.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, that the Minnesota Chapter of the American Fisheries Society at its 16th Annual Meeting at Saint Paul, Minnesota on March 25, 1983, opposes the adoption of Articles II and III of SF-634, as amended; and

HEREBY AUTHORIZES, George Spangler, President of the Chapter to present this to the legislative hearings on this bill as they may occur.



Note: President George Spangler presented a statement to the MN Senate Agr. + Natural Resources Committee in lieu of this Resolution.

A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE MINNESOTA CHAPTER'S

SUPPORT OF THE FEDERAL FISH HATCHERY SYSTEM OF  
THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

WHEREAS, the Federal Fish Hatchery System of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service represents a cooperative effort among federal and state agencies to provide fishery products and technical expertise unavailable from other sources; and

WHEREAS, the National Fish Hatchery System has made invaluable contributions to the understanding and management of the fishery resources throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, the FY'83 and '84 budgets of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposed a significant reduction in hatchery facilities;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Minnesota Chapter of the American Fisheries Society, assembled at its 16th Annual Meeting on March 25, 1983, in St. Paul, MN, herewith recognizes, appreciates, and supports the contributions of the National Fish Hatchery System to the enhancement of our natural resources and their associated recreational opportunities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is urged to budget funds for FY'83 and thereafter and that Congress and the President of the United States appropriate funds for continued operation of the Program at its full staffing level for the existing units.

RLH:lj



A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE OPPOSITION OF THE MINNESOTA  
CHAPTER, AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY, TO THE PROPOSED  
ACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
REGARDING EXISTING COOPERATIVE FISHERIES UNITS

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WHEREAS, the Cooperative Fisheries Research Units of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service represents important cooperative efforts among federal and state agencies to provide valuable fishery products, recreational opportunities and technical expertise unavailable from other sources; and

WHEREAS, the Cooperative Fisheries Research Units have made considerable contributions to the understanding and management of fishery resources throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, the State of Minnesota does not have a Cooperative Fisheries Research Unit within its boundaries, they have directly benefited through assistance from these programs and their personnel in managing fishery resources within the state; and

WHEREAS, the Fish and Wildlife Service is using its administrative discretion to discontinue or convert to block grant status all Cooperative Fisheries Research Units in the Midwest; and

WHEREAS, the Fish and Wildlife Service is pursuing this major program reduction despite strong support for the Cooperative Fisheries Research Units in the United States Congress and state fish and game agencies; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Minnesota Chapter of the American Fisheries Society assembled at its 16th annual meeting, March 25, 1983 in Saint Paul, Minnesota, herewith recognizes, appreciates, and supports the contributions of the Cooperative Fisheries Research Units to the enhancement of our natural resources and their associated recreational opportunities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Fish and Wildlife Service is urged to reverse its present plans and provide adequate funds and personnel positions for Fiscal Year 1984 and that Congress and the President of the United States appropriate funds for continued operation of this program.

cc: State legislators (U.S.) 1 - Neison 1 - Jantzen 1 - Watt

RESOLUTION ON D-J EXPANSION

WHEREAS, the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration program, commonly known as the D-J program, was designed to aid states in restoring, maintaining, enhancing and expanding of the fisheries resource.

WHEREAS, the D-J program has provided between 15 percent and 20 percent of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Fisheries Budget.

WHEREAS, as this program funds trout and northern pike habitat acquisition, Fisheries Development, Fisheries Research, Lake and Stream Surveys, and Fisheries Management planning in Minnesota, and

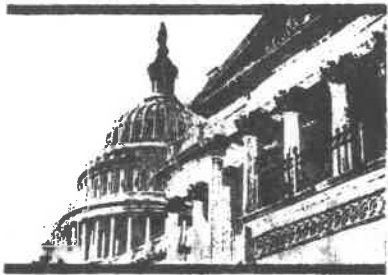
WHEREAS, the Federal Aid Staff of the Fish and Wildlife Service work with the state biologists and administrators to assure that D-J work meets requirements and is of a high quality.

WHEREAS, the D-J Boating and Fishing Enhancement Act of 1983 would greatly increase the ability of the Minnesota DNR to maintain and enhance public fishing, with the resulting increase in fishing opportunity which will benefit the economy of the U.S. and the State of Minnesota through increase recreational opportunity and the sales of sport fishing equipment,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Minnesota Chapter at its 16th Annual Meeting on March 25, 1983, urges the Minnesota Delegation to the United States Congress to fully support the D-J Boating and Fishing Enhancement Act of 1983.

RLH;l j  
3-28-83





## THE OMNIBUS FISHING BILL

or

### The Customer is Always Right

Last March there was much hope and at the same time much anxiety at the DNR's fisheries Section. The State Legislature was in full swing and the Omnibus

Fishing bill was in the works. Prospects for more Fisheries management latitude and an additional \$2 1/2 million in operating funds were good. But so was the prospect for the Legislature appointing itself as the State's co-fisheries chief via a special oversight committee. Some of the fisherman's license dollars would be used as the DNR saw fit, while the dollars generated by the surcharge would be used as a Legislative committee saw fit.

As a result of appeals by the DNR and our Chapter President, Dr. George Spangler, and a statement by the FWS's Federal Aid Office that the DNR would lose nearly \$4 1/2 million a year in D-J and P-R funds if the Legislature became part-time fisheries managers, the Legislature decided to forgo some of their quest for management authority.

Still what remained in the Omnibus Fishing Bill after a House-Senate Conference Committee revision of May 23 is an interesting version of the carrot and the stick. The 5 Senators and 5 Representatives provided the DNR with substantially more money and authority to manage the State's sport fisheries better. At the same time several management actions were mandated which the DNR had previously not found justification for. And although the bill does not create a legislative oversight body for fisheries management, a House and Senate committee have been directed to review the trends and issues in the state's sport fishery and to recommend actions to the DNR.

To a large extent the new act is a response to criticism from sport fishing groups that the DNR is not doing enough to maintain or restore fishing quality in the state. A recently organized coalition of these fishing groups known as the Minnesota Sport-fishing Congress is given a lot of credit for the form and passage of the Omnibus Fishing Bill (see following article by MSC President, Frank Schneider). At this stage everyone is cautiously optimistic that this new management team of the State Legislature, the MSC, and the DNR can live together in harmony and jointly achieve an improved fishing experience for the state's license buying anglers. We all hope so. Individual resident licenses will cost nearly \$10 next year (up from \$7.25). With the substantial increase in the license fees the customers may be expecting a little more action on the end of their line in the near future.

Briefly, the Omnibus Fishing Bill contains the following provisions:

- A. The DNR is given regulatory control over private fish hatcheries.
- B. The DNR is allowed to designate up to 100 lakes and 25 streams as experimental waters, thus providing for a wider range of harvest regulation approaches. The bill provides for citizen initiatives in such designations.

- C. The DNR is allowed to develop a system for objectives categories for lake management. Specific lake management for trophy fishing, family fishing, and species specific fishing will be allowed.
- D. Buying and selling gamefish or game becomes a gross misdemeanor.
- E. A \$2.50 surcharge is added to the annual license fee for:
- 1) Improving marginal fishing waters.
  - 2) Installing aeration systems, stocking urban lakes, and developing shore fishing areas and fishing piers.
  - 3) Upgrading propagation capabilities.
  - 4) Preserving and improving habitat.
  - 5) Increasing law enforcement efforts.
  - 6) Buying out commercial walleye fishing operations on Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lakes.
- F. The House Environment and Natural Resources committee and the Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee are given direction to review issues and trends in the management and improvement of fishing resources using information obtained by and presented to the Committees by public and private agencies and organizations, and other parties interested in management and improvement of fishing resources.

The Committees are authorized to make recommendations to the DNR on fisheries management programs and projects.

The DNR is required to submit to the Committees and public an annual work plan for use of the funds generated by the \$2.50 surcharge.

- G. License fees are set for:
- 1) Spearfishing from a darkhouse (\$7.50).
  - 2) Fish houses for ice fishing (\$5 private, \$15 rented).
  - 3) Netting whitefish, tullibeas, or herring (\$3 per net).
  - 4) Taxidermist business (\$40 for people over 17, \$25 for people under 18).
  - 5) Fur and game farms (\$15).
  - 6) Commercial turtle or tortois business (\$50).
  - 7) Preparing dressed game fish shipments for nonresidents (\$13).



- 8) Minnow dealers (\$70, plus \$10 per vehicle).
- 9) Minnow dealer's helpers (\$5).
- 10) Exporting minnow dealer (\$250, plus \$10 per each vehicle).
- H. A 36-inch minimum length limit is placed on muskellunge in lakes north of state highway 210 (a line from Breckenridge to Brainerd to Duluth).
- I. Set lines and unattended tip-ups are made unlawful.
- J. No new commercial fishing licenses will be allowed for Lake of the Woods or Rainy Lakes. Also a phase out schedule is set to gradually eliminate the taking of walleye from these lakes by 1992. Further, all commercial gill netting licenses will be cancelled after 1987.

The fishing license surcharge, the license fees noted in "G" above, and the phase out of commercial walleye fishing are all scheduled to take effect next March (1984). The other provisions took effect June 15, 1983.

The Conference Committee which refined the bill to its final form was made up of:

- Senators: Collin Peterson  
Gene Mirriam  
Carl Kroening  
Douglas Johnson and  
John Bernhagen
- Representatives: John Surna  
David Battaglia  
Tony Bennett  
Willard Munger and  
Tom Osthoff



## THE SLEEPING GIANT AWAKES

by Frank Schneider, President  
Minnesota Sportfishing Congress



Minnesota Sportfishing Congress is an umbrella organization that is designed to help the Minnesota sport fisherman get his ideas and goals across to the elected officials, the legislature, and others who might be in a position to keep the sport fishing public. The fishing fraternity has far too long been splintered into various factions, usually by the species of fish, and doesn't have the collective voice that some 1 1/2 million licensed anglers in Minnesota are entitled to. M.S.C. got started in a conversation between Dick Smith, President of the Minnesota B.A.S.S. Federation, and Frank Schneider, Jr. past President, Muskies Inc. We contacted other fishing organizations and during the 1982 Minneapolis sport show and held our first formal meeting. The MSC was off and running.

We found that there was a deep feeling among other fishermen that an organization such as MSC was indeed needed. At our first statewide meeting we conducted a "survey" on many issues and held a fall "forum" on the several issues most talked about. Gill netting of game fish, spearing of pike, and lack of proper access to our lakes were the three most attended issue meetings.

MSC decided to get involved with Senator Collin Peterson and Rep. John Sarna in getting their versions of an "Omnibus Fishing" bill thru the legislature. The bill as passed and signed by Governor Perpich is a good one and MSC knows our input was very important to the compromise committee which brought the resulting bill to the 2 houses. In a very few years the gill netting will be phased out!

MSC is presently setting up another statewide meeting this September 24 at which time sportsmen's clubs, lake associations, tourist area groups and individuals are asked to bring "specific" programs on specific waters they would like to see take place. The DNR will present what specific plans they have programmed to do. A real give and take, communications at its best! Commissioner Joe Alexander has been with us from the start and he can see some real good coming out of the September 24 meeting.

On the "Public Access" issue which so many are determined to improve, it was the demonstration by elected officials at the Minnetrista meeting on the access to Lake Minnetonka that made MSC aware that unless we become involved politically we could not win on our issues. We will not be partisan but we will acknowledge and aid those who help us.

Our fishing programs have been on the back burner too long in Minnesota, it has affected negatively, we think, the economic welfare of our rural areas, certainly has hurt the declining tourist dollar Minnesota needs, and MSC believes the DNR has not had the support of the legislature as they should have. After all, what other segment of our citizens buys 1,600,000 licenses?

So much needs to be done. Acid rain, pollution, pesticides and poisons running into our streams, better and more propagation and stocking, access to our lakes, aeration to increase the fishing acreage in the southern and western sections of the state, gill netting, spearing, experimental regulations, and much better enforcement with some hard guidelines for flagrant violations. MSC

is communicating with several other state organizations similar to ours in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. So many of the problems are so similar. Because we are a volunteer organization, it will take time, but we will succeed!

This will also need finances, so fundraisers are in motion at Beaudette/International Falls, Grand Rapids, possibly Alexandria and elsewhere.

We found that many legislators would listen when we presented our case with facts, and are also willing to carry bills that will improve our fishing. MSC was very disappointed when the cut-backs in the DNR Regional Headquarters nearly killed the metro area headquarters. This made no sense! The metro area has 50% of the population of the state; 40% of the fishing licenses; nearly all the SE Asians and their fishing problems; lack of fishing access because of local, parochial politicians not wanting others on "their" lake; and many other pressures that just don't exist in the rest of the state. How can anyone conclude that the Metro area doesn't deserve its own DNR headquarters? The State legislature has shown some very poor judgment on this issue and others. The MSC is going to keep the legislature educated and accountable.

Minnesota has the resources and MSC is going to do its best to maintain and improve what we have. You can believe it!

Note: MSC also is incorporating the Minnesota Sportfishing Foundation. MSF will be a tax exempt, educational organization.



**— MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION —**

**Individual membership: \$15.00 per year. Club or Association: \$50.00 per year.**

Enclosed is \$\_\_\_\_\_. Please enroll me as a \_\_\_\_\_ member for \_\_\_\_\_ year(s).

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Club \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: Home \_\_\_\_\_ Work \_\_\_\_\_

New Member \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Mail this form along with your check or money order to:*

**Minnesota Sportfishing Congress, 159 Lafond, St. Paul, MN 55103 — (612) 224-4357**



# MSC: Giving One Voice To The Concerns Of All Fishermen

The Minnesota Sportfishing Congress has been organized to represent the concerns of all sport-fishing individuals and organizations in the state.

While we will be politically active, we will never be politically partisan. We fully intend to make our views known to the legislature and to the Department of Natural Resources. It is our intent to work with and through these political bodies to achieve our goals.

We also understand that, as with any omnibus organization, there will be conflicting opinions on specific issues within our ranks. We consider this to be natural and healthy.

We do not pretend to, nor do we ever expect to, offer a panacea for all the problems affecting sportfishing in this state. We do, however, expect to make our presence known and respected in a way that will produce constructive and long-lasting changes.

We are concerned about the diminished quality of fishing in Minnesota, a lackluster tourist industry, the exodus of Minnesota fishermen to other states, and a general decline in Minnesota's reputation as a summertime vacation land.

The MSC will use funds raised through individual and club membership fees, special fundraising events, gifts, donations, etc., to protect and promote sport fishing in the state while keeping overhead and administrative costs to a minimum.

A major effort will involve the establishment of a statewide communications system. A portion of the budget also will be used to support legislative programs and activities.

The MSC has conducted a survey among game fishermen in the state covering more than two dozen issues. Those issues receiving the greatest response included dark house spearing, gill netting game fish, public access to lakes, various types of pollution, experimental stocking and management programs, license fee allocations, enforcement, and lake aeration.

## IF YOU WANT BETTER FISHING, HELP YOURSELF

A section of this pamphlet is an application form. Before you fill yours out, please make copies and give them to your fishing buddies, friends and relatives so they too, can get involved in the MSC's efforts to bring back the quality and availability of game fishing Minnesota once had.

If you think we're on the right track, give us your help. We also are looking for support from sportsmen's clubs, fishing organizations and fraternal associations who feel, as we do, that the fisheries program in this state needs some overhauling. The MSC is non-political and has no paid officers or staff . . . just a sincere desire to do something constructive about fishing and tourism in this state.

In addition to joining the MSC and getting involved in specific issues, you can exert great influence on the legislature by letting your representatives know how you feel. The MSC doesn't have thousands of dollars to hire a professional to lobby at the state capitol as do many special interest groups. We'd like to feel we have several thousand lobbyists who will take a few minutes to write a letter or make a phone call.

You might be surprised at the results.

## LET US KNOW YOUR PROBLEMS

MSC member clubs and individuals, are encouraged to get involved with the activities of the Congress. Below is a list of standing committees and chairmen. If you'd like to contribute, contact any of the following:

**Spearing.** Frank Schneider, 159 Lafond St., St. Paul, MN 55103, (612) 224-4357.

**Gill Netting.** Howie Hanson, 909 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55403, (612) 332-7721.

**Pollution.** Len Libbey, Box 17011, Nokomis Sta., Minneapolis, MN 55417.

**Public Access.** Dick Smith, 17696 Ileton Court, Lakeville, MN 55044, (612) 435-7000.

**Experimental Regulations.** Roger Person, 14263 Guthrie Ave., Apple Valley, MN 55124, (612) 432-5293.

**Aeration.** Dick Schoeb, Rt. 1, Box 45, Madison Lake, MN 56063, (507) 387-3422.

**Miscellaneous Issues, DNR Programs.** Jack Hoene, 1613 Circle Dr., Burnsville, MN, (612) 890-2164.

## MSC OFFICERS REPRESENT CROSS SECTION OF STATE CLUBS, ASSOCIATIONS

MSC officers and directors represent a geographical cross section of the state as well as a variety of skills and talents developed over years of active participation in Minnesota's sportfishing community.

*President:* Frank Schneider, St. Paul, a founder of Muskies Inc.; *first vice president,* Gene Archambault, Mankato, Southern Minnesota Walleye Association; *second vice president,* Howie Hanson, Minneapolis Walleyes Unlimited; *secretary,* Richard Dyer, Shorewood, Minnesota Sportsmen for Public Access; *treasurer,* Paul Seaton, St. Paul Park, Point In-Fisherman Club.

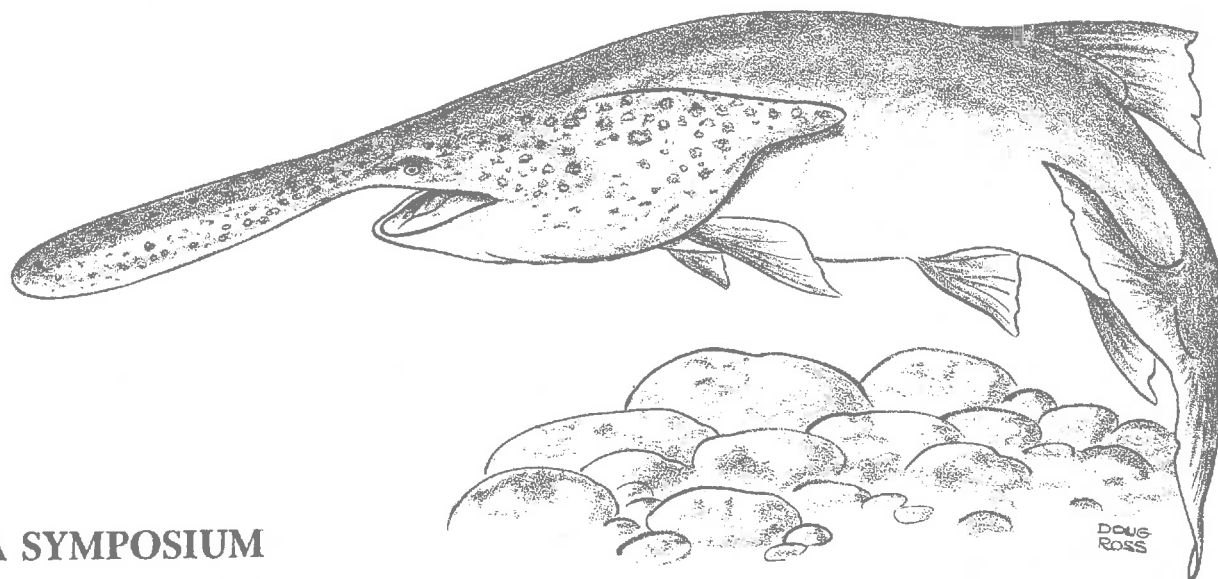
## A GROWING LIST OF CONCERNED CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Currently, these clubs and associations are members of the MSC:

- Muskies, Inc.
- Minnesota B. A. S. S. Federation
- Women Anglers of Minnesota
- Southern Minnesota Walleye Association
- Madison Lake Sportmen's Club
- Walleyes Unlimited
- New Brighton Sportsmen
- Dead Lake Sportsmen
- Minnesota Sportsmen for Public Access
- Metro Anglers
- Minnesota Association of Farmers, Landowners and Sportsmen
- Lake Superior Steelhead Association
- Western Lake Superior Trollers Association
- Trout Unlimited
- Viking Sportsmen's Club
- Millie Lacs Lake Advisory Association
- Inside Anglers
- Lake Vermilion Resort Association
- Little Crow Anglers
- North Central Marine Association
- North Star In-Fisherman Club
- Point In-Fisherman Club
- WEC, Inc.
- Willmar Sportsmen's Club

# PADDLEFISH —

## A THREATENED RESOURCE?



### A SYMPOSIUM

In conjunction with the 45th Midwest Fish & Wildlife Conference  
Sheraton - St. Louis Hotel St. Louis, Missouri  
December 6, 1983

Sponsored by the North Central Division of The American Fisheries Society

#### TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Paddlefish fisheries in the Midwestern and Southern United States have declined in some areas, but have increased and become more important in others. Recent legal and illegal commercialization of paddlefish eggs for caviar triggered a renewed need for more information about this fish. Of course, any threat to paddlefish fisheries by commercialization is trivial in relation to some of the habitat destruction that has occurred, and is still in progress.

Considerable research on the life history, artificial propagation, threats to habitat, general condition of fisheries, and market possibilities has been completed recently, but not reported.

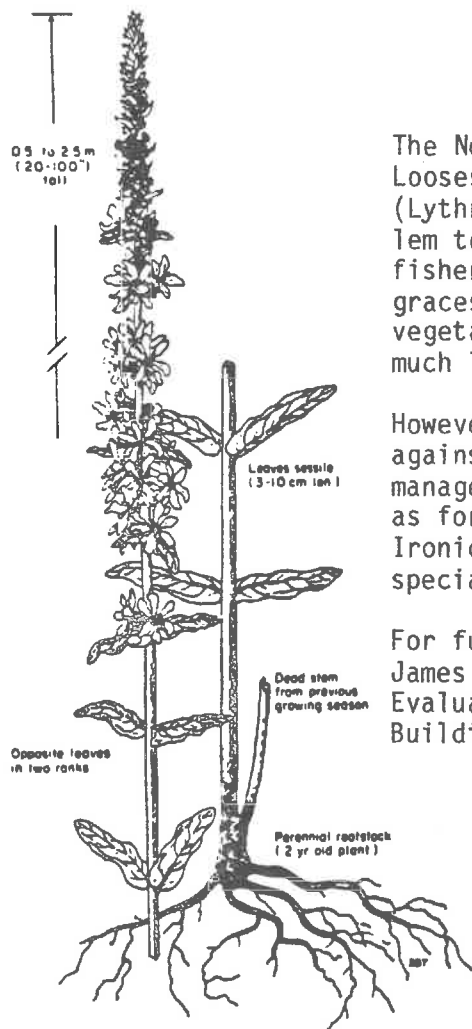
The basic objective of this symposium is to review, synthesize, and present the current available information on this fish, especially in relation to threats to it and its habitat. Program content would include four broad topic areas: background, threats to paddlefish, current management practices, and problems and needs. A tentative outline of the program is presented below:

- 1) Welcome - Charles A. Purkett, Jr., Missouri Department of Conservation
- 2) Life History and Biology of the Paddlefish, *Polyodon spathula* - Tom Russell, Missouri Department of Conservation
- 3) The Distribution and Abundance of Paddlefish in the United States - Tom Gengerke, Iowa Conservation Commission
- 4) Threats to Paddlefish Habitats - Dr. Rollin Sparrowe, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- 5) The Effects of Commercial Fishing on Paddlefish Populations - Mike Alexander and Ron Pasch, Tennessee Valley Authority
- 6) The Effects of Habitat Alterations upon Paddlefish Sport Fisheries - Dennis Unkenholz, South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks
- 7) An Overview of Current Management Practices for Paddlefish Fisheries - Al Elser, Montana Department of Fish and Game
- 8) The Role of Regulations in Managing Paddlefish Populations - Dave Combs, Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation
- 9) Artificial Propagation as a Management Practice in Maintaining Paddlefish Populations - Jerry Hamilton, Missouri Department of Conservation
- 10) Maintaining and Establishing Paddlefish Populations by Stocking - Kim Graham, Missouri Department of Conservation
- 11) Commercialization of the Paddlefish Resource - Ken Semmens, Auburn University and Dr. Wm. Shelton, University of Oklahoma
- 12) Symposium Wrap-up - Dr. Richard Anderson, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

For more information contact:

Joe G. Dillard  
Missouri Department of Conservation  
1110 College Avenue  
Columbia, MO 65201  
314/449-3761

## PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE CONTROL



The November 82 newsletter (p.35) carried notice of a Purple Loosestrife Alert by the FWS. The erect, perennial, wetland herb (*Lythrum salicaria*) shows all the signs of becoming as big a problem to wildlife and spawning marsh managers as carp have become to fisheries managers. It is an invader with few redeeming social graces and the competitive qualities to displace any existing marsh vegetation. The purple loosestrife is very difficult to contain, much less control.

However, glyphosate seems to be one of the few herbicides effective against the herb and yet safe enough for most fish and wildlife management operations. Glyphosate is registered for use over water as formulated in the Monsanto produce RODEO (EPA Reg. No. 524-343). Ironically RODEO is hard to find in this area and may have to be special ordered from your local herbicide supplier.

For further information on glyphosate or RODEO you may call Dr. James B. Elder, Program Coordinator, Environmental Contaminants Evaluation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Snelling Federal Building, Twin Cities, Minnesota 55111; (612) 725-3536.

JOINT MEETING SET AT U.W. - SUPERIOR  
Seminar Topics Being Solicited



President-Elect Howard McCormick has scheduled our 17th Annual AFS chapter meeting as a combined session with the Wisconsin Chapter of the AFS. The location will be the Superior Campus of the University of Wisconsin with a date to be announced later.

Plans are for a 2-day session with seminars and panel discussions to be held on the evening of the first meeting day. Howard is asking that suggestions for seminar topics be submitted to him by September 30. This early topic selection will enable Howard to make early contact with prospective speakers. Suggestions to date include:

- a) Introduction ~~(to)~~ exotic fish into the Great Lakes.
- b) Exotics: Good or Bad?
- c) Hatchery practices.
- d) Use of microcomputers in fisheries management data processing.

Howard can be contacted at J.H. McCormick, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 6201 Congdon Blvd., Duluth, Minnesota 55804; or by phoning (218) 727-6692.



ANOTHER ROUND OF FISHY FEDS MUSICAL CHAIRS

Nirvana - Iron River - Fort Snelling



A decision by one of our career employees has precipitated a minor chain reaction. Ed Peterson, hatchery manager of the Iron River National Fish Hatchery, WI for the past three years, has decided to hang up the old boots on September 30, 1983 so he can concentrate on removing large portions of the fish population from lake Superior and the Brule River. The Iron River station now has brood stock on site and a modest production of 500,000 lake trout fingerlings under way. As a result of the current administration's Jobs Bill, another \$1.6 M has been appropriated for further construction which will allow for completion of the production raceways on Schacte Creek by next summer. Additional funds will be required to complete raceways on Middle Creek and other facilities to bring the station to its projected production capacity of 3.5 million lake trout yearlings annually.

Henn Gruenthal, who presently holds the position of Regional Fishery Supervisor in the Twin Cities Regional Office for the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri will be following in Ed's footsteps and moving to Iron River as manager in Mid-October. Henn has been involved in operation of the hatcheries and fishery technical assistance field stations in the above states and is looking forward to removing himself from the mountains of paperwork and returning to the field working closer to the resource.

John Quam, who has been working with Federal Aid on D-J projects in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan for about a year, will replace Henn as Regional Fisheries Supervisor Area II around the middle of October. John's experience working with states directly on their Federal Aid projects will be very useful in integrating the fishery programs of the states with Federal responsibilities.



State of Wisconsin

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

RESEARCH

REPORT 120

SEP 82

ABSTRACT

EFFECTS OF THE COMBINED USE OF TWO FISH TOXICANTS, ANTIMYCIN-A AND ROTENONE, ON THE ZOOPLANKTON OF A NORTHERN WISCONSIN BOG LAKE

By Steven L. Serns and Michael H. Hoff, Bureau of Research, Woodruff

The influence of the combined application of 3.8 µg/l a.i. of antimycin-A (Fintrol-5<sup>R</sup>) on 13 May 1980, and 0.05 mg/l a.i. rotenone (2.0 mg/l Prentox-Synpren-Fish<sup>R</sup>) on 21 May 1980, on the zooplankton of Spruce Lake, Wisconsin, was investigated. Samples collected before and after toxicant application indicated a drastic decrease in both copepods and cladocerans immediately after the application of antimycin. No copepods or cladocerans were collected until 18 July (none were found on 14 July) approximately 2 months after toxicant application. The major cladoceran species and cyclopoid copepods exhibited midsummer to early fall pulses during 1980. These pulses appeared to be somewhat delayed, however, when compared with pulses the following year (1981). Calanoid copepods did not rebound from the effects of the treatment until summer 1981, over one year after treatment.



## D-J EXPANSION APPROVED BY HOUSE

### The Phoenix?



When we last saw our hero, he had seemingly succeeded in running the maze of Congressional committees and procedures, only to be shot down inches from the finish line by Congressman Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois. The dead body of the D-J expansion bill was retrieved by its near and dear friends and an autopsy performed. The post-mortum report showed cause of death to be severe blows about the body inflicted by the boat and outboard motor manufacturers.

Despite all this an undaunted group of healers from the AFS Fisheries Administrator's Section decided to form a resurrection team last fall, and their efforts are now beginning to show remarkable results. The team, called the Ad Hoc Committee on D-J Expansion Bill, has effectively garnered the support of the boat and outboard motor manufacturers by shifting objectives from the 3% excise tax on boats and motors to obtaining the receipts of excess motorboat fuels taxes. The team also has mitigated the attacks of the American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association (AFTMA) by meeting with representatives of the group on a regular basis to discuss and work out problems in the form of the expansion bill.

The results of this effort by such miracle workers as Ben Jaco of the Tennessee Valley Authority and Joe Dillard of the Missouri Department of Conservation, is that out of the ashes of several years of defeat a seeming winner of a D-J Expansion Bill has risen. The first sign of true viability of this phoenix is that Tuesday, July 12, 1983, the U.S. House of Representatives voted to approve H.R. 2163. H.R. 2163 contains a section called Title II which has been formally named the "Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1983". Title II is by any name the current form of the D-J expansion bill.

The House passed bill includes:

- 1) Expanding the 10% D-J excise tax to all sport fishing equipment;
- 2) A 3% excise tax on electric trolling motors;
- 3) An extension of time for payment of the excise tax;
- 4) The reallocation of existing import duties on fishing equipment, yachts, and pleasure craft to the D-J fund; and
- 5) The reallocation of some of the existing motorboat fuels taxes to the D-J fund.

The one major disappointment in the development of the House bill was that representatives of Lowrance Fishfinders convinced the committeemen that they shouldn't impose the 3% excise tax on fishfinders because fishfinders are used as navigational aids (one has to wonder if the Congressmen ever look at the advertisements in Field and Stream or get a Cabela's catalogue).

The D-J allocations to states will roughly double current funding levels even without the inclusion of excise taxes on outboard motors, fishing boats, and fishfinders. The figures for the next 5 years are shown below.

**Estimated Revenues Available for Sport Fish Restoration Program Under Present Law and Under H.R. 2163 as Reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, Fiscal Years 1984-88**

(In millions of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Revenue source: Present law revenue (existing 10-percent excise tax on fishing equipment) .....	38	41	44	49	53
Additional revenues:					
Expanded tax on sport fishing equipment.....	8 <sup>1</sup>	12	12	13	13
Transfer of import duties on fishing equipment and certain boats <sup>2</sup> .....	20	20	20	20	20
Excess motorboat fuels taxes (over that estimated going to the boating safety fund) <sup>3</sup> .....	4 21	4 21	4 21	4 21	4 23
Total available <sup>4</sup> .....	4 87	4 93	4 96	4 102	4 107

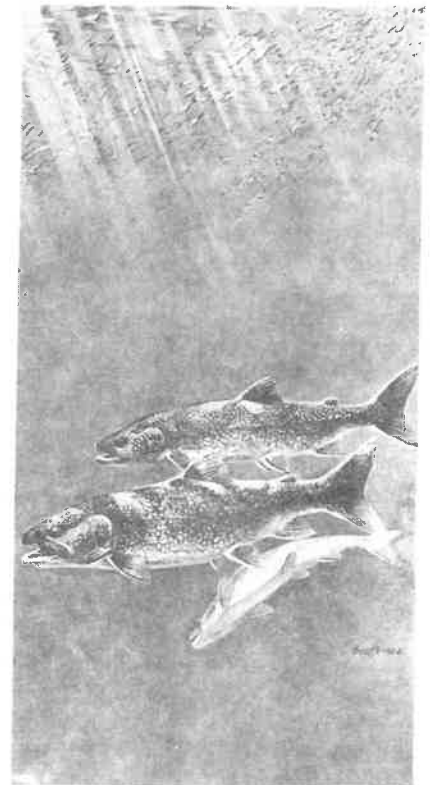
<sup>1</sup> Partial year effect; January 1, 1984, effective date.

<sup>2</sup> Amounts now go into general fund.

<sup>3</sup> Excess over the \$45 million limit going to the boating safety account and the \$1 million to the land and water conservation fund. Such excess amounts now go into the land and water conservation fund.

<sup>4</sup> This assumes that the full \$45 million per year would be transferred to the boating safety account. However, if as the Treasury Department assumes there is only \$15 million appropriated and transferred each year, then there would be an additional \$30 million per year available for the sport fish restoration program.

<sup>5</sup> Amounts are available for appropriation for the sport fish restoration program in the year following receipt.



Lake trout

art by Bob Hines

The expansion bill now has moved to the Senate where the Finance Committee held hearings the first week of August. Reports are that the proposed bill received a positive reception by the Committee. Senator Dave Durenberger, who is on the Finance Committee, has contacted both DNR Fisheries Chief Dick Hassinger and the Federal Aid Chief at Fort Snelling and seems to be favorable to the bill.

As approved by the House, H.R. 2163 now calls for the availability of the increased funds starting in FY '85 (October 1, 1984). If the Senate does not change this to make use of funds already accumulated from marine fuels taxes, states will have until next year to prepare new project proposals.

A round of applause is due the masked marvels of the Fisheries Administrator's Section Ad Hoc committee. Reviving our hero, the D-J Expansion Bill, was no small doing.



AMERICAN FISHING TACKLE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION  
AFTMA CENTER • 2625 clearbrook drive • arlington heights • illinois 60005

### AFTMA Drops Support of SFI

#### JAWS II?

Though the demise of the D-J expansion bills in the past few years has largely been attributable to the considerable influence of the manufacturers of fishing boats and outboard motors, the path to an approved D-J expansion bill is not entirely clear even yet.

As you might recall from a few newsletters ago, at least officially another group of manufacturers also has fought the proposed bill. The American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association (AFTMA) several years ago officially reversed themselves on the issue and began to lobby against D-J expansion as well as the D-J program as it now exists.

Although the AFTMA stand has not enjoyed overwhelming support from its membership, the organization has continued to oppose even the most recent "improved" version of the bill. This stance has continued despite an exceptional effort on the part of a large delegation of members of the AFS Fisheries Administrators Section. This AFS delegation has met with AFTMA officials several times in several parts of the country to remedy problems the AFTMA has had with the D-J program in general and the D-J expansion in particular.

It seems that one of the casualties of this considerable negotiating effort has been the Sport Fishing Institute (SFI). Gil Radonski of the SFI has worked with the AFS delegation to develop what seemed a reasonable D-J expansion bill, including adjusting the excise tax collection schedule as had been long called for by the AFTMA membership. Apparently in reprisal for Gil's efforts, the AFTMA Board of Directors has now voted 6 to 5 to suspend their \$15,000/year funding support for the SFI. Pouring salt on the wound, the Board further acted to channel this \$15,000 into the lobbying effort to defeat the D-J expansion bill. It seems good faith effort at working things out is risky business around the makers of lures and fish finders.

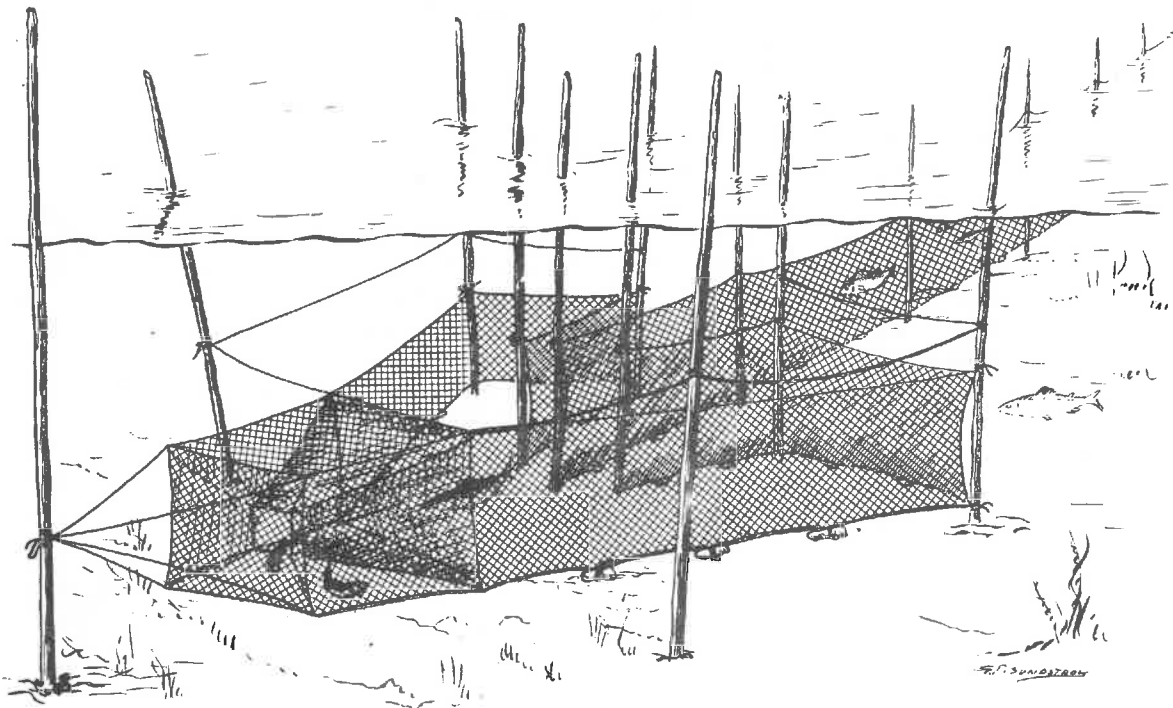
COMMENTS ON THE D-J EXPANSION PROSPECTS IN THE SENATE

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES

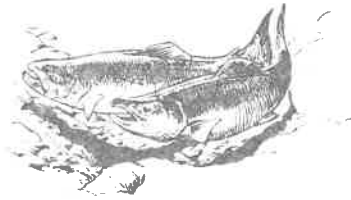
The Senate Finance Committee has concluded its hearings on the D-J expansion bill. Observers at the Committee hearings came away with several important impressions, ones which indicate golden opportunities for D-J expansion supporters.

- 1) The Committee would be receptive to an amendment to their present bill which would again include fish finders as a taxed item (3%). Congressman Breaux urged that fish finders be included during his testimony before the Committee and made a good case for their re-inclusion.
- 2) The accumulated marine fuels tax could be available to the states in FY '84 (immediately) via an amendment to the Committee's bill. Under the House version no expansion funds will be available until FY 85 (Oct. 1, 1984).
- 3) Several Senators on the Committee were seriously concerned by testimony that the 10% excise tax would force many companies to move their tackle box manufacturing to foreign bases. Observers commented that a proposal to reduce the proposed tax level to 5% would likely be well received by the Committee, possibly avoiding having tackle boxes being exempted entirely.

Minnesota's Senator Durenberger is on the Senate Finance Committee. Letters to him suggesting such amendments would be appropriate. Observers believe that the D-J expansion bill will go to a House-Senate conference committee because of inevitable differences in final wording. Therefore, it appears that such amendments as suggested here would not unduly jeopardize the bill's prospects.



CONGRESS TO AMEND CLEAN WATER ACT



A decade ago, in response to public outcry against pollution of America's rivers and lakes, Congress enacted the Clean Water Act. Since then, pollution of some waterways has been reduced. Nationwide, the act has held the line against pollution increases that would have otherwise occurred with the expansion of population, manufacturing, and agriculture.

Some of the provisions in the act which will reduce toxic water pollution are only now about to go into effect, so toxic water pollution should decrease if the Clean Water Act is protected. This year, Congress is considering amendments to the act which will determine whether the nation will continue its progress towards bringing life back to its damaged rivers and lakes.

The U.S. Senate is expected to vote this fall on S. 431, by Sen. John Chafee (R-RI), a bill which would keep the Clean Water Act strong. Sen. Chafee and other members of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee have considerably strengthened S. 431 since it was introduced. Amendments are likely to be offered on three controversial issues:

\* Nonpoint source pollution (runoff from farms and city streets) makes up half the water pollution in America, yet it is virtually uncontrolled by the current law. The committee did not include controls on nonpoint source pollution in S. 431 because the members needed more time to study it. The committee will meet in September to write a nonpoint source amendment which will be offered on the Senate floor along with S. 431. How strong an amendment is passed will be vital to determining whether rivers are cleaned up. Nonpoint source pollution is easy to reduce with such methods as contour plowing and regular cleaning of city streets, but it is controversial because politically powerful farmers are leary of government regulation.

\* The Clean Water Act requires industries to follow federal regulations to "pretreat" their toxic wastes before discharging them into public sewers. This pretreatment program has not yet gone into effect, and some industry lobbyists are supporting an amendment which would allow cities to "opt out" of the federal program and set their own standards, allowing weaker controls. In a great victory for conservationists, Sen. Chafee and the subcommittee removed language from S. 431 which would have allowed the opt out. However, it could be reintroduced in an amendment on the floor of the Senate.



\* Wetlands, vital for wildlife habitat, flood control, and maintenance of water quality, are being rapidly filled in for real estate development and agriculture. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act provides some protection for wetlands by requiring permits before they can be filled in. However, the Reagan administration has undercut the law through changes in regulations. Amendments to to strengthen or to weaken Section 404 may be offered, and it is vital to oppose any weakening of the act.

The House of Representatives is not as far along in consideration of amendments, but public action now is essential to achieve a strong law. Rep. James Howard (D-NJ) has introduced H.R. 3282, an excellent bill which would strengthen the act in a number of ways, such as reducing pollution in ecologically sensitive bays and estuaries, protecting strong water quality standards, and cleaning up areas with especially heavy toxic pollution ("toxic hotspots"). The only major problem not covered in H.R. 3282 is nonpoint source pollution. Whether the House passes such a good bill will depend on public support. If citizens around the country write their representatives now and ask them to co-sponsor H.R. 3282, this excellent bill will be much harder to suppress or weaken.

Write both your senators and tell them how much you care about the Clean Water Act. Ask them to support only strengthening amendments and to oppose weakening amendments to S. 431, particular regarding nonpoint source pollution, pretreatment "opt out," and wetlands. Write to Hon. \_\_\_\_\_, Senate Office Building, Washington DC 20510.

Write you representative and ask him \_\_\_\_\_ to co-sponsor H.R. 3282 and to support legislation to control nonpoint source pollution. Write to Hon. \_\_\_\_\_, House Office Building, Washington DC 20515.



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