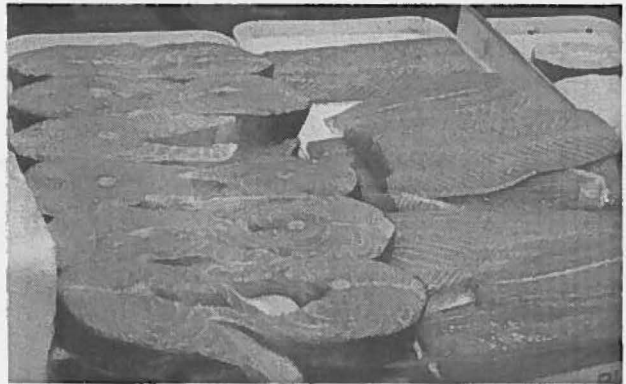


California Tribes Fish Use Project

There is very little public information about traditional and current fish use practices by tribes in California. This makes it challenging to set water policies that protect these practices. To help solve this problem, the USEPA and State Water Resources Control Board have funded Dr. Fraser Shilling at UC Davis to collaborate with tribes in measuring and describing traditional and/or current fish use patterns for California tribes. The



information from the study will be used to set statewide pollution standards and targets, to protect the rights of tribes to enjoy eating fish at traditional and desired rates.

The project originated because of concerns expressed by tribes and was developed in collaboration with tribal staff advisors. Communication/coordination with tribes and the field interviews are being conducted by the project lead, Fraser Shilling and staff April Negrette (Shoshone Paiute), and Lori Biondini (Hoopa). Staff are recent graduates of University of California and California State University, respectively. There is also funding within the study that tribes have used to support staff time and \$25 gift cards for tribe members who participate..

As of January 10, 2014, close to 600 tribe members have been interviewed about traditional and contemporary patterns of fish use. Preliminary estimates of fish consumption indicate that the 95th percentile rate (typically used in policy setting) will be ~1 meal per 1-2 day and 6 oz/day. Preliminary estimate of traditional rates is ~1 meal per day, suggesting some suppression of fish use. All tribes in California that we have interviewed eat salmon obtained from coastal rivers, regardless of far they are from these rivers. For inland tribes, salmon is obtained by trade and gifts from coastal tribes. Members of most tribes report fewer fish available, less fishing activity, degraded water quality (especially inland), and difficulty in retaining fishing practices across generations.

The project will end in June, so if you want your tribe to participate or want more information, please contact Fraser Shilling (see below) to schedule. We look forward to working with you.

Contact Information:

Fraser Shilling, fmshill@ucdavis.edu, or 530-752-7859
Department of Environmental Science & Policy
University of California, Davis 95616

Survey of Tribe EPA Directors and others at RTOC (1/29/2014)

Hi, my name is _____ and I am with UC Davis. I am working with a group of tribes to understand fish use by tribes in California. Can I ask you a few questions?

1) What tribe are you affiliated with?

2) Did your tribe historically rely on fish?

3) Do people in your tribes still fish today?

4) What are some issues (if any) that your tribe has with water and fish health?

5a) Have you heard of the California Tribes Fish Use Project?

5b) [If Yes] What have you heard?

6a) Is your tribe participating or have they participated in the project?

6b) [If yes] why?

6c) [If no] why not?



EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE *of* PLANNING AND RESEARCH



KEN ALEX
DIRECTOR

Invitation to Tribal Government Workshops
CEQA and General Plan Guidelines Updates 2014

The Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) in cooperation with the Natural Resources Agency is holding tribal government focused discussions on OPR's updates to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines and the General Plan Guidelines. The workshops are an opportunity for tribal government representatives to provide OPR with input about the 2014 update to both the CEQA and General Plan Guidelines. In particular, we will seek input from tribal government representatives, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and tribal members about how the CEQA and General Plan Guidelines might include more guidance on issues important to tribes and be more useful to cities, counties, and lead agencies in meeting the statutory requirements of both CEQA and state planning law.

We want to know what data, maps, process and consultation improvements and other information would be helpful to address tribal government concerns and the statutory requirements of both CEQA and general plan law. This input will be vital to ensure OPR is providing current, relevant information to local governments and lead agencies.

Workshops will be held in Sacramento and Southern California in the coming months. The Sacramento workshop is being hosted by the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria at their Thunder Valley Casino. OPR greatly appreciates the assistance from the United Auburn Indian Community in hosting this work shop. Information about the Southern California workshop will be available in the next few weeks.

Please see the attached background and list of possible topic areas for update of the CEQA guidelines as well as a draft outline of the update for the General Plan Guidelines. Both will be used to guide our discussion at the workshops.

Sacramento Workshop Location and Timing:

Timing

Thursday, February 27

9:00am to 3:00pm

CEQA Session 9:00am to 11:30am

GPG Session 1:00pm to 3:00pm

Location

Thunder Valley Casino Resort

Pano Hall Conference Room

1200 Athens Ave, Lincoln, CA 95648

Driving Directions

See Attachment

Please RSVP at <http://tribalworkshopfeb272014.eventbrite.com> or contact Yan Yin Choy at yanyin.choy@opr.ca.gov or (916)-324-9966 by February 21st.

State Water Resources Control Board

January 17, 2014

NOTICE OF SURFACE WATER SHORTAGE AND POTENTIAL FOR CURTAILMENT OF WATER RIGHT DIVERSIONS

With California facing water shortfalls in the driest year in recorded state history, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. has proclaimed a State of Emergency and directed state officials to take all necessary actions to prepare for these drought conditions.

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) administers California's water rights system and is closely monitoring water availability. The water rights system is designed to provide for the orderly allocation of water supplies in the event that there is not enough water to satisfy everyone's needs. In the coming weeks and months, if dry weather conditions persist, the State Water Board will notify water right holders in critically dry watersheds of the requirement to limit or stop diversions of water under their water right, based on their priority. The right to divert surface water in California is based on the type of right being claimed and when the right was initiated. In times of drought and limited supply, the most recent ("junior") right holder must be the first to discontinue use. Some riparian¹ and pre-1914² water right holders may also receive a notice to stop diverting water if their diversions are downstream of reservoirs releasing stored water and there is no natural flow available for diversion.

If you are in a water short area, you should be looking into alternative water supplies for your water needs. Alternative supplies include groundwater wells, purchased water supplies under contractual arrangements, and recycled wastewater. Water right holders are cautioned that groundwater resources are significantly depleted in some areas. Water right holders in these areas should make planting and other decisions accordingly.

We hope that significant precipitation occurs in the next few months and the need to curtail water diversions is unnecessary. However, this notice is to encourage you to plan ahead. Whether you are a water right holder or a residential or business customer of a water service provider, all of California's water users are urged to conserve and use water wisely.

For more information, go to: [Drought State of Emergency](#)
[State Water Board Drought Information](#)

¹ Riparian rights entitle the landowner to use a share of the water flowing past their property. While riparian rights require no permits or licenses, they apply only to the water that would naturally flow in the stream and they do not allow the user to divert water for storage or use it on parcels that are not adjacent to the stream or on land that is outside its watershed.

² An appropriative water right is one obtained for the use of water on non-riparian land, for diversion to storage, or otherwise beyond what can be done under a riparian right. An appropriative right claimed before 1914 is referred to as a "pre-1914 appropriative water right" and is not subject to permit or license requirements. Water right permits and licenses issued after 1914 by the State Water Board and its predecessors are referred to as "post-1914 appropriative water rights".