Domtar

Ms. Janet M. Smith
Field Supervisor
United States Department of the Interior
Green Bay Field Office
1015 Challenger Court
Green Bay, WI 54311-8311

ORIGINAL

September 25, 2002

Ms. Julia Stephenson
Department of Natural Resources
473 Griffith Avenue
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494

Dear Ms. Smith and Ms. Stephenson

Subject: Nekoosa Papers Inc.
FERC Projects 2255, 2291 and 2292,
Centralia, Port Edwards and Nekoosa Projects
Purple Loosestrife Monitoring

Attached is a report for purple loosestrife monitoring as required by Article 408 for projects 2255 and 2291 and by Article 407 for project 2292. A single report for the three projects has been prepared.

The survey is required on an annual basis, but the reporting is due on a biennial basis. This is the year when the survey only is required but we essentially complete the report in the same manner anyway and so the report is included for your information. The survey was performed substantially as described in the plan submitted to the FERC Secretary on January 13, 1997, and as approved by FERC on July 16, 1997. The 2002 survey was performed on August 8, 13, 16 and 17 as described in the report.

The one exception of the actual survey to the plan was that NPI contacted Dr. Robert W. Freckman, curator of vascular plants from the University of Wisconsin-Steven Point to conduct the survey as opposed to using trained NPI employees.

If there are any questions, please feel free to contact me at (715) 887-5253

David K. Reinke
Manager, Regulatory and Environmental Compliance

cc: Ms. Peggy A. Harding
Regional Director
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Chicago Regional Office
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604

Mr. Magalie Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE MONITORING SURVEY FOR 2002

prepared September 13. 2002 for

Domtar
Environmental Department
100 Wisconsin River Drive
Port Edwards, WI 54469

by

Flark Associates, Inc.
8221 100th Street South
Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin 54494

Principal Investigator: Robert W. Freckmann, Ph. D.
Curator of Vascular Plants
University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point

BACKGROUND:

During July and August, 1997, Flark Associates, Inc. conducted a survey for the occurrence of *Lythrum salicaria* L., purple loosestrife, within the project boundary lands as designated on the Nekoosa Papers, Inc. Project Boundary Location Drawings Numbers DC 305, DC 306, DC 307, DJ 2894, DJ 2740, and DN 2341. During that period the principal investigator covered on foot most of the west side of the Wisconsin River from Wisconsin Rapids through to the boundary area south of Nekoosa, as well as most of the east side of the Wisconsin River and the islands accessible by bridges. The smaller islands and outcroppings were surveyed by boat. The principal investigator made general notes on the vegetation and took black and white or color photographs at various locations to document either the general nature of the vegetation in areas free of purple loosestrife at that time, or to show representative areas of purple loosestrife infestations as of 1997. The locations of the purple loosestrife plants were marked on the Project Boundary Location Drawings and on a reduced photocopy of these drawings. The results of this survey were summarized in a report prepared on September 4, 1997 and submitted to Georgia-Pacific.

During July and August, 1998, the principal investigator conducted a survey for purple loosestrife within the same project boundary lands which were surveyed in 1997. One of the objectives of the 1998 survey was to duplicate the coverage of 1997 to eliminate variation due to changes in methods so that the results would reflect actual changes in purple loosestrife distribution. The investigator carried copies of the drawings submitted with the previous report and marked 1998 purple loosestrife occurrences directly on these 1997 drawings. He also revisited sites where photographs were taken in 1997 and took new photographs for comparison. Any major changes in the vegetation at any site from 1997 to 1998 were noted. The only major part of the 1997 survey which

was not repeated in 1998 was the survey by boat between the Nekoosa dam and the Port Edwards hydro-electric plant. This part of the Wisconsin River was surveyed by binoculars from shore in 1998.

One addition was made in the 1998 survey and in surveys of subsequent years. Several purple loosestrife populations were examined to determine whether the populations consisted of plants of all the same style length or of two or three style lengths, and to note indications of maturing seed. The flowers of purple loosestrife are composed of 5, 6, or 7 erect clawed petals surrounded by the same number of sepals, and these combine to form a tube. Nectar is produced at the base of this tube. Most insects visiting the flowers probe head-downward for the nectar while their head, thorax, and abdomen typically contact anthers or stigmas. A purple loosestrife plant can have one of three arrangements of anthers and stigmas. A short-styled plant has the stigma at a level which is apt to contact the head of a typical pollinator and pick up any pollen present on the insect's head. Half of the 10-14 anthers are on medium length filaments and tend to deposit pollen on the thorax of the insect; the other half of the anthers are on long filaments and tend to deposit pollen on the abdomen. A medium-styled plant has stigmas at a level where it tends to contact the thorax, and anthers on short and long filaments where they tend to deposit pollen on the head and abdomen. A long-styled plant can pick up pollen from the abdomen and deposit pollen on the head and thorax. Pollinators visiting flowers of the same style lengths tend to pick up pollen on the same parts of the body each time and transfer little pollen to the stigmas. Therefore, isolated populations of plants with the same style length produce little seed; populations with two or three style lengths are apt to be the main sources of purple loosestrife seed.

In July and August 1999 the same principal investigator surveyed the same areas as those covered in 1997 and 1998, following the same survey procedures as used in 1998. Most of the photographs taken in 1999 show approximately the same areas as those in the 1997 and 1998 photographs. The maps included in the 1998 report were duplicated with symbols added to indicate either new purple loosestrife population discovered in the 1999 survey or the absence in 1999 of purple loosestrife populations present in 1998.

In August and early September 2000 the same principal investigator repeated the procedures of the 1998 and 1999 surveys. Photographs were again taken from many of the same places as those of previous years, often using certain large distinctive trees as markers to make the photographs as nearly comparable to previous years as possible. Field notes were taken as in previous years and some populations were checked again to see if there were plants of only one flower type (and therefore less likely to produce seed) or of two or all three flower types. Since the field work was done somewhat later in 2000 than in 1999, fewer observations were made on flower types, but more observations were made on fruit set. The maps included in the 1999 report were again duplicated and the changes noted in 2000 were superimposed. As was done in 1999, areas which did not have purple loosestrife present previously were checked with binoculars and if there still was no evidence of purple loosestrife the survey on foot was reduced to spot checks.

On August 9, 16, and 31, 2001 the same principal investigator and Sharon Schwab, president of Flark Associates, Inc. again walked the routes surveyed in 1997 through 2000. Photographs were taken from the same places as those of previous years to indicate whether the purple loosestrife populations at these sample points were increasing, decreasing, or remaining constant. Field notes were taken as in previous years, although in 2001 the flower types present in every accessible population were examined to access the probability successful pollination and seed set in each population. Isolated purple loosestrife plants or plants in small populations were pulled up, except for those which were inaccessible or so large and deeply-rooted that they could not be pulled by hand. Plants on rock outcroppings in the river and on the dams were checked with binoculars. The changes in purple loosestrife abundance and distribution were marked in the field on photocopies of the maps included in the report for 2000, but, because the maps in the 2000 report had become so covered with symbols as to almost obscure the details, new maps were prepared for the 2001 report. The new maps cover the same areas as those of previous reports and are equivalent to drawings DC-305, DC-306, DC-307, DJ-2894, DN-2740, and DN-2341.

The purple loosestrife survey for 2002 followed the 2001 survey closely. Robert Freckmann and Sharon Schwab again walked the routes surveyed in 1997 through 2001 on August 8 and 13, 2002; Sharon Schwab surveyed one area not covered earlier on August 16, 2002, and Robert Freckmann surveyed the remaining area not covered to date on August 17, 2002. Photographs were taken from the same places as those of previous years, along with a few photographs from new sites of interest. Additional observations were made on the effects of various factors such as lowered water levels, herbivory of Japanese beetles (*Popillia japonica*), parasitism by dodder (*Cuscuta* sp.), herbicide application, and isolation on survival and seed set on purple loosestrife plants. A new set of maps were prepared using the same base maps as those of the 2001 report, but adding indicating the style-length of plant, using "S" for plants with short-styled flowers, "M" for medium style length, and "L" for long styles.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE POPULATIONS IN 2002:

As noted in the 1997 report, much of the land shown on drawing DC-305 is residential and neither the neighborhood nor the vegetation appears to have changed during the past four years. Purple loosestrife plants had been uprooted at four locations on the west bank of the Wisconsin River during the 1997 survey. Two of these sites were free of purple loosestrife in 1998, but new plants were found at the other two sites. One well-established population in 1997 appeared to be unchanged in 1998 and three new populations were noted in 1998. All of the new populations in 1998 consisted of only long-styled plants. In 1998 only the population on the west bank opposite Pete Rogers Island had two style lengths: long and medium.

Although no new populations were detected in the area covered by the DC-305 drawing in 1999, two plants with short-styled flowers were found. Because no short-styled plants were seen here in 1998, these may indicate that some new plants had come

into these populations in 1999. Although plants of each of the three types were found in the survey in 2000, the total number of plants on the west side of the river north of the bridge was reduced from previous years. Purple loosestrife had almost vanished near the point where First Avenue turns to the west. It appears that they have been shaded out by growth of river birch, *Betula nigra* L; American elm, *Ulmus americana* L.; green ash, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marshall; dogwoods, *Cornus* spp.; grapes, *Vitis riparia* Michaux; and especially black locust, *Robinia pseudoacacia* L.; and glossy-leaved buckthorn, *Rhamnus frangula* L.

Scattered long, medium, and short-styled plants were still present on the west bank of the Wisconsin River opposite Pete Rogers Island in 2001, and some of these were pulled out. One plant was noted on a small rock outcropping as shown in figure 5 of this 2002 report. Three medium-styled plants were now present south of the Riverview Expressway where no plants had been seen in previous years; these were too deeply rooted to be pulled out. Three long-styled plants on the west bank opposite the north end of Witter Island, which had been noted as new in the 1998 survey, were removed. One long-styled plant, apparently new this year, was so deeply rooted among the rock retaining wall where highways 54 & 73 come closest to the river that it could not be pulled out. Four new plants, including all three style types, on the bank along Lyon Park were removed. The total number of plants on the west bank in 2001 was between 20 and 25 plants.

The 2002 survey showed a remarkable reduction in purple loosestrife in this same area. Only three plants were seen, one of which we removed and the other two were too deeply rooted for removal. Figures 1-11 show the changes in the purple loosestrife populations here from 1997 through 2002. The reduction in purple loosestrife might be attributed to at least three factors: the effect of removing plants in 2001, the desiccation of plants by lowering the water level of the river, and weakening of plants by Japanese beetle herbivory. Water levels upstream from the Centralia Dam were substantially lower in August as construction work took place on the Dam (figure 29). A number of purple loosestrife plants were apparently killed when the water levels dropped below their root zone and obviously desiccated plants were seen along the river down to the Centralia Dam (e.g. figures 18, 22, and 45). Japanese beetles were abundant on scattered plants throughout the entire survey area (figures 47 and 48), apparently concentrating on eating flower parts, especially pollen, and preventing seed set. One of the two plants which could not be uprooted in the DC-305 area was heavily damaged. Although Japanese beetles reportedly feed on a wide range of plants, most of the beetles were seen on the loosestrife, and only a few on nearby smartweeds (*Polygonum* spp.)

The area in drawing DC-306 included only two large populations of purple loosestrife in 1997 through 2000. By 2001 the purple loosestrife populations had reached in excess of 100 plants. Four new plants, two long-styled and two short-styled, were found in 2001 on the west bank at the north end of drawing DC-306; two were pulled out. A new short-styled plant to the south was found and removed, but two long and one short-styled plant at the base of the bank farther south were inaccessible. The population on the west bank opposite Garrison Island included plants of all three style lengths, but in

2000 the population seemed to be smaller than previous years, probably being crowded out and shaded by a mixture of shrubs; goldenrods, *Solidago canadensis* L. and *S. gigantea* Aiton; bluejoint grass, *Calamagrostis canadensis* (Michaux) P. Beauv.; etc. In 2001 only six plants remained and all were long-styled; some of these were being crowded out by staghorn sumac, *Rhus typhina* L. Four new medium-styled plants were found on the west bank opposite the gap between Garrison and Edwards Island, and all were removed. Two more new plants were found along the boat landing, and both of these were removed.

The 2002 surveyed showed a notable reduction in purple loosestrife north of the Centralia Dam. No plants were found on the east side of the River beyond the end of Riverwood Lane, even though there were two plants we left in 2001 because they were two deeply rooted to be removed. The large population on the west side if the River north of Boles Creek was now reduced to about a dozen plants, all of which we removed. A large rock opposite Boles Creek had held one or two plants since 1997 (figures 15-18). Both plants appeared to have died by the time of this survey. In 1998 a few plants were seen on the bank south of Boles Creek at the edge of the mowed lawn around the Masonic Lodge. No plants were seen here in 1999, but in 2000 either new plants had come in or possibly the 1998 plants had been mowed and recovered by 2000. At least ten plants were present in 2001. A large population was present in 2002, but since these plants are also somewhat stranded by the lower water level, they might eventually be desiccated; however, lawn watering here could provide enough water for them to survive. Figures 19-22 show changes in this area between 1998 and 2002.

In the 1997-2001 surveys a large population of purple loosestrife was present and photographed (figures 26-28) around the Centralia dam and footpath. The construction work in 2002 eliminated this population, but purple loosestrife is still abundant among rocks in the River near the Dam.

The hiking and biking trail area in DC-307 continues to be free of purple loosestrife (figures 30-33). Deep shade and dense native vegetation should continue to make establishment of purple loosestrife here unlikely.

In 1998 the purple loosestrife population on the headwaters dam in DJ-2894 was conspicuously reduced from 1997, but short and long-styled plants were common on soil amid concrete structures west of the dam. In 2001 the Port Edwards dam and adjacent area was free of purple loosestrife except for one medium-styled and one short-styled plant which were too well rooted among the rock and concrete to be pulled. About 20 young plants had apparently become established recently on sand along the river on the northeast side of the island. All of these plants were pulled. The river banks and rock outcroppings on the rest of the east side of the island where scattered plants had been seen in previous years were almost free of purple loosestrife.

The populations noted in the 1997 survey on the west bank above the Port Edwards hydro-electric plant were also essentially unchanged in 1998. In 1999, with the river level down and construction work on the dam, the purple loosestrife populations of

the previous two years were greatly reduced. The construction activity eliminated most of the vegetation, including all but a few small loosestrife plants. Purple looosestrife on the west bank above the Port Edwards hydro-electric plant was almost eliminated, possibly due to desiccation of the plants following the drop in water level. Only a few plants returned in 2000. In 2001 no purple loosestrife plants were found from the crib and dam south to Lavigne Street, perhaps partly because of the shade from sumacs and other shrubs, and by the large stand of Amur silver-grass, *Miscanthus sacchariflorus* (Maxim.) Hack., which excludes all other species. However, the west bank from Lavigne to Market Street had a large population of over 30 plants in 2001 amid reed canary-grass, *Phalaris arunidinacea* L., and sedges, *Carex* spp. In 2002 this population was reduced and confined to a smaller area. The population near the hydroelectric plant showed some increase in 2002.

A population (figures 36-39) on the west bank which had increased steadily since 1997, apparently unaffected by water level changes, was sprayed with an herbicide in 2002. Although the plants showed damage, it was not clear as of mid-August whether the herbicide would destroy that population.

As noted in the reports of 1999, 2000, and 2001, the total population of purple loosestrife in most of the area shown on DN-2740 did not appear to have shown any obvious net change from 1997 through 2001 and the same observation applies in 2002. The plants are moderately common, but scattered. The appearance of new plants along some stretches of the River is roughly equal to the number which have disappeared along other stretches. However, as noted in the 2000 and 2001 reports, the wetland between the bend of the river and state highway 73 has changed in the past four years from scattered purple loosestrife to almost dominance by that species. Previously this was a fairly disturbed area dominated by narrow-leaved cattail, *Typha angustifolia* L., with reed canary-grass on the slope.

Purple loosestrife continues to be scattered along the river bank in Riverside Park. Japanese beetles were noted on plants here in 2001 and seem to be more abundant in 2002. Nearly all the plants in Riverside Park were removed this year, except for some on a small island (figures 40-44), and these are being reduced by competing vegetation and increased shade.

In 1998 the purple loosestrife density or distribution in the Nekoosa area indicated on drawing DN-2341 was essentially unchanged from 1997, except on the west bank of the river north of the highway 173 bridge. The 1999 report had noted that the loosestrife had almost vanished here, apparently as a result of the growth of black locust and staghorn sumac, which have shaded it. The trend toward elimination of purple loosestrife by woody vegetation continued in 2000. The draw down of the river in 1999 apparently eliminated some purple loosestrife plants by leaving them desiccated on the higher part of the bank, but allowing some new plants to colonize the area near the river at its lower stage. In 2000, with the water levels high again, the low-lying population had been flooded out, and in some place the purple loosestrife had been crowded out where the wooded vegetation extended to the water edge. But in 2001 purple loosestrife was again

abundant amid broadleaved cattails, *Typha latifolia* L., wherever there is a flat area between the river and the dense growth of sumac, black locust, dogwoods, and willows (*Salix* spp.). In 2002 purple loosestrife has increased, especially at the south edge of Riverside Park.

The 1999 report noted that purple loosestrife appears to be increasing slowly down river from the Nekoosa dam as new plants appear on some of the small outcroppings in the river and that, because these outcroppings are rather inaccessible and are open areas subject to colonization, this increase seemed inevitable. The populations on the east bank have continued to increase.

CONCLUSIONS

The opinion of the principal investigator again remains the same as that expressed in the 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001 reports: that purple loosestrife is not as abundant in the Wisconsin Rapids – Port Edwards – Nekoosa area as it is in most wetlands and along most rivers and roadsides in the more developed or ecologically disturbed areas in central Wisconsin.

In general, the net abundance of purple loosestrife appears to have remained about the same over the six years of these surveys. Any increase in purple loosestrife at one site seems to be offset by a reduction somewhere else. This pattern is especially notable in 2002 where purple loosestrife has almost disappeared along much of the River north of the Centralia Dam, but increased in the Nekoosa area. The 2002 survey again reinforces the statement made in the 1999 report that the most striking observation is how effective intact native vegetation and deep shade from trees and shrubs are in preventing purple loosestrife colonization, as shown by areas along the east bank of the Wisconsin River which are free from purple loosestrife. Control of purple loosestrife in these areas probably depends more on keeping these areas undisturbed and wooded, and in allowing native vegetation to grow more densely in other areas, than on efforts to pull or remove purple loosestrife. Repeating the comments of the 1999 report, it is probably fortunate that much of the Wisconsin River bank in the Wisconsin Rapids – Port Edwards – Nekoosa area is owned by parks or relatively few private owners, making it easier to control disturbance of the river banks.

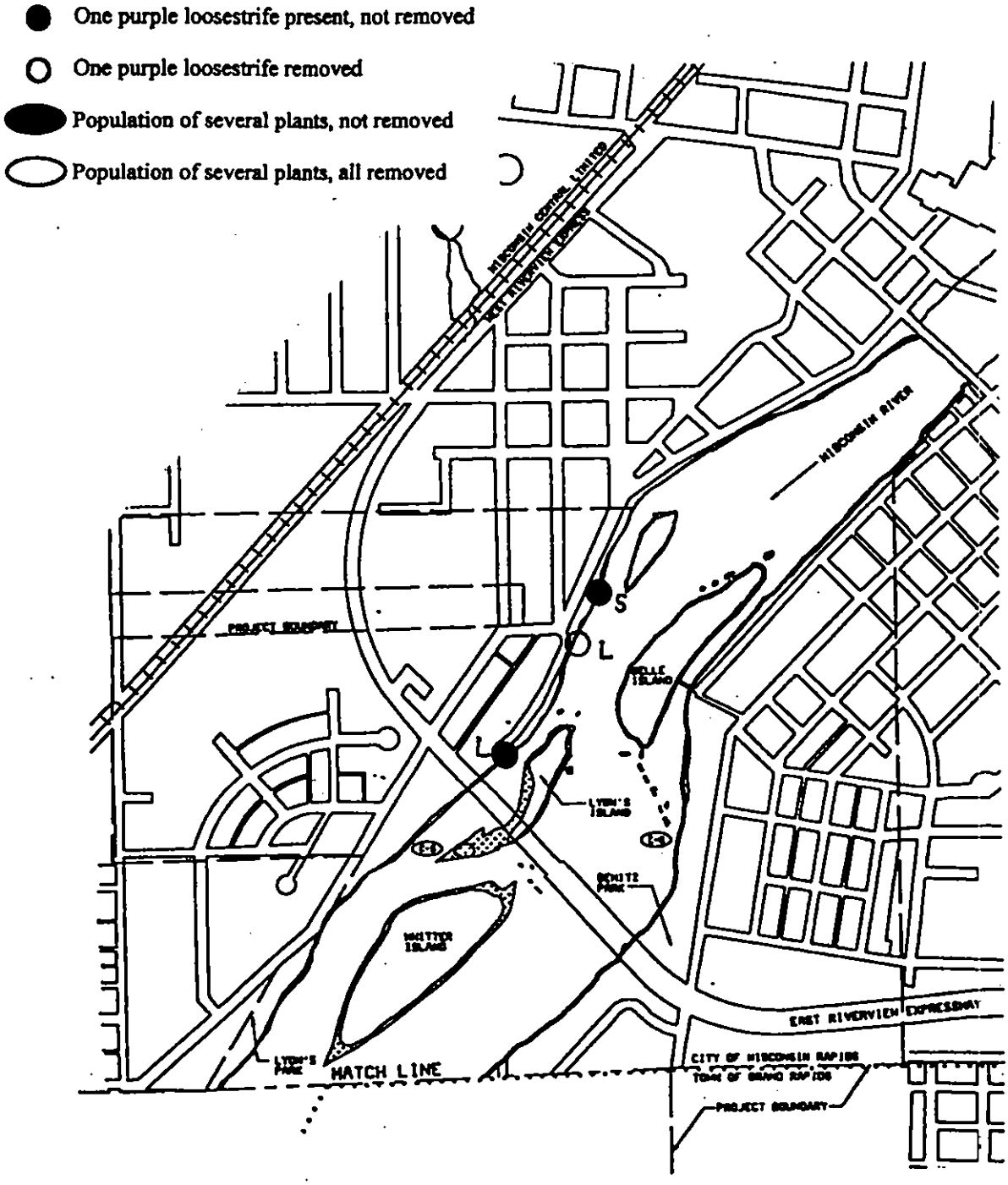
Also, as noted in previous reports, control of purple loosestrife on the small outcroppings in the Wisconsin River and in places on the dams where soil accumulates is difficult. These habitats are nearly inaccessible and are frequently disturbed by waves, currents, and fluctuations on water levels, thereby renewing the open, disturbed habitats conducive to purple loosestrife establishment.

Digging or hand-pulling loosestrife should be continued in areas with low density populations. Draw downs which leave plants stranded also has a at least a short term beneficial effect. Japanese beetles and the parasitic flowering plant, dodder, also at least weaken some plants. Perhaps releasing two beetles, *Galerucella pusilla* and *G.*

calmariensis, which are being raised by some area high schools for loosestrife control, would further reduce the loosestrife populations.

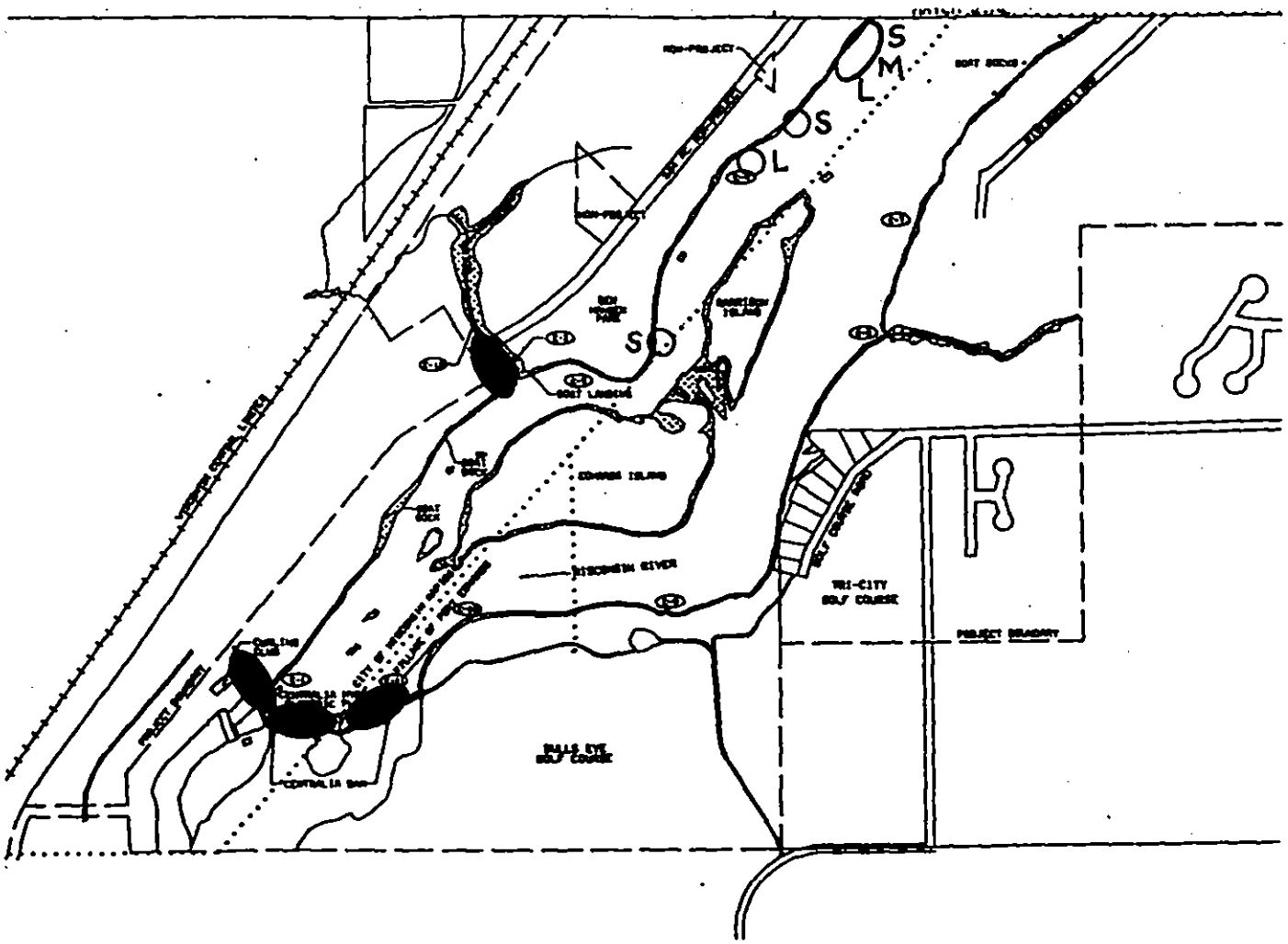
2002 SURVEY

MAP EQUIVALENT TO DC-305 OF PREVIOUS SURVEYS



2002 SURVEY

MAP EQUIVALENT TO DC-306 OF PREVIOUS SURVEYS

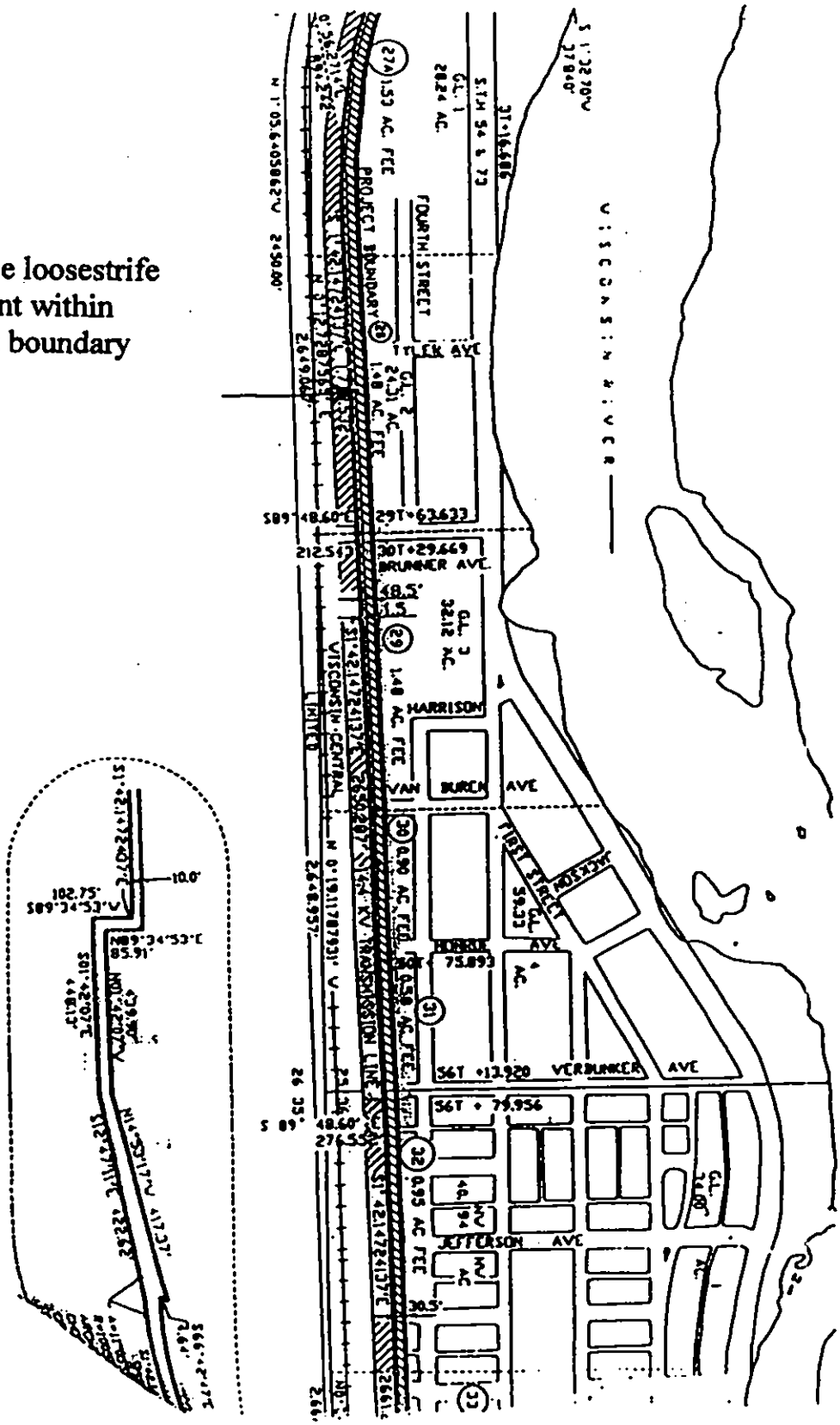


- One purple loosestrife present, not removed
- One purple loosestrife removed
- Population of several plants, not removed
- Population of several plants, all removed

2002 SURVEY

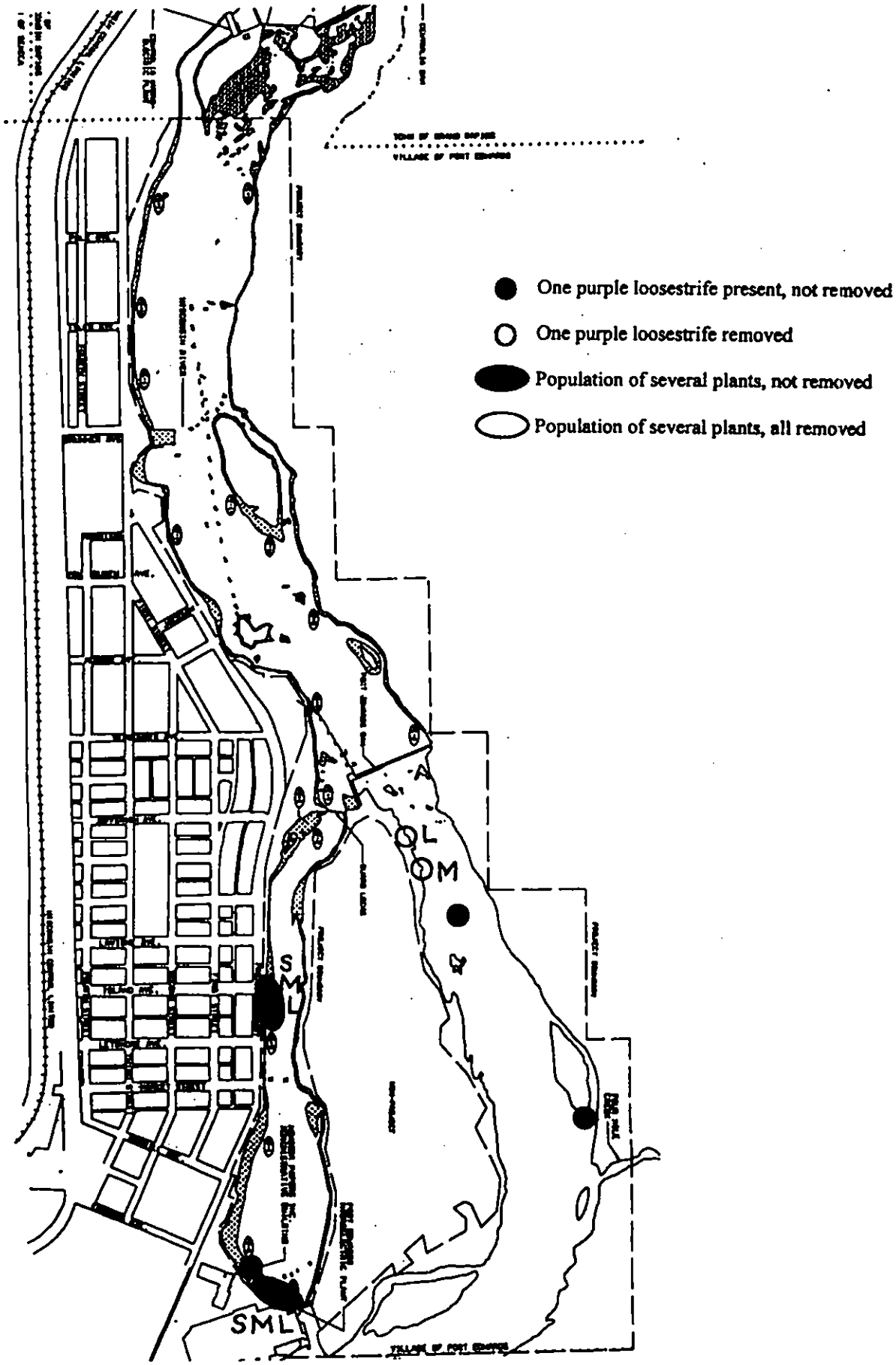
MAP EQUIVALENT TO DC-307 OF PREVIOUS SURVEYS

No purple loosestrife present within project boundary



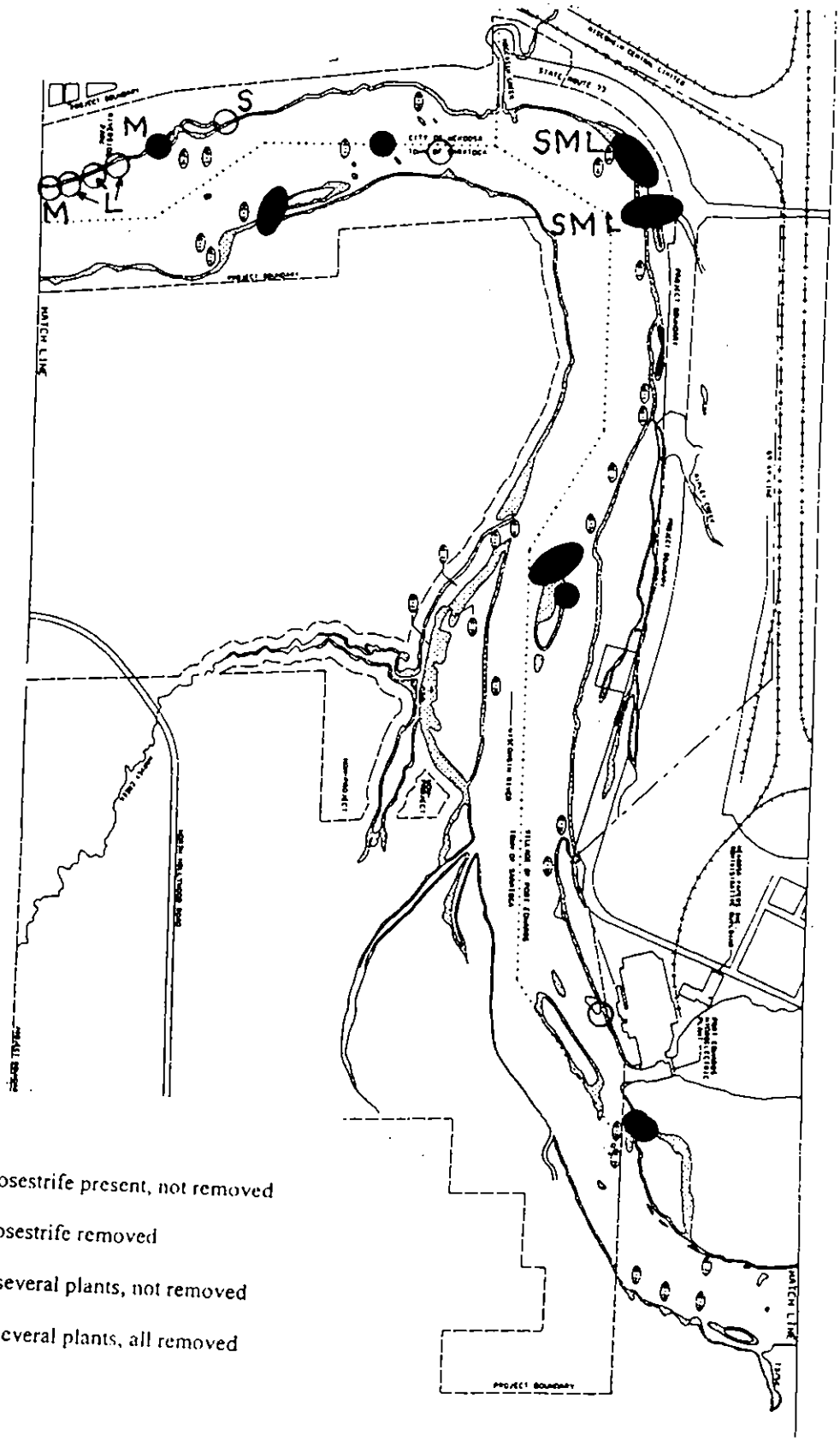
2002 SURVEY

MAP EQUIVALENT TO DJ-2894 OF PREVIOUS SURVEYS



2002 SURVEY

MAP EQUIVALENT TO DN-2740 OF PREVIOUS SURVEYS

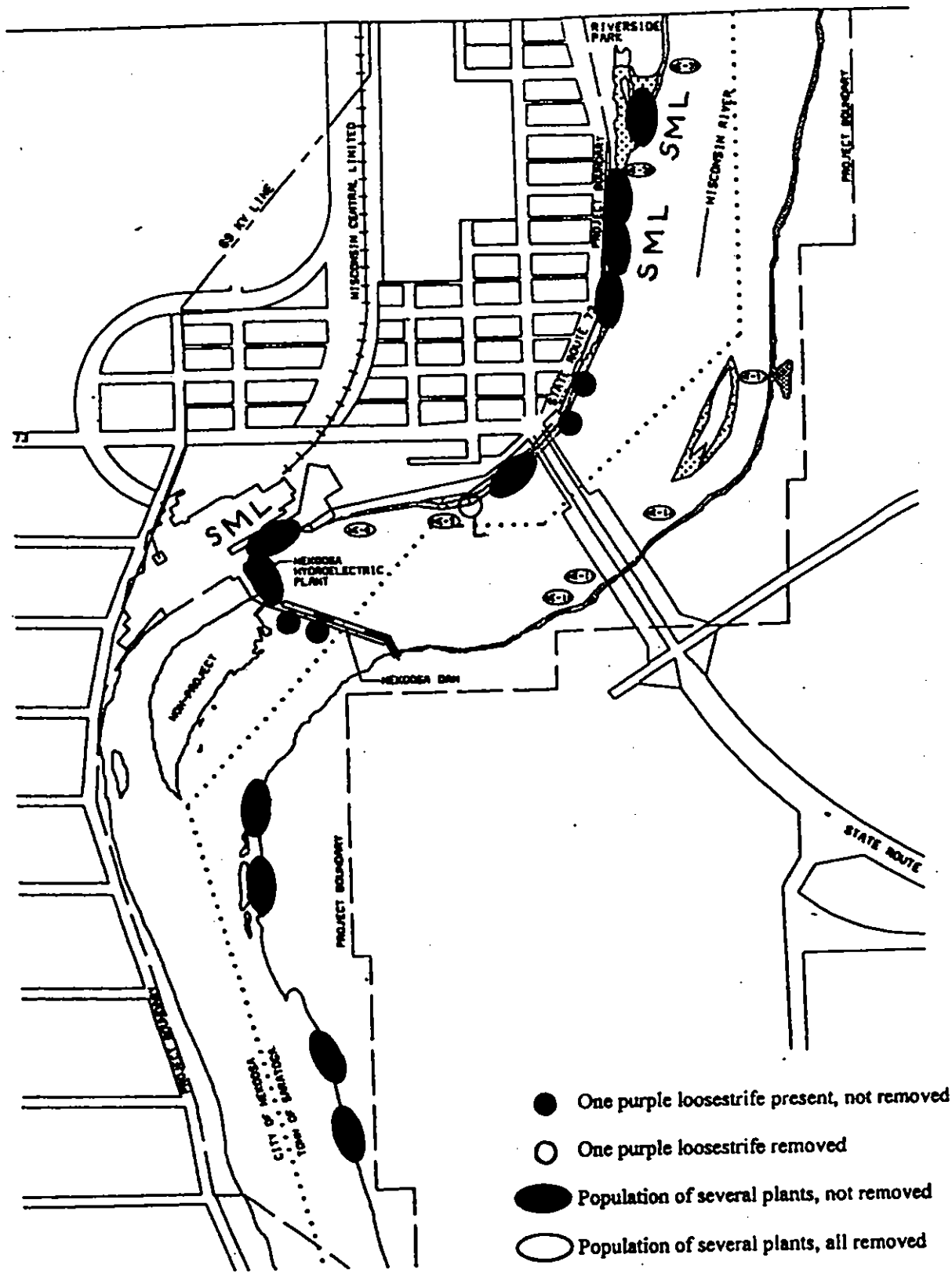


- One purple loosestrife present, not removed
- One purple loosestrife removed
- Population of several plants, not removed
- Population of several plants, all removed

Fig. 34. Port Edwards Hyrdoplant, looking toward Communications Building, 2000. A few scattered purple loosestrife plants present.

Fig. 35. Same view, 2002. Purple loosestrife near the closest tree has increased, but plants present near tree behind it in 2000 are now absent.

MAP EQUIVALENT TO DN-2741 OF PREVIOUS SURVEYS



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
EDISON
An *EDISON INTERNATIONAL* Company

[redacted]

September 24, 2001

To: Resource Agencies and Other Interested Organizations and Persons

Re: Agenda for Upcoming Public Meeting on October 2, 2002
Borel Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 382)

ORIGINAL

Southern California Edison (SCE) invites you to participate in an upcoming meeting in connection with the relicensing of the Borel Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 382). The meeting will be held in the conference room of the Sequoia National Forest office, which is located at 105 Whitney Road, Kernville, California, on October 2, 2002 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m., with a site visit planned for before lunch on the same day. See the attached map for directions to the meeting site.

Meeting Notice and Agenda for October 2, 2002

SCE will hold the next combined Borel Project outreach and technical meeting as follows:

Date:	October 2, 2002
Time:	9:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon - Site Visit
	1:00 to 4:00 p.m. – Meeting
Location:	Conference Room
	Sequoia National Forest
	105 Whitney Road
	Kernville, CA 93238.

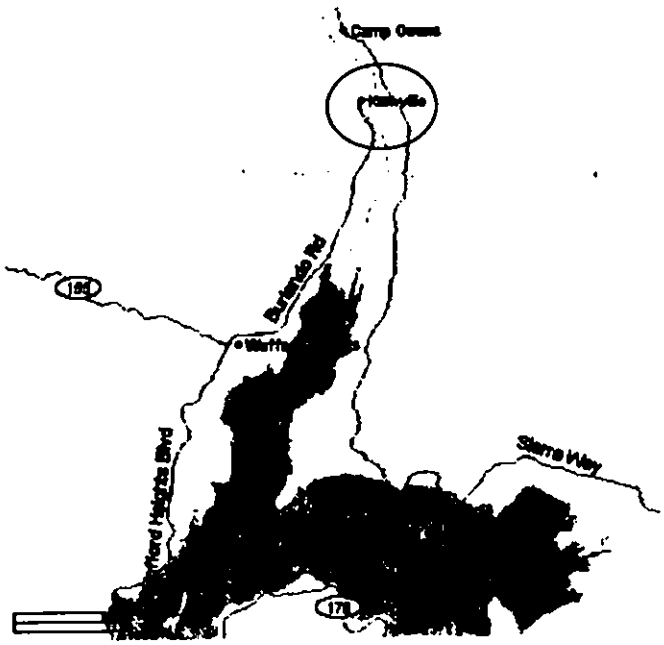
Site Visit Agenda (9:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon):

9:30	Meet at Sequoia National Forest office
9:45 to 10:30	Travel to and visit Keyesville Bridge Launch site
10:30 to 11:00	Travel to and visit Slippery Rock
11:00 to 11:30	Travel to and visit Main Dam Campground
11:30 to 1:00	Travel to Kernville & Lunch

300 N. Lone Hill Ave.
San Dimas, CA 91773

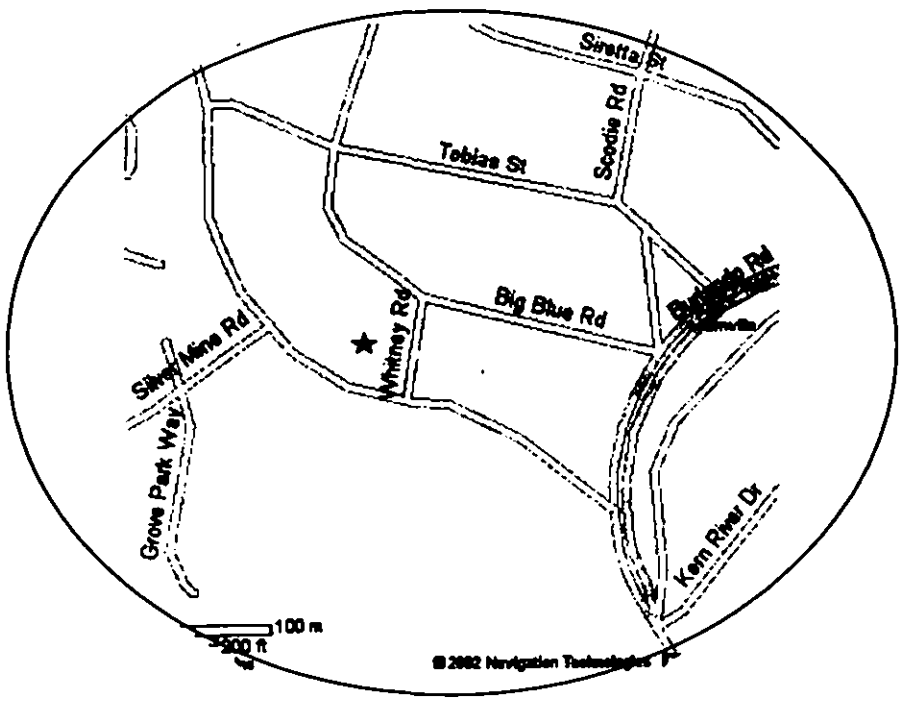
Directions to the Sequoia National Forest
Cannell Meadow Ranger Station

105 Whitney Road, Kernville, CA 93238
(760) 376-3781



From Bakersfield:

- 178 East to Lake Isabella
- 155 Exit
- Follow 155 around the Lake
- 155 turns into Burlando
- Once in Kernville, take the first left turn
- The Ranger Station is a log house building



Distribution List

Advis. Council on Hist. Preservation
12136 West Bayaud Ave, Ste 330
Lakewood, CO 80228

Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

CA Dept. of Parks and Rec., Director
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Department of the Interior
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607

FEMA
Building 105
San Francisco, CA 94129-1250

Fish and Game Commission
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

National Marine Fisheries Service
501 West Ocean Blvd., Ste 200
Long Beach, CA 90802

Northwest Power Planning Council
851 SW Sixth Avenue, Suite 1100
Portland, OR 97204

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
333 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

U.S. EPA
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

U.S. Forest Service
1323 Club Drive
Vallejo, CA 94592

US Bureau of Land Management
2800 Cottage Way, Rm E-2845-1889
Sacramento, CA 95825

Richard Acosta
Indian Cultural Center
P.O. Box 643
Wafford Heights, CA 93285

Rick Adair
Kern Valley Sun
6205 Juniper Road
Lake Isabella, CA 93240

Mr. Stanley T. Albright
National Park Service

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Oakland, CA 94607

Mr. Michael Ammon
CA DOBW
2000 Evergreen Street
Sacramento, CA 95815

Jim Andreas

P.O. Box 933
Weldon, CA 93283

Mr. Michael Ayers
US Bureau of Land Management

3801 Pegasus Drive
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Mr. Glenn Barnhill
Kern County Planning Department
2700 M. Street, Suite 100
Bakersfield, CA 93301

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Cheryl Bauer
USFS

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Melissa Blevins

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Brandi Bradford
National Park Service
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Sacramento, CA 95814

Ken Bushling
Kern River Tours
P.O. Box 3444
Lake Isabella, CA 93240

Mr. Jim Canaday
State Water Resources Control Board
P.O. Box 2000
Sacramento, CA 95812-2000

Kelly Catlett
Friends of the River
915 20th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Roslyn Johnson
Federal Activities Office (CMD-2)
75 Hawthorne Street
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