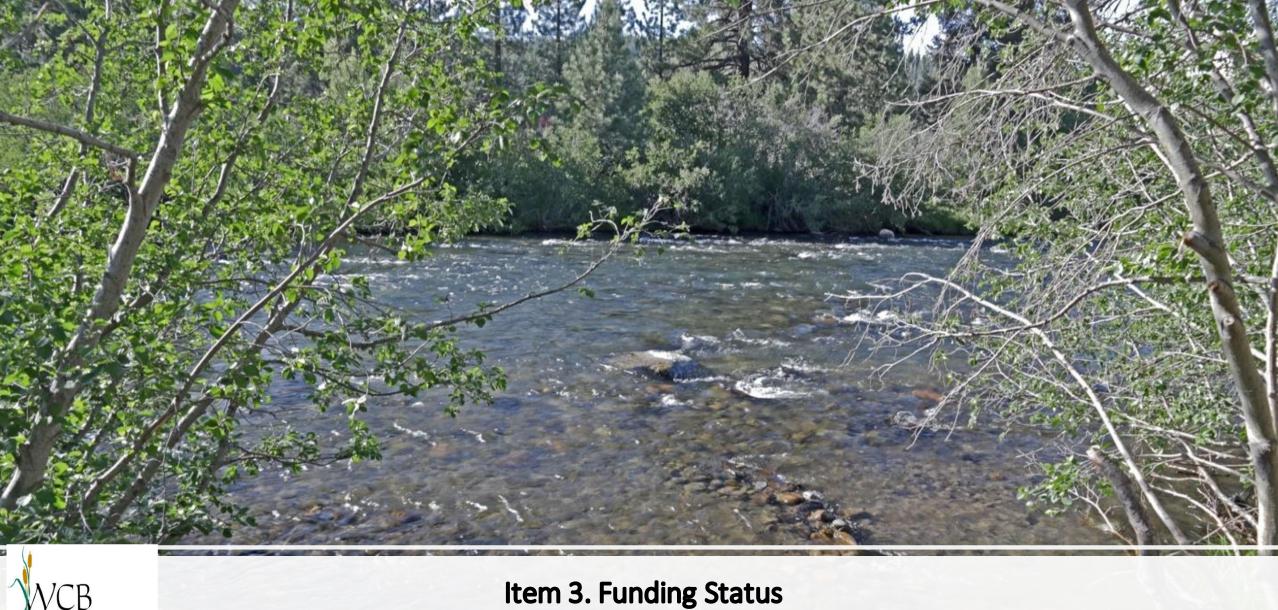


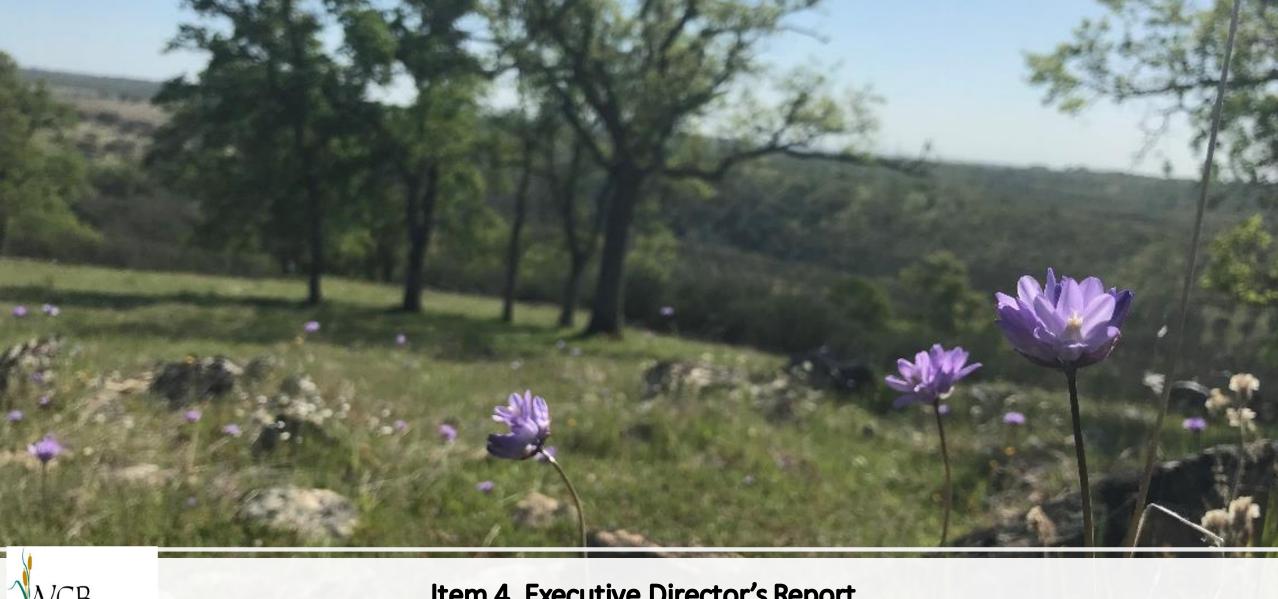




Item 2. Public Forum



Item 3. Funding Status



Item 4. Executive Director's Report

4. Executive Director's Report

Justice Equity, Diversity and Inclusion (JEDI) Update

August 26, 2021

Why JEDI matters to WCB

- A critical piece of our conservation is ensuring diversity within the WCB ranks as well as working to ensure that Californians have equitable access to our public lands for outdoor recreation as well as to appreciate its intrinsic value.
- Goal: WCB has a workforce that is reflective of and responsive to all Californians

- WCB is working closely with CDFW through:
 - Capitol Collaborative on Race and Equity training
 - Implementation of the CDFW Justice, Equity, Diversity, Inclusion Plan

Capitol Collaborative on Race and Equity (CCORE)

CCORE training includes:

- 50 hours over 16 months focused on racial equity training and experiential and project-based learning to implement activities that embed racial equity approaches into institutional culture.
- CDFW will have a draft Racial Equity Action Plan (REAP) tailored to CDFW/WCB organizational needs.

Justice, Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (JEDI)

JEDI includes:

- Implementation of existing Action Plan
- Small Group work
 - Accountability and Transparency
 - Land acknowledgment
 - Traditional ecological knowledge

Justice, Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (JEDI)

JEDI includes:

- Small Group work (continued)
 - Employee Engagement
 - Recruitment and Branding
 - Retention and Inclusion

WCB Engagement/Next Steps

- Acknowledge this is a journey. People on different parts of learning and understanding.
- Develop a WCB JEDI team.
- Distribute information and hold internal conversations.
- Identify actions for WCB with Board input.

Wildlife Conservation Board Proposed Projects August 26, 2021 Fee Title (6) Conservation Easement (2) Transaction (2) Restoration/Enhancement (10) Conservation Planning/Study (6) Public Access (2) **Total Projects: 28**

Wildlife Conservation Board Meeting August 26, 2021 Project Map



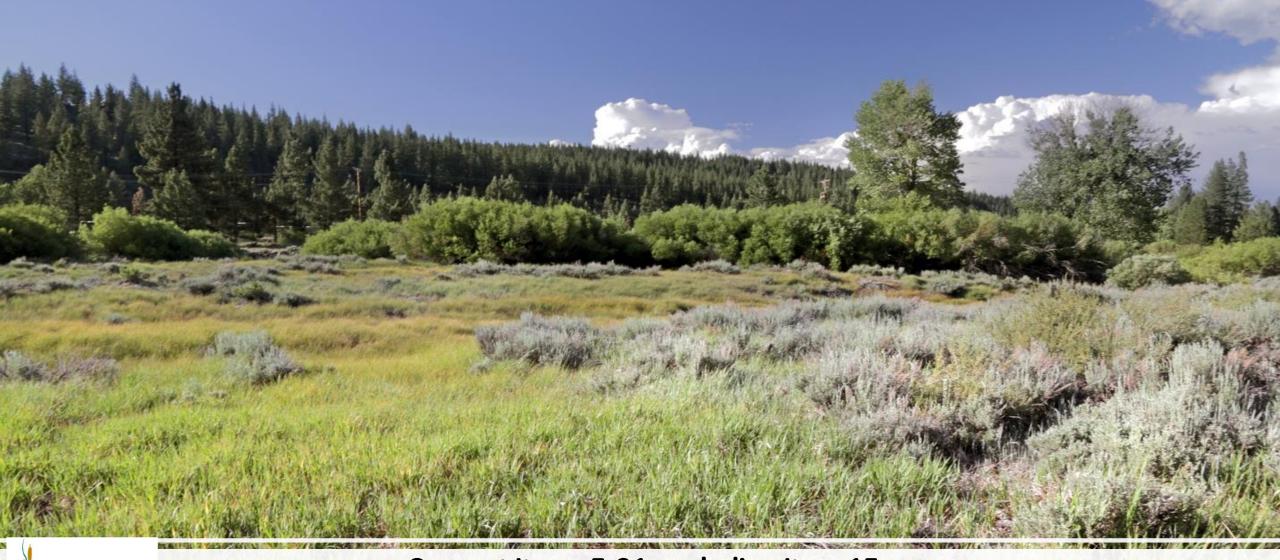
Consent Items 5-21

State of California Wildlife Conservation Board



Item 5. Recovery of Funds

Fund Name	Amount
General Fund	\$2,250.00
Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Fund	\$0.00
Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund	\$4,152.50
Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Fund of 2002	\$0.00
Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Fund of 2014	\$45,636.83
The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018	\$22,586.75
Total Recoveries for All Funds	\$74,626.08



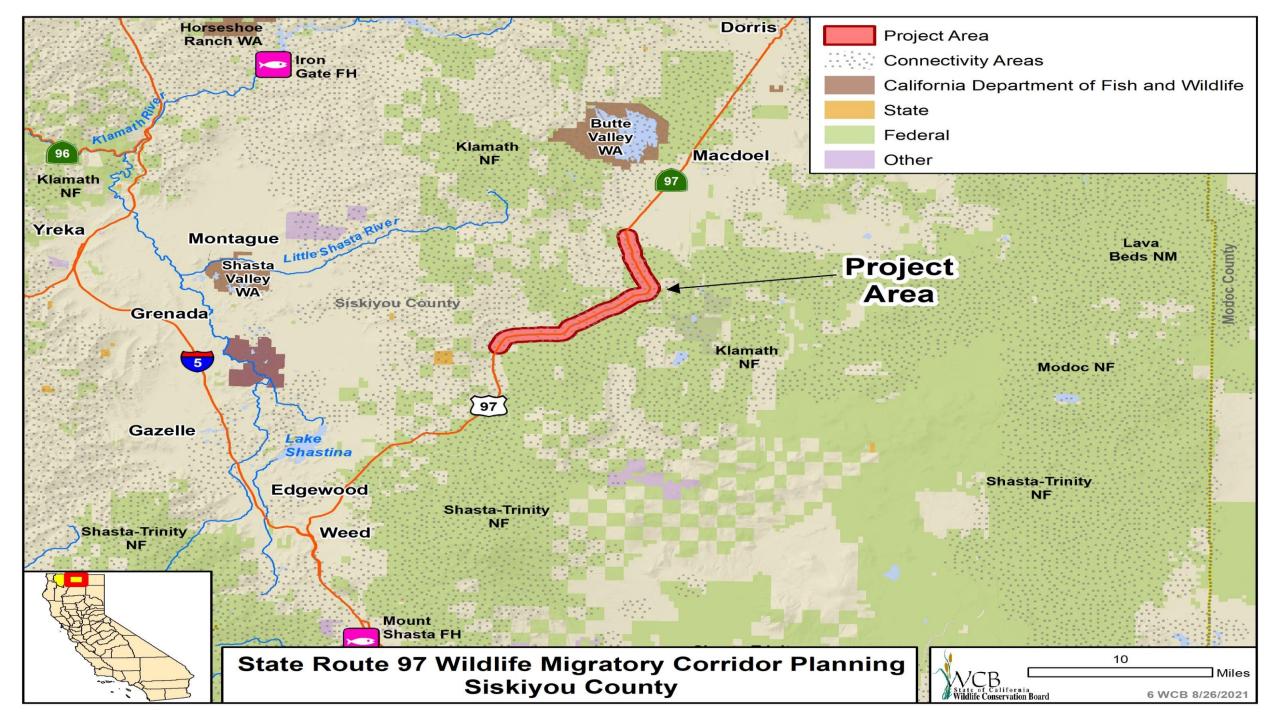


Consent Items 5-21, excluding Item 15
Motion



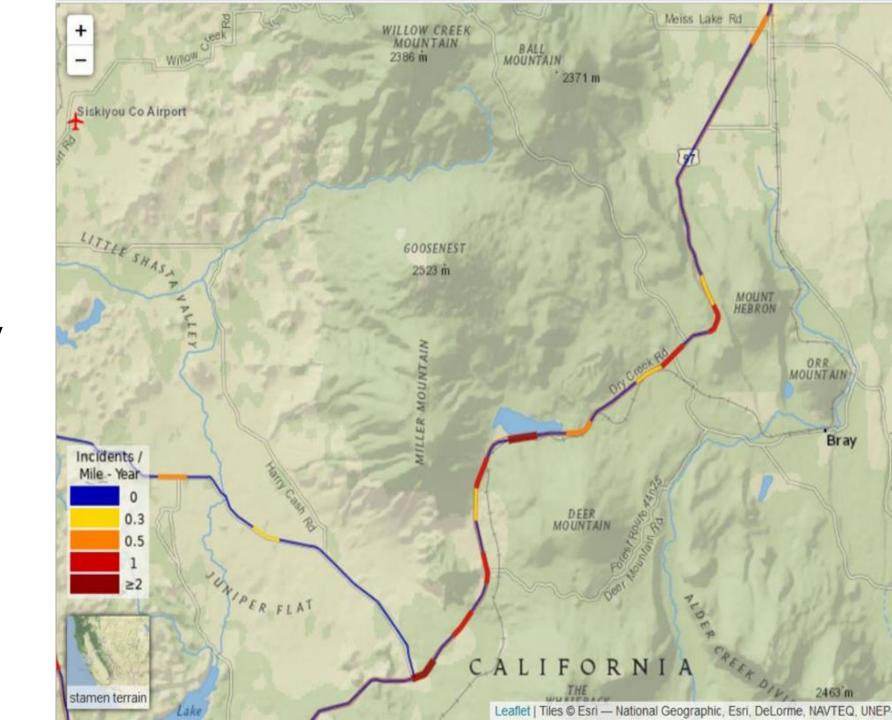


Proposed Calendar Items 22-33

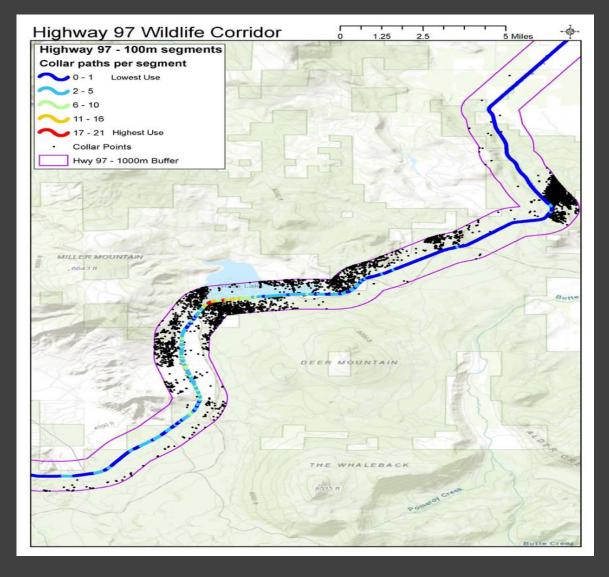


6. State Route 97 Wildlife Migratory Corridor Planning

Real-time Deer Incidents and Wildlife-Vehicle Conflict Hotspots from May 2020. Data courtesy of the Road Ecology Center



6. State Route 97 Wildlife Migratory Corridor Planning Slide 2



Sample dataset from GPS-collared elk wildlife

6. State Route 97 Wildlife Migratory Corridor Planning Slide 3









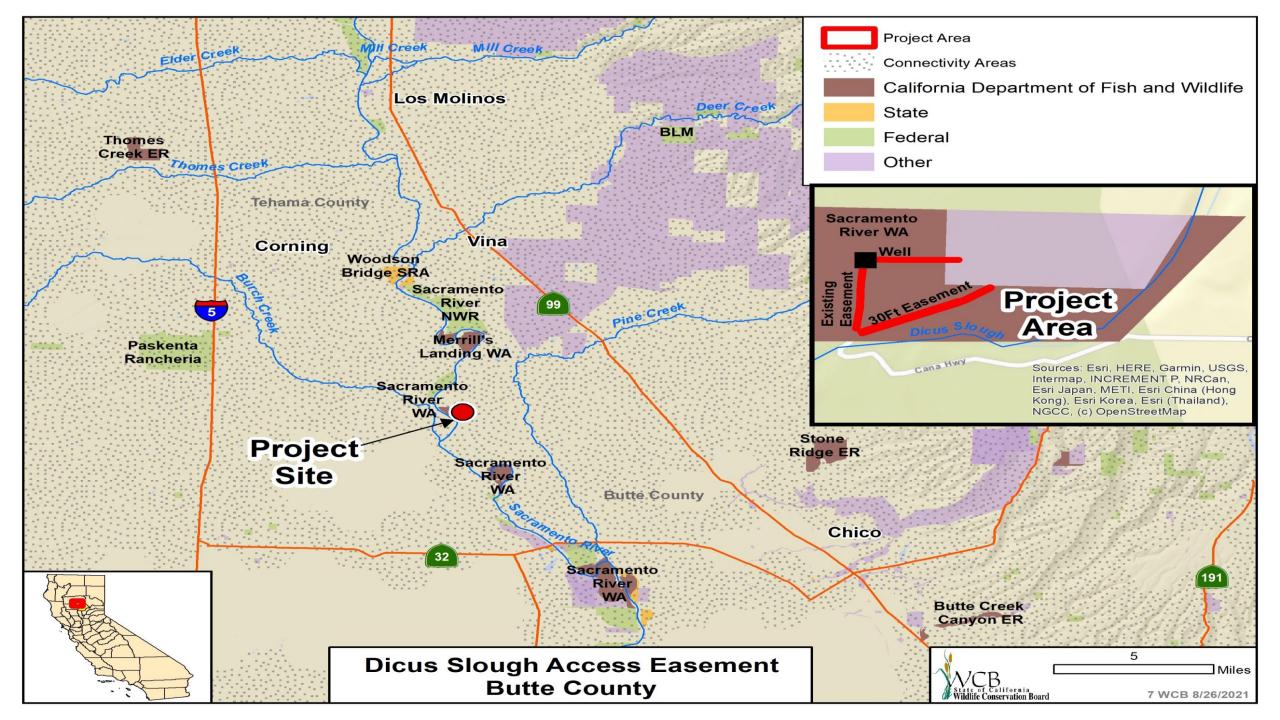
Potential Project Sites

6. State Route 97 Wildlife Migratory Corridor Planning Slide 4





Potential Project Sites (continued)









7. Dicus Slough Access Easement

Slide 3

Encroaching Juniper (Klamath National Forest).

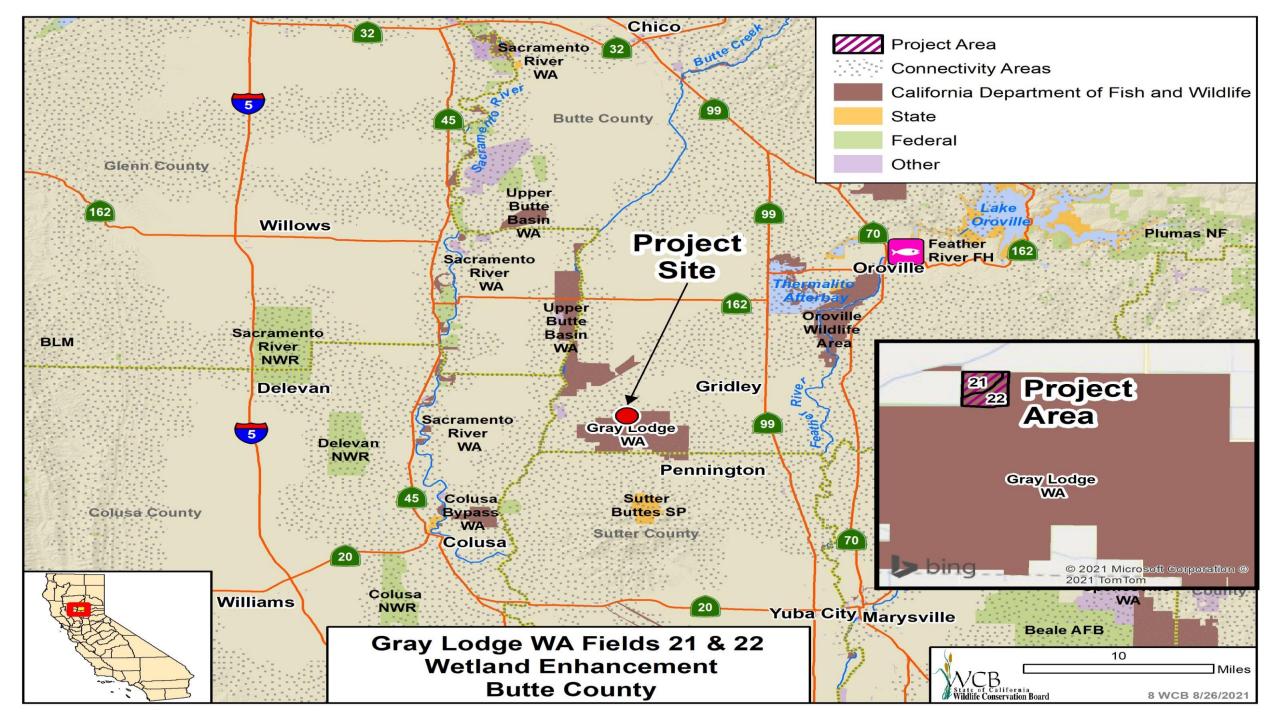


7. Dicus Slough Access Easement

Slide 5

Deer in Round Valley Meadow (Klamath National Forest).









Dilapidated water control structure prevents proper water/vegetation management.

8. Gray Lodge Wildlife Area Fields 21 & 22 Wetland Enhancement
Slide 2



8. Gray Lodge Wildlife Area Fields 21& 22 Wetland EnhancementSlide 3

Drain structure sits at incorrect elevation.



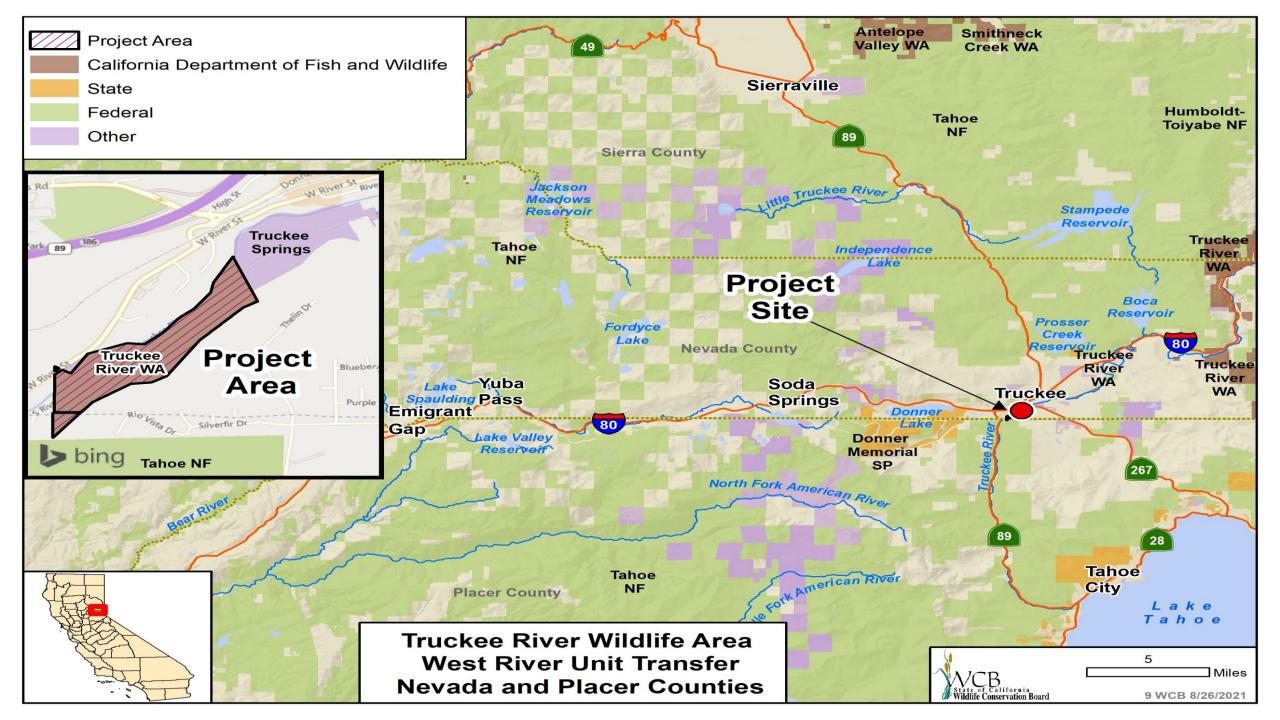
8. Gray Lodge Wildlife Area Fields 21 & 22 Wetland Enhancement Slide 4

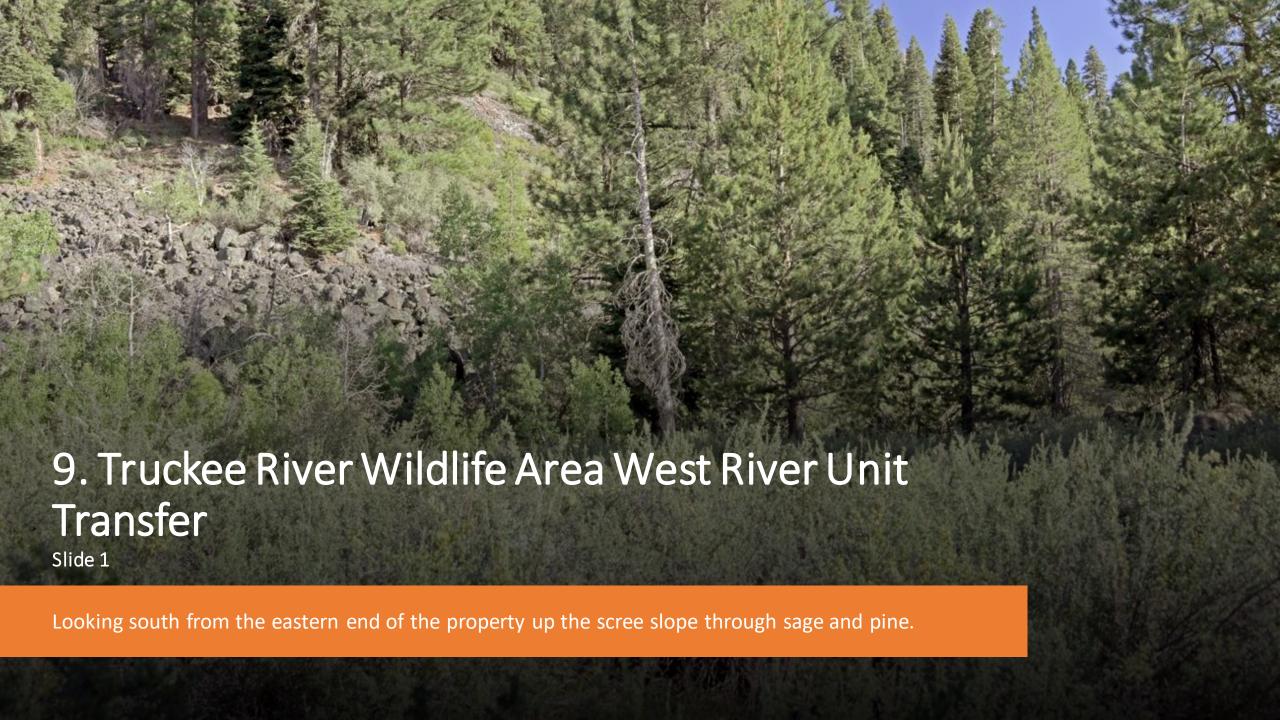
Field 21 looking north.



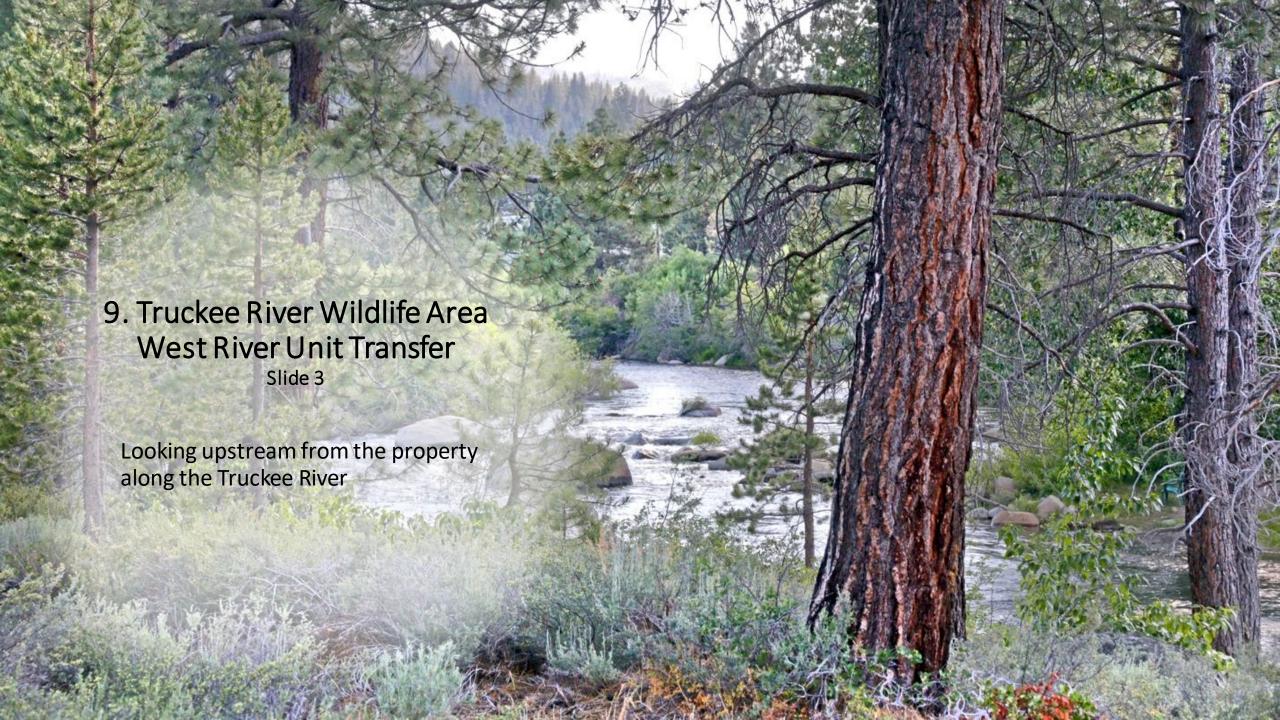
8. Gray Lodge Wildlife Area Fields 21 & 22 Wetland Enhancement Slide 5

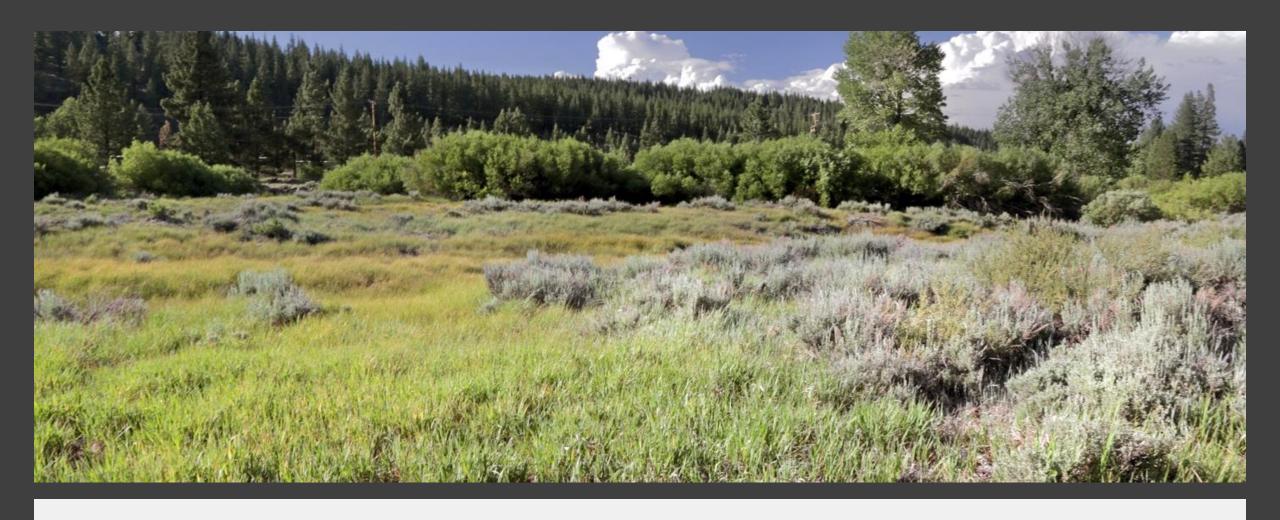
Field 22 looking north.





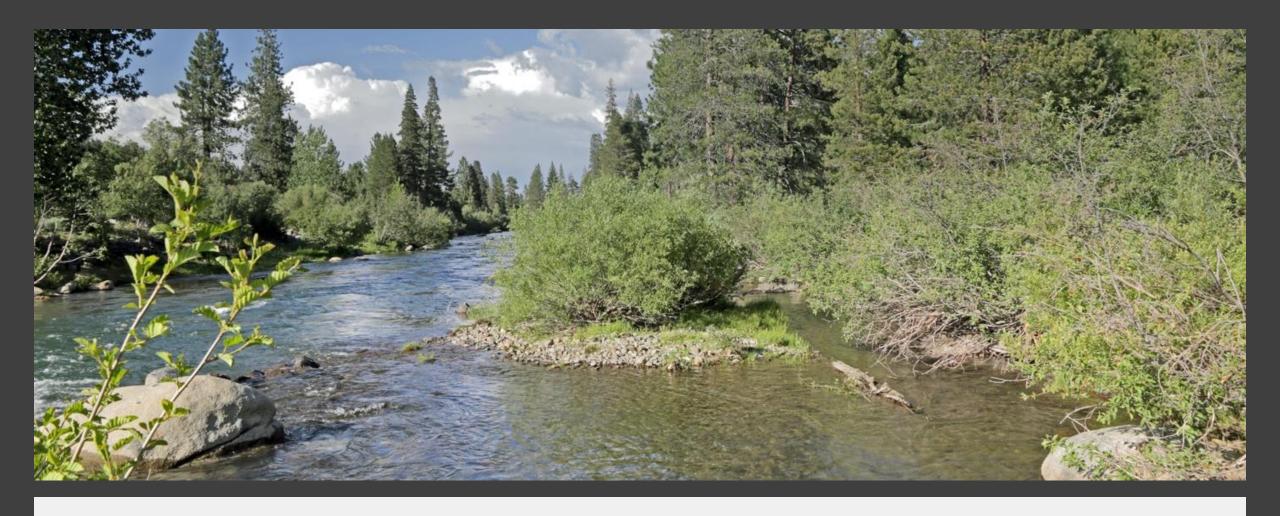






9. Truckee River Wildlife Area West River Unit Transfer Slide 4

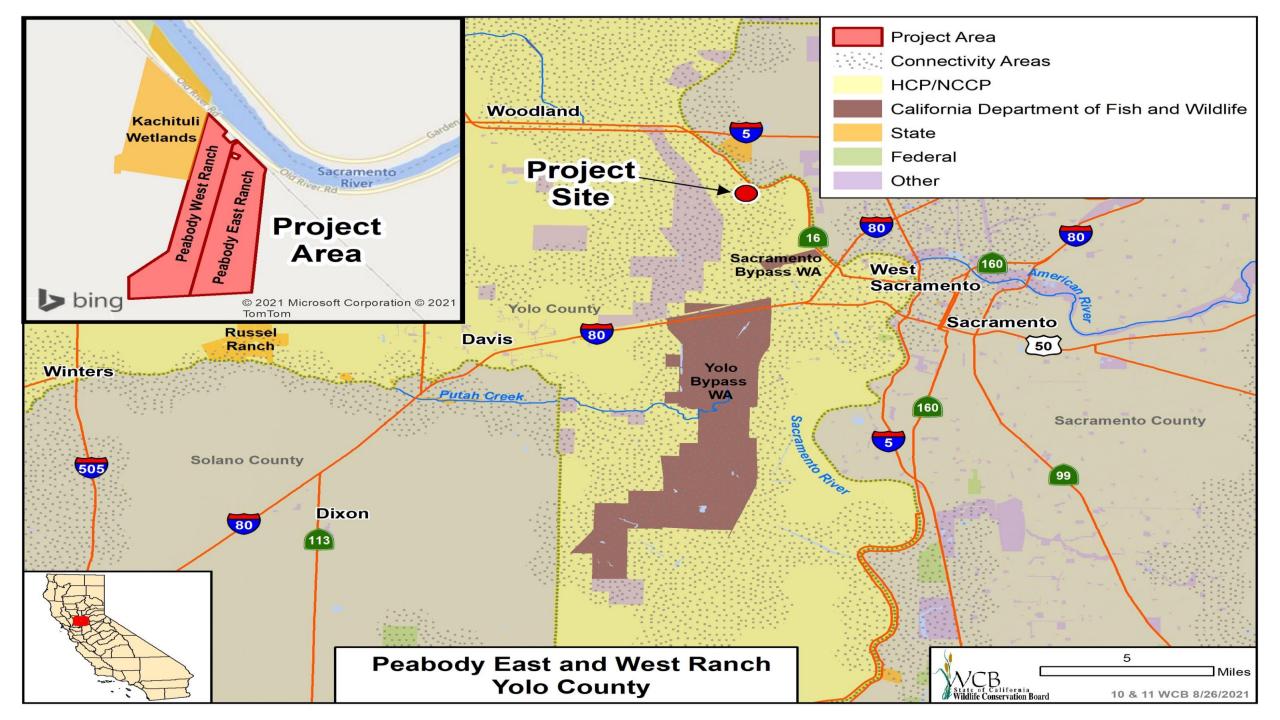
• A meadow toward the western end of the property.

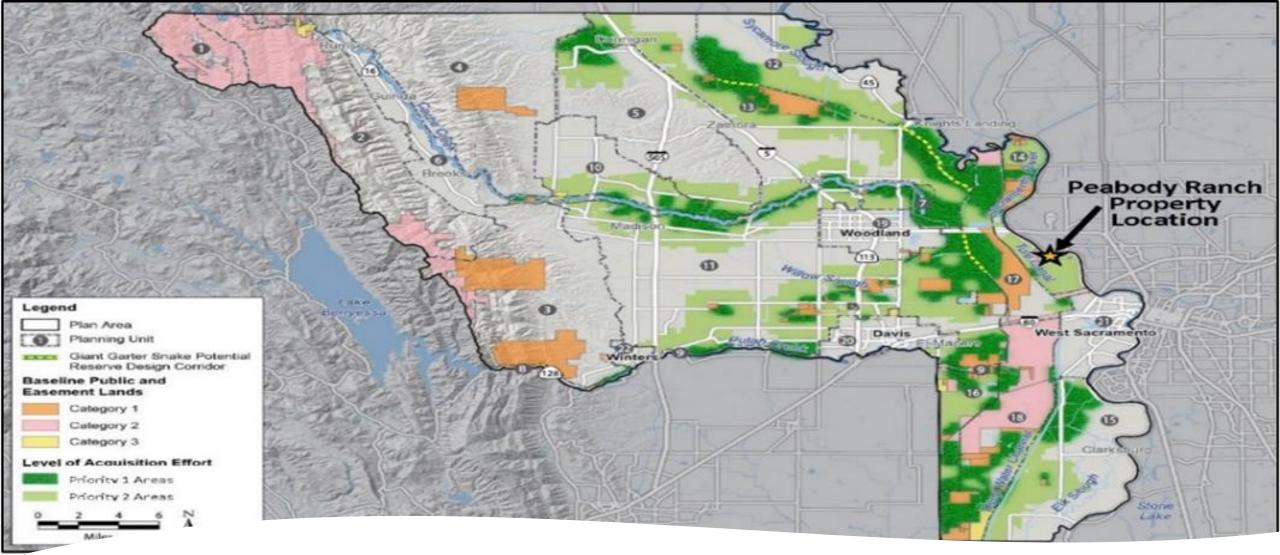


9. Truckee River Wildlife Area West River Unit Transfer Slide 5

Looking downstream to the east.







10. Peabody East Ranch

Slide 1

Site location within the Yolo HCP/NCCP priority acquisition areas (shown in green)







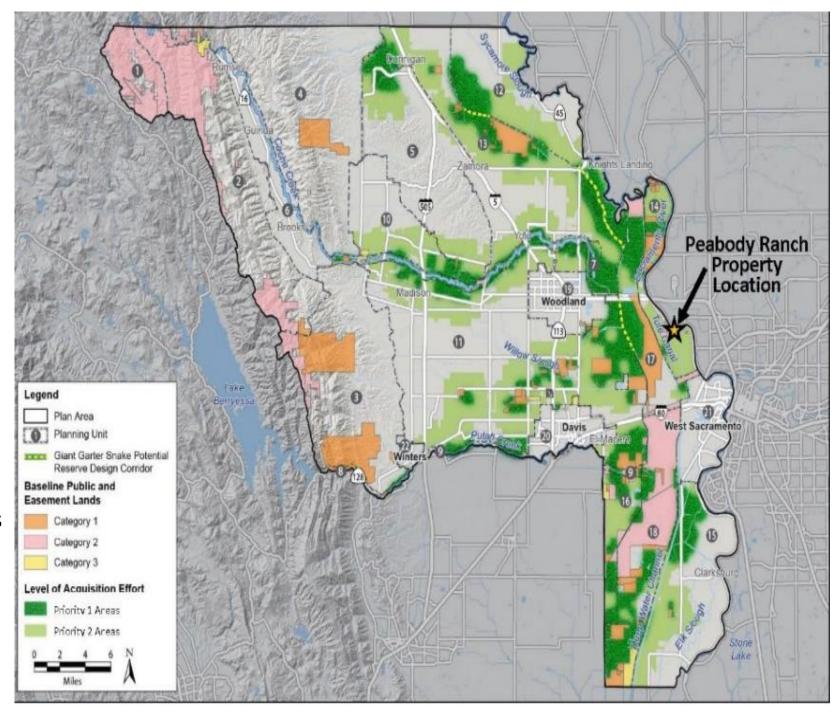




11. Peabody West Ranch

Slide 1

Site location within the Yolo HCP/NCCP priority acquisition areas (shown in green)





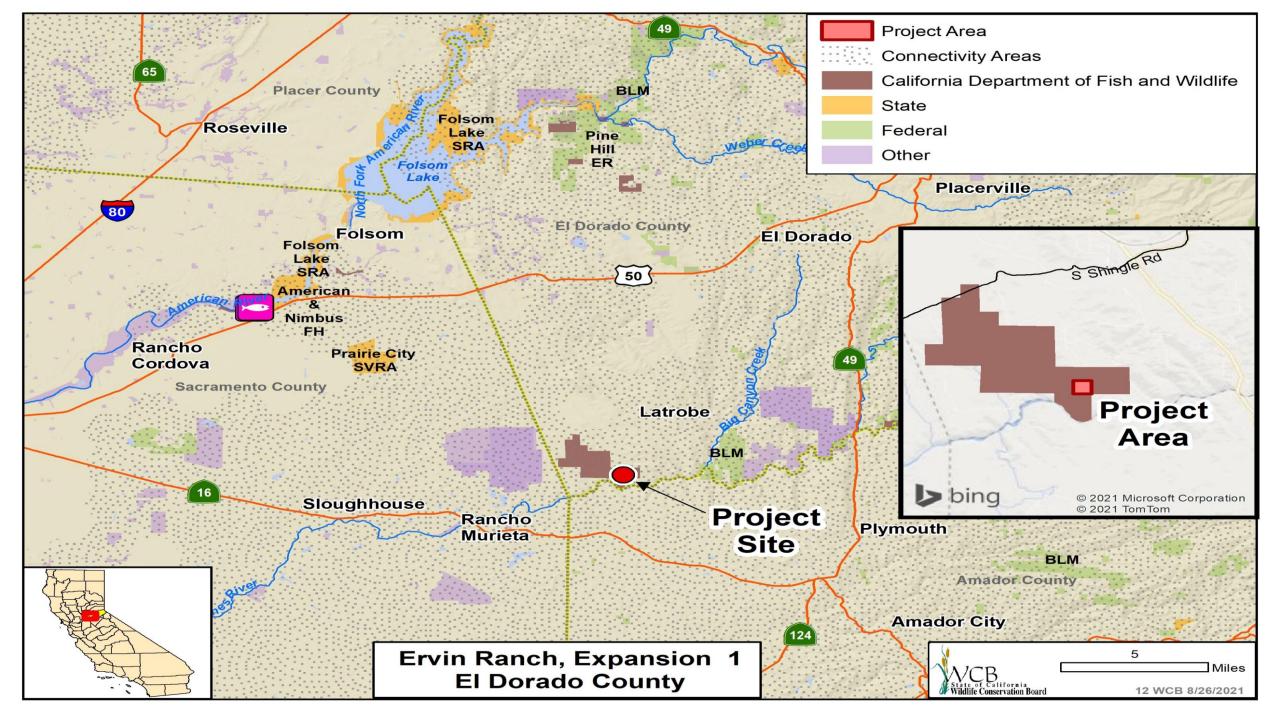












12. Ervin Ranch, Expansion 1

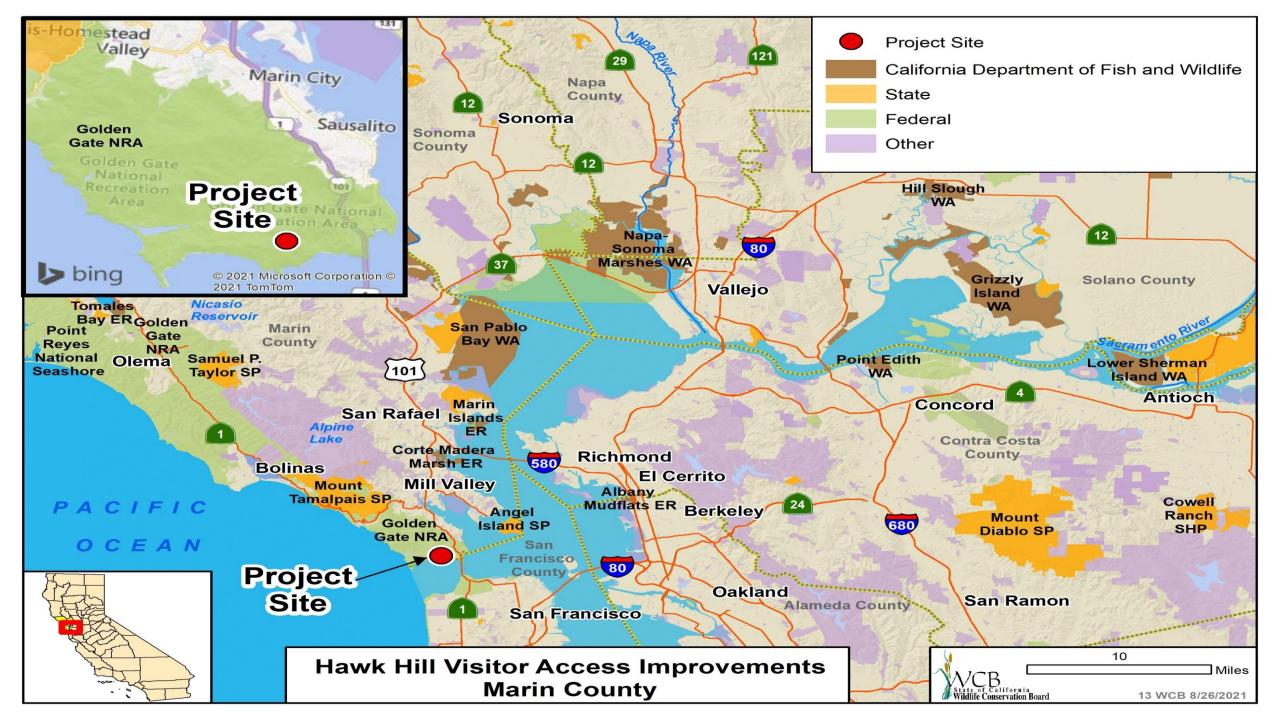
Ervin Ranch, Expansion 1 Typical oak woodlands found on property and Beck the English Setter looking for quail.





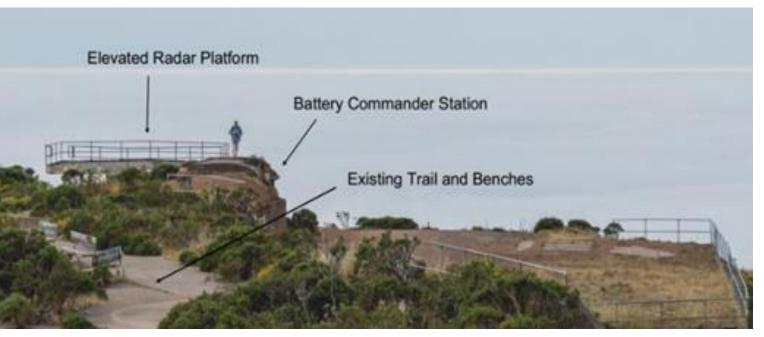












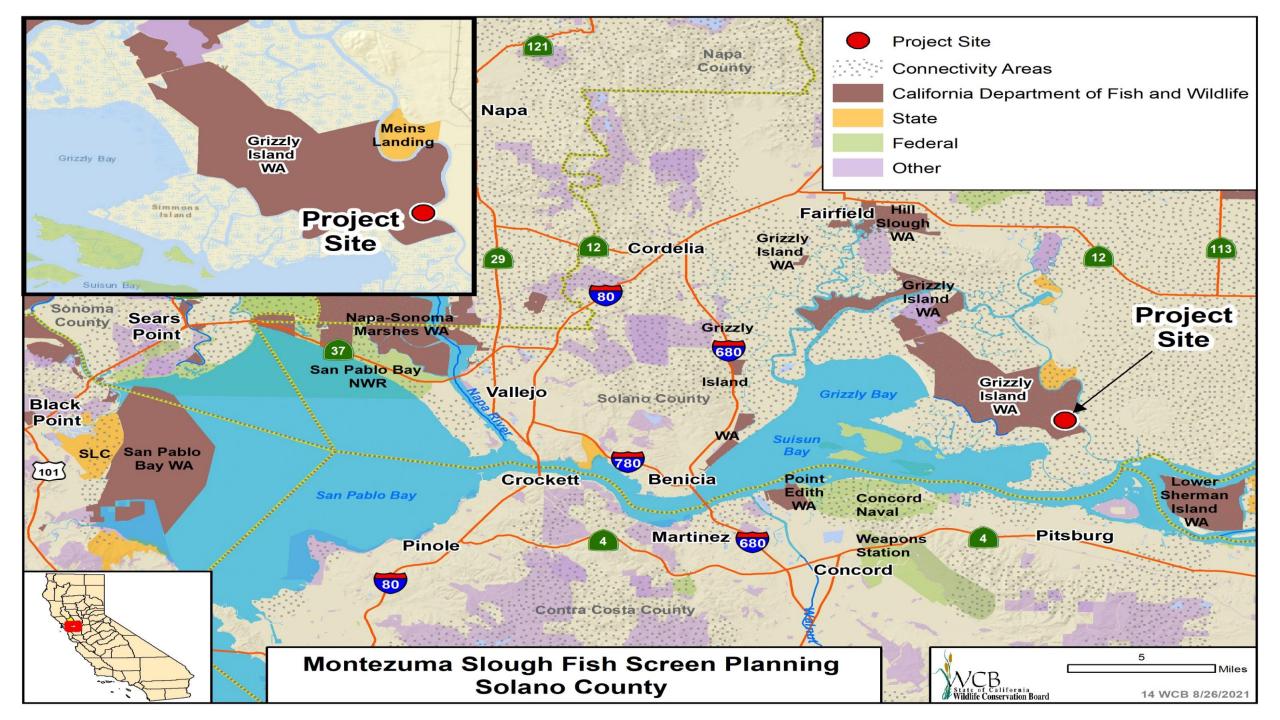


13. Hawk Hill Visitor Access Improvements

Slide 2

Hawk Hill existing conditions











14. Montezuma Slough Fish Screen Planning

Slide 3

Approximate location of fish screen relocation site.



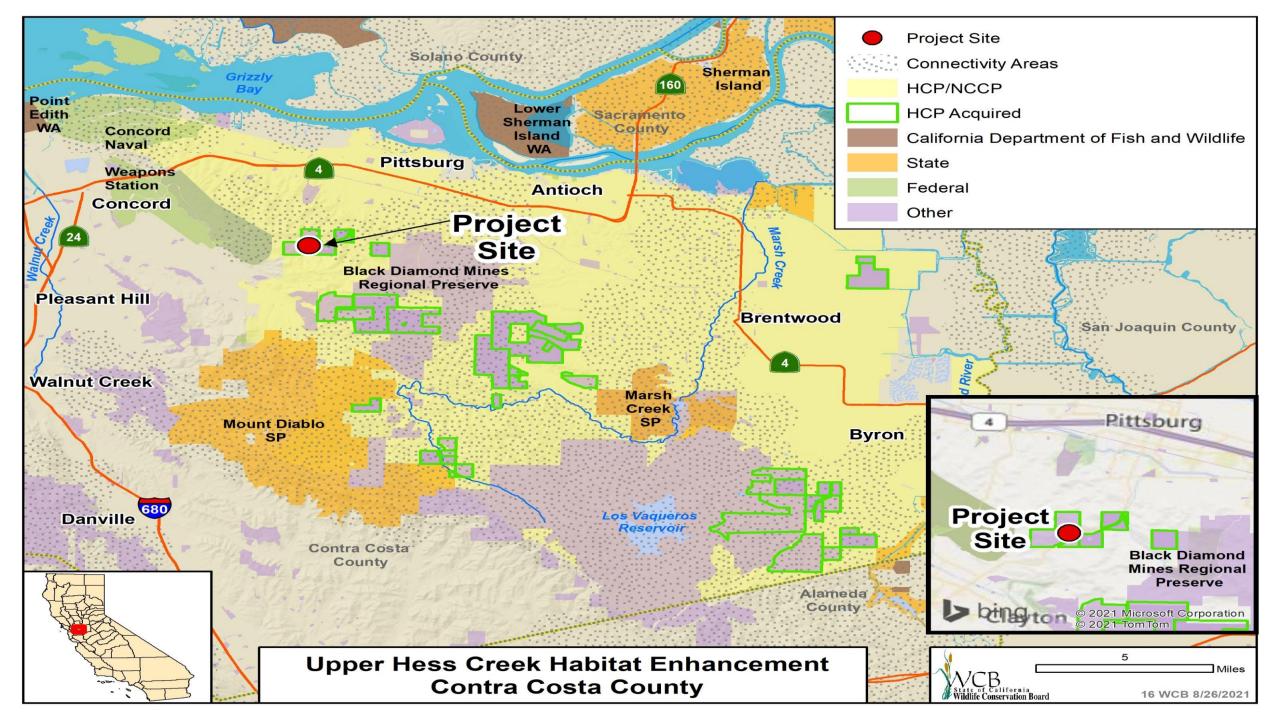
14. Montezuma Slough Fish Screen Planning

Slide 4

Grizzly Island Ditch where new fish screen intakes would discharge to.

15. East Contra Costa County HCP/NCCP (Pugh)

Withdrawn from consideration at this time.







16. Upper Hess Creek Habitat Enhancement

Slide 2

Wetland area damage from cattle.

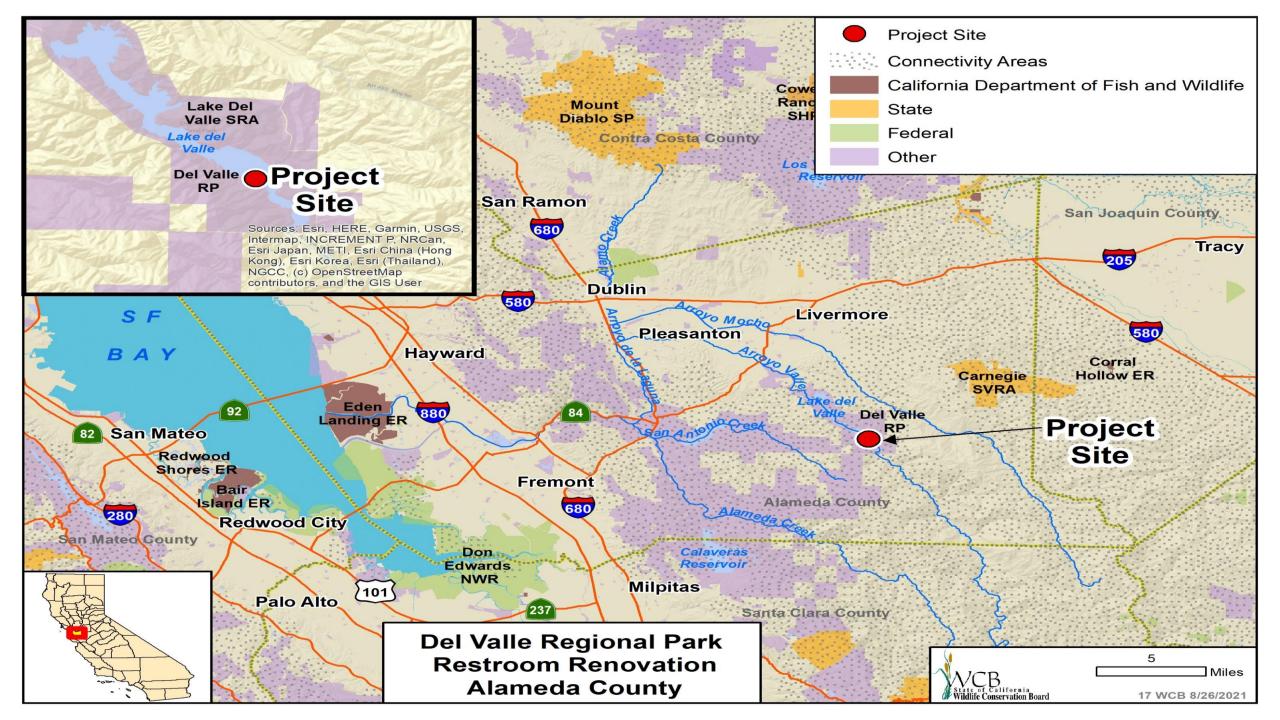


16. Upper Hess Creek Habitat Enhancement

Slide 3

California red-legged frog collection onsite.





17. Del Valle Regional Park Restroom Renovation

Slide 1

Del Valle Regional Park



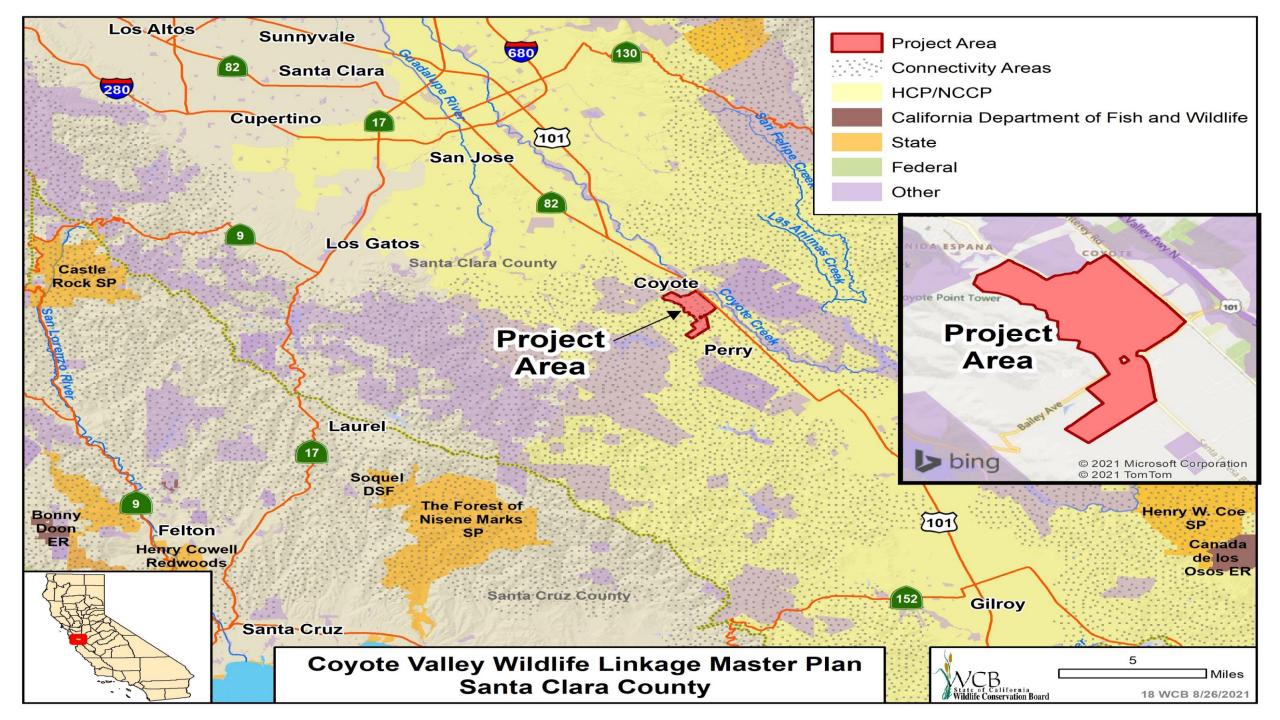




17. Del Valle Regional Park Restroom Renovation

Slide 3

Aging restroom to be replaced.







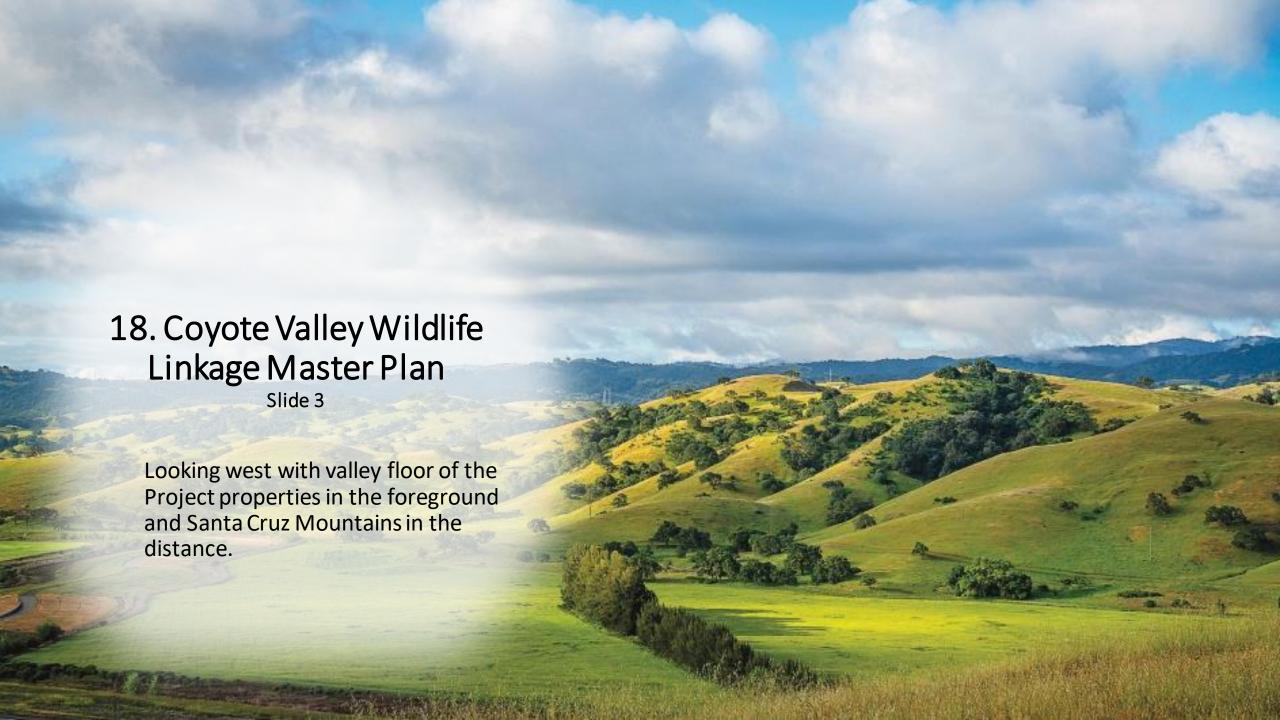


18. Coyote Valley Wildlife Linkage Master Plan

Slide 1

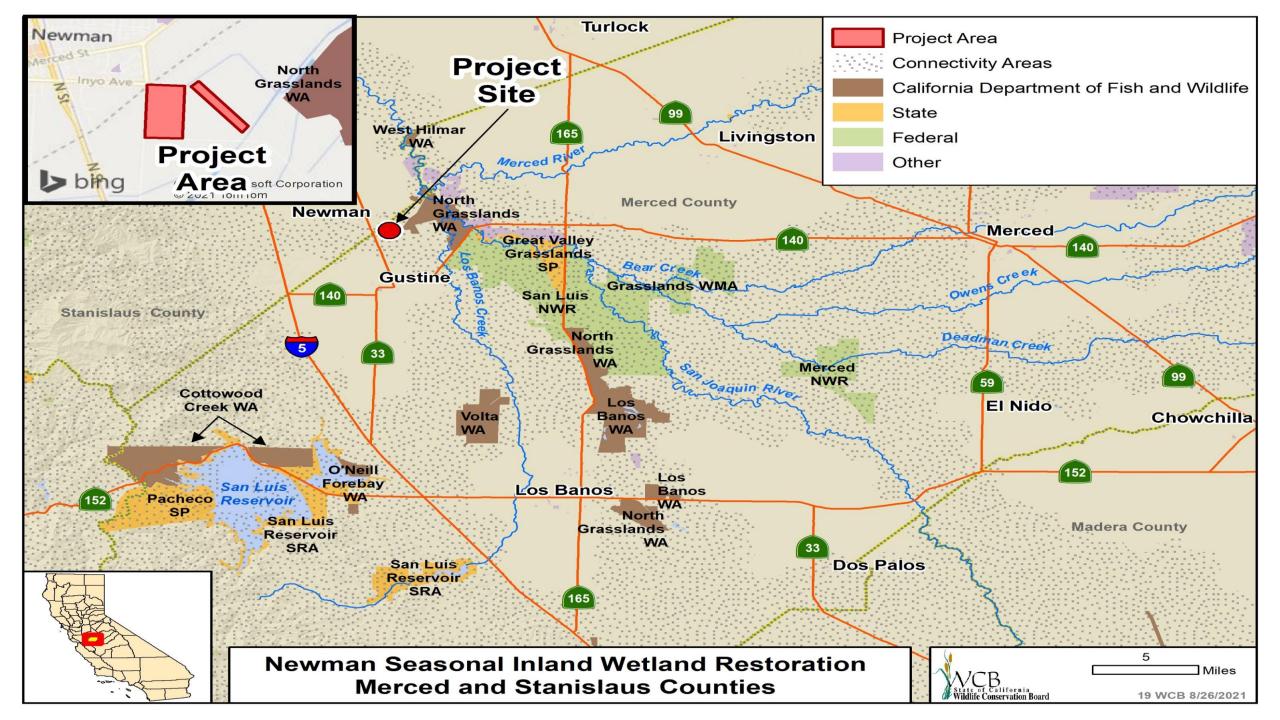
Looking south into Coyote Valley, a comparison of Laguna Seca from just prior to major draining of the wetland (December 1916) to 100 years later (December 2016). The January 2017 photo shows the same area after a recent flooding event, highlighting the potential for restoration.

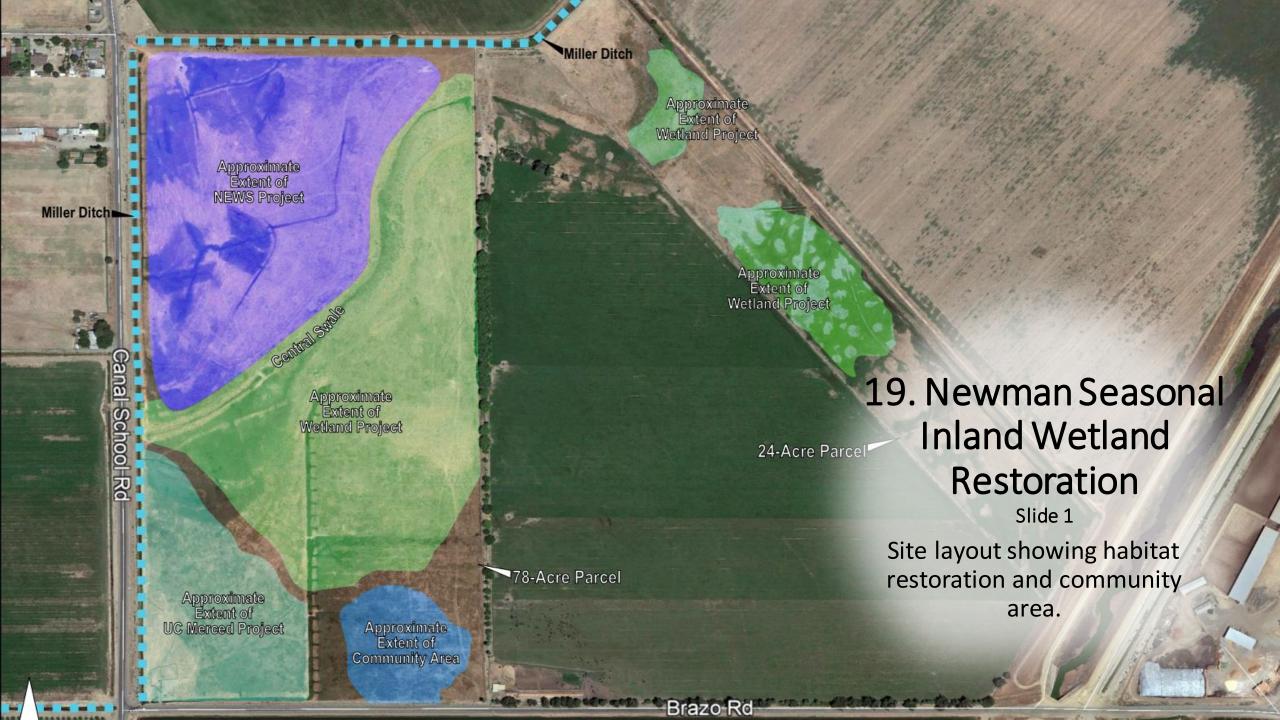














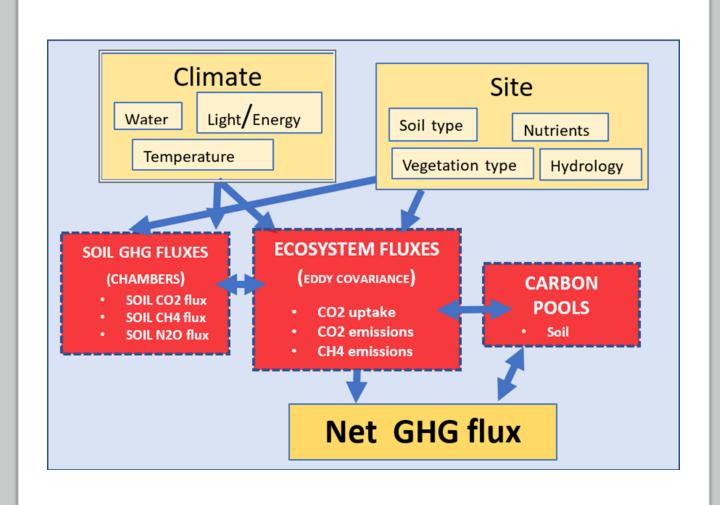


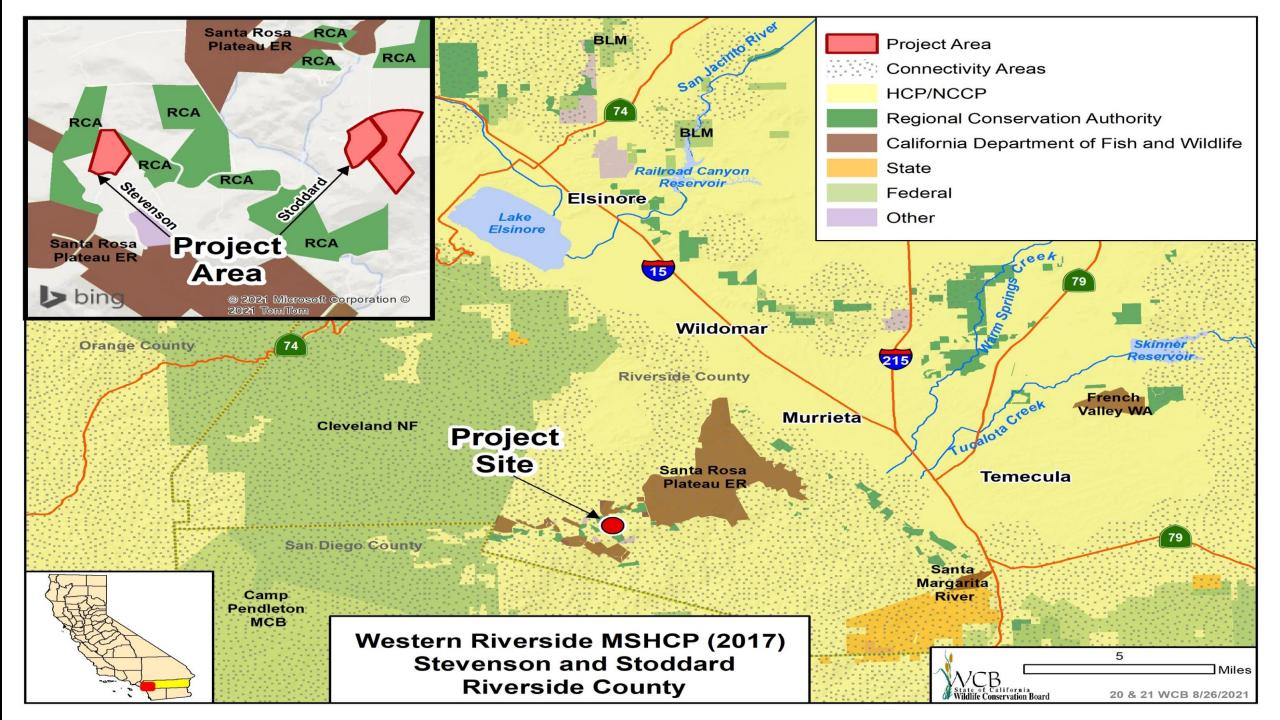
19. Newman Seasonal Inland Wetland Restoration

Current site conditions (wet season), SE corner of site, facing N: degraded pasture with some natural contouring, to be restored to wetlands.

19. Newman Seasonal Inland Wetland Restoration

Climate and site characteristics:
1) soil GHG fluxes; 2) ecosystem fluxes; and 3) carbon pools.
These can be assessed to quantify and characterize the GHG dynamics of the seasonal wetlands.







20. WesternRiverside MSHCP(2017) Stevenson

Slide 1



21. Western Riverside MSHCP (2017) Stoddard

Slide 1



21. Western Riverside MSHCP (2017) Stoddard

Slide 2

Project site



21. Western Riverside MSHCP (2017) Stoddard

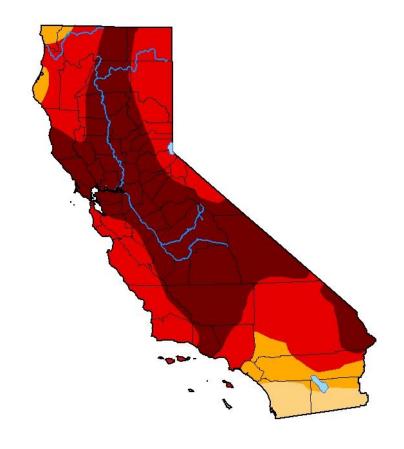
Slide 3

Project site

22. Reducing Drought Impacts in California

• As of August 17th, 88% of California is in an extreme and 49% is in an exceptional drought.

U.S. Drought Monitor California



August 17, 2021

(Released Thursday, Aug. 19, 2021) Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

,	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	100.00	95.58	88.37	48.97
Last Week 08-10-2021	0.00	100.00	100.00	95.07	88.37	47.10
3 Month's Ago 05-18-2021	0.00	100.00	100.00	94.31	73.33	15.91
Start of Calendar Year 12-29-2020	0.00	100.00	95.17	74.34	33.75	1.19
Start of Water Year 09-29-2020	15.35	84.65	67.65	35.62	12.74	0.00
One Year Ago 08-18-2020	20.55	79.45	54.22	21.72	3.04	0.00

Intensity:

None D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate Drought D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

Autnor:

Curtis Riganti

National Drought Mitigation Center



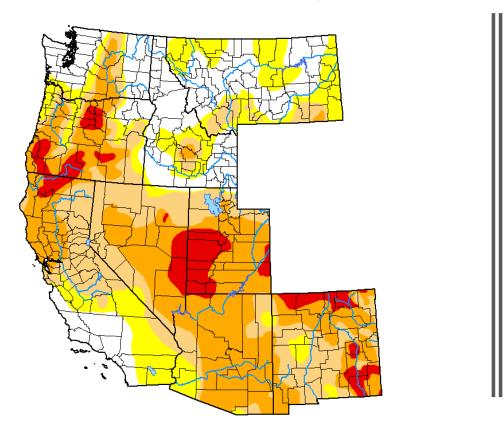


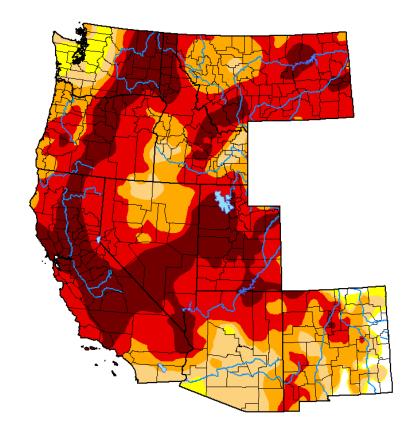




droughtmonitor.unl.edu

August 18, 2020 August 17, 2021





22. Reducing Drought Impacts in California



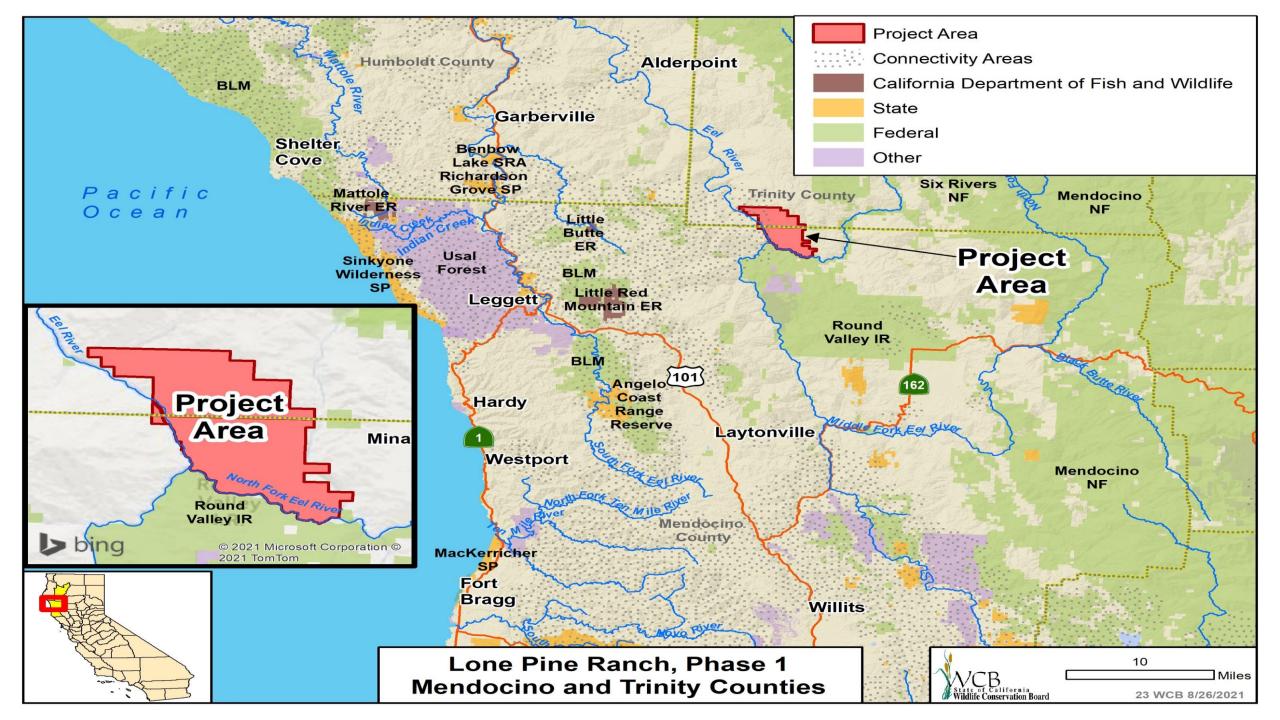
22. Reducing Drought Impacts in California

Slide 3

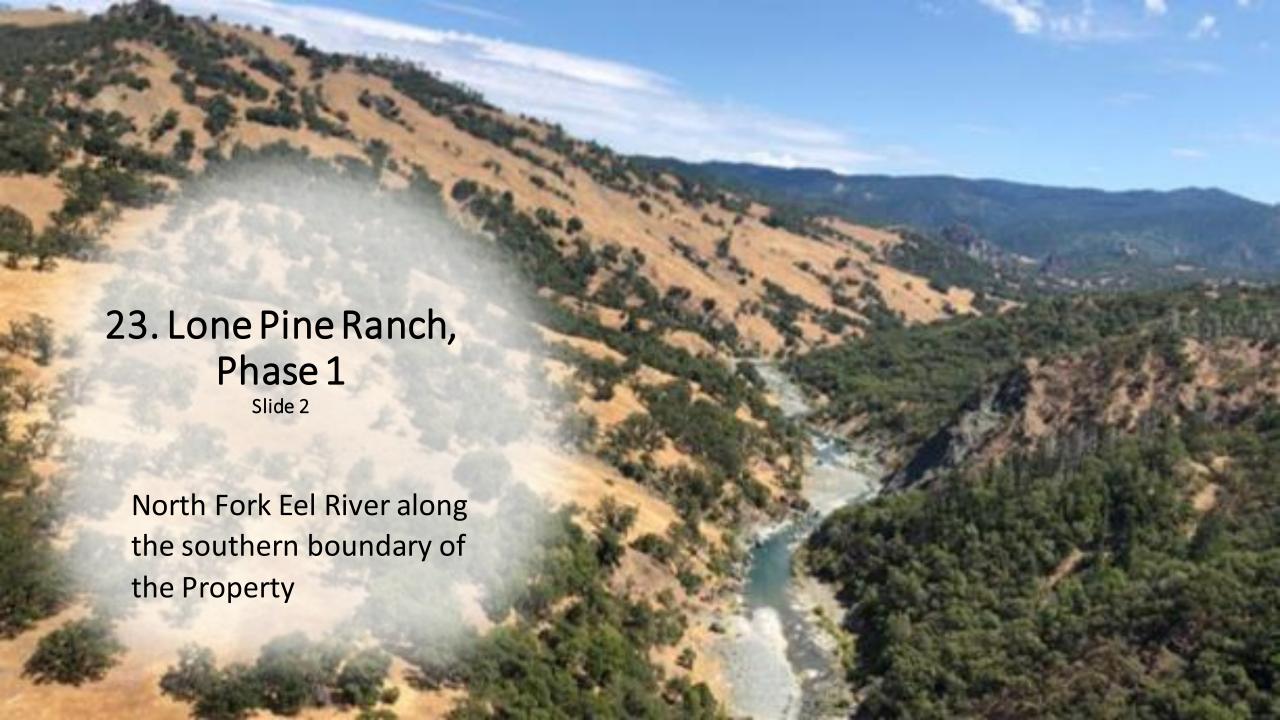
California Governor Gavin Newsom speaks during a press conference held on the dry Lake Mendocino Lakebed, in Mendocino County. April 21, 2021.

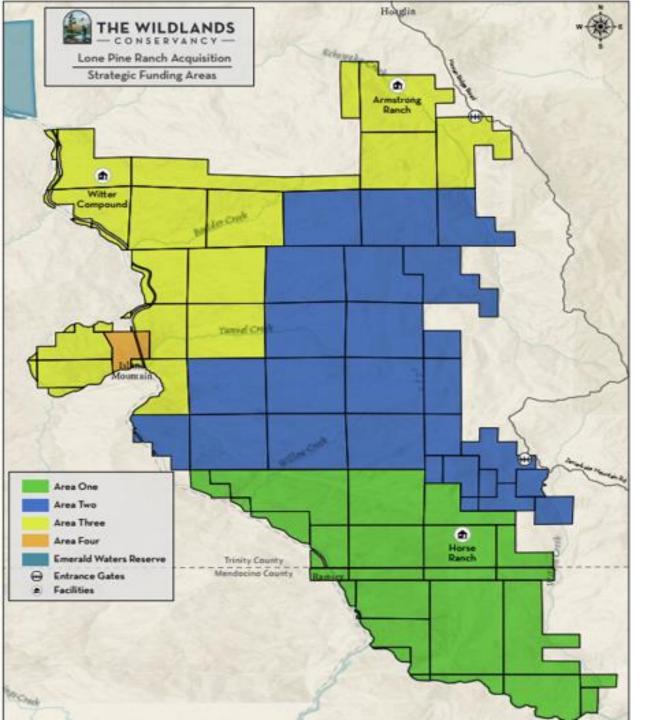












23. Lone Pine Ranch, Phase 1

Slide 3



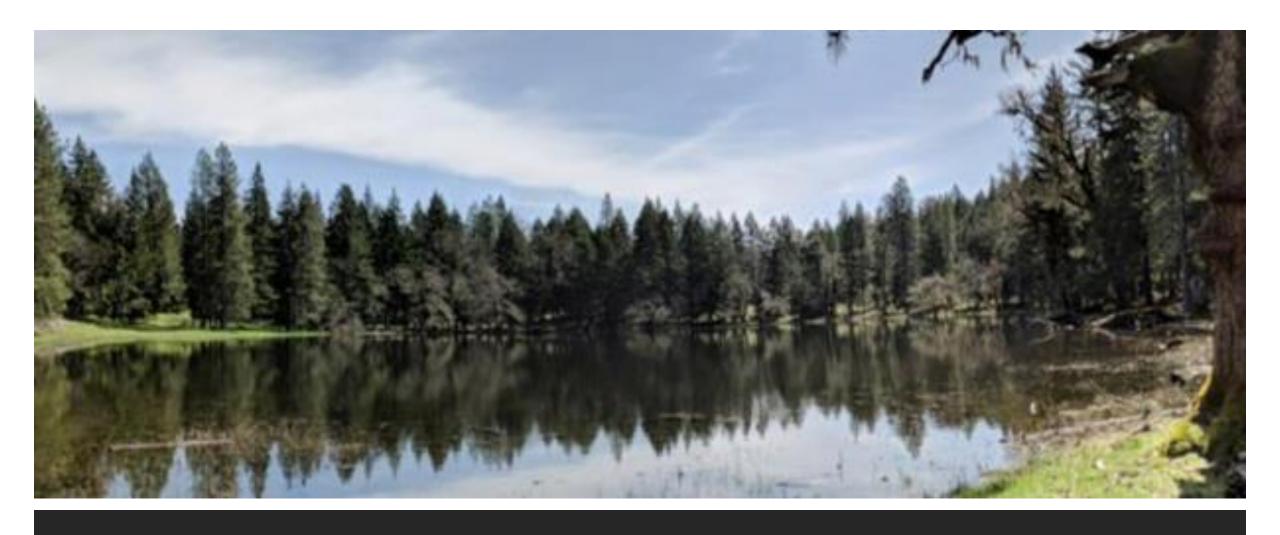
23. Lone Pine Ranch, Phase 1

Slide 4

Lone Pine Ranch Horse Ranch Compound

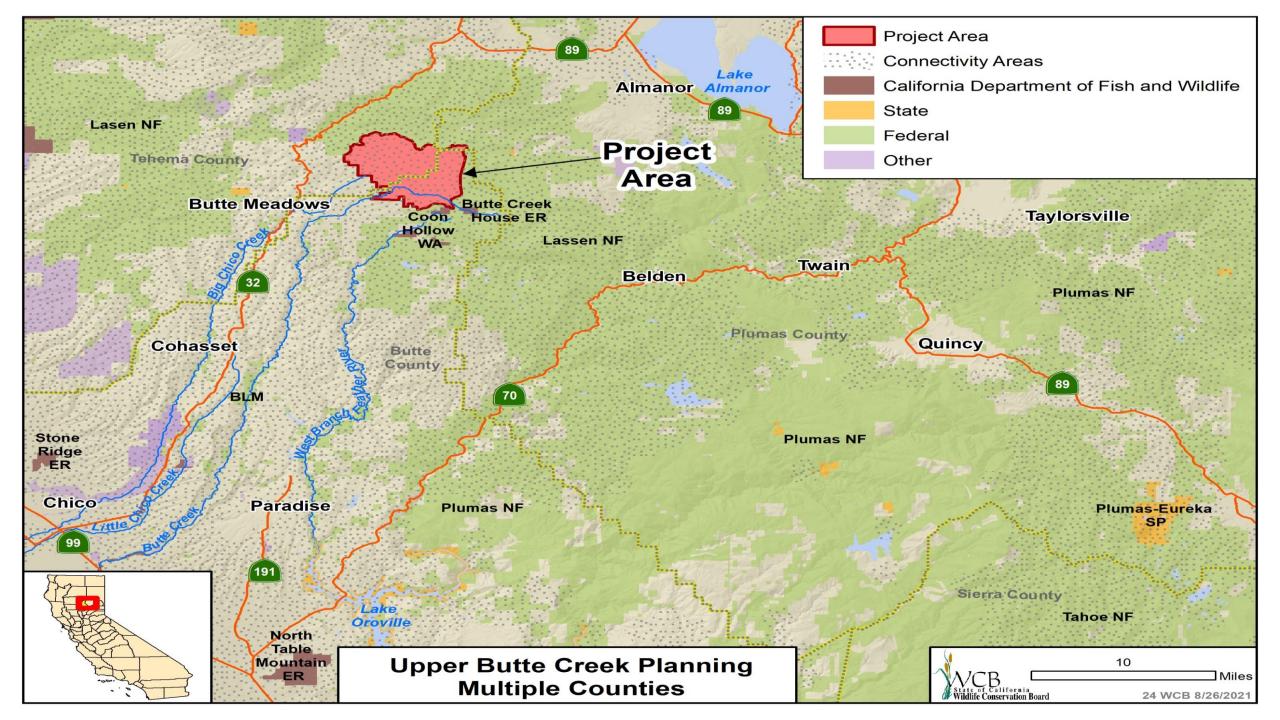






23. Lone Pine Ranch, Phase 1

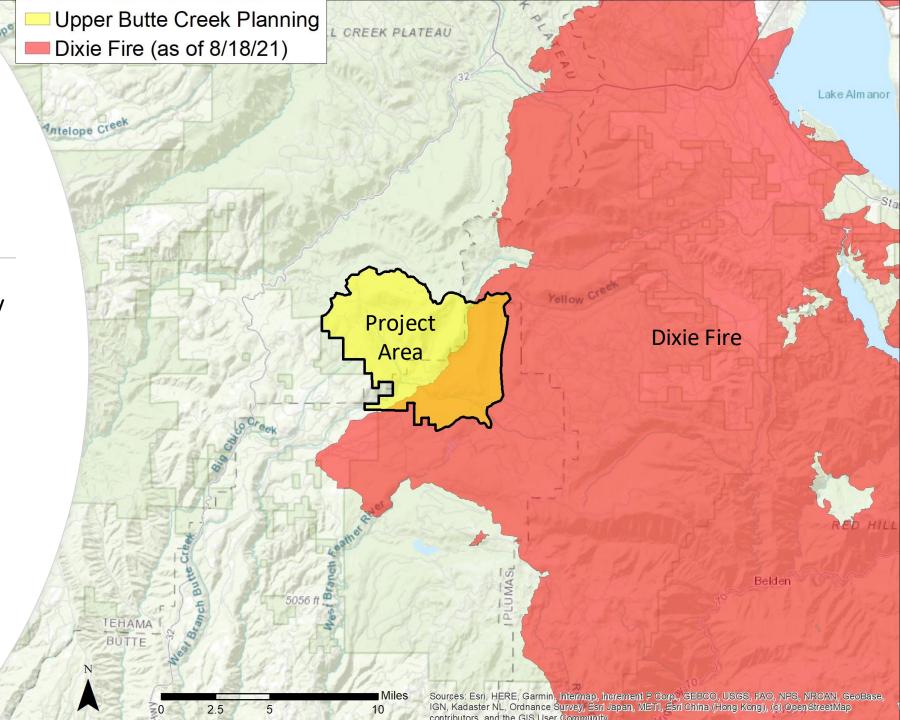
Seasonal wetland nearby the Horse Ranch Compound







Dixie Fire boundary overlaid by project area









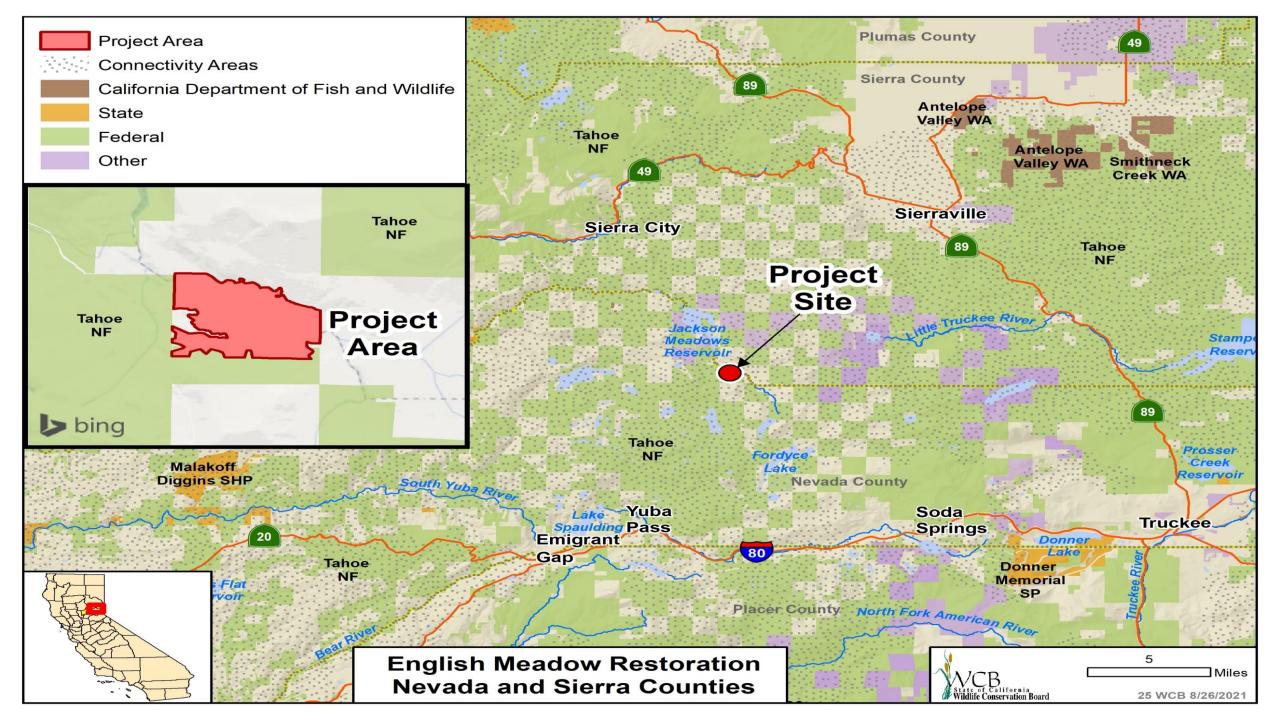




24. Upper Butte Creek Planning Slide 7

Aspen Stand to be evaluated for enhancement opportunities.

(credit: Thad Walker- Butte County RCD).



Slide 1

English Meadow with Jackson Meadows Reservoir in the background.

(credit: Nevada Irrigation District).







Slide 3

Conifer encroachment in English Meadow.

(credit: Nevada Irrigation District)

Slide 4

Incised river channel and eroded bank in Middle Yuba River.

(credit: Nevada Irrigation District)



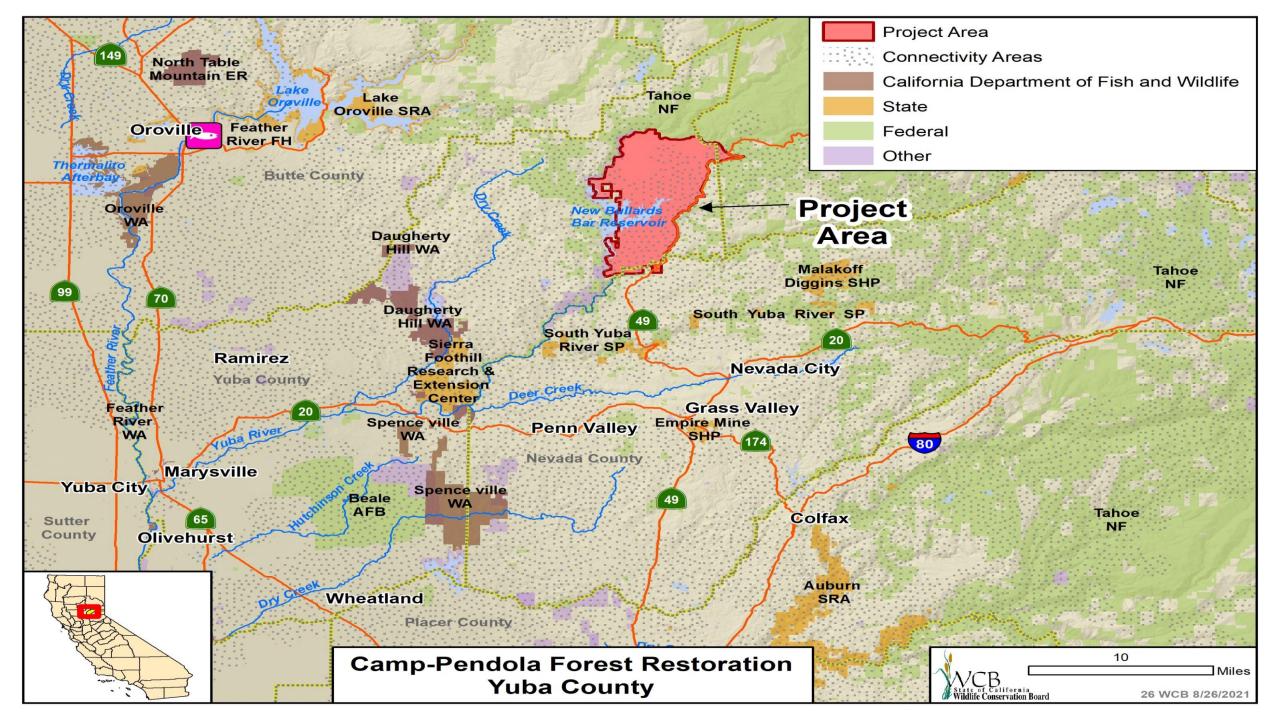
Slide 5

Stream gage downstream of English Meadow on the Middle Yuba River mainstem

(credit: Nevada Irrigation District).







26. Camp-Pendola Forest Restoration Slide 1

- New Bullards Reservoir (below)
- Creek in project area (right)







26. Camp-Pendola Forest Restoration

Slide 2

Potential bald eagle nesting habitat along New Bullards Bar Reservoir

(credit: National Forest Foundation)

26. Camp-Pendola Forest Restoration

Structurally homogenous, overstocked hardwood and brush

(credit: National Forest Foundation)



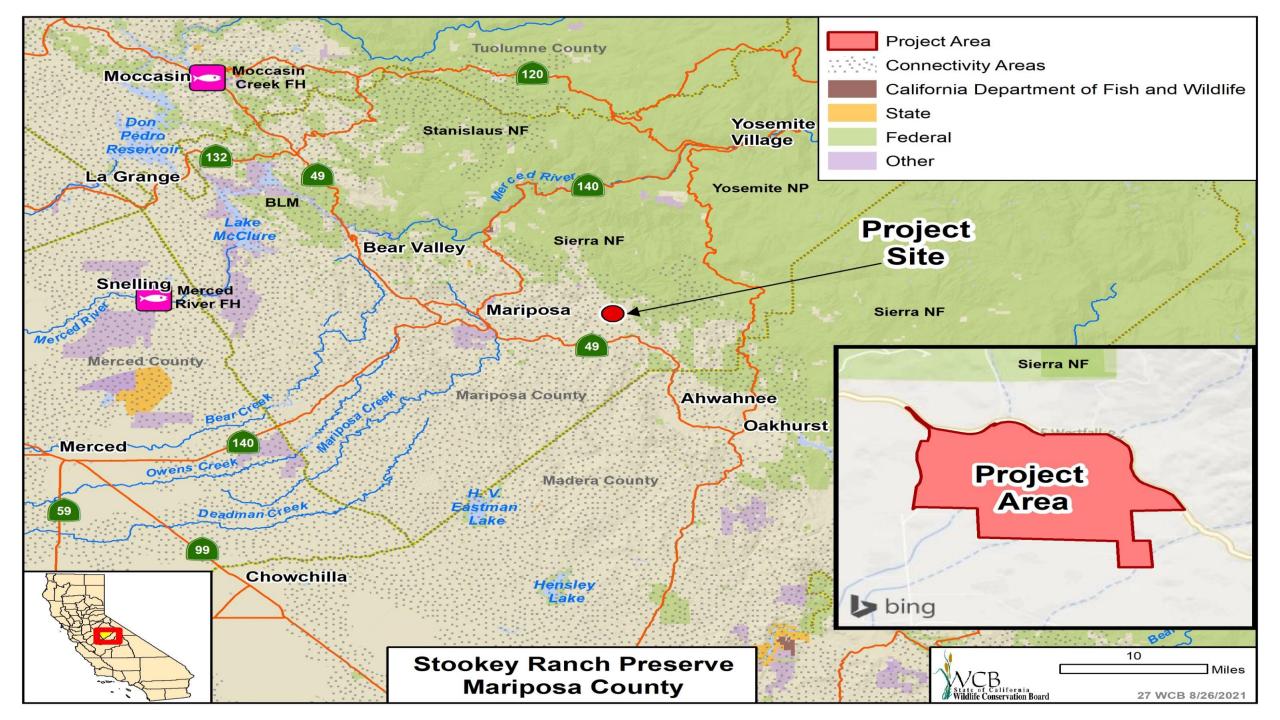




26. Camp-Pendola Forest Restoration Slide 5

Scotch broom infestation





27. Stookey Ranch Preserve

Distant view of waterfall on property.

Slide 1



27. Stookey Ranch Preserve

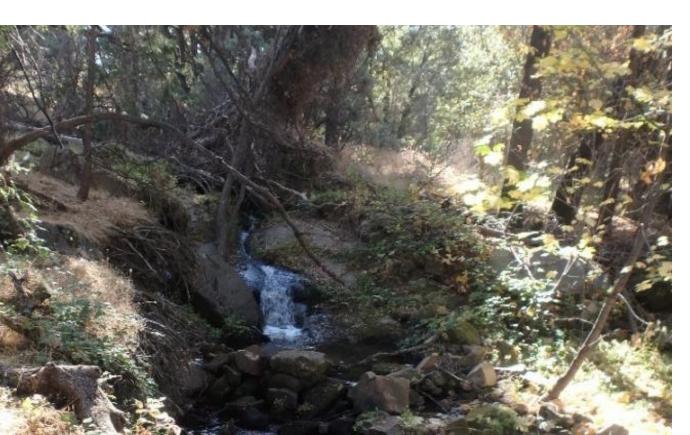
Slide 2

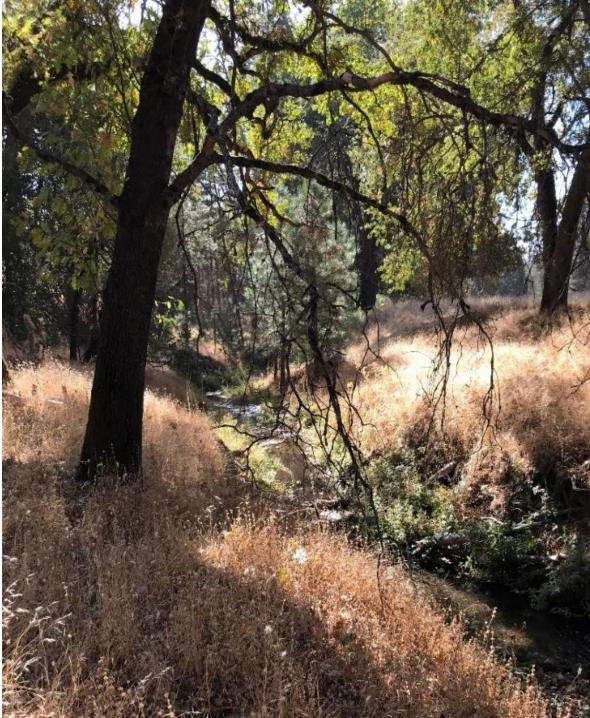
Large black oaks, such as this one, provide snags important for avian activities.



27. Stookey
Ranch Preserve
Slide 3

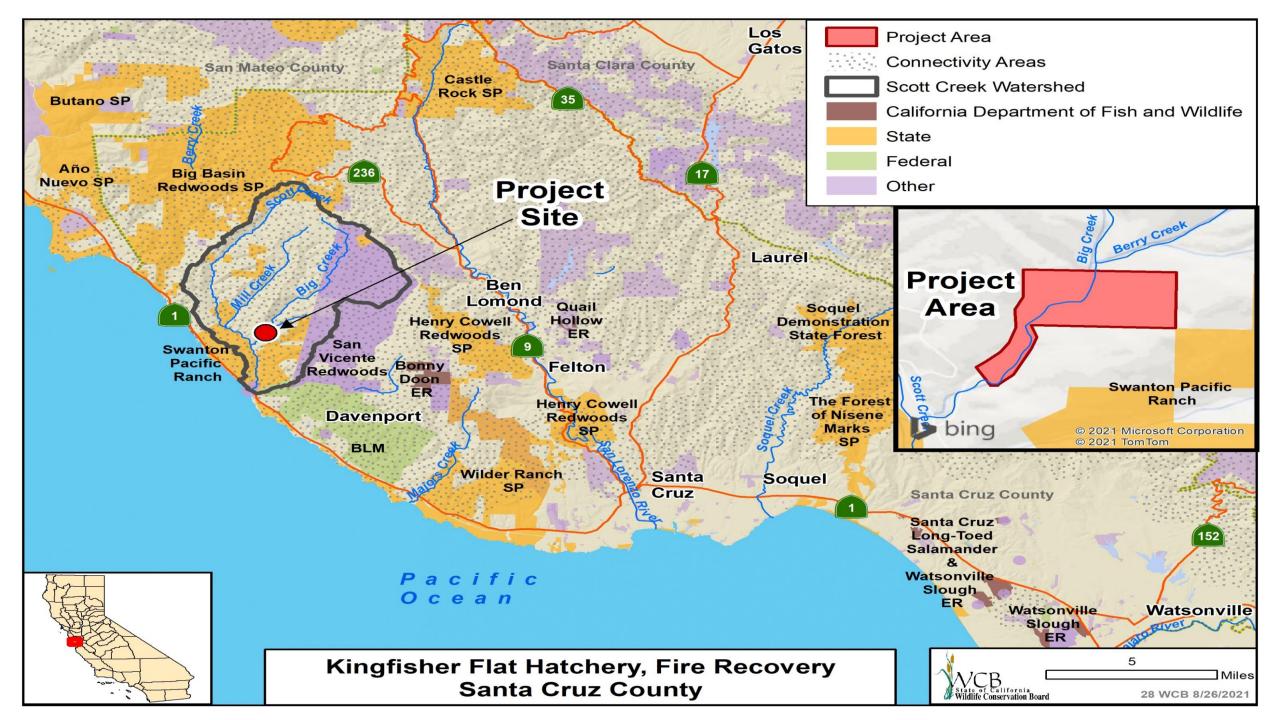
Over one and a half miles of seasonal creeks throughout the property offer abundant and high-quality riparian corridor habitat



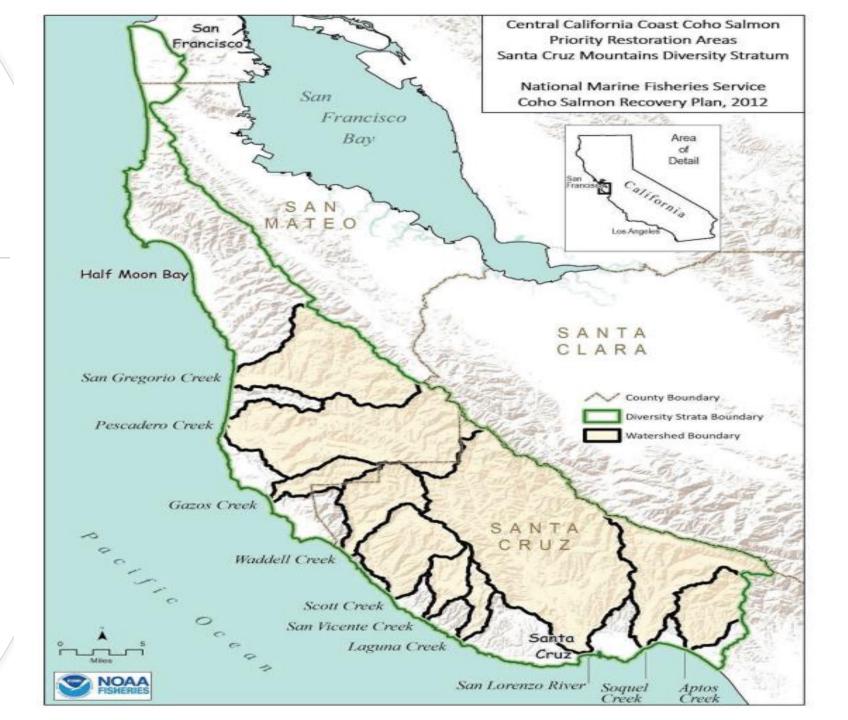








28. Kingfisher Flat Hatchery, Fire Recovery



28. Kingfisher Flat Hatchery, Fire Recovery

HATCHERY VALUES

- Superior captive broodstock program
- Highest fertilization success rate (75-85%)
- Highest emergence to survival (40-60%)
- Contributes to 100,000 juvenile coho salmon released each year
- Maintains crucial genetic resources
- Identified as highest priority in State and federal recovery plans for Central California Coast coho salmon



Eggs and hatched coho alevin in heath tray incubator at Kingfisher Flat Hatchery



Coho parr in tank at Kingfisher Flat Hatchery

28. Kingfisher Flat Hatchery, Fire Recovery

PROJECT NEED

August 2020 CZU Lightning Complex fire destroyed 60% of outdoor rearing facilities, including:

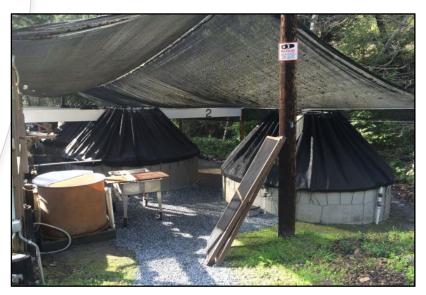
- Pools, tanks, and protection canopies
- Plumbing and electrical
- Bridge access
- Big Creek retaining wall
- Water tank and toilet/ changing room

PRE-FIRE



POST-FIRE







28. Kingfisher Flat Hatchery, Fire Recovery Slide 4

SOLUTION - Infrastructure Repairs

- Complete engineering, 100%
 designs, and permitting for bridge
 repairs, bathroom and septic system,
 and bank stabilization
- Complete bridge repairs
- Construct septic system and 8' x 16' bathroom connected to 10,000gallon water storage tank
- Stabilize vertical cut bank on Big Creek and naturalize with native riparian vegetation







28. Kingfisher Flat Hatchery, Fire Recovery

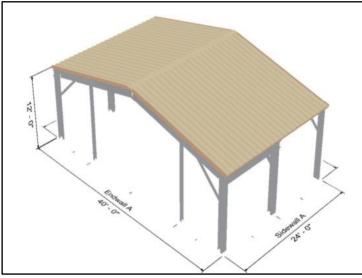
SOLUTION – Hatchery Facility Repairs

- Site prep for hatchery facilities
 - Fill unused, upper raceway with gravel
 - Install fittings, pipe, valves, electrical, and water circulation features for new pools and tanks
- Install four new pools and six holding tanks in upper raceway and one new pool in lower raceway.
- Install predator protection covers over each tank and a 24'x 40' steel shade structure to shade fish spawning.









28. Kingfisher Flat Hatchery, Fire Recovery Slide 6

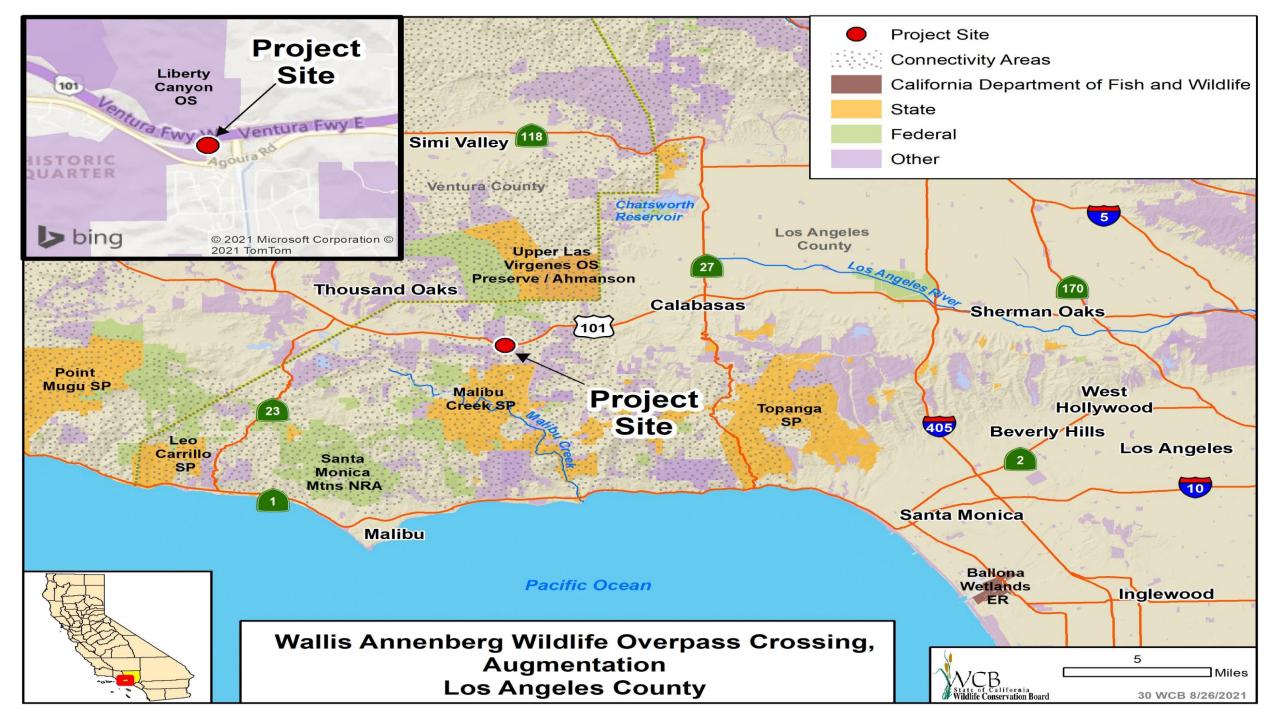
Questions?



Coho smolts after release to Big Creek in spring 2020

29. Carr Lake Restoration Planning

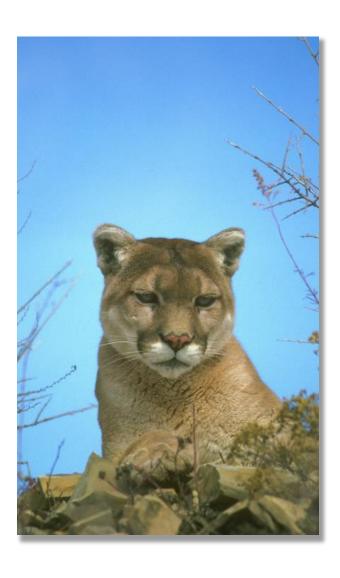
Withdrawn from consideration at this time





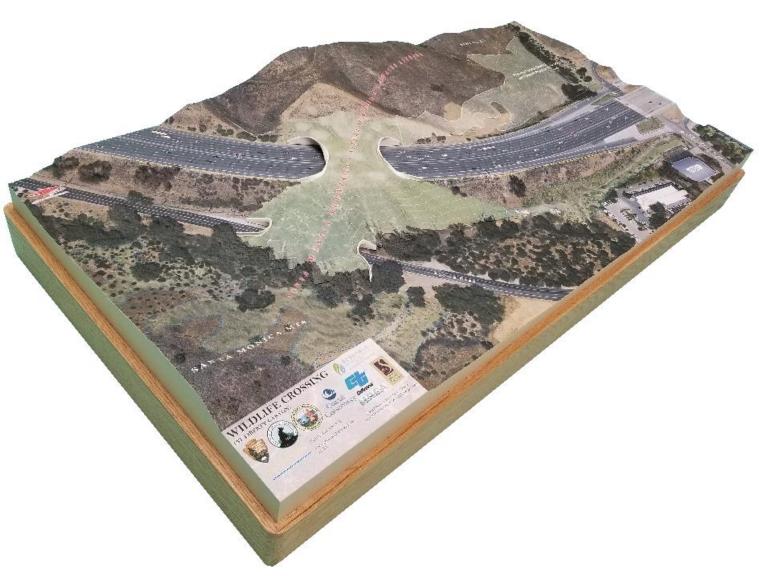
30. Wallis Annenberg Wildlife Crossing, Augmentation

 Open space and protected areas near proposed project



- Mountain lions in the Santa Monica Mountains face extinction due to inbreeding within the next 50 years
- Loss and fragmentation of habitat by roads and development
- Lowest genetic diversity of any mountain lion population ever documented
- South Coast Missing Linkages Project identified this linkage as one of the highest priority linkages
- CDFW Priority Wildlife Barrier
- Drought conditions have increased urgency





- Wildlife crossing over ten lanes of freeway and an access road
- Restore the former natural mountain slopes over the freeway
- 500 feet of channelized stream to be restored to natural sinuosity
- 2 acres of restored riparian woodland.
- Landforms and sound walls to block the light and sound of the freeway



Slide 5

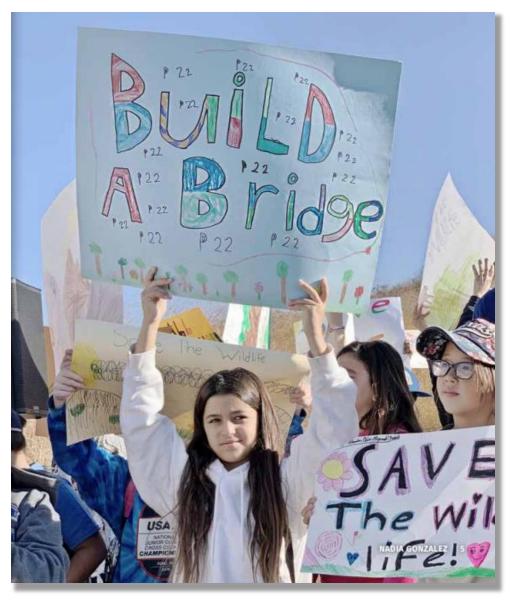


Close up of overpass



Artist's conception of driver's experience

Slide 6

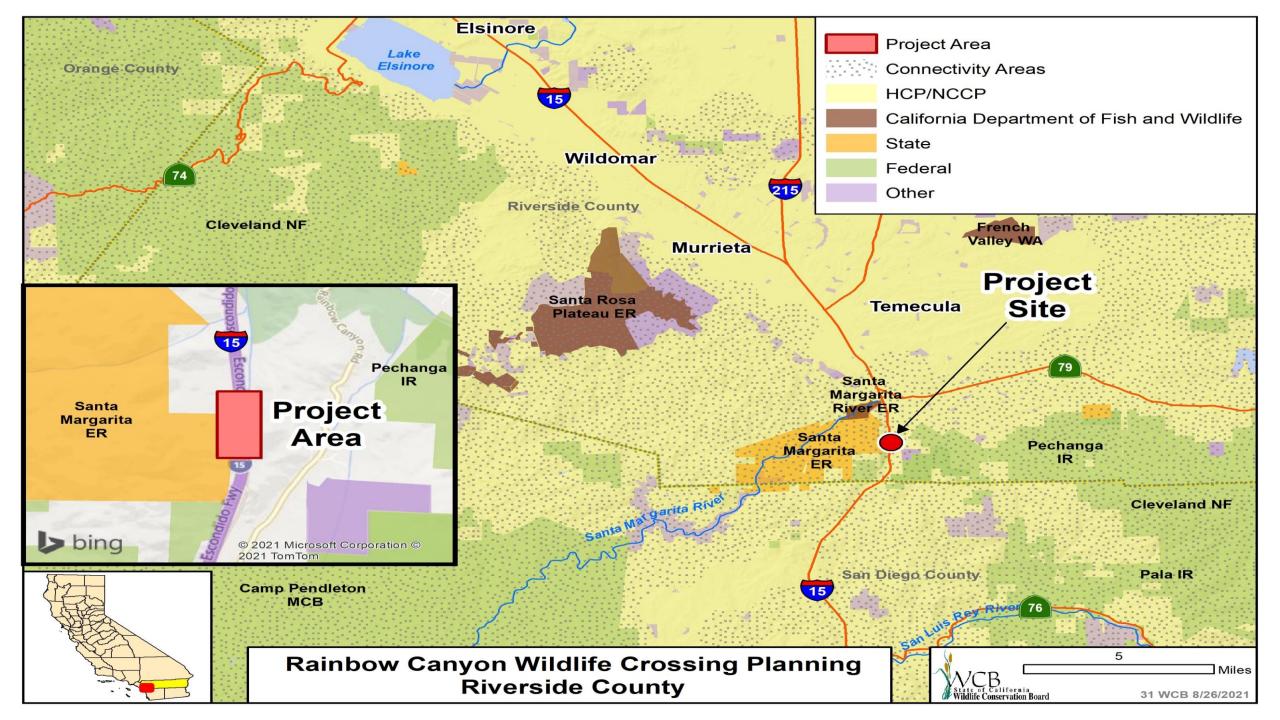


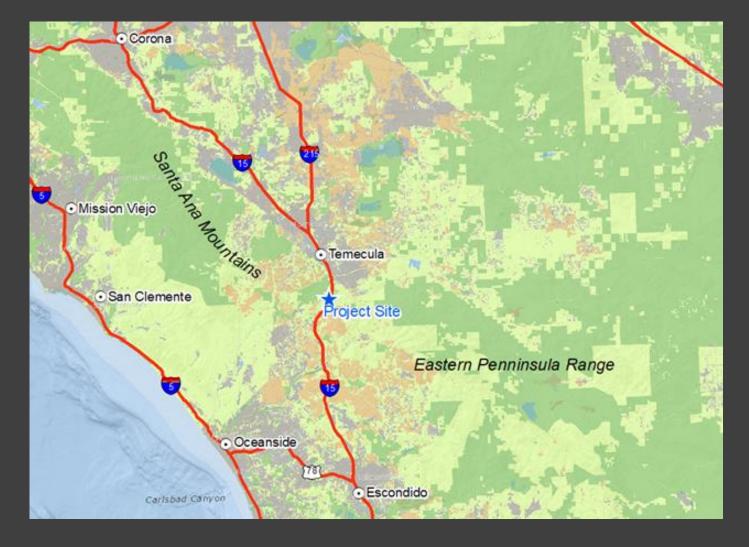
#SaveLACougars Rally

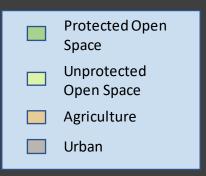


Governor Gavin Newsom and Beth Pratt from NWF

Photos: National Wildlife Federation











Rainbow Canyon



Mountain lion examining culvert under 1-15

- The Santa Ana Mountains mountain lion population has been greatly impacted by the loss of habitat connectivity
 - This population may be extirpated within 50 years
 - Possibly as early as 12 years if inbreeding depression becomes an issue
- Eastern Peninsular Ranges populations will also begin to experience the same if connectivity is not restored in the next decade
- CDFW's 2020 Wildlife Barrier Priority List.

Project Goals

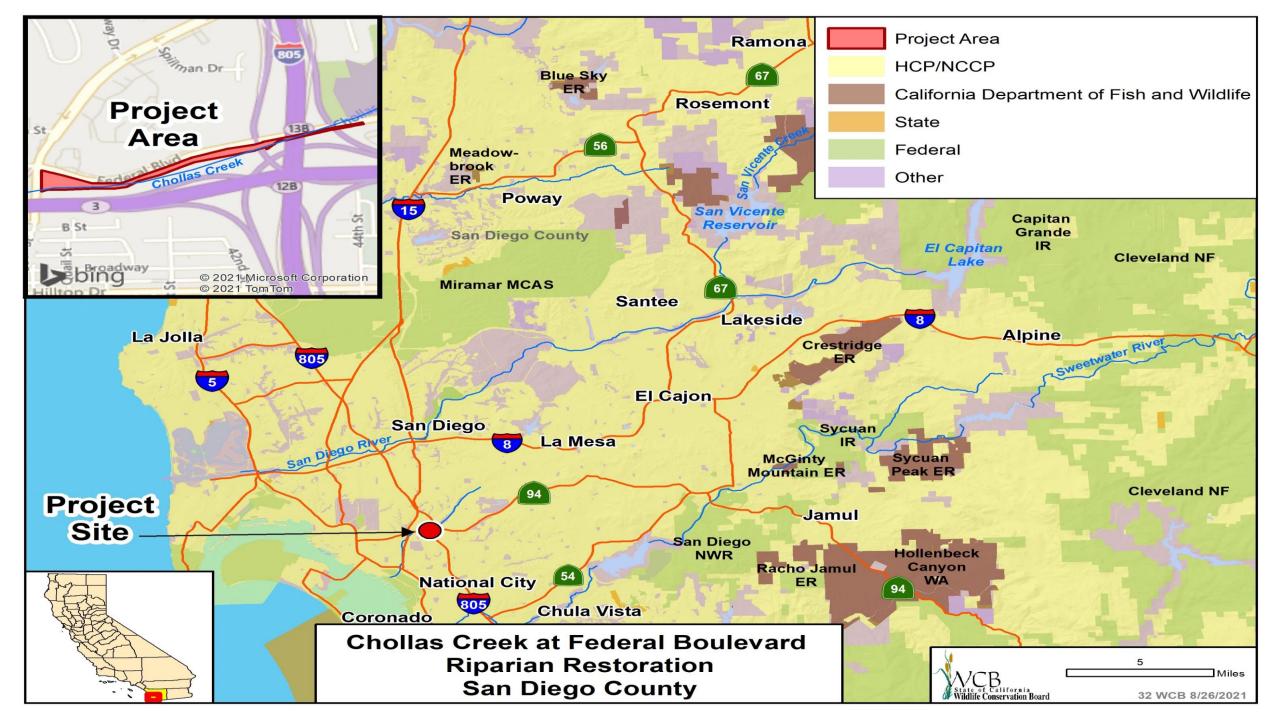
- Evaluate alternatives and environmental effects of vegetated wildlife overcrossing and undercrossing structures
 - Designs
 - Environmental review
 - Permitting
- Any crossing structure will focus on connectivity needs of mountain lion and other wildlife species:
 - Bobcat
 - Fox
 - Mule deer
- Will help ensure the protection of a regional ecological gradient from the coast to the desert



Bobcat looking into culvert on west side of I-15

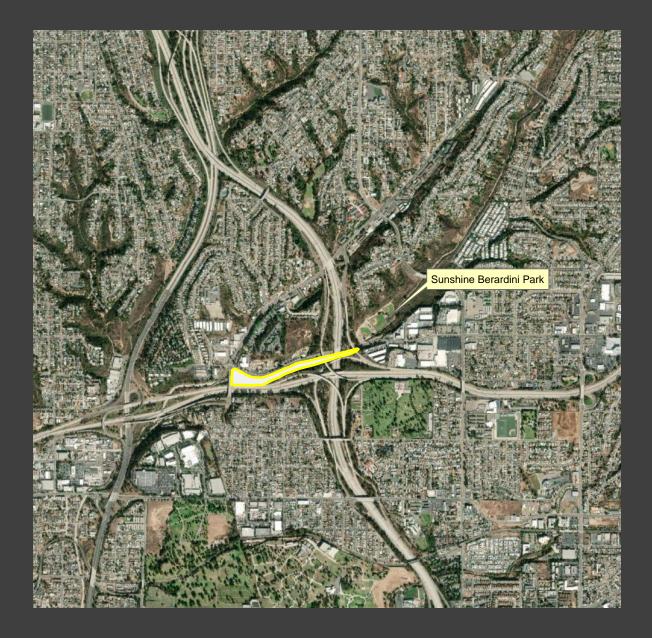


Coyotes entering culvert on east side of I-15



32. Chollas Creek at Federal Boulevard Riparian Restoration Slide 1

- Concrete lined segment of Chollas Creek that is dominated by invasive plants
- The hardened stream channel and loss of native riparian habitat has led to three significant issues:
 - 1. No habitat value
 - 2. Concrete does not allow water to infiltrate
 - Contributes to local stormwater quality issues
 - Does not withstand a 100-year flood event
 - 3. Separates neighborhoods from recreational amenities



32. Chollas Creek at Federal Boulevard Riparian Restoration

Slide 2



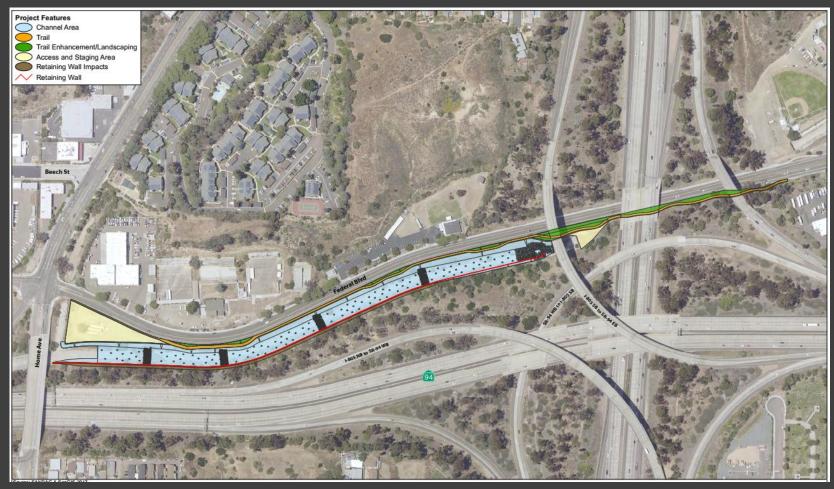


Chollas Creek at Federal Boulevard

32. Chollas Creek at Federal Boulevard Riparian Restoration

Project Elements

- Concrete channel will be removed
- Channel depth and width will be expanded
- Installation of a soft cobble-lined bottom
- Banks will be planted with native plants and tree species.
- Trail from Home Avenue to Sunshine Berardini Field



Project Site

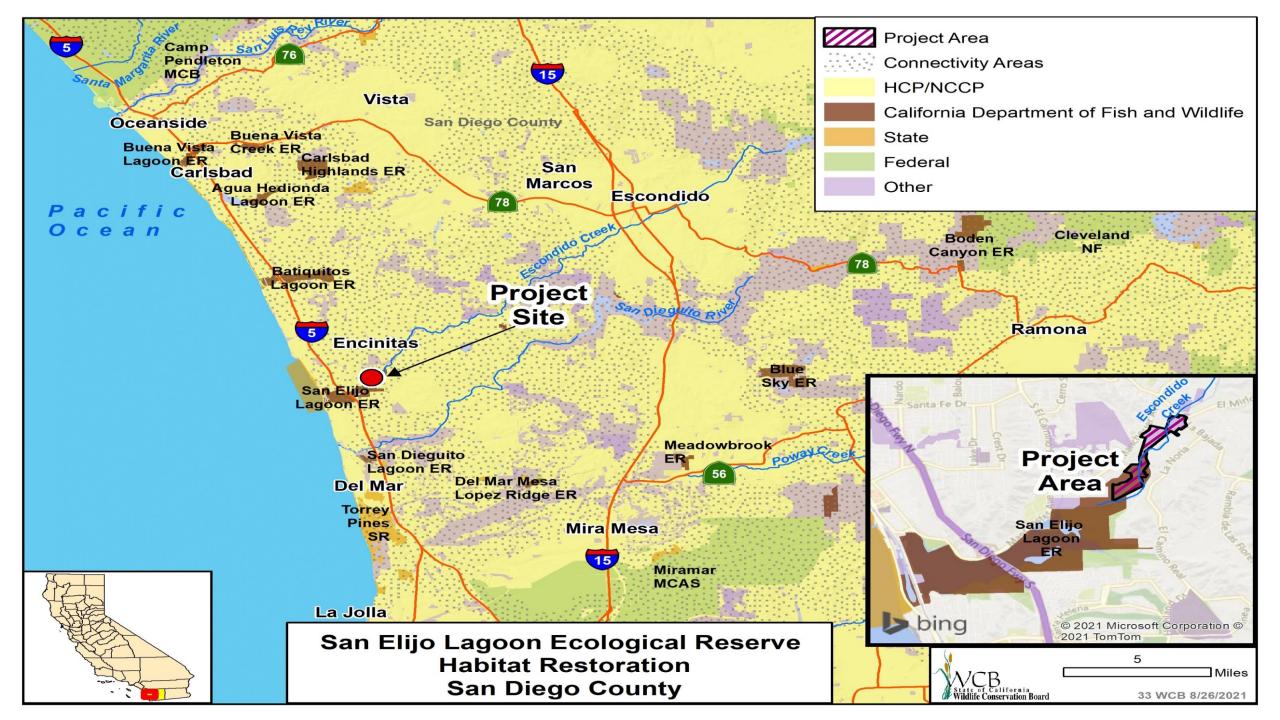
32. Chollas Creek at Federal Boulevard Riparian Restoration

Project Benefits

- 2,000 linear feet of riparian corridor varying from 65 to 90 feet in width
 - Existing concrete channel is about 40 feet wide
- Restoration of five acres of native riparian habitat
- Improvements to water quality and flood control
- 3,100 linear feet of native trees planted along the trail



Example of de-channelized stream in Southern California













33. San Elijo Lagoon Ecological Reserve Habitat Restoration
Slide 5

Small group of Brownheaded Cowbird





Proposed Items 22-33, excluding Item 29
Motion





Closed Session



State of California
Wildlife Conservation Board

Stay Safe and Healthy, Enjoy Your Day! Next Board Meeting November 18, 2021