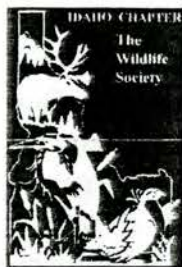


THE WILD TIMES



IDAHO CHAPTER THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY

Issue 00:2

July 15, 2000



IN THIS ISSUE:

Supporting CARA!

Glitch!

Letters To The Editor

No Report

Regional Reports

Panhandle Report: Wildlife Crossings

Feature Article

BPA Funds Idaho Grazing Acquisition

ICTWS Committee Updates

Research Update

No Report

Upcoming Meetings

Annual NW Section Meeting

Check it out!

New Website:

Officers:	Chuck Harris	President	334-2920
	Toni Holthuijzen	Vice-President	388-2352
	Michelle Commons	Treasurr	324-4359
	Anna Osiak	Secretary	756-2271
	Joe Butsick	Editor	768-2515

NEXT NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS DUE September 15, 2000

President's Message

Since the March edition of the newsletter was never shipped out to the members by the printer, I guess this can still be considered my first president's message (except for those of you who received the electronic version of the March edition), and it is going to again be brief and a plea. One of the best long-term benefits you can potentially provide for Idaho's wildlife is to contact your Senators ASAP and ask them to support the Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 2000 (CARA S. 2123). This legislation could provide about \$4 million per year to Idaho "for the benefit of a diverse array of wildlife and associated habitats, including species that are not hunted or fished, to fulfill unmet needs of wildlife within the States in recognition of the primary role of the States to conserve all wildlife." There is another \$16 million annually for habitat restoration, acquisition, conservation easements, and endangered species recovery. CARA is one of the top priorities of The Wildlife Society, and we need to do our part as members and individuals who care deeply about our wildlife resources. Please take a few moments from your busy schedules to contact your Senators. This is by far the biggest and most important wildlife initiative of our careers. Our predecessors worked hard for passage of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (Pitman-Robertson or P-R) Act in 1937 and the Federal Aid in Sport Fisheries Restoration (Dingell-Johnson or D-J) Act in 1950. These 2 programs have greatly benefited our wildlife resources and habitats over the last 60+ years and provided the foundation for the biological science that current wildlife management is built upon. It is now our opportunity, and our obligation as wildlife professionals, to be heard and to add to the wildlife legacy of the future.

CARA UPDATE

In case you have been too busy with your job or just out of touch with the political side of the wildlife world to have heard the good news, the Conservation and Reinvestment

Act (CARA, H.R. 701) passed the House of Representatives on 11 May by a margin of 315 to 102, thus sending the bill to the Senate and bringing state conservation funding one step closer to reality (this is the reincarnation of the Teaming With Wildlife/Wildlife Diversity Funding Initiative started several years ago). This is a bipartisan bill crafted by several months of negotiations and compromises by Rep. Don Young (R-AK), Chairman of the House Resources Committee, and Rep. George Miller (D-CA), ranking Democrat on the committee. It is unfortunate that Idaho's Representatives Helen Chenoweth-Hage and Mike Simpson both voted against the bill, based primarily upon concerns with Title II (Land and Water Conservation Fund Revitalization) regarding private property rights issues. To read the full text of HR 701, go the House Resources Committee home page at <http://www.house.gov/resources/ocs/> or the Teaming With Wildlife home page at www.teaming.com. The Senate version of H.R. 701 is S. 2123 sponsored by Senators Mary Landrieu (D-LA), Frank Murkowski (R-AK), Trent Lott (R-MS), John Breaux (D-LA), and Dianne Feinstein (D-CA). There is currently 7 other Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas revenue related bills in the Senate, the primary one being S. 2181, the Conservation and Stewardship Act of 2000 sponsored by Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM). On 24 May the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee (Mike Crape is a member) held an oversight hearing on the various CARA bills. Overall, the hearing was very positive and set the tone for future Senate debate on CARA.

CARA PROCESS AHEAD

- (1) Committee Markup: On 27-28 June the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee will markup and vote on CARA (Larry Craig is a member). At least 11 of the 20 committee members

- (2) must vote yes to pass CARA on to the full Senate.
- (3) Senate Floor Vote: The goal is to get the bill to the Senate floor for a vote before the August recess (29 July – 4 September).
- (4) Conference Committee: After CARA passes the Senate, an ad hoc CARA conference committee will be formed with a handful of key House and Senate members including the House and Senate committee chairs and ranking members and others. These conferees will have to work out the differences between the House and Senate versions of CARA and release one final version back to House and Senate floors for a final vote. The sooner CARA gets through the Senate, the more time the conference committee will have to work out an agreement. It takes hard work and time to reach agreement in conference committees. Often bills die in conference committee because the conferees could not reach agreement or ran out of time (6 October is the target date for Congress to adjourn for the year).
- (5) Final House and Senate Action: Once a joint CARA bill is released from the conference committee, the full House and Senate each vote one last time on CARA (this time there are no floor amendments).
- (6) PRESIDENT CLINTON SIGNS CARA INTO LAW!!!

THE CARA LEGISLATION

The current CARA legislation (HR 701 and S 2123) provides annual appropriations for the following programs (projected annual Idaho share is in parenthesis): Title I Impact Assistance and Coastal Conservation \$1 billion (\$0; we have no coast, just a seaport) Title II Land and Water Conservation Fund \$900 million (\$12,952,977) Title III Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Fund \$350

million (\$3,927,686) Title IV Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program \$125 million (\$0; we have no urban areas large enough) Title V Historic Preservation Fund \$100 million (\$1,592,162) Title VI Federal and Indian Lands Restoration \$200 million (\$10,391,209) Title VII Conservation Easements and Species Recovery \$150 million (\$432,130) Title VIII Payment-in-Lieu-of-Taxes \$200 million (\$ unknown at this time)

Total Idaho funding is about \$39.3 million per year for 15 years.

There are currently 51 co-sponsors of S. 2123 and related legislation, but none from Idaho. This is unfortunate because Idaho's citizens and natural resources will benefit greatly from this funding. There is also considerable support for CARA in Idaho from the Governor, private businesses, and wildlife and conservation organizations. Our Senators need to hear from you and soon. Please write, fax, phone, or email your Senators and urge them to support CARA. Also write a letter to the editor or Op-Ed piece for your local paper. The Teaming With Wildlife web site has sample letters and editorials. All you have to do is fill in the blanks.

Rep. Helen Chenoweth-Hage: U.S. House of Representatives, 1727 Longworth Building, Washington, DC 20515; phone 202-225-6611; fax 202-225-3029; email ask.helen@mail.house.gov; web page www.house.gov/chenoweth.

Rep. Mike Simpson: U.S. House of Representatives, 1440 Longworth Building, Washington, DC, 20515; phone 202-225-5531; fax 202-225-8216; email mike.simpson@mail.house.gov.

Sen. Larry Craig: U.S. Senate, 520 Hart Building, Washington, DC 20510; phone 202-

224-2752; fax 202-228-1067; web page www.senate.gov/~craig/

Sen. Mike Crapo: U.S. Senate, 111 Russell Building, Washington, DC 20510; phone 202-224-6142; web page www.senate.gov/~crapo/

If you need more information on CARA, visit the Teaming With Wildlife web site, see the article by Tom Franklin and Erin Barclay in The Wildlife Society Bulletin 27(4):1107-1109, or contact Idaho's CARA coordinators Wayne Melquist or Jon Beals, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 25, Boise, ID 83707; 208-334-2920; email wmelquis@idfg.state.id.us, jbeals@idfg.state.id.us.

Because of the private property rights concerns expressed by Idaho's Representatives and Senators (and other western state's delegations), I have included the following information (taken from the House Resources web site) that shows the extent that Young and Miller went to in addressing the private property rights issues in their bill. These are good points to help counter much the rhetoric and misinformation our delegation is hearing from private property rights advocates.

Western Values within The Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 1999 (CARA)

Background

For decades, the Land and Water Conservation Fund have made \$900 million available for state and federal land acquisition. State acquisitions are driven by a state planning process and states and local governments are responsible for their own plans and receive direct funding (matched 50/50) based upon a formula. Since fiscal year 1995, the states have not received funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

For federal acquisitions, any amount (up to

\$900 million) may be spent on Federal land acquisition as appropriated through the annual Congressional appropriations process. There are virtually no restrictions with this process and almost \$300 million has been historically appropriated to purchase new federal lands. In a recent year, nearly \$700 million was used to buy private lands.

How Does CARA Change This Process to Protect Western Values?

- By making permanent and dividing (between the state and federal portions) the \$900 million within the Land and Water Conservation Fund, we require the federal government to share half of the LWCF funds with the states to be spent on locally selected projects.
- CARA requires just compensation for the taking of private property, as provided within the Constitution.
- Each year the Administration must transmit a list to Congress requesting specific approval for each tract of land to be acquired.
- Congress must specifically approve each project.
- The Administration must seek to consolidate federal land holdings in states with checkerboard Federal land ownership patterns.
- The Administration must seek to use exchanges and conservation easements as an alternative to acquisition.
- The Administration must notify Congress (within the annual request required by CARA) if tracts are identified for acquisition from non-willing sellers.
- Transactions will be carried out with willing sellers, because CARA prohibits the government from using adverse condemnation to acquire lands -- unless specifically authorized

- by Congress.
- The Administration must demonstrate, to Congress, its authority to carry out the federal acquisition.
- 30 days after the submission of the LWCF acquisition request (new CARA requirement), the Congressional representatives, the Governor, and local government official must be notified.
- 30 days after to the submission of the LWCF acquisition request (new CARA requirement), the local public must be notified in a newspaper that is widely distributed to the area in which the proposed acquisition is to take place.
- Prior to the federal purchase of lands, all actions required under Federal law must be completed.
- Prior to the federal purchase of lands, a copy of the final NEPA documents must be given to Congress and the Congressional representatives, the Governor, and local government officials must be notified that the environment work is complete and the documents are available.
- CARA protects State water rights.
- CARA provides \$200 million annually for maintenance.
- CARA provides up to \$200 million in additional funding for PILT and Refuge Revenue Sharing.
- CARA will provide the necessary funds to reduce the \$10 billion backlog of willing sellers stuck within an inholding.
- Restricts the federal governments regulatory ability over all private lands.
- CARA prohibits funding for wildlife law enforcement.
- If revenues for CARA fall, all titles and programs are reduced proportionally.

Editorial

Please excuse the repetition if you read this on the website version of the last newsletter. There was a "not so small" glitch at the printer and they never mailed the hard copy of the newsletter. Although the material was time sensitive I have decided to include it in this issue so everyone can read what CARA is all about.

Also, for the benefit of those members who did not see the website version of the newsletter I would like to again welcome all new society officers and committee chairs. Here's a big welcome to Michelle, Anna, and Chuck, and to Greg Servheen our New Conservation Affairs Committee Chair. If anyone is interested the Nominations Election Committee Chairperson is still vacant.

As always, please send all newsletter correspondence to:

Joe Butsick
 Route 1 Box 160-D
 Salmon, Idaho 83467
 Fax:208-768-2502
 Office phone:208-768-2500
 Home Phone:208-756-3813
 Office E-Mail:jbuticks/r4_s-c.fs.fed.us
 Home E-mail: jonabrem@salmoninternet.com

Comments Wanted:

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice and request for comment.

Responding to an increasing public interest in issues surrounding the use of off-highway-vehicles (OHVs) on public lands, the Bureau of Land Management is announcing the public involvement phase of the National Off-Highway Vehicle Strategy, seeking public comments on OHV-related issues. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is seeking ideas and solutions from the public on how best to ensure that the use of off-road vehicles on public lands

will be controlled and directed so as to protect the resources of those lands. The BLM will develop a strategy based on public input to address land-management issues prompted by the growing popularity of OHV use.

DATES: You should submit your comments by August 31, 2000. BLM will not necessarily consider comments postmarked or received by messenger or electronic mail after the above date in the decisionmaking process on the OHV strategy.

ADDRESSES: Mail: Director (250), Bureau of Land Management, Administrative Record, Room 204 LS, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240. Personal or messenger delivery: Room 204, 1620 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Internet e-mail: Special comment site at www.blm.gov.

Mailer: We will send you an OHV mailer if you contact the Bureau of Land Management at 1849 C Street NW., LSB 406-C, Washington, DC 20240, Attn: Correspondence--WO 615 Other: We will also accept comments at local or State "listening meetings" which will be held by BLM or BLM Resource Advisory Councils (RACs).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rodger E. Schmitt, National Recreation Group Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, DC, at (202) 452-7771.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The goal of the OHV strategy is to provide local managers a framework for addressing issues such as current OHV designations, executive orders, regulations, trends in management and management approaches, route inventory needs, resource issues, special management and sensitive areas and resources, monitoring, education, law enforcement, and budget.

BLM management of OHVs is guided by Executive Orders 11644 made in 1972 and 11989 made in 1977, when only about five million OHVs were in use nationally. Today, that number has risen dramatically. In addition, technological advances now make it possible for these vehicles to travel over lands that were formerly inaccessible. Many of BLM's land

use plans do not adequately address the increases in OHV use. In addition, BLM's budget-related resources--including the number of recreation specialists and law enforcement personnel--have not kept pace with the past decade's growth in OHV use. These factors, plus litigation over OHV management issues, have created the need for a national OHV management strategy. Comments will be collected through August and will be analyzed and used to help BLM develop guidance for local solutions by November 30. Once the guidance is written, BLM will implement it locally with the help of public and private partners to achieve on-the-ground goals.

Regional Reports

Central Idaho
No Report

Clearwater
No Report

Southeast
No Report

Southwest
No Report

Panhandle

Wanted: Case Histories for Wildlife/Road Interactions

The Forest Service's San Dimas Technology Development Center is compiling a toolkit of designs for wildlife crossing structures for both forest roads and highways. We are in the process of analyzing needs, and compiling designs and case histories to reduce animal mortality and increase permeability. The product would compile existing information in a searchable format that would be readily usable by engineers and biologists. Crossing structure designs would be included, as would non-structure solutions, approximate cost, suitability by wildlife taxon, and a measure of design effectiveness. The product would be interactive, hopefully web-based, and would target all species of wildlife nationally. The Federal Highway Administration is cooperating with this effort, and may include data collection and monitoring techniques in a companion product.

For our needs analysis, I would like to know what specific issues people have had to face with transportation/wildlife interactions. What information would you like to have available to be able to meet your specific challenge? What information would your engineers like to have available to help you meet those challenges. I would like to know of any case histories of successful or unsuccessful crossing innovations people have done, especially for smaller animals. If you have any solutions to railroad issues, particularly where they parallel roads, I'd like to hear about those too. If you have ideas you haven't been able to try, let me hear those too.

"The Federal Highway Administration has an excellent primer on wildlife crossing structures both on the internet and in a printed brochure. It can be accessed at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/wildlifecrossings>. While this document does not give specific design criteria, it gives several examples of a broad range of successful crossing structures currently in use. It also gives examples of issues to consider in transportation planning projects. If you haven't been following the issue of wildlife and transportation, this is an excellent place to start."

Sandra L. Jacobson, District Wildlife Biologist
Bonnors Ferry Ranger District
Rt 4 Box 4860
Bonnors Ferry ID 83805

Phone: 208.267.6752
Fax: 208.267.6754
email: sjacobson@fs.fed.us

Feature Article

BPA FUNDS IDAHO GRAZING ACQUISITION TO PROTECT FISH

The conflicts between cattle and Columbia Basin fish and wildlife restoration were removed in at least one Idaho drainage with the announcement this week that the Bonneville Power Administration paid \$145,000 to compensate grazing permittees for giving up grazing privileges on 48,000 acres of federal range land.

The BPA and the Northwest Power Planning Council on Tuesday announced consummation of the deal on U.S. Forest Service land along Elk Creek in Bear Valley, Idaho. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribe and Idaho Department of Fish and Game proposed the mitigation project to protect threatened and endangered spring/summer Chinook salmon, steelhead and bull trout.

"This is a novel approach to protecting salmon, and we're pleased with this project," said Judi Johansen, BPA administrator. "The project promises to deliver on its goal of permanently protecting prime spawning habitat. This project demonstrates what is possible when people work together to develop creative solutions. We recognize this project represents a major change in the way of life for the local rancher, Rollin Baker, and we appreciate his willingness to work with us to make this happen."

"We are very pleased that the Bonneville Power Administration, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and Rollin Baker, the local ranchers have been able to successfully turn an innovative idea into reality," said Dave Rittenhouse, forest supervisor for the Boise National Forest.

"These folks have worked closely together for several years to find a fair way to improve conditions for the several species of threatened and endangered native fish that spawn in the Bear Valley area."

The deal included negotiating a number of ticklish issues involving the elimination of the grazing allotment.

"Everyone gave a little" to produce the negotiated solution, said Rayola Jacobson of the Council's Boise office. She praised Idaho Gov. Dirk Kempthorne for helping coordinate the effort.

Elk Creek provides drainage for the Bear Valley Basin in central Idaho. The area provides spawning and rearing habitat for a major population of endangered native spring chinook salmon as well as threatened steelhead and bull trout. The stream also supports westslope cutthroat trout.

Elk Creek has particular significance for Chinook salmon recovery. During the past 10 years, it has produced more than one third of the Middle Fork Salmon River's annual population of salmon, according to a BPA press release. The Middle Fork Salmon River contains the only remaining stock of wild spring Chinook, unaltered by hatchery supplementation, in the entire Snake River Basin.

Idaho Fish and Game and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe in 1999 proposed the project in which BPA would compensate livestock permittees for retiring or giving up their grazing permits. The Northwest Power Planning Council recommended the project as a high priority for funding. After rigorous review, their Independent Scientific Review Panel said the project is an excellent proposal. It emphasizes the protection and passive restoration of habitat and supports its points with data."

With the forfeit of the grazing privileges, the Forest Service can close the area to future grazing. The amount of this compensation was based on a qualified appraisal of the value that the federal grazing permits add to the ranching operations. The land will continue to be held by the federal government.

"The rancher was willing to take the dollars that were offered even though it didn't fully compensate him," Jacobson said. ESA-related permit restrictions have made it more difficult for grazers to make ends meet in recent years, she said.

"It's sad to retire an allotment" that has served as a vegetation management tool, as well as benefited the cattle operations, she said. If the allotments

are managed properly they can serve to reduce the risk of wildfire and in many cases benefit fish and wildlife, she added.

"We're really pleased that this came through," said IDFG staff biologist Scott Grunder. Since the spring Chinook were listed under the Endangered Species Act in 1992, the Forest Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have worked to improve stream banks along the creek long-traveled by grazing cattle.

Grunder said literally thousands of willows had been planted along the roughly 50 creek miles. Measures have been taken to stabilize stream banks and fences and barriers erected to keep cattle away from the streams. Eliminating grazing is welcome, though not a quick fix, Grunder said.

"It's been grazed for probably a century," Grunder said. The Forest Service rated much of the stream bank in poor condition.

"It's going to take a while for things to recover," he said, in the high meadow environment where, at 6,000 feet elevation, the winters are long and cold and the growing season short.

Grunder called the acquisition of grazing privileges "an unconventional approach." It had been discussed previously in the area but officials found little interest among ranchers.

Project proponents hope to build on their success. Grunder said that a second application has been submitted for BPA funding that is aimed at acquiring grazing privileges on 70,000 acres along Bear Valley and Deer creeks.

The IDFG is hopeful of getting the affected permittees to also "agree with this approach," Grunder said.

He called the measure cost effective. ESA mandates have increased the Forest Service's responsibilities and costs, which can't be recouped under the grazing fee structure.

"Because it's federal land, the onus falls on the Forest Service," Grunder said.

"This is an unconventional approach that will work," said Larry Cassidy, chairman of the four-state NWPPC. "It is a very cost-effective investment we are making on behalf of our ratepayers. This project

guarantees improvements in this important area."

The project reduces the tremendous costs to both the rancher and the Forest Service of running a cattle operation near sensitive salmon habitats including the costs of mitigation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting results.

"Livestock grazing is a viable use of range lands on the Boise National Forest," Rittenhouse said. "We believe that we can manage livestock grazing and meet the diversity of resource needs on the forest including improving habitat for threatened and endangered species. However, we are willing to examine future proposals on a case-by-case basis to determine if further application of this approach is appropriate. As was the case with Elk Creek, the willingness of a cooperative permittee is mandatory for this approach to be successful."

Committee Updates

Teaming With Wildlife:

No Report.

Wayne Melquist, Chairperson ☺

Conservation Affairs Committee:

No Report.

Greg Servheen, Chairperson ☺

Nominations-Election Committee

Vacant

Awards Committee:

No Report.

Alan Sands, Chairperson ☺

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a new column that I hope to keep going. If you are a researcher in Idaho, please send me a brief article about your research.

Quantification of Human-provided Subsidies Used by Mammalian Predators

Kerry P. Reese and Pamela J. Nelle.

Subsidies are any habitat feature derived from humans that enhance survival and/or fitness of wildlife species. These include sites that predators can use as dens for litters, for overwintering, and for day use. Specific subsidies for mammalian predators include culverts, abandoned homesteads with old buildings or foundations, junk piles with sites for dens, in or under abandoned cars and farm equipment, large rock piles created by farmers clearing agricultural fields, large haypiles, and unused, large-diameter irrigation pipe. These features would not normally exist in a natural landscape.

The ring-necked pheasant is the major game bird inhabiting private land in Idaho. Population declines are attributed to habitat loss from intensive agriculture and urbanization. Mammalian predators also contribute to low pheasant populations by preying on hens and eggs; many sportsmen and landowners, and some wildlife professionals, blame predation as the factor preventing pheasants from increasing. Because direct, lethal predator control is costly, largely ineffective and socially unacceptable to many, and because many mammalian predators do use subsidies, removal of subsidies might allow pheasant numbers to increase.

Wildlife management agencies have not yet acted to remove predator subsidies on a large scale because 1) there is no data on the number nor types of such subsidies in Idaho, 2) there is no data on the number of subsidies used by predators,

and 3) there is no estimate of costs to remove subsidies. Therefore, we sought to quantify the number and types of subsidies available to predators in Gooding County and to estimate the costs of their removal.

We sampled in Gooding County from 22-26 July 1998. Randomly selected sections (1 mile square) were searched for subsidies which were categorized as either: culvert, drain pipe, building, junk, vehicle, rock pile, hay pile, farms (this included all buildings, haystacks, and other potential subsidies in the immediate vicinity of the farmhouse), pipe, and other (brushpiles, wood piles, etc.).

Portions of 56 sections (a total of 47 square miles) were searched, accounting for 25% of the private land where subsidies could be present. We found 479 manmade predator subsidies: 202 farms (42%), 130 rock piles (27%), 35 haystacks (7%), 32 junk piles (7%), 31 buildings (6%), 30 others (6%), 7 pipe and vehicles (2%), 3 drainpipes (1%), and 2 culverts (0.4%). The number of subsidies per section ranged from 0-26, and all sections contained subsidies. Mean number of subsidies over all sections was 10.2, and the modal number of subsidies per section was 4. We searched 47 subsidies for signs of use by predators. Seven (15%) of these had signs of current use.

If subsidies are distributed across the private lands of Gooding County in proportion to our study plots, then approximately 2,281 human-provided subsidies are available for use by mammalian predators. If 15% of these are used by predators, then 342 sites may actually harbor predators.

Removing manmade predator subsidies as an alternative predator control strategy could be costly. Quotes obtained from various companies estimated the cost of removing a 10 m by 7 m by 1.5 m rockpile with a backhoe and dump truck as ranging from \$60 to \$65 per hour and up to \$25-\$30 per load for dumping. Disposal fees at landfill sites range from no fee for brush and metal to \$20 per ton for rocks. Assuming the number of rockpiles in the county is 618, the cost to remove all rockpiles could conservatively equal \$105,060. The cost to remove all subsidies from the county, at \$170 per subsidy removed, would approach \$400,000.

Our results suggest that removal of predator subsidies would be costly. However, if managers knew the particular characteristics of those subsidies that are preferred by mammalian predators, such as preferred size of the rock pile or its physical location in habitat matrix, then individual subsidies could be targeted for removal as funds became available.

Upcoming Meetings

UPDATE ON ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF NORTHWEST SECTION/ALBERTA CHAPTER, THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY IN 2001

We have now selected the dates, location and venue of the next annual conference. **Dates** are March 2-4, 2001 (inclusive—beginning with registration on late morning Friday, and ending with a final plenary session on Sunday afternoon). The **location** is Banff town site in Banff National Park, Alberta. The **venue** is the Banff Park Lodge. We are planning plenary sessions on “Emerging Issues in Fisheries and Wildlife Management for the New Millennium”, including the

effects of global climate change on fisheries and wildlife populations, and the use of thresholds in our discipline. Please contact the conference co-ordinator (see details below) if you have feedback, suggested speakers, or other ideas on these themes for the plenary sessions. We will also have contributed papers on the usual diversity of topics in wildlife research and management. A detailed conference announcement, and a call for papers, will be printed in your next newsletter.

For further information, or to make suggestions, please contact the conference co-ordinator (and president-elect for the Alberta Chapter, The Wildlife Society), **Mr. Arlen Todd**. Arlen's e-mail address is arlen.todd@gov.ab.ca. His office phone number (until July 18, 2000) is 780-778-7116. His phone number later in the summer (in Calgary) is presently unknown, but can be ascertained by calling Fay Roszko at 780-778-7119. We are looking forward to seeing you in Banff in early March. Both the location and the venue are highly attractive; skiing should be excellent at the time, too!

Managing for Bears in Forested Environments

October 17-19, 2000 by the Columbia
Mountains Institute of Applied
Ecology in Revelstoke, British
Columbia

Visit <http://www.cmia.org> for more information.

IDAHO WILDLIFE SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

I want to join the Idaho Chapter of the Wildlife Society, and enclose ___\$10.00 (1 year), ___\$20.00 (2 years), or ___\$30.00 (3 years) in payment of dues. This is ___ new or ___ renewal membership. It is not necessary to be a member of the parent The Wildlife Society to be a member of the Idaho Chapter of TWS. Membership is by calendar year. Make checks payable to: "Idaho Wildlife Society" and mail to Idaho Wildlife Society, c/o Robin Garwood, Treasurer, PO Box 76, Shoshone, ID 83352 (Telephone 208-726-7672)

Name
Address

E-Mail

Telephone

---- Clip-And-Send ----

*Idaho Chapter The Wildlife Society
Route 1 Box 160-D
Salmon, Idaho 83467*



Harris Charles
Idaho Dept. Fish & Game
P.O. Box 25/ 600 Walnut St
Boise, Idaho 83707

SEP 01 2000

