

Ecosystem Restoration Subcommittee Meeting
March 17, 2005
650 Capitol Mall, 5th Floor, Delta Room
Sacramento, CA
Meeting Summary

Subcommittee members (or their alternates) and agency liaisons present:

Gary Bobker (TBI)
Serge Birk (CVPWA)
Lloyd Fryer (KCWA)

Bernice Sullivan (Friant WUA)
Dave Harlow (USFWS)
Mike Aceituno (NOAA's NMFS)

I. Welcome and Introductions (Gary Bobker)

The meeting began with introductions. All attendees were invited to sit at the table with the subcommittee members.

II. Subcommittee Status (Gary Bobker)

Approval of meeting minutes was deferred to the next meeting due to low attendance.

III. Draft Finance Options Report and Ten-Year Finance Plan Update (Dan Castleberry)

Most State funds associated with ERP will be expended or obligated this year and early next year. Discussions are underway to identify additional funding sources. Two options being discussed are (1) contributions from those water users receiving benefits from the ERP and (2) mechanisms to generate new public funds from the State.

Lester Snow and the CALFED agencies met in early March 2005 with stakeholders to discuss the Finance Plan and program priorities. Given the fiscal realities with the State and federal budgets, discussion focused on developing a "realistic" financing strategy focused on the highest priorities that stakeholders and CALFED agencies could support.

Gary believes it is important for ERP agencies to be fully involved in the prioritization process. ERP implementation is linked to a number of other issues, in part because of regulatory implications. Gary will advocate for this subcommittee to play a role in reviewing, monitoring, and participating in discussions.

IV. San Joaquin River Activities Update (John Shelton, CBDA)

The topic presentation for the meeting was a review of San Joaquin River restoration activities presented at the request of Bernice Sullivan for an update. The update presents a diversity of perspectives.

1. San Joaquin River Conservancy Activities (Melinda Marks, SJR Conservancy)

In the 1980s, local developers were proposing to develop the floodplain and river bottom in the vicinity of the Fresno metropolitan area and rural Madera County. At that time, only one public access to the river existed within the Conservancy's planning jurisdiction—Friant Dam to Highway 99. The San Joaquin River Conservancy (Conservancy) was created by the state legislature in response to community activism. The governing Board of this regionally governed agency is made up of a representative from each of six state and six local agencies and of three local residents appointed by the governor.

The Conservancy's mission is to facilitate development of a conservation Parkway, secure its future, and coordinate state and local interests. The Conservancy is responsible for overseeing and implementing the Master Plan for a 22-mile open space corridor and multi-use trail (the Parkway) that provides hiking, canoeing, river access, an equestrian center, and education and information, as well as wildlife habitat.

Fulfilling the mission involves providing public access and habitat restoration. To date, emphasis has been on providing public access, although projects for habitat enhancement are now underway. The Conservancy's success is becoming evident, as contiguous lands are preserved to create wildlife corridors. To date, the Conservancy has purchased over 2,000 acres, and other agencies hold additional land. The Conservancy is currently in active negotiation for 1,400 acres. Purchases are at fair market value. Approximately \$20 million bond funds are presently appropriated for land acquisitions.

Riparian and open grasslands are among habitat types preserved and/or restored. The proposed 150-acre restoration at Jensen—purchased with CVPIA funds—will include oak woodlands, wetlands, and riparian areas.

Other projects under consideration for habitat enhancement include the following:

- Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle recovery. The host elderberries grow well around the Parkway, so well that their presence can be problematic for public access and other projects. A project would generate benefits for VELB, and could provide for a comprehensive approach to incremental impacts on the plants.
- Restoration of ponds and other areas mined for gravel on Ball Ranch and at other locations.

- Development of inter-agency visitor center at the base of Friant Dam. A visitor center at the highly visited SJR Fish Hatchery could showcase inter-agency cooperative efforts to manage the river's resources.

The Conservancy has granted \$3.5 million so far to partners for projects within the Parkway.

The major challenge in the future is to find funding and resources for operations and maintenance (O&M) of various elements of the Parkway.

2. SJR Parkway Trust Activities (Dave Koehler and Sharon Weaver, San Joaquin River Parkway and Conservation Trust)

The San Joaquin River Parkway and Conservation Trust (the Trust) is a non-profit land trust begun in 1988. The mission of the San Joaquin River Parkway and Conservation Trust is to *preserve and restore San Joaquin River Lands having ecological, scenic or historic significance; to educate the public on the need for stewardship; to research issues affecting the river; and to promote educational, recreational and agricultural uses of the river bottom consistent with protection of the river resources.*¹ The Trust has conserved important lands for public use through fee title and conservation easement transactions and other innovative approaches that do not necessarily involve land purchase. For instance, the Trust is hoping to acquire agricultural easements downstream of Highway 99 to Highway 145.

Its Watershed program is a joint effort with other organizations including The Bay Institute. Projects to consider the whole river system beyond the Parkway began in 2000. Projects include:

River Center. A CALFED grant to the Trust funded video and wall exhibits for the Coke Hallowell Center for River Studies, highlighting flora and fauna, river changes, history, and other topics related to "rescuing" the river. The Trust is interested in conserving land around this Center from Millerton to Highway 99.

Our Land. Our River. Our Way of Life. This very successful capacity-building project to raise public awareness of San Joaquin River issues began in 2002 and was based on The Nature Conservancy's *Our Land. Our Water. Our Way of Life.* project. It used public research tools to inform creation of public outreach materials and programs.

Education. Education is a central focus for both the Trust and its Board of Directors.

- Thirteen thousand school children a year visit the river through the Trust's education programs.

¹ <http://www.riverparkway.org/>.

- The Teach the River conference brings teachers and other educators together to share ideas on the river as an education tool.
- The River Quest classroom program takes information about the San Joaquin River into local elementary schools.
- The restoration education program will engage students and the community in hands-on restoration activities.

The Trust collaborates with other groups representing the diverse spectrum of water interests to increase public awareness and participation in restoration planning.

Watershed Constituency Project. This projects focuses on raising public awareness of the importance of preserving wildlands in the San Joaquin River watershed, both above and below the San Joaquin River Parkway. A secondary goal is to increase support in the Latino community, many of whom are river users.

Discussion

The presenter was asked whether the San Joaquin River has flow all year long to Highway 145. The river flows 14 river miles past this location to Gravelly Ford and Mendota Pool, then goes dry. In January, flows drop below 100 cfs. High flow of about 200–300 cfs corresponds to the time when the Bureau of Reclamation releases water from Friant Dam to customers with water rights.

3. Aquatic Resources Inventory (Dale Mitchell, DFG)

DFG and the Bureau of Reclamation are inventorying aquatic resources on the San Joaquin River under a CVPIA grant of \$264,000. The geographic scope of the study is between Friant Dam and the mouth of the Merced River. The project began in 2003 and is scheduled to end June 2005. At least forty years had elapsed previous to this project since an inventory of the San Joaquin River had been done, and many changes have taken place since then. The purposes of this study are to provide a “point-in-time” record, to establish an “existing condition” description for NEPA/CEQA and other environmental compliance on future restoration actions, and to document current physical and habitat conditions to be used as a valid base in future restoration planning, including modeling. Inventory reports will be available summer 2005.

Three types of attributes are being studied at 11 stations: water quality, physical habitat, and biological attributes.

Water Quality. Temperature, nitrogen, TDS, and pH data are being gathered. Temperature data will be linked to the Bureau of Reclamation’s reservoir and downstream temperature modeling being completed by USBR’s Technical Services Branch in Fort Collins, Colorado, and to CALFED-sponsored San Joaquin River basin-wide comprehensive temperature modeling, which focuses on the mainstem river and tributaries downstream of the Merced River

confluence. The current monitoring data provide empirical information against which to calibrate all of the models for these areas. It is hoped that data for nitrogen, TDS, and pH for all major reservoirs and stream segments can be brought into one model for predictive water quality modeling.

DFG intends to continue to manage temperature and water quality stations until another entity can take over, to avoid a break in the record.

Physical Habitat. Data collected on stream habitat parameters include flow, depth, velocity, substrate composition and distribution, and composition and distribution of vegetation. This data is mapped with aerial photometrics and is GIS-referenced.

Biological Attributes. Because these surveys were conducted in a single pass down the river, over a short period, no opportunity existed to make any form of quantitative population estimates or to evaluate the status or trends in the separate life stages of the various fish and other species. Despite this limitation, some trends were unmistakable. For instance, in the last 30 years, hardhead and pike minnow appear to have been extirpated, or nearly so. Few species of amphibians are present, and most of those are introduced species. A mollusk shell representing a large relict marine clam species (formerly common in Tulare Lake and elsewhere in the San Joaquin Valley) was recovered, although no live individuals have yet been found. These observations suggest that significant changes in the San Joaquin River biota have occurred in recent years.

In the discussion following this presentation, it was noted that there would be value in continuing the survey beyond the geographic scope of the study to include the section of the river downstream of the Merced River confluence. An important contribution that this and similar inventories can make is to document the disappearance or near disappearance of native species.

The flows during the 1½-year inventory period have been primarily water releases made for irrigation. The river discharges included no significant flood-release flows. (Note that such flood releases did occur later, on March 30, 2005, which will affect the completion times for the lower inventory reaches). Private ownerships have precluded access to some river reaches, requiring crews and gear to be transported by boat.

Studies of non-contiguous water bodies with the river included aerial identification of important waters, with samples then taken by crews hiking into the various sites. Disconnected oxbows and ponded areas seem to be reproductive centers for introduced species.

This project has not found any Giant Garter Snakes, although they are known to be present in the Grasslands area of Merced County, and have been documented in other work.

Inventory reports will be available by August or September 2005 to any entity that requests them. The contract does not obligate the report to undergo review, but comments are welcome from people in this forum (the ERP Subcommittee) who have experience in this geographic or subject area. It is unclear whether the report will be available on the Internet because of possible risk of the information being misinterpreted or misconstrued as representing either quantitative or valid status/trend/condition information. If the data is made electronically available, a means to effectively articulate the appropriate disclaimers needs to be found. An entity that can develop a website available has been identified.

4. Restoration Strategies for the San Joaquin River (Michael Fainter, Stillwater Science)

Background

The Draft Restoration Strategies Report for the San Joaquin River was developed for NRDC and the Friant Water Users Authority (FUWA) as part of the confidential NRDC vs. Rodgers settlement agreement. The restoration report was developed in parallel with a water supply report, but the two documents were developed separately and insulated from each other to prevent constraints from being imposed on either process. The original intention was to integrate the two documents; however, the settlement process was abandoned before the Draft Restoration Strategies Report could be finalized and integrated with the Water Supply report.

The project area is the San Joaquin River from the Friant Dam downstream to the Merced River confluence. The restoration focus is on fisheries, specifically salmonids, although the parties to the settlement process stipulated that an ecosystem-based management approach be used. The restoration report describes three restoration strategies: an existing conveyance capacity strategy, a salmonid oriented strategy, and a riparian oriented strategy. Within these three strategies, options were developed for four key issues: (1) floodway capacity (minimal changes to existing flood conveyance vs. more extensive changes to flood conveyance), (2) juvenile salmon rearing (focusing on rearing habitat in Reach 1 vs. providing rearing habitat conditions through all reaches) (3) the Mendota Pool (routing fish/flow through Mendota Pool vs. routing fish/flow through a channel that bypasses Mendota Pool), and (4) Reach 4B (routing flow/fish through a restored Reach 4B vs. routing fish/flow through some other existing slough or bypass channel).

Before Friant Dam was built, the largest salmon population in the San Joaquin River was spring-run salmon. Afterwards, a remnant population existed for a few years, but the run was extirpated in 1949.

Conclusions

- Spring-run Chinook salmon are likely more feasible to restore than fall-run Chinook salmon.

- Run-timing/phenotype of restored salmon populations is important.
- Water temperature is a key variable.
- Changes in groundwater have fundamentally altered the system.
- It is difficult to provide bedload routing continuity in gravel-bedded reach.

Water temperature and salmon population modeling suggest that a restored population of spring-run salmon would likely require fewer resources to restore than fall-run. Fall-run adults migrate upstream at a time when big pulses of water would be required to provide suitable water temperatures (October). The timing of fall-run spawning (November) also means that the progeny will emerge and reach smolting size (~80 mm) late in the spring (April/May) when high water temperatures are also a threat to their health and survival. Further, flow releases from the dam appear to maintain suitable temperatures for adult spring-run holding in pools throughout the summer and for oversummering juveniles that migrate as yearlings. There appears to be existing holding, spawning, and rearing habitat in Reach 1.

Response to Questions:

Potential parent populations of spring-run salmon have been identified in Deer, Mill, and Butte Creeks, with most focus on the Butte Creek population. Efforts to initiate a population would likely include a mix of strategies, including hatchery supplementation using the existing SJR hatchery, planting eggs in W-V boxes, and streamside incubators.

To promote an adult fall-run, a complicated mix of timing and volume of discharge is needed, including pulse flows of > 3,500 cfs in mid-late-October to enable fall-run to migrate upstream, because of water temperatures.

The analysis had to satisfy defined temperature targets for different life-history stages. The zone of temperature influence from the dam determines where rearing is feasible. Spring-run and fall-run species require different conceptual models: spring-run juveniles stay in the system for over a year (the fraction that contributes to the population), but fall-run salmon emigrate soon after emergence.

5. Restoring the San Joaquin River: Update and Perspectives from the Environmental and Fishing Community (Jared Huffman for Monty Schmitt, Natural Resources Defense Council, NRDC)

Background

NRDC represents a broad coalition including The Bay Institute, Sierra Club, Friends of the San Joaquin River, and the San Joaquin commercial fishing community (since 1988).

The San Joaquin River is California's second longest river and a principal tributary to the Bay-Delta system. It historically supported one of largest salmon

runs on the west coast. Stream flows and fish populations have been decimated on the San Joaquin River following construction of Friant Dam (1941–45), water diversions, and barrier constructions along the river. The entire spring-run population has been lost and the fall-run population is directed up the Merced River. Other impacts due to Friant Dam operations include poorer Delta water quality (salinity, DO, assimilative capacity), poorer drinking water, and less water for downstream farmers and communities.

Current status of NRDC vs. Rogers litigation: On August 27, 2004 the district court ruled that (1) Friant Dam violates state and federal law, (2) restoration will include improvements for flows and anadromous fish, and (3) details will be resolved in a remedy phase. Next phases of the settlement include contract and ESA claims, to be heard April 13. The remedy phase is likely to begin summer 2005.

Key implications of this case are that water operations that result in “drying up” the river are illegal, that the biggest challenges facing San Joaquin River restoration are institutional rather than technical, and that already-proven water management strategies can minimize impacts on Friant water supplies.

Central Issue in Restoring Flows to Support Fish

Friant Users Authority study suggests over 1 maf (annually) of flow is needed to support fish populations. However, recent studies by Stillwater based on extrapolations of hydrographs, that might contradict this suggestion, were not allowed to be completed. The current situation is problematic because new studies about restoring flows and salmon are being led by people who are on the record as opposing the concept of restoring the San Joaquin River.

Recommendations from NRDC

- Stillwater should be allowed to do the work necessary to complete Restoration Strategies Report (use CALFED Science Panels for independent peer review).
- Future studies should be led by independent scientists with no political or legal agenda.

Discussion

Past Stillwater and JSA efforts were jointly monitored by NRDC and Friant. The settlement was conducted through a mediation process, in which the mediator called for a fraction of water requested by NRDC, with caps on flows and financial impacts. NRDC coalition did not get everything wanted, yet still accepted the mediated settlement. At this point, the settlement is not acceptable to both sides and any restoration is halted.

NRDC has no categorical opposition to storage. We wish to implement the most cost effective approach; a new dam [on the upper San Joaquin River] is not cost-

effective. Other opportunities for storage at Mammoth Pool and Larry Lake exist that also offer good ecosystem values and possibilities for restoration.

6. *San Joaquin River Restoration Technical Studies (Mario Santoyo, Friant Water Users Authority [FWUA])*

Background

A video on San Joaquin River Ecosystem Restoration between Friant Dam and the Merced River confluence was shown.

FWUA² has been involved in a number of technical studies associated with restoration of salmon in the San Joaquin River. Included in those studies are (1) the pre-reconnaissance level URS Water Supply Study (FWUA/NRDC Effort), (2) the reconnaissance level Stillwater Draft Restoration Strategies for the San Joaquin River (FWUA/NRDC Effort), and (3) the San Joaquin River Fisheries Scientific Investigation and Recommendations Report (FWUA, DFG, and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation]).

1. Water Supply Study

This pre-reconnaissance study was intended to identify supplemental water sources to meet water requirements of the various restoration strategies. Engineering and environmental issues were addressed so as to determine real-life project feasibility.

The study made significant assumptions and had limitations because of the lack of time available to do comprehensive analysis. An important limitation was the failure to hold discussions with any agencies holding water rights. The central assumption was that all water rights holders would be cooperative and voluntarily agree to water transfers. Legal issues such as Place of Use and other constraints were not addressed.

Preliminary results included project components (including purchases, etc.) to achieve the hypothetical demand. Note: very few of the hydrograph volumes from the Stillwater Restoration Strategies study are near the target water supply, only coming close in the dry-year scenarios. Several questions remain regarding water volumes in the Stillwater report.

2. Draft Restoration Strategies Report for the San Joaquin River

This reconnaissance-level report was intended to develop three different strategies to restore Spring and Fall run salmon, specifically to define the

² FWUA supplies water to 28 irrigation and water districts along with 5 principal municipal/county users throughout Merced, Madera, Tulare, Fresno, and Kern counties, including the City of Fresno. Friant's average annual runoff is approximately maf, delivery is 1.4 maf, river delivery is 100,000 af, and flood release purposes account for approximately 200,000 af on average. Also noted was Millerton Reservoir's limited size, which makes its management extremely difficult.

physical channel improvements and their costs for each strategy and, most importantly, to produce the water requirements for each strategy.

This information would be used along with the Water Supply Study to negotiate a final restoration program. This goal was never attained due to the re-initiation of litigation.

The study was managed and had technical oversight by both FWUA and NRDC. Funding for this study exceeded \$4 million from a total of approximately \$22 million of public funds granted to FWUA for this effort. Of the total funds, approximately half has been spent to date. The largest costs have been associated with water supply for the San Joaquin River Pilot Project releases, used to evaluate opportunities for establishment of riparian life and trees from increased releases.

3. Other River Studies and Recommendations

FWUA is conducting additional studies in coordination with DFG and Reclamation to improve understanding of key uncertainties such as temperature in both the reservoir and the river.

- Reclamation has installed permanent monitoring stations in Millerton Reservoir to better describe temperature stratification in the reservoir.
- DFG and Nigel Quinn are collecting data to improve computer modeling of distance and temperature relations in the river.

Additional studies focus on anadromous fish.

- FUWA is coordinating with DFG to identify existing fisheries and resources in the river and create a better baseline understanding of river conditions.
- Chuck Hanson, fisheries biologist, is using a multi-species approach (building on Stillwater work) to identify habitat requirements for other fish species, and evaluating effects of management strategies.

The goal of this work is to provide improved site-specific information.

FWUA recommends utilizing the Resource agencies (DWR, DFG, USFWS) for refining all restoration/water supply studies.

Discussion

Gary Bobker noted that the Water Supply Study involved several assumptions, but did go through extensive drafts and revisions. In contrast, the Restoration Study did not go through the same peer review process, but rather a draft was prepared when stay of litigation expired and was never reviewed. FWUA noted that because Mr. Bobker was not a project manager for the project, he is likely unfamiliar with the consultant's scope of work requirements. Stillwater completed its contractual requirements and has been paid in full.

Bobker noted that the presentation implied that the estimates of water supply were a firm result of Stillwater's findings. FWUA qualified that this was a reconnaissance level study requiring significantly more work. The study did not go through the full process because the goal was met and the contract closed.

V. Multi-Year Program Plans (Nancy Ullrey)

Nancy sent the draft ERP section of the MYPP to Subcommittee members. The next draft will be delivered on March 22 to the Agency Coordination Team for their review. The Subcommittee was requested to provide recommendations for the April Authority meeting on content and structure of this draft document. Nancy will send the revised draft to Subcommittee members in April; they were requested to provide final recommendations to the June Authority meeting.

It is preferred that Subcommittee comments be in writing. ERP staff will draft a letter to which the Subcommittee will contribute bulleted recommendations. ERP staff will provide a draft of the letter to the Subcommittee Chair for his approval.

Teresa Geimer from the Department of Water Resources gave a brief presentation about the Environmental Water Account MYPP. In 2004, approval of a short-term extension and a short-term EIS/EIR extended the EWA to 2007. Scoping meetings for the long-term EIS/EIR will be the week of March 21 in Los Angeles. The draft document is due out in late 2005 and the final document is due in late 2006.

The earlier budget was composed of approximately \$18.1 million for water purchases and staff from the state and about \$10 million from the federal government. A new act budgets \$10 million of federal funds for EWA.

Discussion

Nancy Ullrey will distribute the most recent draft of the Multi-Year Program Plan document for the Water Quality Program to ERP Subcommittee members when it is released the week of March 21.

Scoping for the development of a long-term EWA is underway by DWR and the Bureau of Reclamation in Fresno and Red Bluff, but the public is not coming to public scoping meetings. A gap in communication might exist. It was suggested that CBDA events be actively "calendared" beyond the Authority.

Lisa Holm presented the Drinking Water Quality Program's MYPP. The program's goals are to provide a high-quality, reliable water source to those who rely on the Delta for their water supply, and to improve water quality. Drinking water quality is important, as also is ecosystem water quality. Constituents of concern include bromide, organic carbon, salts, and pathogens. Source, treatment, and distribution all play a role in assuring good water quality. The

Water Quality Program is taking steps to improve all of these, including coordination among them.

DWQP's highest priority is to be involved in regional planning, although it currently has no central funding. DWQP is very dependent on storage and conveyance actions, many of which are managed by regional entities. Plans inform program as to local, regional and statewide needs/opportunities to improve drinking water quality. Other priorities include

1. Investigating the possible role that Frank's Tract could play in improving salinity levels
2. Working with the San Joaquin River Water Quality Management Plan (SJRWQMP) focusing on issues such as agricultural water and drinking water quality.
3. Developing a Central Valley Drinking Water Policy. The CVRWQCB is leading development of a database of drinking water quality and constituents, and has hired a consultant to develop a model. Technical studies will be finished in 2007. After this, a Basin Plan Amendment will be developed.
4. Developing performance measures. Conceptual models are also needed.

The DWQP faces challenges in achieving its goals. Funding does not align with Program priorities, for instance the lack of funding for regional planning. Knowledge gaps—such as the role of organic carbon in the Delta—need to be filled to assure that water is safe and clean. Because many water decisions are made at the regional level, the Program must identify both opportunities and trade-offs bringing water from source to tap. Integration is necessary, both among regions and their respective water storage and conveyance mechanisms, and between drinking water and ecosystem water quality.

DWQP is in the process of completing its initial program assessment, incorporating environmental justice and tribal interests.

Discussion

New guidance for performance standards and scientific understanding will come from CBDA's Science Program, which is focusing on developing a performance measurement framework. The goal is to develop quantitative measures whenever possible.

A non-native blue-green algae that has recently appeared in the estuary creates a biotoxin and presents an emerging problem for ecosystem and human health. Each population of blue-green algae in each estuary produces its own version of the toxins. DWQP is aware of it and intends to learn more in the Subcommittee and with treatment plants.

There are many issues with emerging contaminants.

VI. Ecosystem Restoration Program Status

Three items were mentioned during this part of the meeting: the Monitoring and Evaluation PSP, the ERP issues that will be presented to the Authority at its next meeting, and Dan Castleberry's announcement about staffing changes at the ERP.

Dan Ray presented information about the Monitoring and Evaluation PSP. Around 40 applications have been received in response to the Monitoring PSP, seeking more than \$40 million. Available funds are approximately \$20 million. Initial recommendations from the Selection Panel are expected by April. After a 30-day public comment period, final recommendation will be made to the Authority in June.

Dan Castleberry reported that ERP will bring four amendments to the April 13–14 Authority meeting: two monitoring projects and additional funds for the fish screen, additional funds for the Hamilton City project.

An amendment for the Battle Creek barrier weir project, results of the Monitoring PSP, and the Multi-Year Program Plan will be presented at the June Authority meeting. Battle Creek Salmon and Steelhead will be brought to the Authority in August.

On a personal note, Dan Castleberry accepted another position with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, heading up efforts for fisheries issues. Dan will remain with ERP through the April Authority meeting.

VII. Next Steps for the Subcommittee (Gary Bobker)

Because the April ERP Subcommittee meeting conflicts with the American River workshop, it will be canceled. Deadline for Authority's June mailing package is 16th of May. The Subcommittee can prepare its report for the June Authority meeting by the deadline of May 16 through email commentary. The May 19th meeting may overlap with the DWQ Subcommittee to enable a partial joint meeting.

The next meeting of the ERP Subcommittee will be on May 19, 2005 from 9:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m. in the Bay-Delta Room at CBDA offices.

VIII. Public Comments

An audience member asked where to find ERP assessments of prior accomplishments with integrating wildlife and agriculture. That information can be found in the ERP Milestones Assessment document, which includes information on projects funded, how ERP assessed their contribution toward ERP

goals, and easement acquisition. This information is available on the Internet at <http://www.delta.dfg.ca.gov/envcomp/milestones.asp>.