

## STAFF SUMMARY FOR APRIL 20-21, 2022

**2. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT (DAY 1)****Today's Item****Information** ☒**Action** ☐

Receive public comment regarding topics within FGC authority that are not included on the agenda.

**Summary of Previous/Future Actions**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Today receive requests, petitions, and comments</b></li> <li>• Consider granting, denying, or referring</li> </ul> | <p><b>Apr 20-21, 2022; Monterey/Trinidad</b></p> <p>Jun 15-16, 2022; Los Angeles/Orange County area</p> |
|--|---|

**Background**

This item is to provide the public an opportunity to address FGC on topics not on the agenda. Staff may include written materials and comments received prior to the meeting as exhibits in the meeting binder (if received by the written comment deadline), or as supplemental comments at the meeting (if received by the supplemental comment deadline).

General public comments are categorized into two types: (1) requests for non-regulatory action and (2) informational-only comments. Under the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, FGC cannot discuss or take action on any matter not included on the agenda, other than to schedule issues raised by the public for consideration at future meetings. Thus, non-regulatory requests generally follow a two-meeting cycle (receipt and direction); FGC will determine the outcome of the non-regulatory requests received at today's meeting at the next regularly-scheduled FGC meeting, following staff evaluation (currently Jun 15-16, 2022).

Previously, petitions for regulation change were received under general public comment; however, they are now received under a separate agenda item, *Regulation change petitions*.

**Significant Public Comments**

1. New non-regulatory requests are summarized in Exhibit 1, and the original request is provided as exhibit 2.
2. Informational comments are provided in exhibits 3 through 14

**Recommendation**

**FGC staff:** Consider whether to add any future agenda items to address issues that are raised during public comment.

**Exhibits**

1. [Summary of new non-regulatory requests received by April 7, 2022 at 5:00 PM](#)
2. [Email from Jason, at AnimalHealthProfessionals.org, requesting that FGC include information on its website about animal and pet health protection from COVID-19, received Mar 3, 2022](#)

## STAFF SUMMARY FOR APRIL 20-21, 2022

3. [Email from James Stone, Executive Director and President, Nor-Cal Guide and Sportsmen's Association, clarifying previous public comments to FGC regarding NOAA data and fish escapement goals, received Feb 22, 2022](#)
4. [Email from Eric Mills transmitting a link to a New York Times story on the origins of the COVID-19 outbreak, and criticizing DFW issuance of permits for non-native frogs and turtles for consumption, received Mar 1, 2022](#)
5. [Email from Eric Mills transmitting an article on legislation in Oregon related to live animal markets, received Mar 2, 2022](#)
6. [Memo from Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors transmitting Resolution No. 13-87, establishing a policy of no net increase in state and federal land ownership in Siskiyou County, received Mar 2, 2022](#)
7. [Letter from Myrle Bowlby requesting that regulations booklets return to being printed physically rather than only published online, received Mar 2, 2022.](#)
8. [Letter from Catherine Pautz urging prohibition of mylar balloons, received Mar 4, 2022](#)
9. [Email from Volker Hoehne to the California Coastal Commission regarding health and safety risks posed by California sea lions at Point La Jolla, received Mar 10, 2022](#)
10. [Email from Eric Mills sharing a submission made to the Tri-City Voice, with claims of disease and fungus found among market frogs and turtles, and stating DFW should stop issuing import permits, received Mar 11, 2022](#)
11. [Email from Eric Mills transmitting a link to a story alleging killing of native wildlife by an unnamed federal program, received Mar 22, 2022.](#)
12. [Letter from the Office of Governor Gavin Newsom to U.S. Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo, requesting that the secretary declare a fishery resource disaster for the California northern red sea urchin fishery, received Mar 22, 2022.](#)
13. [Email from Lou Litrenta critiquing current regulations regarding the take of, and building development near, western Joshua tree, arguing that the provisions inadvertently incentivize removal of trees in situations where they otherwise may be kept in place, received Mar 30, 2022](#)
14. [Email from Bill Winegar with various critiques of the state's resource management, alleging that staff is fundamentally disconnected from the land and resources they are tasked with managing, received Apr 7, 2022](#)

**Motion (N/A)**

**CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION**  
**RECEIPT LIST FOR NON-REGULATORY REQUESTS RECEIVED BY 5:00 PM ON**  
**APRIL 7, 2022 PUBLIC COMMENT DEADLINE FOR THIS MEETING**

<b>Name/Organization of Requestor</b>	<b>Subject of Request</b>	<b>Short Description</b>	<b>FGC Receipt Scheduled</b>	<b>FGC Action Scheduled</b>
Jason Animal Health Professionals	Animal Health / FGC Website	Requests that FGC include information on its website about the risks posed to animals by COVID-19 and how to protect the health of animals and pets.	4/20-21/22	6/15-16/22

## RE: Wednesday Inquiry

Jason@AnimalHealthProfessionals.org [REDACTED]

Fri 03/04/2022 12:07 PM

To: FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>

Hello and Happy TGIF to you,

If my request happens to be outside of your responsibility, I would sincerely appreciate if you would kindly forward this message to the appropriate individual who can best expedite please.

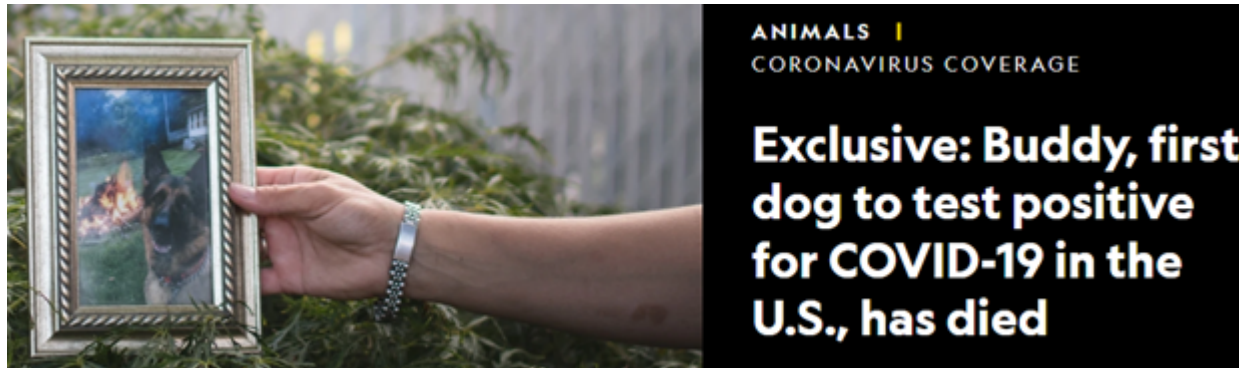
### **Do you know any pet lovers or do you happen to be one?**

The CDC, WHO, and FDA have released scientific data detailing how COVID-19 spreads between animals and humans. It's now reported animals have contracted and died from COVID-19.

As an animal lover myself, I'm respectfully asking you to add a web link to the COVID-19 Animal Health Safety resource (down below), so your web users can get this information and keep their pets safe from COVID-19.

Many agencies and organizations across the country have already taken action and added the COVID-19 Animal Health Safety web link to their website, including the Hardee County Animal Control Center and the Susitna Valley Community Radio Station. I've provided blue arrow screenshots below.

### **Have you heard about the German shepherd named Buddy?**



*In mid-April, right before his seventh birthday, a German shepherd named Buddy began struggling to breathe. Six weeks later, he became the first dog in the United States to be confirmed positive for SARS-CoV-2, the coronavirus that causes COVID-19. On July 11, Buddy died. You can find this story on National Geographic, right here: [nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/first-dog-to-test-positive-for-covid-in-us-dies#](https://nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/first-dog-to-test-positive-for-covid-in-us-dies#)*

**Here is the COVID-19 Animal Safety resource web link which contains all of the key information:**  
<https://petnewsdaily.com/covid-19-and-pet-health-safety/>

Please find a relevant page on your website such as a resource page, news or blog page to add the web link. See screenshots and links below of other participating agencies and organizations.

Thank you for your participation and I hope you make the most of your weekend ahead!

Sincerely – Jason  
Animal Health Outreach Coordinator & Animal Lover

**Susitna Valley Public Community Radio:** <https://ktna.org/covid-19-resources/>

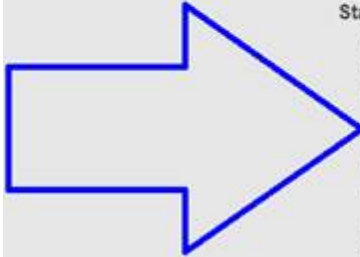
Community Radio for the Susitna Valley

# KTNA 88.9FM

Home About KTNA News Programs The Blue Tarp Support KTNA Announcements Community Calendar

## Resources for COVID-19 Resilience

KTNA has compiled this list of informational resources to help our community stay informed and healthy, to help prevent the spread of COVID-19, and to share opportunities for economic relief.



**Staying Healthy:**

- [Resources for Mental Wellbeing](#) (DHSS)
- [Coping With Stress](#) (DHSS)
- [Alaska Careline for mental health 1-877-266-4357](#)
- [Covid and Pet Health](#)
- Here's where you can get tested in the Mat-Su (MSB)
- What to do if you think you might have COVID-19 (DHSS)
- What to do after you get tested (DHSS)
- Cleaning and Disinfecting your home or business (CDC)
- How to be a Covid Conscious Business (DHSS)
- Small Business Guidance and Resources (AKSBDC)

Hardee County Animal Control: <https://www.hardeecounty.org/departments/animal-control>



**HARDEE COUNTY**  
Proudly Serving Our Community Since 1921

Home Commission \* Departments \* Your Government \* Contact Other \*

 [EMPLOYEE PORTAL](#)

## HARDEE COUNTY ANIMAL CONTROL

685 Airport Road, Wauchula FL 33873 (863 ) 773-2320

Animal Control Links

< [Back to All Departments](#)

Department Info

Animals for Adoption

### Hardee County Animal Control

**Prevent A Litter; Fix Your Critter with  
Hardee County Dog/Cat Population Management**

[SUPPORT SPAY AND](#) [NEUTER](#) [PROGRAM](#)



Animals Impounded

☐ Pay Utility Bill Online

☐ InfoMap

☐ BOCC Meetings

☐ Report an Issue

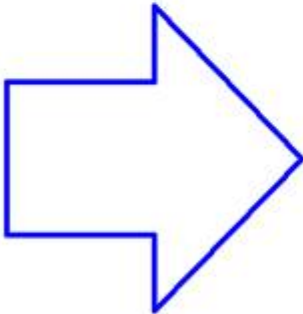
SUPPORT SPAY AND NEUTER PROGRAMS

Hardee County has a Spay & Neuter Voucher program to help control pet populations. Please help Hardee County Dog/Cat Population Management and have your pet Spayed or Neutered. To apply, please download the form [Dog/Cat Sterilization Voucher Application](#), and return to Hardee County Animal Control at 685 Airport Rd. Wauchula, FL 33873.



### Shelter Visitation & Adoption Hours:

10:00-4:00 Monday-Friday  
 10:00-12:00 Saturday  
 \*Appointments made available by request



COVID-19

& PET

HEALTH SAFETY

Pet owners need to stay updated on important medical information concerning COVID-19 **TO PROTECT THEIR FURRY FRIENDS**

Data provided by the following sources:

The COVID-19 virus **CAN SPREAD FROM PEOPLE TO ANIMALS** during close contact

## Public Comment Clarification Feb 17th Agenda Item #16

James Stone [REDACTED]

Tue 02/22/2022 11:17 AM

To: FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>

Dear California Fish and Game Commissioners, and to whom it may concern:

In public comment at the Commission meeting this past week I stated that we have missed our Sac Valley escapement goals 11 out of the past 15 years. I need to clarify and correct that statement, as updated information has been brought to my attention.

It is NOT in dispute that we have missed escapement targets 9 of the past 15 years. 2007-2021. However, two of the years I suggested we have missed escapement we actually missed the "NOAA Guidance" for what escapement SHOULD be, but we were still above the 122,000 MINIMUM floor established for the escapement range (122,000 to 180,000).

NOAA Can offer guidance that suggest a higher river return rate would be beneficial in some years. For example when NOAA recommended an escapement target of 142,900 fish (as they did in 2019), The minimum floor escapement continues to be 122,000. Therefore if we do not meet the NOAA guidance which we did not we are not managing the Fishery to the recommendations from the federal agency or the PPMC Council, But we still have technically met escapement if we hit 122,000 spawners and hatchery fish.

Therefore, my statement of 11 out of 15 is not technically correct. I should have said 9 out of 15 we have missed our minimum escapement floor, and 11 out of 15 we have missed the guidance established by NOAA for the health of our inland fishery.

Regardless, our management of the inland returns is failing this species, our ecosystem, and our inland and ocean communities. That is indisputable.

Thank you for allowing me to clarify the record, and to those who took the time to reach out and educate me further. We should always be learning in this challenging environment so that we can communicate with the same set of facts.

I have attached a few charts from the Pacific Fishery Management Council documents for your records

Thank you.

James Stone  
NCGASA Executive Director and President.

TABLE B-1. Sacramento River fall Chinook salmon escapement in numbers of fish/yr

Year or Average	Upper Sacramento				Lower Sacramento Natural Areas <sup>a</sup>				Natural Area				Sacramento Hatcheries				Hatchery Totals		Sacramento Totals		
	Natural Areas <sup>b</sup>		Feather River		Yuba River		American River <sup>c</sup>		Totals <sup>d</sup>		Columbia		Feather River		Nimbus		Adults <sup>g</sup>	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	
	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks					
1970	87,180	20,001	65,140	13,000	11,250	1,878	25,238	3,442	143,380	30,511	3,010	500	2,430	818	7,327	802	13,275	2,221	158,655	40,732	
1971	87,588	19,388	33,580	9,818	5,250	303	35,720	5,000	142,140	30,670	1,303	901	2,338	1,215	8,864	1,428	12,738	3,271	154,882	36,691	
1972	36,485	17,805	27,130	10,070	5,505	3,703	14,802	2,407	84,132	40,175	1,188	1,854	1,414	2,321	5,362	1,801	8,025	5,796	82,157	48,870	
1973	48,484	14,864	53,558	6,880	16,758	1,251	51,813	1,383	188,232	24,888	1,326	302	4,351	1,107	1,478	722	13,760	2,305	202,016	27,193	
1975	72,985	24,988	34,754	2,755	4,888	825	20,112	3,020	141,500	26,888	1,823	638	4,170	1,085	8,812	800	14,071	2,861	155,521	31,850	
1976	80,367	12,425	35,872	1,868	3,087	802	23,163	886	156,237	25,158	1,799	488	4,398	858	4,313	802	11,828	2,512	187,885	22,670	
1977	89,891	18,810	20,007	3,003	6,303	1,053	11,803	886	114,294	22,852	1,000	702	3,864	608	6,073	2,088	12,654	4,351	126,848	45,798	
1978	81,332	37,421	25,389	3,126	10,441	1,989	30,523	1,887	158,585	44,223	1,688	3,083	3,905	585	5,820	4,451	20,078	1,567	184,071	10,841	
1980	45,504	15,888	26,077	2,528	10,280	2,478	32,352	2,147	117,183	17,467	8,800	703	1,107	2,583	13,538	2,055	34,918	5,885	142,106	23,172	
1981	51,831	34,950	40,488	4,750	12,047	1,878	30,882	3,013	144,028	44,181	4,438	5,834	7,255	1,027	17,702	2,801	30,830	10,801	174,858	54,982	
1982	38,684	11,717	40,427	4,250	23,483	15,904	20,361	4,367	132,815	38,537	16,225	3,300	8,451	1,112	6,087	2,801	31,888	7,575	184,841	47,112	
1983	42,570	23,474	18,441	4,382	11,390	2,308	16,281	7,507	131,852	37,788	5,387	3,380	8,075	1,824	8,368	2,412	18,586	7,847	162,438	45,798	
1984	51,772	23,455	35,378	6,381	7,104	2,561	25,983	2,800	120,347	35,007	18,888	2,913	8,842	448	10,369	1,880	38,725	1,588	158,872	40,888	
1985	103,888	18,483	48,527	3,684	10,121	3,821	46,707	7,241	210,023	33,289	13,990	3,251	5,602	389	7,784	1,388	26,254	6,722	236,307	40,011	
1986	113,875	13,881	40,598	6,777	15,840	2,442	48,875	8,725	218,256	38,775	11,283	1,188	5,781	2,847	4,784	811	21,847	4,957	240,103	53,692	
1987	78,881	26,190	51,278	16,480	12,352	6,186	34,741	5,025	175,232	87,441	8,881	6,275	8,510	3,598	3,342	2,918	18,833	12,788	185,005	80,230	
1988	126,725	13,335	40,215	2,341	7,110	1,880	24,648	3,170	200,886	20,738	12,584	1,021	6,158	324	8,021	804	26,711	1,840	227,487	22,090	
1989	87,368	14,811	36,487	6,094	8,402	1,220	17,635	3,081	127,820	23,248	10,212	1,774	6,478	1,988	8,251	1,480	24,442	4,383	152,262	27,808	
1990	50,225	5,525	25,000	3,000	3,500	500	4,818	875	82,345	9,888	13,454	1,171	4,258	1,888	4,038	825	21,747	3,884	105,080	13,882	
1991	31,734	9,112	19,795	4,315	4,517	1,045	3,818	2,085	50,857	17,308	6,257	1,018	10,324	1,118	5,107	1,348	21,888	8,483	81,545	25,851	
1992	55,144	5,430	27,367	3,558	5,818	885	24,435	6,592	112,784	16,442	7,056	521	10,228	1,783	7,342	3,314	24,825	5,808	137,396	22,690	
1993	68,383	20,371	31,013	7,369	7,048	3,844	30,544	3,054	134,088	34,638	11,585	7,406	11,341	3,881	7,878	801	30,901	12,158	165,547	48,787	
1994	112,235	17,887	58,107	3,715	12,868	1,238	72,335	6,283	253,785	31,184	24,810	1,987	11,588	583	5,172	1,238	41,540	3,770	295,213	34,870	
1995	131,268	11,846	44,503	12,577	23,462	4,408	36,786	8,825	280,114	37,450	18,848	2,330	6,464	1,813	7,177	474	32,519	4,417	301,833	41,878	
1997	187,353	13,736	47,008	3,528	19,282	6,748	48,001	8,272	281,595	32,262	44,900	6,080	13,358	1,770	5,328	322	63,278	8,172	344,841	40,464	
1998	80,713	5,137	36,000	N	3,400	26,737	4,353	48,942	15,838	175,982	28,728	40,400	1,981	17,587	1,322	9,848	1,838	89,915	5,113	245,897	33,841
1999	256,028	7,465	30,000	N	7,500	18,778	5,452	52,188	10,878	357,808	31,125	23,194	3,778	12,822	1,104	8,207	3,953	42,224	8,432	399,830	39,557
2000	152,823	3,800	100,024	7,017	12,654	2,041	94,181	8,881	388,862	18,849	20,793	888	18,470	1,878	10,312	948	47,575	3,360	417,537	23,038	
2001	178,198	11,853	188,588	8,114	21,567	1,825	180,023	16,144	520,372	38,098	23,710	888	24,501	871	8,868	1,858	57,338	3,815	586,775	42,751	
2002	474,812	N	11,259	93,788	11,367	18,408	4,796	87,242	15,195	184,228	42,847	81,885	4,029	17,518	2,881	8,231	3,588	85,642	10,608	788,888	53,253
2003	194,802	4,402	85,578	5,598	13,835	1,150	58,038	2,102	305,009	15,054	82,882	5,302	13,815	1,352	11,875	3,012	108,372	9,718	523,016	33,623	
2004	70,548	7,220	48,580	4,561	8,290	5,208	77,842	21,505	206,230	38,524	52,145	17,027	15,788	5,535	12,741	13,650	80,655	30,221	288,888	75,745	
2005	95,718	3,267	43,738	4,848	16,251	987	58,155	4,489	214,880	13,801	138,978	2,884	20,587	1,787	20,588	1,780	181,145	6,281	346,025	19,882	
2006	88,833	2,874	75,540	1,869	7,881	230	23,120	1,420	198,488	8,383	58,819	1,013	13,460	654	8,322	408	78,541	2,053	275,030	8,448	
2007	36,079	878	21,541	321	2,523	81	8,929	144	70,072	1,524	10,181	498	5,031	323	2,838	348	18,048	1,129	85,384	4,122	
2008	36,274	2,074	5,703	236	3,084	404	2,255	259	47,218	2,880	5,433	719	8,240	3,723	4,252	854	15,825	5,088	40,873	9,487	
2009	12,277	1,624	3,160	807	3,662	803	4,729	1,047	24,948	4,371	8,886	8,572	17,215	2,757	7,288	1,838	33,150	13,155	124,276	27,288	
2010	25,688	15,096	35,658	11,833	8,917	2,254	14,815	10,422	77,854	38,355	19,312	23,088	15,825	16,881	6,251	8,429	41,488	46,188	119,340	85,543	
2011	87,190	7,125	57,507	6,142	8,009	1,722	35,527	3,286	186,233	18,285	77,318	8,188	20,628	8,533	8,250	1,007	101,211	5,348	400,848	20,402	
2012	90,119	6,253	145,850	5,558	13,830	1,269	58,038	2,102	305,009	15,054	82,882	5,302	13,815	1,352	11,875	3,012	108,372	9,718	523,016	33,623	
2013	90,119	6,253	145,850	5,558	13,830	1,269	58,038	2,102	305,009	15,054	82,882	5,302	13,815	1,352	11,875	3,012	108,372	9,718	523,016	33,623	
2014	89,696	7,193	58,589	5,241	8,885	1,311	48,875	2,147	188,232	24,888	1,326	302	4,351	1,107	1,478	722	13,760	2,305	202,016	27,193	
2015	40,896	3,342	18,080	4,727	1,424	1,022	9,557	3,384	56,207	11,888	3,300	225	17,994	2,802	7,502	1,022	33,452	5,109	88,888	18,888	
2016	10,503	3,433	34,054	4,224	1,681	311	11,806	2,885	17,851	8,335	1,316	5,808	16,588	8,464	8,564	2,015	47,818	15,543	44,520	25,525	
2017	1,526	4	4,015	8,248	2,140	43	12,022	9,077	77,888	28,871	8,207	5,981	21,084	2,722	4,468	1,728	37,451	21,084	12,338	10,673	
2018	18,317	11,888	26,120	6,818	2,140	43	12,022	9,077	77,888	28,871	8,207	5,981	21,084	2,722	4,468	1,728	37,451	21,084	12,338	10,673	
2019	53,708	5,303	43,352	8,851	2,577	81	21,884	5,138	121,825	18,017	13,005	1,044	19,731	2,528	11,258	1,766	51,421	11,589	42,889	13,343	
2020	36,598	3,717	40,300	2,486	3,718	545	14,622	3,034	106,864	8,782	12,232	2,528	11,258	1,766	51,421	11,589	42,889	13,343	42,889	13,343	

<sup>a</sup> In 2004, CDF reviewed and updated 1971-2003 escapement estimates to reflect fish project reports.  
<sup>b</sup> Chinook opening during the fall, may include survey run fish in some survey areas.  
<sup>c</sup> Most natural area estimates based on creel surveys with a jack length cut-off, however, jack estimates from Red Bull Diversion Dam (RBD) reports have occasionally been used. Early  
<sup>d</sup> Upper Sacramento estimates generally based on creel surveys with a jack length cut-off, however, jack estimates from Red Bull Diversion Dam (RBD) reports have occasionally been used.  
<sup>e</sup> (pre-2001) estimates Sacramento River adult and jack estimates based on RBD surveys.  
<sup>f</sup> Upper Sacramento River escapement includes Sacramento River mainstem, Delta, Clear, Mill, Delta, Butte, Colusa, and Cow Creek, and other small tributaries when surveys were conducted. Specific  
<sup>g</sup> escapement estimates by tributary can be found at [www.cdf.ca.gov](http://www.cdf.ca.gov).  
<sup>h</sup> American River adult and jack escapement estimates include fish taken at Nimbus Vale, 1979-current. In previous versions of this table, fish taken at Nimbus Vale were included in the Nimbus Fish Hatchery totals.  
<sup>i</sup> Total adults in Sacramento hatcheries include Tehama-Colusa Fish Facility escapements, 1971-1985.  
<sup>j</sup> Upper Sacramento estimates were variable for 1980-90, may not be comparable to other surveys.  
<sup>k</sup> Changes in estimation methodology due to extremely high Delta Creek escapement.  
<sup>l</sup> Nimbus Fish Hatchery opened three weeks early in called anticipated stay Chinook originating from Coleman National Fish Hatchery. During this time, 2,880 fish were collected.  
<sup>m</sup> Preliminary.  
<sup>n</sup> Current hatchery-specific goals, not FYMC goals.  
<sup>o</sup> Sacramento River fall Chinook EMV.


LINKED TO Table B-1

2007-2021

9/15 yrs < 122k  
 2/15 yrs < NOAA guidance  
 4/15 yrs > NOAA guidance

TABLE 6-1 Sacramento River fall Chinook returns in numbers of fish (by year)										Sacramento Hatcheries											
Year or Average	Upper Sacramento				Lower Sacramento Natural Areas <sup>a</sup>				Natural Area Totals <sup>d</sup>		Columbia		Feather River		Nimbus		Hatchery Totals		Sacramento Totals		
	Natural Areas <sup>b</sup>		Feather River		Yuba River		American River <sup>c</sup>		Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	
	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks													
1981-1985	57,913	22,432	36,262	5,243	12,825	9,146	32,823	5,142	130,763	37,963	11,557	3,734	6,846	884	10,072	2,257	29,832	7,888	188,625	46,951	
1986-1990	87,368	17,244	34,708	6,428	9,281	2,444	25,883	3,917	181,028	30,031	11,507	2,388	8,837	1,947	5,885	1,348	23,638	5,584	184,057	35,818	
1991-1995	80,151	11,480	32,578	4,255	8,308	2,131	28,804	4,387	130,842	22,350	11,848	2,265	10,537	2,102	6,141	1,447	26,880	5,905	199,741	38,800	
2000-2003	137,777	8,363	54,925	1,104	20,233	4,800	62,913	1,010	188,646	29,851	18,808	3,232	6,808	24,001	81	6,684	1,956	57,368	3,815	588,775	47,505
2004	159,188	11,853	108,988	8,114	21,567	1,825	189,023	16,144	538,578	10,447	81,895	4,629	17,518	2,981	3,221	3,564	6,843	16,006	798,888	53,232	
2005	142,812	11,259	93,393	7,181	16,408	4,758	174,452	11,967	414,644	23,307	62,882	5,352	13,615	1,352	1,815	3,012	10,873	8,716	520,516	35,664	
2006	76,460	4,402	85,578	5,591	8,260	3,308	77,442	21,505	220,230	35,524	14,816	17,027	15,789	5,503	12,741	13,323	18,345	12,318	263,575	27,847	
2007	80,548	3,287	43,738	4,438	16,251	887	58,155	4,409	180,880	13,601	139,879	2,684	20,519	1,161	26,369	1,780	18,187	3,301	300,005	18,945	
2008	70,430	2,874	45,545	1,859	7,881	230	23,130	1,450	196,499	13,513	11,543	301	5,189	172	4,322	408	78,541	2,053	275,530	24,401	
2009	66,718	2,070	44,648	1,252	10,400	1,000	20,400	1,000	188,800	12,000	15,454	301	5,189	172	4,322	408	71,202	360	311,374	18,401	
2010	36,978	978	21,541	321	2,523	81	8,929	1,144	127,491	2,883	10,433	498	5,091	323	2,836	348	18,608	1,126	85,364	4,171	
2011	36,978	2,074	5,073	208	3,004	404	2,226	258	24,948	4,371	5,181	719	8,240	3,723	425	884	15,856	5,000	40,873	9,474	
2012	12,277	1,624	3,350	887	3,062	324	1,254	153	14,133	8,008	8,572	17,751	2,659	7,681	1,348	2,315	13,158	1,348	24,276	27,747	
2013	26,088	887	4,041	609	3,062	324	1,254	153	27,854	3,305	19,312	2,309	16,825	1,659	8,401	4,401	41,408	4,108	119,248	29,432	
2014	26,088	887	4,041	609	3,062	324	1,254	153	27,854	3,305	19,312	2,309	16,825	1,659	8,401	4,401	41,408	4,108	119,248	29,432	
2015	81,190	7,125	37,567	1,612	10,800	1,722	35,527	3,308	186,293	16,295	77,318	2,159	33,410	2,152	24,701	8,301	775	201,121	5,348	408,848	20,101
2016	109,189	6,253	44,565	1,548	13,830	1,506	56,038	2,182	308,635	15,564	77,318	2,159	33,410	2,152	24,701	8,301	775	201,121	5,348	408,848	20,101

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TABLE B-1. Sacramento River fall Chinook salmon escapement in numbers of fish/a/y<sup>a/</sup>

Year or Average	Upper Sacramento Natural Areas/c/d/e/		Lower Sacramento Natural Areas/ <sup>f/</sup>				Natural Area Totals/ <sup>g/</sup>		Sacramento Hatcheries						Hatchery Totals		Sacramento Totals				
			Feather River		Yuba River		American River/ <sup>h/</sup>				Coleman		Feather River		Nimbus						
	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks			
1970	61,160	20,001	45,140	13,030	11,852	1,978	25,238	3,442	143,390	38,511	3,010	502	2,439	916	7,827	802	13,275	2,221	156,665	40,732	
1971	67,586	19,396	33,582	8,918	12,255	398	35,720	5,980	142,143	35,670	1,503	501	2,326	1,215	8,984	1,426	12,739	3,211	154,882	38,881	
1972	36,485	17,805	27,130	16,070	5,555	3,703	14,982	2,407	84,132	40,175	1,188	1,634	1,414	2,221	5,362	1,901	8,025	5,795	92,157	49,079	
1973	48,948	17,263	52,080	13,020	22,117	2,002	77,225	5,017	200,370	37,322	1,047	2,788	7,180	1,297	10,830	1,705	19,689	6,044	220,059	43,369	
1974	66,304	14,804	53,558	6,980	16,758	1,051	51,813	1,983	188,233	24,888	1,305	302	4,321	1,107	7,478	722	13,783	2,295	202,016	27,183	
1975	72,985	21,969	34,754	2,755	4,899	925	29,112	3,020	141,550	28,689	1,823	808	4,170	1,095	8,612	800	14,071	2,981	195,621	31,650	
1976	80,263	12,392	50,724	6,078	3,087	602	22,163	996	158,237	20,158	1,799	498	4,299	899	4,313	902	11,628	2,512	167,865	22,629	
1977	60,867	12,425	35,872	1,996	6,786	1,036	38,008	1,997	143,033	18,354	4,741	503	8,529	255	6,367	501	20,978	1,587	184,011	19,941	
1978	66,991	16,810	29,007	3,993	6,363	1,053	11,833	996	114,294	22,652	1,090	792	3,884	895	6,073	2,089	12,654	4,201	129,948	26,553	
1979	81,332	37,431	25,289	3,126	10,441	1,989	39,523	1,987	156,585	44,533	4,788	3,063	3,505	585	5,900	4,451	15,812	9,814	172,397	53,437	
1980	45,504	10,666	29,077	2,528	10,260	2,146	32,352	2,147	117,103	17,487	8,800	703	1,107	2,583	13,538	2,005	24,910	5,085	142,109	23,247	
1981	51,831	34,050	40,488	4,250	12,047	1,978	38,682	3,913	144,028	44,191	4,438	5,834	7,255	1,027	17,792	2,801	30,930	10,001	174,959	47,192	
1982	39,694	11,717	40,427	7,529	23,463	15,904	29,391	4,387	132,975	30,537	16,225	3,300	6,451	1,112	8,097	2,801	31,666	7,575	164,641	41,736	
1983	42,570	23,474	18,441	4,382	11,360	2,298	19,261	7,587	91,602	37,789	5,367	3,389	6,075	1,024	6,399	2,412	18,580	7,947	110,248	46,116	
1984	51,772	23,455	35,378	6,391	7,104	2,581	25,983	2,800	120,247	35,207	18,668	2,913	8,842	446	10,289	1,960	38,725	5,599	159,872	40,606	
1985	103,688	19,463	48,527	3,684	10,121	2,921	48,707	7,241	210,053	33,389	13,089	3,231	5,602	209	7,784	1,309	29,254	7,722	239,307	40,011	
1986	113,875	13,291	40,586	6,277	16,840	2,442	46,875	6,725	218,256	28,745	11,283	1,198	5,781	2,847	4,784	911	21,847	4,957	240,103	33,692	
1987	76,861	39,180	51,728	16,460	12,352	6,168	34,741	8,555	175,232	67,431	9,981	6,275	6,510	3,568	3,342	2,916	19,833	12,789	195,025	80,300	
1988	128,725	13,335	40,215	2,341	7,110	1,890	24,846	3,170	200,696	20,736	12,594	1,021	8,156	324	8,021	604	26,771	1,949	227,467	22,685	
1989	67,296	14,911	36,487	4,054	6,402	1,220	17,435	3,081	127,620	23,246	10,212	1,774	8,479	1,099	8,251	1,490	24,942	4,363	152,562	17,899	
1990	50,225	5,523	25,000	3,000	3,500	500	4,818	975	83,343	9,988	13,484	1,171	4,258	1,888	4,028	825	21,747	3,894	105,090	13,882	
1991	35,259	4,632	28,524	2,821	11,164	2,844	17,882	1,813	92,839	12,110	10,031	852	9,227	1,400	6,772	359	29,030	2,498	118,869	14,866	
1992	31,734	9,113	19,790	4,315	4,517	845	3,818	2,095	59,857	17,368	6,257	1,019	10,324	6,116	5,107	1,349	21,688	8,483	81,545	25,851	
1993	55,144	5,409	27,367	3,558	5,818	885	24,435	6,592	112,784	16,442	7,056	531	10,228	1,783	7,342	3,314	24,626	5,608	137,390	22,050	
1994	66,383	20,371	31,013	7,399	7,046	3,844	30,544	3,054	134,980	34,938	11,585	7,406	11,341	3,881	7,876	891	30,691	12,159	165,587	46,797	
1995	112,235	17,957	56,197	3,715	12,988	1,259	72,335	8,283	253,785	31,194	24,810	1,867	11,588	583	5,172	1,328	41,548	3,776	295,313	34,970	
1996	131,268	11,849	44,593	12,577	23,492	4,408	69,781	8,825	289,114	37,459	18,848	2,330	6,494	1,813	7,177	474	32,519	4,417	301,633	41,876	
1997	167,353	13,738	74,009	3,538	19,202	6,748	48,001	8,272	281,565	32,292	44,590	6,080	13,558	1,770	5,328	322	63,278	8,172	344,841	40,464	
1998	60,713	5,137	39,800	1,740	28,737	4,353	48,942	15,838	175,982	28,728	42,400	1,851	17,567	1,322	9,949	1,839	69,915	5,113	245,907	33,841	
1999	258,629	7,495	30,000	1,500	18,778	5,452	52,199	10,878	357,806	31,125	23,194	3,776	12,822	1,104	6,207	3,553	42,224	8,432	399,830	39,557	
2000	152,923	3,960	109,924	7,017	12,054	2,041	64,161	6,891	399,862	19,849	20,793	866	16,470	1,678	10,312	848	47,575	3,390	417,537	23,039	
2001	179,198	11,853	169,588	8,114	21,567	1,825	169,023	16,144	539,378	38,936	23,710	988	24,001	871	9,888	1,956	57,399	3,815	596,775	42,751	
2002	474,812	11,259	93,766	11,397	18,406	4,796	97,242	15,195	684,226	42,647	61,895	4,029	17,516	2,991	6,231	3,586	85,642	10,606	769,888	53,253	
2003	164,802	4,402	85,578	4,369	26,820	1,489	137,444	13,847	414,644	23,907	82,882	5,362	13,615	1,352	11,875	3,012	108,372	9,716	523,016	33,623	
2004	70,548	7,220	48,580	5,591	9,260	5,208	77,842	21,505	206,230	39,524	52,145	17,027	15,769	5,535	12,741	13,659	80,655	36,221	286,885	75,745	
2005	96,716	3,267	43,738	4,848	16,251	987	58,155	4,499	214,860	13,601	139,979	2,694	20,597	1,787	20,599	1,780	181,145	6,281	399,005	19,882	
2006	89,933	2,874	75,545	1,899	7,891	230	23,120	1,420	196,489	6,393	56,819	1,013	13,400	634	8,322	406	78,541	2,053	275,030	8,448	
2007	36,079	978	21,541	321	2,523	81	9,929	144	70,072	1,524	11,543	201	5,169	172	4,590	7	21,302	380	91,374	1,904	
2008	36,274	2,074	5,703	236	3,084	424	2,255	259	47,316	2,993	10,181	458	5,031	323	2,836	348	18,048	1,129	65,364	4,122	
2009	12,277	1,624	3,950	897	3,992	803	4,729	1,047	24,948	4,371	5,433	719	6,240	3,723	4,252	654	15,925	5,086	40,873	9,467	
2010	25,688	6,872	40,981	3,933	12,074	1,023	12,383	2,305	91,128	14,133	8,868	8,572	17,215	2,757	7,269	1,826	33,150	13,155	124,276	27,288	
2011	20,466	15,096	35,656	11,633	6,917	2,204	14,815	10,422	77,854	39,355	19,312	23,068	15,925	16,891	6,251	6,429	41,488	46,188	119,342	85,545	
2012	67,190	7,125	57,507	6,142	6,009	1,722	35,527	3,296	166,233	18,285	77,318	8,198	33,628	8,533	8,250	1,007	119,196	17,738	285,429	39,023	
2013	90,119	6,253	145,650	5,559	13,830	1,050	56,036	2,192	305,635	15,054	67,758	2,103	25,152	2,470	8,301	775	101,211	5,348	408,846	20,402	
2014	80,407	7,193	55,480	5,241	9,885	1,819	22,895	3,580	168,667	17,833	17,937	903	18,824	4,596	7,048	1,295	43,809	6,794	212,476	24,627	
2015	40,696	3,342	18,089	2,497	3,444	2,789	11,895	3,844	74,504	12,472	13,961	1,863	17,700	3,116	7,403	2,419	38,964	7,398	113,468	19,870	
2016	10,563	9	803	34,054	4,727	2,143	1,422	9,537	48,297	11,888	8,306	225	17,594	2,962	7,502	1,922	33,402	5,109	89,699	16,997	
2017	1,526	4	4,015	8,120	2,414	1,207	441	6,968	2,685	17,851	9,535	1,316	5,080	16,598	8,448	8,564	2,015	26,478	15,543	44,329	25,078
2018	18,317	11,998	39,210	6,616	2,140	933	12,022	9,070	71,689	28,617	8,207	5,991	21,084	7,272	4,486	1,726	33,777	14,989	105,486	43,606	
2019	53,706	5,203	43,352	8,611	2,677	671	21,894	5,138	121,629	19,621	13,065	1,204	19,731	7,372	9,342	1,954	42,138	10,530	163,767	30,151	
2020u/	36,566	3,717	40,380	2,496	3,716	545	19,422	3,034	100,064	9,792	12,341	1,258	20,400	1,786	5,102	1,159	37,843	4,203	137,907	13,995	
GOALS											12,000/		6,000/		4,000/		22,000/			122,000/	

<sup>a/</sup> In 2004, CDFW reviewed and updated 1971-2003 escapement estimates to reflect final project reports.  
<sup>b/</sup> Chinook spawning during the fall; may include spring run fish in some survey areas.  
<sup>c/</sup> Most natural area estimates based on carcass surveys with a jack length cut-off.  
<sup>d/</sup> Upper Sacramento mainstem estimates generally based on carcass surveys with a jack length cut-off; however, jack estimates from Red Bluff Diversion Dam (RBD) reports have occasionally been used. Early (pre-2001) mainstem Sacramento River adult and jack estimates based on RBD passage.  
<sup>e/</sup> Upper Sacramento River escapement includes Sacramento River mainstem; Battle, Clear, Mill, Deer, Butte, Cottonwood, and Cow creeks; and other small tributaries when surveys were conducted. Specific escapement estimates by tributary can be found at [www.cdfw.org](http://www.cdfw.org).  
<sup>f/</sup> American River adult and jack escapement estimates include fish taken at Nimbus Weir, 1979-current. In previous versions of this table, fish taken at Nimbus Weir were included in the Nimbus Fish Hatchery counts.  
<sup>g/</sup> Total adults in Sacramento hatcheries include Tehama-Colusa Fish Facility escapements, 1971-1995.  
<sup>h/</sup> Survey methodology was variable for 1999-99; may not be comparable to other surveys.  
<sup>i/</sup> Change in estimation methodology due to extremely high Battle Creek escapement.  
<sup>j/</sup> Nimbus Fish Hatchery opened three weeks early to collect anticipated stray Chinook originating from Coleman National Fish Hatchery. During this time, 2,886 fish were collected.  
<sup>k/</sup> Preliminary.  
<sup>l/</sup> Current hatchery-specific goals, not PFMC goals.  
<sup>m/</sup> Sacramento River fall Chinook SMSY.

TABLE B-1. Sacramento River fall Chinook salmon escapement in numbers of fish/a/y<sup>a/</sup>

Year or Average	Upper Sacramento		Lower Sacramento Natural Areas/ <sup>f/</sup>						Natural Area		Sacramento Hatcheries						Hatchery Totals		Sacramento Totals			
	Natural Areas/c/d/e/		Feather River		Yuba River		American River/ <sup>h/</sup>		Totals/ <sup>g/</sup>		Coleman		Feather River		Nimbus							
	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults/ <sup>j/</sup>	Jacks	Adults	Jacks		
981-1985	57,613	22,432	36,252	5,243	12,825	5,146	32,803	5,142	130,793	37,963	11,557	3,734	6,845	884	10,072	2,257	29,832	7,689	169,625	45,651		
1986-1990	87,396	17,244	38,709	6,426	9,261	2,444	25,663	3,917	161,029	30,031	11,507	2,268	5,837	1,947	5,685	1,349	23,028	5,584	184,057	35,615		
1991-1995	60,151	11,496	32,578	4,355	8,309	2,131	29,804	3,967	130,842	22,350	11,948	2,295	10,537	2,762	6,144	1,447	28,689	5,605	159,741	28,858		
1996-2000	153,777	8,383	54,225	11,686	20,233	4,600	62,613	10,061	290,048	29,851	29,865	3,001	13,342	1,497	7,795	1,407	51,102	5,905	341,949	35,756		
2001	179,198	11,853	168,588	8,114	21,587	1,625	169,023	16,144	539,378	38,936	23,710	988	24,001	871	8,888	1,656	57,399	3,815	598,775	42,751		
2002	474,612	V	125,693	97,766	13,797	18,406	4,796	97,242	15,195	888,226	42,847	61,885	4,029	17,516	2,991	6,231	3,586	85,642	10,600	769,868	53,253	
2003	164,802		402	85,578	4,399	26,820	1	489,137	14,844	13,847	414,844	23,907	82,882	5,552	13,615	1,352	11,675	3,012	106,372	9,710	523,018	33,623
2004	70,548	7,220	48,580	5,561	9,280	5,208	77,842	21,505	206,230	39,524	52,145	17,027	15,789	5,535	12,741	1,059	80,655	36,221	268,885	75,747		
2005	96,716	3,267	43,738	4,848	16,251	967	58,155	4,499	214,880	13,601	139,979	2,694	20,597	1,787	20,569	1,780	181,145	6,281	396,005	19,865		
2006	89,933	2,874	75,545	1,869	7,891	230	23,120	4,420	196,498	6,393	56,819	1,013	13,400	6,834	8,322	406	78,541	2,093	275,030	8,444		
2007	36,079	978	21,541	321	2,523	81	9,929	144	70,072	1,524	11,543	201	5,169	172	4,590	7	21,302	308	91,374	1,904		
2008	36,274	2,074	5,703	236	3,084	424	2,925	259	47,316	2,963	10,181	458	5,031	323	2,836	348	18,048	1,129	65,364	4,124		
2009	12,277	1,624	3,950	897	3,992	803	4,729	1,047	24,948	4,371	5,433	719	6,240	3,723	4,252	654	15,925	5,006	40,873	9,495		
2010	25,988	6,872	40,981	3,933	12,074	1,023	12,383	2,305	91,126	14,133	8,698	872	17,215	2,757	7,269	1,826	33,150	13,155	124,276	27,288		
2011	20,466	15,096	35,056	11,633	6,917	2,204	14,815	10,422	77,854	39,355	19,231	23,068	15,925	16,691	6,251	6,429	41,488	46,188	119,342	85,544		
2012	67,190	7,125	57,507	6,142	6,009	1,722	35,527	3,296	166,233	18,285	77,318	8,198	33,628	8,533	8,250	1,007	119,196	17,738	285,429	36,052		
2013	91,191	6,253	145,650	5,559	13,830	1,506	56,036	2,192	305,635	15,054	67,758	2,103	25,152	2,470	8,301	775	101,211	5,348	406,846	20,404		

TABLE B-1. Sacramento River fall Chinook salmon escapement in numbers of fish. <sup>a/b/</sup>

Year or Average	Upper Sacramento Natural Areas <sup>c/d/e/</sup>		Lower Sacramento Natural Areas <sup>c/</sup>				Natural Area Totals <sup>c/</sup>		Sacramento Hatcheries				Hatchery Totals		Sacramento Totals					
	Adults	Jacks	Feather River	Jacks	Yuba River	Jacks	American River <sup>f/</sup>	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Coleman	Jacks	Feather River	Jacks	Nimbus	Adults <sup>g/</sup>	Jacks			
1981-1985	57,913	22,432	36,252	5,243	12,825	5,146	32,803	5,142	139,793	37,963	11,557	3,734	6,845	884	10,072	2,257	29,832	7,689	169,625	45,651
1986-1990	87,396	17,244	38,709	6,426	9,261	2,444	25,663	3,917	161,029	30,031	11,507	2,288	5,837	1,947	5,685	1,349	23,028	5,584	184,057	35,616
1991-1995	60,151	11,496	32,578	4,355	8,309	2,131	29,804	4,367	130,842	22,350	11,948	2,295	10,537	2,762	6,414	1,447	28,899	6,505	159,741	28,855
1996-2000	153,777	8,383	54,225 <sup>h/</sup>	6,806	20,233	4,600	62,613	10,061	290,848	29,851	29,965	3,001	13,342	1,497	7,795	1,407	51,102	5,905	341,949	35,756
2001-2005	197,215 <sup>i/</sup>	7,600	88,250	7,064	18,461	2,861	107,941	14,198	411,867	31,723	72,122	6,018	18,300	2,507	12,221	4,799	102,643	13,324	514,510	45,047
2006-2010	40,050	2,884	29,544	1,451	5,913	512	10,483	1,035	85,990	5,883	18,528	2,193	9,411	1,522	5,454	648	33,393	4,363	119,383	10,245
2011	20,466	15,096	35,656	11,633	6,917	2,204	14,815	10,422	77,854	39,355	19,312	23,068	15,925	16,691	6,251	6,429	41,488	46,188	119,342	85,543
2012	67,190	7,125	57,507	6,142	6,009	1,722	35,527	3,296	166,233	18,285	77,318	8,198	33,628	8,533	8,250	1,007	119,196	17,738	285,429	36,023
2013	90,119	6,253	145,650	5,559	13,830	1,050	56,036	2,192	305,635	15,054	67,758	2,103	25,152	2,470	8,301	775	101,211	5,348	406,846	20,402
2014	80,407	7,193	55,480	5,241	9,885	1,819	22,895	3,580	168,667	17,833	17,937	903	18,824	4,596	7,048	1,256	43,809	6,794	212,476	24,627
2015	40,696	3,342	18,069	2,497	3,844	2,789	11,895	3,844	74,504	12,472	13,861	1,863	17,700	3,116	7,502	2,419	38,964	7,398	113,468	19,897
2016	10,563	803	34,054	4,727	2,143	1,422	9,537	4,936	56,297	11,888	8,306	225	17,594	2,962	7,502	1,922	33,402	5,109	89,699	16,987
2017	1,526	4,015	8,120	2,414	1,207	441	6,998	2,665	17,851	9,535	1,316	5,080	16,598	8,448	8,564 <sup>j/</sup>	2,015 <sup>j/</sup>	26,478	15,543	44,329	25,078 <sup>k/</sup>
2018	18,317	11,998	39,210	6,616	2,140	933	12,022	9,070	71,689	28,617	8,207	5,991	21,084	7,272	4,486	1,726	33,777	14,989	105,466	43,606
2019	53,706	5,203	43,352	8,611	2,677	671	21,894	5,136	121,629	19,621	13,065	1,204	19,731	7,372	9,342	1,954	42,138	10,530	163,767	30,151
2020	36,447	3,747	40,499	2,470	3,801	393	19,422	3,034	100,169	9,644	12,478	1,259	20,340	1,853	5,104	1,160	37,922	4,272	138,091	13,916
2021 <sup>h/</sup>	52,320	4,597	9,203	485	3,918	703	7,787	3,445	73,228	9,230	14,555	1,884	9,372	2,146	7,328	3,743	31,255	7,773	104,483	17,003
GOALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000 <sup>i/</sup>	-	6,000 <sup>i/</sup>	-	4,000 <sup>i/</sup>	-	22,000 <sup>i/</sup>	-	122,000 <sup>m/</sup>	-

a/ In 2004, CDFW reviewed and updated 1971-2003 escapement estimates to reflect final project reports.

b/ Chinook spawning during the fall; may include spring run fish in some survey areas.

c/ Most natural area estimates based on carcass surveys with a jack length cut-off.

d/ Upper Sacramento mainstem estimates generally based on carcass surveys with a jack length cut-off, however, jack estimates from Red Bluff Diversion Dam (RBDD) reports have occasionally been used. Early (pre-2001) mainstem Sacramento River adult and jack estimates based on RBDD passage.

e/ Upper Sacramento River escapement includes Sacramento River mainstem, Battle, Clear, Mill, Deer, Butte, Cottonwood, and Cow creeks; and other small tributaries when surveys were conducted. Specific escapement estimates by tributary can be found at [www.calfish.org](http://www.calfish.org).

f/ American River adult and jack escapement estimates include fish taken at Nimbus Weir, 1979-current. In previous versions of this table, fish taken at Nimbus Weir were included in the Nimbus Fish Hatchery counts.

g/ Total adults in Sacramento hatcheries include Tehama-Colusa Fish Facility escapements, 1971-1995.

h/ Survey methodology was variable for 1998-99; may not be comparable to other surveys.

i/ Change in 2002 estimation methodology due to extremely high Battle Creek escapement.

j/ Nimbus Fish Hatchery opened three weeks early to collect anticipated stray Chinook originating from Coleman National Fish Hatchery. During this time, 2,866 fish were collected.

## COVID-19 & LIVE ANIMAL FOOD MARKETS

afa@mcn.org <afa@mcn.org>

Tue 03/01/2022 12:57 PM

To: Wildlife DIRECTOR <DIRECTOR@wildlife.ca.gov>;Office of the Secretary CNRA <secretary@resources.ca.gov>;FGC  
<FGC@fgc.ca.gov>;Cornman, Ari [REDACTED]

<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.nytimes.com%2Finteractive%2F2022%2F02%2F26%2Fscience%2Fcovid-virus-wuhan-origins.html&data=04%7C01%7Cfgc%40fgc.ca.gov%7Cf787afdee957488c1c1708d9fbc62637%7C4b633c25efbf40069f1507442ba7aa0b%7C0%7C1%7C637817650751291304%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWljojMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQljojV2luMzliLCJBTil6lk1haWwiLCJXVCi6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=Av67McyI0LGMG2MkMxVX41aN7QilqBL4%2F0nw9A58DTI%3D&reserved=0>

And yet the DFW continues to issue import permits for non-native frogs and turtles for human consumption--the very definition of insanity.

x

Eric Mills, coordinator  
ACTION FOR ANIMALS  
Oakland

[Fwd: OREGON - live animal food markets legislation]

afa@mcn.org <afa@mcn.org>

Wed 03/02/2022 12:37 PM

To: Office of the Secretary CNRA <secretary@resources.ca.gov>; Wildlife DIRECTOR <DIRECTOR@wildlife.ca.gov>; FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>; ari.corman [REDACTED]

WARNING: This message is from an external source. Verify the sender and exercise caution when clicking links or opening attachments.

----- Original Message -----

Subject: OREGON - live animal food markets legislation

From: afa@mcn.org

Date: Wed, March 2, 2022 12:36 pm

To: afa@mcn.org

-----  
<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.statesmanjournal.com%2Fstory%2Fnews%2F2022%2F02%2F21%2Foregon-legislature-approves-bill-ban-live-animal-markets-prevent-zoonotic-diseases%2F6882981001%2F&data=04%7C01%7Cfgc%40fgc.ca.gov%7C6a926e4e37aa451d3db708d9fc8c7bb9%7C4b633c25efbf40069f1507442ba7aa0b%7C0%7C1%7C637818502584144764%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWljojMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzliLCJBTiI6IjEhaWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C2000&sdata=GVGt4zAmXHstUSRBCS9Mda9Nlil%2FmpinVpmWz1NhL%2Bk%3D&reserved=0>

FYI -

x

Eric Mills, coordinator

ACTION FOR ANIMALS

Oakland



# County of Siskiyou

Laura Bynum, County Clerk-Registrar of Voters

311 Fourth Street, Room 201

Yreka, CA 96097

RECEIVED  
CALIFORNIA  
FISH AND GAME  
COMMISSION

2022 MAR -2 PM 2:42

## Memorandum

TO: Concerned Agencies

FROM: Laura Bynum, County Clerk *Wendy*  
By: Wendy Winningham, Deputy County Clerk

DATE: February 24, 2022

RE: Enclosed Resolutions

*Per direction of the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors on August 12, 2008, enclosed please find Resolution 08-153, a Resolution of the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors asserting legal standing and formally requesting coordination with all Federal and State agencies maintain jurisdiction over lands and/or resources located in Siskiyou County.*

*Also, per direction of the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors on June 11, 2013, enclosed please find Resolution 13-87, a Resolution of the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors establishing a policy of no net increase in State and Federal land ownership in Siskiyou County.*

*Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions at 530-842-8015.*



RESOLUTION NO. 13-87

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
OF THE COUNTY OF SISKIYOU  
ESTABLISHING A POLICY OF NO NET INCREASE  
IN STATE AND FEDERAL LAND OWNERSHIP  
IN SISKIYOU COUNTY**

WHEREAS, removal of lands from private ownership removes such lands from the property tax base and further undermines the County's ability to provide vital public services; and

WHEREAS, ever increasing restrictions on other economic uses of public lands, including grazing and mining, continue to impede the economic vitality of much of rural America, and leaving land in private ownership is the best safeguard to ensure the continuation of the land's productive use; and

WHEREAS, when most of the National Forests were reserved against any other uses in the first decade of the Twentieth Century, there was a Compact with the Forest Counties that 25 percent of monies received from activities on the National Forests would be dedicated to support county roads and schools to compensate for the loss of future property tax revenue; and

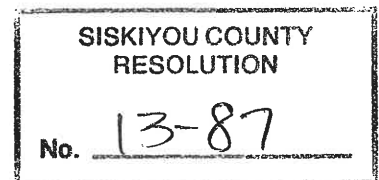
WHEREAS, the severe restrictions imposed on forest management by the listing of the northern spotted owl under the federal Endangered Species Act and the subsequent Northwest Forest Plan have resulted in a drastic decrease in forest receipts and the funding that used to be available to support county roads and schools; and

WHEREAS, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 was adopted by Congress to provide some level of relief for forest communities impacted by changes in forest management and timber harvests, but funding has continued to decrease each year and authorized funding has now completely expired; and

WHEREAS, there have long been promises from the federal government of Payment In Lieu of Taxes to compensate local governments for providing services that benefit public lands while receiving no property taxes to support those services; and

WHEREAS, those promises have never materialized in a substantial way; and

WHEREAS, the agency formerly known as the California Department of Fish and Game has failed perpetually to make promised payments of property taxes to county governments for lands it has converted to fish and game refuges, owing Siskiyou County Five Hundred Sixty Three Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Eight Dollars (\$565,878) as of the 2012-2013 fiscal year; and



WHEREAS, the stewardship of natural resources has long been of great importance to the economy and well-being of Siskiyou County; and

WHEREAS, private-sector ownership of lands and natural resources affords flexibility and incentive for active and effective management that do not exist on publicly-owned lands, as demonstrated by comparison of the condition of privately-managed forests in Siskiyou County with the condition of National Forest System lands; and

WHEREAS, laws such as the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the National Forest Management Act, which were adopted with good intentions, have become legal tools by which narrow, special interests seek to prevent active and self-supporting stewardship of National Forest System lands; and

WHEREAS, without offsetting mitigation, the conversion of privately-owned lands to publicly-owned lands will increase the total acreage where active management is held hostage to federal and state environmental laws and the paralyzing delays and expenses of continuous judicial review; and

WHEREAS, special interest agendas and misplaced agency priorities continue to cause the state and federal governments to purchase and remove lands from productive use and the property tax base; and

WHEREAS, in recent years there has been increased tendency by state and federal agencies to obtain privately-held water rights or to constrain the exercise of such rights; and

WHEREAS, the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors has adopted Resolution 08-153 asserting legal standing and formally requesting coordination with all federal and state agencies maintaining jurisdiction over lands and/or resources located in Siskiyou County;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Siskiyou hereby adopts as County policy that:

There shall be no acquisition of private property (including any estates in land, any water rights, and any other privately held interests) in Siskiyou County by state or federal agencies

or by agents acting on behalf of such agencies using public or private funds and/or providing a state or federal agency with a right of first refusal to purchase or any management authority or control

without the prior approval of the County of Siskiyou and

the concomitant sale or exchange of public land to a private purchaser of equal or greater market value and equal or greater acreage and

without impacting existing uses by third parties for grazing, mining, or other economic activity; and

each year the County Assessor shall prepare a report on the loss of property tax revenue to Siskiyou County as a result of changes in ownership of lands that renders such lands non-taxable; and

each year a copy of this resolution shall be distributed to state and federal agencies, accompanying the distribution of Resolution 08-153 addressing coordination with all state and federal agencies.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors at a regular meeting of said Board, held on the 11th day of June, 2013, by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors Kobseff, Armstrong, Bennett and Criss

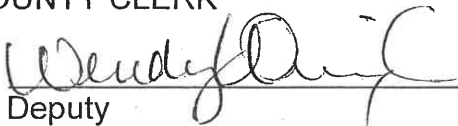
NOES: Supervisor Valenzuela

ABSENT: NONE

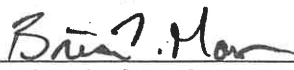
ABSTAIN: NONE

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Ed Valenzuela  
Chairman, Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:  
COLLEEN SETZER,  
COUNTY CLERK

By   
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Brian L. Morris  
County Counsel



RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
OF THE COUNTY OF SISKIYOU ASSERTING LEGAL  
STANDING AND FORMALLY REQUESTING  
COORDINATION WITH ALL FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES  
MAINTAINING JURISDICTION OVER LANDS AND/OR  
RESOURCES LOCATED IN SISKIYOU COUNTY

WHEREAS, Siskiyou County is a public unit of local government and a five member elected Board of Supervisors serves as its chief governing authority; and,

WHEREAS, the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors is charged with supervising and protecting the tax base of the County and establishing comprehensive land use plans (including, but not limited to, the General Plan) outlining present and future authorized uses for all lands and resources situated within the County; and,

WHEREAS, Siskiyou County is engaged in the land use planning process for future land uses to serve the welfare of all the citizens of Siskiyou County; and,

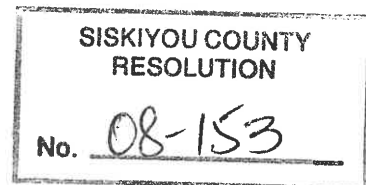
WHEREAS, approximately sixty-eight percent (68%) of lands in Siskiyou County are publicly owned, managed, and/or regulated by various federal and state agencies; and,

WHEREAS, the citizens of Siskiyou County historically earn their livelihood from activities reliant upon natural resources and land which produces natural resources is critical to the economy of Siskiyou County; and,

WHEREAS, the economic base and stability of Siskiyou County is largely dependent upon commercial and business activities operated on federally and state owned, managed, and/or regulated lands that include, but are not limited to, recreation, tourism, timber harvesting, mining, livestock grazing, and other commercial pursuits; and,

WHEREAS, Siskiyou County desires to assure that federal and state agencies shall inform the Board of Supervisors of all ending or proposed actions affecting local communities and citizens within Siskiyou County and coordinate with the Board of Supervisors in the planning and implementation of those actions; and,

WHEREAS, coordination of planning and management actions is mandated by federal laws governing land management, including the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, 43 USC § 1701, and 43 USC § 1712, regarding the coordinate status of a county engaging in the land use planning process, and requires that the "Secretary of



the Interior [Secretary] shall . . . coordinate the land use inventory, planning and management activities . . . with the land use planning and management programs of other federal departments and agencies and of the state and local governments within which the lands are located"; and,

WHEREAS, the coordination requirements of Section 1712 provide for special involvement by government officials who are engaged in the land use planning process; and,

WHEREAS, Section 1712 sets forth the nature of the coordination required with planning efforts by government officials and subsection (f) of Section 1712 sets forth an additional requirement that the Secretary "shall allow an opportunity for public involvement" (including local government without limiting the coordination requirement of Section 1712 allowing land or resource management or regulatory agencies to simply lump local government in with special interest groups of citizens or members of the public in general); and,

WHEREAS, Section 1712 also provides that the "Secretary shall . . . assist in resolving, to the extent practical, inconsistencies between federal and non-federal government plans" and gives preference to those counties which are engaging in the planning process over the general public, special interest groups of citizens, and even counties not engaging in a land use planning program; and,

WHEREAS, the requirement that the Secretary "coordinate" land use inventory, planning, and management activities with local governments, requires the assisting in resolving inconsistencies to mean that the resolution process takes place during the planning cycle instead of at the end of the planning cycle when the draft federal plan or proposed action is released for public review; and,

WHEREAS, Section 1712 further requires that the "Secretary shall . . . provide for meaningful public involvement of state and local government officials . . . in the development of land use programs, land use regulations, and land use decisions for public lands"; and, when read in light of the "coordinate" requirement of Section 1712, reasonably contemplates "meaningful involvement" as referring to ongoing consultations and involvement throughout the planning cycle, not merely at the end of the planning cycle; and,

WHEREAS, Section 1712 further provides that the Secretary must assure that the federal agency's land use plan be "consistent with state and local plans" to the maximum extent possible under federal law and the purposes of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and distinguishes local government officials from members of the general

public or special interest groups of citizens; and,

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency, charged with administration and implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), has issued regulations which require that federal agencies consider the economic impact of their actions and plans on local government such as Siskiyou County; and,

WHEREAS, NEPA requires federal agencies to consider the impact of their actions on the customs of the people as shown by their beliefs, social forms, and "material traits," it reasonably follows that NEPA requires federal agencies to consider the impact of their actions on the rural, land and resource-oriented citizens of Siskiyou County who depend on the "material traits" including recreation, tourism, timber harvesting, mining, livestock grazing, and other commercial pursuits for their economic livelihoods; and,

WHEREAS, NEPA requires federal agencies to consider the impact of their actions on the customs, beliefs, and social forms, as well as the "material traits" of the people; and,

WHEREAS, it is reasonable to interpret NEPA as requiring federal agencies to consider the impacts of their actions on those traditional and historical and economic practices, including commercial and business activities, which are performed or operated on federally and state managed lands (including, but not limited to, recreation, tourism, timber harvesting, mining, livestock grazing, and other commercial pursuits); and,

WHEREAS, 42 USC § 4331 places upon federal agencies the "continuing responsibility . . . to use all practical means, consistent with other considerations of national policy to . . . preserve important historic, culture, and natural aspects of our national heritage"; and,

WHEREAS, Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (at 227, 1975) defines "culture" as "customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a group; the integrated pattern of human behavior passed to succeeding generations"; and,

WHEREAS, In 16 USC § 1604, the National Forest Management Act, requires the Forest Service to coordinate its planning processes with local government units such as Siskiyou County; and,

WHEREAS, federal agencies implementing the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Outdoor Recreation Coordination Act (16 USC § 4601-1(c) and (d)) are required by Congress to consider local plans and to coordinate and cooperate directly with plans of local government such as Siskiyou County; and,

WHEREAS, the coordinating provisions referred to in the resolution require the Secretary of the Interior to work directly with local government to resolve water resource issues and with regard to recreation uses of the federal lands, and,

WHEREAS, the regulations issued by the federal agencies in this resolution are consistent with statutory requirements of coordination and direct cooperation and provide implementation processes for such coordination and direction consideration and communication; and,

WHEREAS, the California Constitution has recognized Siskiyou County's authority to exercise its local, police and sanitary powers, and the California Legislature has recognized and mandated exercise of certain of those powers in specific statutes; and,

WHEREAS, the California Legislature has mandated in Government Code Section 65300 that each county shall prepare a comprehensive plan, and stated legislative intent in Section 65300.9 that the county planning shall be coordinated with federal and state program activities, and has mandated in Section 65103 that county local plans and programs must be coordinated with plans and programs of other agencies; and,

WHEREAS, the California Legislature has stated its intent in Section 65070 that preparation of state and regional transportation plans be performed in a cooperative process involving local government; and,

WHEREAS, the California Legislature has mandated in Section 65040 that the State Office of Planning and Research shall "coordinate, in conjunction with . . . local agencies with regard to matters relating to the environmental quality of the state"; and,

WHEREAS, in Water Code §§ 8125-8129, the California Legislature has placed planning for non-navigable streams within the authority of county supervisors, and since such planning activities must be coordinated with natural resource planning processes of federal and state agencies; and,

WHEREAS, in Streets and Highways Code §§ 940-941.2, the California Legislature has placed the general supervision, management, and control of county roads and highways - including closing such roads (Section 901) and removing and preventing encroachment of such roads and highways, and since planning and actions with regard to such roads by any federal or state agency must be coordinated with the county; and,

WHEREAS, in Public Resources Code § 5099.3, the California Legislature has mandated coordination by the state with Siskiyou County since it is a county "having interest in the planning, development, and maintenance of outdoor recreation resources

and facilities,”

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors does hereby assert legal standing and formally requests coordination status with all federal and state agencies maintaining jurisdiction over lands and/or resources located within Siskiyou County.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk of the Board shall cause a copy of this Resolution to be transmitted annually to local, regional, state, and/or national offices of all federal and state agencies maintaining jurisdiction of lands and/or resources located within Siskiyou County and to all federal and state elected representatives serving Siskiyou County.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is authorized and hereby directed to publish a copy of this Resolution in the Siskiyou Daily News, a newspaper of general circulation printed and published in Siskiyou County, California.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 12th day of August, 2008, by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors Overman, Erickson, Armstrong, Kobseff and Cook

NOES: NONE

ABSENT: NONE

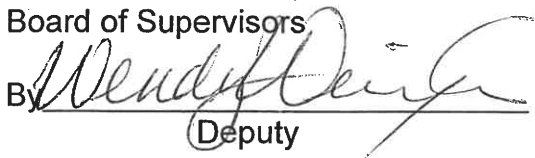
ABSTAIN: NONE



\_\_\_\_\_  
Chair, Board of Supervisors  
W.R. Overman

ATTEST:  
COLLEEN SETZER, CLERK  
Board of Supervisors

By

  
Deputy



RECEIVED  
CALIFORNIA  
FISH AND GAME  
COMMISSION

MYRLE BOWLEY, FEB 6/22

2022 MAR -2 PM 2:41

DEAR COMMISSION ERIC SKLAR AND  
COMMISSION MEMBERS,

THIS IS TO COMMUNICATE HOW  
MYSELF AND ALL THE PEOPLE I KNOW  
IN THE CALIF FISH & WILDLIFE AND  
OTHER PERSONAL OUTDOORSMAN.

WE DESPERATELY WANT  
AND NEED THE BIG GAME HUNTING  
DIGEST, THE CALIF. SALTWATER & FRESH  
WATER REGULATIONS AND CALIF. GAME  
BIRD REGULATIONS.

I HAVE TRIED TO ASK WHY  
CALIF. STOPPED PUBLISHING THESE  
REGULATIONS. THE ANSWERS WERE  
IN NO WAY VALID. WE MUST HAVE  
THE PUBLICATIONS FOR CALIFORNIA!

I AM NOT GOING TO DEBATE THIS  
ISSUE HERE AS IT IS TOO OBVIOUS  
THE REGS OUTWEIGH THE EXCUSES  
GIVEN BY FISH & WILDLIFE.

FISH & WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT TOLD  
ME THAT IF YOU DON'T GIVE REGS. FOR  
DRIVEING LICENSE THEN WE DON'T NEED  
TO PRINT REGULATIONS FOR HUNTING AND  
FISHING! ALSO SAID TRYING TO  
BE ORGEMIC GREEN-SAVE TREES AND  
SAVE MONEY FOR PERSONAL GAIN! CARRY A  
COMPUTER WITH YOU IN FIELD!

PLEASE RESTORE CA. REGS  
FOR HUNTING & FISHING. SINCERELY,

Mark Bowley

To Whom It May concern,  
After picking up yet another  
Mylar balloons as liter. I feel it is  
time to have these balloons banned.  
They are a hazard to humans and  
wildlife. They are also a waste  
of helium which is a non renewable  
resource.

Thank you for your  
consideration  
Cathy Pautz P.O. Box 1  
R. 1

XXXXXXXXXX  
XX

## Re: RE: Point La Jolla Follow up meeting with CCC- Application 6-22-0113

Hoehne, Volker [REDACTED]

Thu 03/10/2022 01:50 PM

To: Volker Hoehne [REDACTED]; Carney, Kaitlin [REDACTED]; Wayne Kotow

[REDACTED]; Leslie, Kanani [REDACTED]; aleach07 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]; kurthoffman [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]; calla.allison [REDACTED]

Cc: FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>

Kaitlin and Kanani,

thank you hearing our comments and concerns regarding CCC- Application 6-22-0113.

The fishing, and surfing communities are concerned by the proposed closure of point La Jolla against the recommendation of the cities contracted biologist. This will be the third closure to accommodate seals. (seal rock, childrens pool) during the childrens pool closure, commission promised not to close additional areas.

1. 2021 Hannon report does not support closing point La Jolla (Attached)
2. Loss of ocean access to no-mans (historic access spot since 1933)
3. Retain Sea wall architectural and historic characteristics. (remove graffiti, no signs, or railing)
4. Sea lions in the cove=>Jolla community task force on California Sea Lions 2016 document (Attached)
5. No Access => Cannot legally transit through adjacent MPA. (Conflicting state and city regulations).

Please work with Fish and Wildlife on resolution.

Calla Allison

Director, MPA Collaborative Network

[calla.allison](mailto:calla.allison) [REDACTED]

(858) 735-5945

6. No Safe access to boomer beach during closure. Proposed trail not safe.
7. Intertidal zone at Point La Jolla. =>sea lion excrement,

A 3000 lbs to 5000 lbs of sea lion sewage is 350 to 600 gallons of sewage per day

8. Ongoing & year-round harassment by Seal Docents

Blocked legal access during open period, Verbal and physical bullying

We desire safe and peaceful access to the ocean.

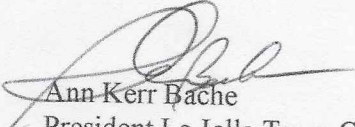
Volker Hoehne


Cell 619-994-4175

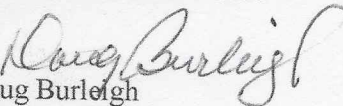
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# 'CRISIS IN THE COVE': A CALL FOR ACTION

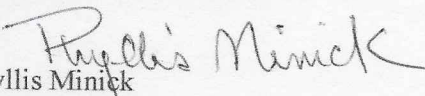
## La Jolla Community Task Force on California Sea Lions

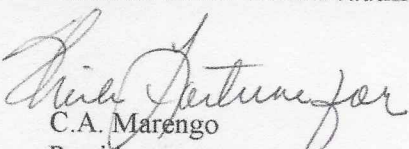
  
Ann Kerr Bache  
President La Jolla Town Council  
Chair LJ Community Task Force

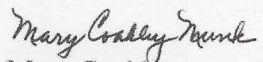
  
Dan Simonelli  
President  
La Jolla Cove Swim Club

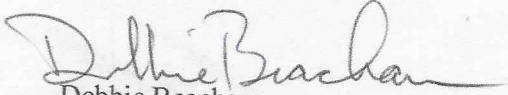
  
Doug Burleigh  
VP La Jolla Cove Swim Club

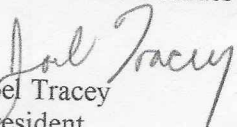
  
Nick Lebeouf  
President  
La Jolla Shores Association

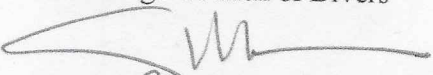
  
Phyllis Minick  
Chair  
Children's Pool Walk Beautification Project, LJPB

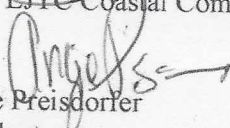
  
C.A. Marengo  
President  
La Jolla Merchants Association

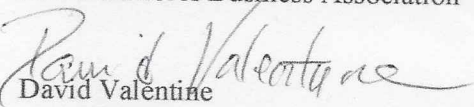
  
Mary Coakley  
Task Force Liaison  
LJ Shores Association

  
Debbie Beacham  
Task Force Liaison  
LJ Parks and Beaches

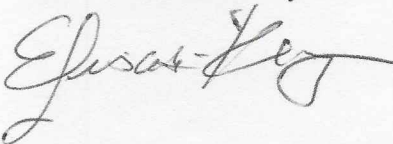
  
Joel Tracey  
President  
San Diego Council of Divers

  
Steve Haskins  
Chair LJTC Coastal Committee

  
Angie Preisdorfer  
President  
La Jolla Shores Business Association

  
David Valentine  
Marine Mammal Expert

Elisabeth King  
Owner La Jolla Gallery



## OBJECTIVE

Prompt and effective action to move and exclude **California Sea Lions (CSL)** from areas where their presence creates a severe public health and safety problem.

## BACKGROUND

In recent years CSL occupation of the La Jolla Cove area has grown rapidly, and it now includes the very popular La Jolla Cove Beach that is used by thousands of people from the local community, the surrounding city and county, and visitors from throughout the U.S. and around the world. The beach has become a dirty CSL litterbox, the San Diego County Department of Environmental Health has posted signs warning swimmers and divers about high bacterial contamination of the water, and strollers cover their noses to block the foul odors (some illustrative anecdotes appear in a box at the end of this paper). While there have so far been only a few CSL attacks on humans, such things seem inevitable as these wild animals come in close contact with humans.

City and County officials and La Jolla community organizations have received countless complaints about this, and it has received much coverage in newspapers and other news sources. So the problem is well known. The City has responded by commissioning an expert report<sup>1</sup> (the "Hanan Report") that carefully analyzes the problem and provides options for solving it. The key conclusions of this report include:

- The CSL occupation of the La Jolla Cove area does indeed pose a serious public health and safety problem.
- The CSL population is expanding rapidly, so without mitigating action the problem will very likely get worse and spread to other areas in San Diego and elsewhere in southern California.
- Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), there are legal methods for moving and excluding CSLs from areas where they pose a hazard to human safety and property. The Hanan Report describes the options and summarizes many of their advantages and disadvantages.

Since the Hanan Report was completed, CSL have begun to colonize other beaches (e.g., La Jolla Shores) in La Jolla, so the problem is spreading beyond the La Jolla Cove area. It is a large and growing problem that is best addressed sooner than later.

In summary, the City has taken an important first step by obtaining a careful analysis of the problem by a recognized expert. This expert provides a menu of options for addressing the problem. **It is time to move forward by choosing the best option and implementing it.**<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> *California Sea Lion Observations at La Jolla Cove – Initial Investigation of Abundance and Behavior with Recommendations/Options*, Doyle A. Hanan, Hanan & Associates, Inc., June 28, 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Other beaches are likely to experience similar public health and safety problems as the increasing CSL population causes them to seek new areas to colonize. San Diego can and should develop a solution that others can emulate.

## LA JOLLA COMMUNITY SUPPORT

While the CSL problem in the La Jolla Cove area concerns a much larger population of beach lovers, it has its greatest impact on the La Jolla community. La Jolla community leaders know it is a very serious issue because they receive hundreds of complaints and demands that something be done. The La Jolla Town Council (LJTC) is the La Jolla community organization with the broadest scope, so it organized an effort to gather community input and develop a consensus opinion for the community and other affected LJ Cove users. This effort is called *Crisis in the Cove* and included two very well-attended public hearings (June 9 and July 14, 2016) that provided information to the public and collected community comments and suggestions.

As a result of the *Crisis in the Cove* hearings, the LJTC formed "The Community Task Force on Sea Lions." The Task Force (formally a LJTC Committee) members include representatives of other community organizations that provide information and advice to San Diego City authorities (La Jolla Parks and Beaches, La Jolla Shores Association), representatives La Jolla Cove users (La Jolla Cove Swim Club, San Diego Diving Council, Coastwalk), and experts on Marine Mammals and legal constraints. Signatories to this Call represent the range of community interests.

Simply stated, what the La Jolla community (speaking through the Task Force) wants is **prompt and effective action to move and exclude CSL from areas where their presence creates severe public health and safety problems**. This is a long-term problem, and it will require a long-term effort.

The Task Force understands that achieving this objective will require resources (funding, expertise, and manpower). The La Jolla community insists this problem be solved, it wants to be involved, and it can provide substantial resources to support and enhance the City effort.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The Task Force recommendations fall into two categories: (1) actions by San Diego government authorities, and (2) actions the La Jolla community can undertake to support the City actions.

### San Diego

- The Mayor should invoke and notify NOAA that he is invoking his legal right to move and exclude CSL from specific areas where they are causing a public health and safety problem (Marine Mammal Protection Act 109(h)).
- The Mayor and City Council should designate the La Jolla Town Council (LJTC) as the contracting entity to develop a short term action plan to move and exclude the CSL's from La Jolla Beaches.
- The Mayor and City Council should give authority for the LJTC to execute a contract to implement that plan.

### La Jolla

The La Jolla community can reduce the impact on city resources by doing the following:

- Phase I – Action Plan: The LJTC is willing and able to propose and execute a city-funded contract to plan the project in detail by analyzing the options, developing an implementation plan and schedule, and developing cost estimates. The La Jolla community has many experts in all relevant areas, so the LJTC would execute this contract by creating and managing a team including subcontracted and *pro bono* experts. If and when requested formally or informally, LJTC will submit a proposal for this project.

- Phase II – Plan Implementation: Implementation of the plan will require some number of material and construction vendors. It will also require continuing input from the subcontracted and *pro bono* experts involved the Phase I. The LJTC is able to manage this under a contract from the City, should that be helpful. Also, long-term sustainment of the solution is much more practical and cost-effective with extensive use of *pro bono* experts. The La Jolla community is very rich such resources, so the LJTC could organize and manage this part of the effort. Finally, given a City commitment to solve this problem in a sustained way, LJTC is confident that it can raise substantial amounts of donated money to offset or reduce the needed input of taxpayer funding.

*A Few Anecdotes Illustrating the Human Impact of the CSL Problem*

- There have been countless instances in which a CSL threatened humans that came too close, and some have resulted in bite wounds requiring medical attention.
- Swimmers have encountered dead CSL as they trained in the ocean at the Cove. The decaying bodies of these large mammals adds to the pollution from CSL waste.
- The 100<sup>th</sup> annual La Jolla Rough Water Swim scheduled for September, 2016, was cancelled due to bacterial contamination of the La Jolla Cove beach and ocean. This event attracts thousands of swimmers and supporters to La Jolla, so cancellation had a significant impact on local hotels, restaurants, and other businesses.
- An off-duty lifeguard swimming in the Cove contracted a near-fatal staph infection that required hospitalization for days.
- Many lifeguards who patrol the waters at La Jolla Cove have contracted bacterial infections in recent months. As a result, San Diego Lifeguards now ban their personnel from entering La Jolla Cove water except for emergency rescues.
- Due to the new lifeguard policy, the traditional La Jolla 10 mile relay has been moved from La Jolla Cove to a less convenient and scenic location at La Jolla Shores.
- Degraded water quality forced the Challenged Athletes Foundation (CAF) San Diego Triathlon Challenge to move the swim portion of their event from the Cove to the Shores, on a Saturday separate from the rest of the Sunday event, thus dividing their whole event.

## La Jolla Town Council "Call for Action" Update

### Summary

In the summer of 2016 the La Jolla Town Council (LJTC) formed the "LJTC Joint Community Task Force on California Sea Lions" (Task Force) to address the serious problems caused by California Sea Lion (CSL) colonization of the popular La Jolla Cove area (Cove). In essence, the problem is that the growing CSL presence is already limiting human use of the popular Cove beach and adjacent ocean. Without action, the problem will continue to grow as a hazard to public health and safety.

The Task Force recommended a solution and sent it to the Mayor in November. So far, the Mayor has not responded. But the City does seem to be addressing the issues independently. It recently released a document dated called "Marine Coastal Management Plan – La Jolla" (MCMP). The MCMP content appears to be mostly or entirely reproduction of a report written by Dr. Doyle Hanan, a paid consultant. This provides a thorough study of the problem and alternatives for dealing with it. The Task Force strongly supports the MCMP's "Preferred Alternative." However, the MCMP concludes with a section called "Action Items" that retreats from the Preferred Alternative to a human/pinniped beach-sharing solution. The Task Force is convinced that this approach will not work because it will lead to excluding human use of the Cove for most or all of the year.

We don't yet know how the City plans to address (or allow others to address) the CSL problem at the Cove. *What we do know is that the City has a choice to make – is the beach for human recreation or CSL convenience? The La Jolla Community has treasured recreation at the La Jolla Cove and surrounding area for more than a century, and it very much wants to keep it*

### Background

In 2016 the LJTC conducted a series of Hearings to address the serious problems caused by California Sea Lion (CSL) colonization of the popular La Jolla Cove area ("Cove"). At the first Hearing LJTC formed a Task Force including representatives of all relevant community organizations, as well as independent experts on the California Sea Lions (CSL's), the problems they are causing (especially in the popular La Jolla Cove area), and the solutions permitted by relevant laws and regulations. The Task Force was strongly influenced by the results of a 2016 study by pinniped-expert Dr. Doyle Hanan (Hanan, 2016). This Hanan report outlined options for dealing with the CSL problem at the Cove, but made no specific recommendations.

The Task Force developed a "Call for Action" recommending an approach to addressing the problem and offering resources (money and manpower) to implement it. This Call for Action was endorsed by La Jolla business leaders and sent to the San Diego Mayor in early November 2016.

As of this date, there has been no response to the Call for Action other than a routine acknowledgement of receipt.

The City has funded a second study by Dr. Hanan, the results of this study provide most of all of the content in the MCMP. It is dated May 1, 2017.

### LJTC Call for Action Summary

The Task Force that developed the Call for Action carefully studied the Hanan, 2016 report and agreed that its analysis of the CSL problem is entirely consistent with the experience of the La Jolla community. The Call for Action summarized the problem as follows:

- The CSL occupation of the La Jolla Cove area does indeed pose a serious public health and safety problem.
- The CSL population is expanding rapidly, so without mitigating action the problem will very likely get worse and spread to other areas in San Diego and elsewhere in southern California.

May 28, 2017

- Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), there are legal methods for moving and excluding CSLs from areas where they pose a hazard to human safety and property.

The Call for Action recommended a specific set of actions to be taken by San Diego government officials and offered the assistance (manpower and funding) of the La Jolla Community.

### **Summary of Recent San Diego City Actions**

According to MPCA, in November, 2016, the City conducted an "expert panel workshop" (partly via teleconference) to discuss the CSL problem in the Cove area. These experts agreed that "sea lions inhabiting and reproducing near a large southern California city is new and certainly rare." They also agreed that their population is likely to expand, and that "sea lion behavior [warrants] the need for constant attention by the City."

The MPCA says that the Workshop concluded that "the situation in La Jolla [is] an opportunity for the City to be a world leader in wild animal management." No representatives of the La Jolla Task Force were consulted, and as far as we know, there was no input from frequent users of the La Jolla Cove beach or other members of the La Jolla Community who must live with the problems caused by the CSLs.

The MCMP is a lengthy document (91 pages) that is almost entirely description and analysis by a scientific expert (presumably Dr. Hanan). The very small fraction that addresses policy issues may include input from City authorities, but there is no way to tell. In any case, the City claims responsibility for the entire report.

The MCMP expands the earlier Hanan, 2016 report by: (1) widening the focus from the Cove area to include the entire Scripps Pier to Windansea Beach area; and (2) providing much more detail about the wildlife frequenting this area and the way other communities have dealt with problems caused by CSLs. While this wider and deeper study is useful and interesting, it doesn't change anything. That is, the problem description is the same as in Hanan, 2016, as are the potential solutions.

From the Task Force perspective, the MCMP omits serious consideration of several important factors. The most important is that CSLs are very different from the Harbor Seals (seals) that occupy the nearby Children's Pool area. Seals are not aggressive, don't like crowding, and their densest population is in the winter pupping season when very few people want to use this beach (it is closed to humans from 15 December to 15 May). Humans do share the beach with the seals in the other seven months, but relatively few of them are there. In contrast, CSLs are several times larger, have a social structure with bulls controlling harems as large as 30 females, can be very aggressive with each other or other intruders, rest in very close contact, and have the densest population in their summer pupping season when the Cove Beach is most popular with human users (the Cove Beach is used all year by divers and swimmers). Their waste contaminates the shoreline and nearby ocean, thereby causing health hazards for humans.

Also, the MCMP does not even mention the effect of the growing CSL population on the adjacent marine protected areas. The ocean adjacent to the La Jolla Cove is within the Matlahuayl State Marine Reserve (SMR) where taking of all living marine resources is prohibited. CSLs are very large (adults weigh 250-800 lbs.) fish-eaters. A single CSL will take far more fish per year than any recreational diver or shoreline angler. What effect does this have on the "protected" fish population? Is there a conflict between the legally mandated protection of marine life in these reserves and the reluctance to disturb the growing CSL population that feeds there? These questions should be addressed in a comprehensive "Marine Coastal Management Plan."

The penultimate section of the MCMP provides a list of alternatives for addressing the CSL problem. These alternatives are essentially the same as those in Hanan, 2016, but they are presented more clearly and crisply. They are as follows (details are provided for each, but are omitted here for brevity):

*Alternative A: No Change*

..... This method would likely lead to loss of public beach areas as pinniped populations increase.

*Alternative B: Increase signage, education, interpretive centers, and docents*

*Alternative C: Harass pinnipeds off select beaches and bluffs*

*Alternative D: Fencing*

*Alternative E: Livestock fencing*

*Alternative F: Preferred Alternative*

*A mix of selected management measures described above:*

- *Implement expanded signage and docents to educate the public regarding pinnipeds and pinniped behavior.*
- *Use the NMFS approved harassment techniques to try and keep sea lions off LJ Cove beach and any other selected haul out areas. First test and then if this appears to work, use the technique at other sites chosen for public use.*

The Task Force notes that it found an attractive Alternative not mentioned in the MCMP. This is a tested and proven method for excluding CSLs from selected areas without unsightly fencing or harassment. This should be considered in a comprehensive MCMP.

## Conclusions

The "Marine Coastal Management Plan – La Jolla" concludes with a section called "Action Items." This section retreats from straightforward action to implement Alternative F, the "Preferred Alternative." Instead it recommends that the City Implement Alternative A, extended a bit with Alternative B, plus some fencing to keep the large and mobile CSLs from invading "urban areas." A weak acknowledgement of Alternative F (Preferred Alternative) is added via this sentence: *The City may consider at a later date NMFS approved procedures to move sea lions from certain beaches should the beaches become unusable or unavailable because of pinniped incursion.*

So it seems that the final recommendation of the "Marine Coastal Management Plan – La Jolla" is to implement the same beach-sharing approach used to deal with the Harbor Seal occupation of the Children's Pool area, plus a statement that someday the City might allow solutions that protect the beach for exclusive human use.

While beach sharing can be said to work at Children's Pool (albeit with continuing controversy), it works as well as it does due to the very different behavior of Harbor Seals. As described in the earlier discussion of important factors not emphasized appropriately in the MCMP, CSLs have very different characteristics that make human/CSL beach sharing impractical and unsafe. Allowing humans to use a beach occupied by large numbers of CSLs will pose serious public health and safety problems. This will limit human use and probably eliminate it eventually. This is the growing threat that motivated the formation of the Task Force. This Task Force recommends immediate ACTION to implement the Preferred Alternative (Alternative F) described in the MCMP.

Finally, the La Jolla Community strongly recommends that the City listen to input from the people who live in La Jolla who want to preserve human recreational use of our beaches. The La Jolla community is willing and able to provide manpower and financial support to implement and sustain solutions toward that objective.

**LJTC Community Task Force ~ California Sea Lion Occupation of LJ Beaches**  
**Position Statement on Recent City Decisions and Actions**

In the Spring of 2016 the La Jolla Town Council responded to community concern about the serious public health and safety problems caused by California Sea Lion (CSL) colonization of the La Jolla Cove area by creating a Community Task Force to study the problem and develop recommendations for dealing with it. The following pages summarize what has happened since then. Key points are as follows:

- The Task Force studied the problem with input from pinniped experts, relevant government agencies, and representatives of Cove users and local businesses affected by the CSL colonization. It summarized its conclusions and recommendations in a "Call for Action" submitted to the Mayor in November, 2016. To date have received no reply.
- The City developed a "Marine Coastal Management Plan – La Jolla" (MCMP) dated May 1, 2017, without involvement of the LJ and SD Communities. Further we see no evidence of significant input from the Task Force, Cove users, local businesses, or other broadly based Community representatives.
- However, since the Task Force and City had access to the same information (except for Community input), the "Call for Action" and MCMP generally agree on the scope and seriousness of the problem and alternatives for addressing it. In fact, the "Preferred Alternative" described in the MCMP is essentially the same as the Action recommended by the Task Force.
- Unfortunately, the MCMP deviates from the Task Force recommendations in two important ways:
  1. A stated objective of the MCMP is that "the situation in La Jolla [is] an opportunity for the City to be a world leader in wild animal management." That's nice, but it is also nice to ask the opinion of people living near those wild animals.
  2. The MCMP Action plan does not include implementation of its "Preferred Alternative." Instead, the planned action is to allow and even encourage CSL-human sharing of the Cove area, including the beach. The large size, preference for crowding, and often aggressive behavior of the CSLs makes this impractical. It certainly will not solve the existing and increasing public health and safety problems the Task Force was created to address.

We have two recommendations for the City:

- *Public health and safety should be a very high priority for City authorities. Modify the MCMP accordingly.*
- *Gather and respect input from the La Jolla community. These are the people who live near the CSLs, and their opinions should be considered.*
- The Task Force recommended a solution and sent it to the City authorities in November, 2016. So far, the City authorities have not acknowledged or responded directly, but seem to have been addressing the issues independently and recently released a document called "Marine Coastal Management Plan – La Jolla." It provides a thorough study of the problem and alternatives for dealing with it. The LJ Task Force strongly supports the "Preferred Alternative." solution in their own consultant-funded report. However, the City **retreats from its own Preferred Alternative in its own report to a human/pinniped beach-sharing solution.** La Jolla has ample experience to know that this approach does not work. It inevitably leads to excluding human use for most or all of the year.
- The City plans to address the CSL problem at the Cove by **signs** which have been installed and **gates on the stairs** to the Beaches, an inconvenient barrier to human access in order to keep CSLs from polluting more than the beaches.
- *What we do know is that the City has a choice to make – is the beach for human recreation or CSL convenience? The La Jolla Community has treasured recreation at the La Jolla Cove and surrounding area for more than a century, and it very much wants to keep it. Come to the July 13<sup>th</sup> 2017 LJTC Monthly Meeting and let your voices be heard!*

Evaluation of Potential Public Area Closures  
around La Jolla Cove, California  
in Consideration of California Sea Lions with  
Recommendations

by  
Dr. Doyle A. Hanan  
Hanan & Associates, Inc.

November 5, 2021

Submitted to the  
City of San Diego  
Park and Recreation Department  
P.O. #PR174201

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## INTRODUCTION

Hanan & Associates observed California Sea Lion (CSL), made counts, and enumerated by age and sex at La Jolla Cove near San Diego, California, from March 11, 2015, to March 19, 2016 (Hanan, 2016). We made these observations at all hours of the day and night. Since then, we have observed seals at Children's Pool and CSL around Point La Jolla on approximately a monthly basis. We have found that CSL haul out and occupy at least ten different areas in and around La Jolla Cove. They haul out year-round in locations heavily utilized by the La Jolla community, visitors, and tourists. CSL are occasionally aggressive towards swimmers, beach users, and people who interact closely with them (for petting, pictures, close observation, etc.).

San Diego has been encouraged to close areas to public access around Point La Jolla during CSL pupping and breeding season by the Sierra Club. They presented this closure concept to SD Park and Recreation Department in a brief (Establishing Sea Lion Pupping Season Closure Dates at Pt. La Jolla/Boomer Beach Expert Statements Regarding Pupping & Breeding Season, Sierra Club San Diego Chapter, October 21, 2021). The reason for the suggested closure is assumed to be the protection of CSL, including pups, although not stated in the brief. The brief cites published papers and quotes experts defining the term "rookery" and why Pt. La Jolla/Boomer Beach should be considered a rookery. Perhaps this is true as they also report their counts of CSL live births at 50+ pups for 2020 and 2021 (with 50 pups or greater offered by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) as a rookery). Hanan (2016) reports stillborn pups in 2015 and two live births as well as stillbirths during the spring of 2016. These accounts appear to be the first reports of CSL live births at this location. During our 2015-2016 observations, we observed CSL hauling out primarily in Area 6 (shelf area below restaurants). Since then, they have moved to haul out mainly in Area 1 (Boomers Beach).

The Sierra Club brief concludes: "Pt. La Jolla/Boomer Beach meets the definition of a rookery as defined by NOAA. While being recognized by NOAA as a rookery, this designation doesn't provide additional protections beyond what is provided for in the Marine Mammal Protection Act. This unique rookery does however, warrant research, management and enforcement of the MMPA as it is the only rookery on California's west coast in an urban environment and draws significant tourism."

While we agree with several Sierra Club conclusions and cited evidence of what confirms a rookery, we caution that two years of unverified counts (53 live births each) are not sufficient to declare the area a rookery. CSL presence and pupping may be temporary, and they may abandon the location as quickly as they have occupied it.

A significant phenomenon on the U.S. west coast is called ENSO (El Niño Southern Oscillation), when the Pacific Ocean cycles through periods of warm (El Niño, with low ecosystem productivity) or cold surface temperatures (La Niña, with upwelling of nutrient-rich water and high productivity) (Beaufort and Grelaud, 2017). ENSO is known to affect CSL population fluctuations and pup productivity (McClatchie *et al.* 2016). The model used by Lowry *et al.* (2017) indicated that female CSL during cold-water conditions (La Niña) produced more pups than during warm water conditions (El Niño). Further, they state that fewer non-pups were present at southern California rookeries during warm-water conditions and more during cold-water conditions.

The Sierra Club recorded their counts during La Niña (cold) events (known periods of high nearshore Pacific Ocean productivity). Pup production and survivorship are known to wane during El Niños (warm, low ocean productivity, and lack of essential fish and squid for CSL forage). CSL, especially lactating female fitness/health, is reduced during El Niño episodes, and pup weight and survivorship decline (Lowry *et al.*, 2017). "The population has come into balance with its environment," said co-author Sharon Melin, a research biologist at the Alaska Fisheries Science Center who has tracked sea lion numbers in Southern California's Channel Islands for years. "The marine environment is always changing, and their population is at a point where it responds very quickly to changes in the environment. When the California Current is not productive, they respond pretty fast and dramatically," Melin said. (NMFS News, 2018).

Even if the La Jolla area is later verified to be a rookery, as the brief states, the "rookery" designation doesn't provide additional protection beyond that provided in the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). Further, the MMPA places all marine mammal management and enforcement with NMFS. No federal or State law requires the City to establish protected areas

for CSL or other marine mammals, although the State can apply to the Department of Commerce (NMFS) for management return to the State. There are stipulations: 1 stock must be at OSP, 2 state must have an approved management plan that does not allow the stock to go below OSP.

Hanan & Associates also prepared a Marine Coastal Mammal Plan in coordination with the City, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and National Marine Fisheries Service, which the City mayor approved in 2017.

## California Sea Lion information from the San Diego Marine Coastal Mammal Plan:

### Distribution, Stock Structure, and Migration

California sea lions (CSL) occupy nearshore areas from southern Mexico (including the Gulf of California) to Alaska and feed up to 300 miles offshore. They breed and birth their pups in spring and summer on western Baja California, the Gulf of California, and the offshore southern California islands (Carretta *et al.*, 2021). Adult (up to 800 pounds) and subadult males migrate as far northward as Alaska after breeding season (May-July), while females (up to 250 pounds) and pups tend to stay near the rookeries or the nearshore central and southern mainland. CSL feed on squid and small schooling fish, including mackerel, anchovy, and sardine. They feed on larger fish when CSL depredate catch from sport and commercial fisheries (Hanan *et al.*, 1989) and feed naturally on salmon adults and salmon smolt in riverine habitat (NMFS, 1997).

CSL principally occupy the bluffs and sand beaches adjacent to La Jolla Cove in the La Jolla area. They rest in these areas as they travel along their migration routes, and some may be resident animals. La Jolla Cove mainland hauling sites are the first in recent history to be documented in San Diego County or along the southern California mainland. CSL occupy hauling sites at all the offshore islands of the southern California bight (SCB) (San Clemente, San Nicolas, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miquel), as well as many rocks and pinnacles both offshore and along the mainland. They also haul out in San Diego Bay and Mission Bay on the bait receivers, buoys, docks,

and boats. In 2016, the City documented the first viable CSL births, with three pups being born and cared for in early and mid-June.

### Reproduction, Fecundity, and Seasonality

CSL are polygynous, with large socially dominant bulls holding harems of up to about 30 females. Females and males become sexually mature at 3 and 7 years of age, respectively. However, sexually mature males may not be socially mature (able to fight off other bulls and maintain a harem) until about ten years. Males arrive at the breeding beaches in late May or June and about two weeks before the females, which give birth to a single pup within days of arrival. Pups are 20 pounds or less at birth but gain weight rapidly with the fat-rich milk. They nurse approximately four months to a year.

### Natural Mortality

Large sharks and killer whales are their primary predators, although some mortality results from interactions with sport and commercial fishing. During El Niño events, mortality increases conspicuously, resulting in the only detectable checks on population growth (Lowry, 1991; McClatchie *et al.*, 2016; Lowry *et al.*, 2017; ). These events result in the scarcity of CSL prey items (squid and small schooling fish).

## STATUS OF THE STOCK

CSL are not "depleted" under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) nor "threatened/endangered" under the Endangered Species Act (Carretta *et al.*, 2021). In 2014, NMFS estimated the U.S. west coast population at 257,606 sea lions and a corresponding pup count of 47,691 pups with an annual growth rate of 7.0% (Carretta *et al.*, 2021). NMFS also estimated Potential Biological Removal (PBR) at 14,011 sea lions per year from the U.S. stock. The MMPA defines PBR as the number of CSL that could be removed from a population, not including natural mortalities, while allowing that stock to reach or maintain its optimum sustainable population (OSP). This stock's annual human-caused mortality and serious injury are  $\geq 321$  animals (Carretta *et al.*, 2021). Laake *et al.* (2018) found CSL above maximum net productivity level (MNPL) and within OSP in 2008. This stock status means the CSL population was likely still increasing in 2008 as it approached carrying capacity of the environment (K, the

maximum population size an ecosystem can support). It is also likely that ENSO will cause fluctuations in pup production and total population for the foreseeable future (McClatchie *et al.*, 2016).

## CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, we would seriously question the need for closure to protect CSL because the U.S. population is at OSP as managed by NMFS according to the MMPA. Therefore establishing closures is not a resource question or need and does not warrant any special protections aside from those provided by the MMPA.

The CSL population has increased to a level where occupied areas have increased, including areas not documented in modern history (La Jolla). In the future, we may see fluctuations of CSL population above and below carrying capacity of the environment and may include new haul out areas while abandoning other locations. These population characteristics are typical of any ecosystem at or beyond carrying capacity (K).

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We do not endorse closing any areas of La Jolla for the benefits of CSL, an abundant stock at OSP and fully recovered (Laake *et al.* 2018). We believe NMFS should maintain management authority and ensure the health of CSL following federal law as realized in the MMPA statutes and NMFS rulemaking.
2. Suppose the City decides to put closures in place to reduce harassment of CSL adults and pups. In that case, we recommend the closures be temporary with the flexibility to place them in any areas of concern throughout City limits. We recommend this because CSL do change hauling locations. During our 2015-2016 observations, we observed CSL primarily hauling out in Area 6 (shelf area just southeast of La Jolla cove below restaurants). Since then, they have moved to haul out principally in Area 1 (Boomers Beach). They may move again or abandon La Jolla completely; therefore, there should be no permanent closures.
3. If the City goes ahead with closures to reduce harassment, we recommend amending the SD Marine Coastal Mammal Plan to include procedures for accomplishing this action.

Perhaps there could be a threshold of viable pups born at a particular location during a pupping season and verified by park rangers or lifeguards that might trigger such an action. The temporary closure in 2021 worked reasonably well, keeping people away from CSL. We would recommend similar treatments of temporary closures, including signage, blockades of footpaths/access points, and the presence of rangers and docents. Given peak pupping occurs around July 2 and pups can swim proficiently at 4-months, we recommend the temporary closure period (7/1-11/1). Considering NMFS enforcement of harassment protocol, depending on location, we would recommend the public should generally be kept 25 to 50 feet from CSL. Technically, the distance depends on whether the animals change their behavior in response to harassment, by physically moving or becoming agitated or moving their heads to look at or away from the disturbance.

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<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/feature-story/california-sea-lion-population-rebounded-new-highs>

## Fwd: LETTERS: COVID-19 AND ANIMAL ABUSE

afa@mcn.org <afa@mcn.org>

Fri 03/11/2022 03:14 PM

To: Office of the Secretary CNRA <secretary@resources.ca.gov>; Wildlife DIRECTOR <DIRECTOR@wildlife.ca.gov>; FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>

WARNING: This message is from an external source. Verify the sender and exercise caution when clicking links or opening attachments.

Letter below ran in the March 8, 2022 issue of the TRI-CITY VOICE  
(Fremont, Hayward area).

Same letter was sent to some 35 other newspapers around the state.

This is a true "no-brainer," folks. STOP THE DAMNED IMPORT PERMITS!  
The chytrid fungus issue alone is more than enough reason to do so.

Sincerely,

Eric Mills, coordinator  
ACTION FOR ANIMALS  
Oakland

----- Original Message -----

Subject: LETTERS: COVID-19 AND ANIMAL ABUSE

Date: 2022-02-28 5:14 pm

From: afa@mcn.org

To: tricityvoice@aol.com

February 28, 2022

Letter to the Editor  
TRI-CITY VOICE

### COVID-19 AND ANIMAL ABUSE

Recent studies tend to confirm that this godawful pandemic was  
HUMAN-caused, a direct result of our gross mistreatment and abuse of  
animals, both wild and domestic, in China's live animal food markets.

We have nearly identical markets throughout much of California and New  
York City, where animals--both wild and domestic--are crammed  
cheek-to-jowl with the human population, a disaster waiting to happen.  
Have we learned nothing?

Here in California, some three dozen necropsies on the market frogs and

turtles (non-natives all) document that all are diseased and/or parasitized. It is ILLEGAL to sell such products, yet it's "business as usual," and our State Dept. of Fish & Wildlife continues to issue the import permits, putting the environment, the public health and animal welfare at great risk.

Worse, the majority of the market bullfrogs (commercially-raised in China, Taiwan, Brazil and Mexico) test positive for a dreaded chytrid fungus, *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (Bd), responsible for the extinctions of some 200 amphibian species worldwide in recent years.

Some serious legislation and lawsuits are long overdue.

Sincerely,

Eric Mills, coordinator  
ACTION FOR ANIMALS



## Fwd: U.S. GOVERNMENT SLAUGHTER OF NATIVE WILDLIFE

afa@mcn.org <afa@mcn.org>

Tue 03/22/2022 05:47 PM

To: Office of the Secretary CNRA <secretary@resources.ca.gov>; Wildlife DIRECTOR <DIRECTOR@wildlife.ca.gov>; FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>; Cornman, Ari

WARNING: This message is from an external source. Verify the sender and exercise caution when clicking links or opening attachments.

----- Original Message -----

Subject: U.S. GOVERNMENT SLAUGHTER OF NATIVE WILDLIFE

Date: 2022-03-22 12:27 pm

From: afa@mcn.org

To: afa@mcn.org

<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fbiologicaldiversity.org%2Fw%2Fnews%2Fpress-releases%2F400000-native-animals-killed-by-federal-program-last-year-new-data-shows-2022-03-22%2F&data=04%7C01%7Cfgc%40fgc.ca.gov%7Ce6a8bc67883041ea5e2808da0c66af2e%7C4b633c25efbf40069f1507442ba7aa0b%7C0%7C1%7C637835932411642592%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWlloiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzliLCJBTil6lk1haWwiLCJXVCi6Mn0%3D%7C2000&data=BX8atQeEjbLErGg1%2FzVXYBG2jk%2FLbyoqFxlNrLVSQA%3D&reserved=0>

A true "Crime Against Nature," this.

x

Eric Mills, coordinator  
ACTION FOR ANIMALS  
Oakland



RECEIVED  
CALIFORNIA  
FISH AND GAME  
COMMISSION

2022 MAR 22 AM 11:26

## OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

February 25, 2022

The Honorable Gina Raimondo  
Secretary  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
1401 Constitution Ave NW  
Washington, District of Columbia 20230

Dear Secretary Raimondo:

California is continuing to experience an economic disaster in our red sea urchin fishing industry due to oceanic conditions that have affected the kelp forest ecosystems. I ask that the Department of Commerce declare a fishery resource disaster for the California northern red sea urchin fishery for 2018 and 2019.

The fishery qualified for federal fishery disaster assistance in 2016 and 2017. Since then, the value of the fishery has declined by 81% and 88% from the previous 5-year average in 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Given this significant impact, I request you declare a fishery resource disaster for the fishery under section 308(d) of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. § 4107(d)), and a commercial fishery failure under section 312(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. § 1861a(a)).

As you know, declaring a commercial fishery failure will enable the affected fishing communities to receive essential economic assistance, which will be critical for the well-being of our fishing industry and our state. Red sea urchin is a vital component of California's natural resources and provides significant economic and cultural benefits to our state. I also ask National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries to work directly with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to expeditiously complete the required review process.

For more information or questions, please contact Dr. Craig Shuman, Marine Region Manager at [r7RegionalMgr@wildlife.ca.gov](mailto:r7RegionalMgr@wildlife.ca.gov) or 805-568-1246.

Thank you for your consideration of this critical issue.

Sincerely,



Gavin Newsom  
Governor of California

cc: The Honorable Dianne Feinstein  
The Honorable Alex Padilla  
The Honorable Anna Eshoo  
The Honorable Mike Thompson  
The Honorable Jackie Speier  
The Honorable Jared Huffman  
The Honorable Salud Carbajal  
The Honorable Jimmy Panetta  
The Honorable Mike McGuire, Chair, Joint Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture  
The Honorable Mark Stone, Vice Chair, Joint Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture  
Wade Crowfoot, Secretary, California Natural Resources Agency  
Melissa Miller-Henson, Executive Director, California Fish and Game Commission  
Charlton H. Bonham, Director, California Department of Fish and Wildlife

## Joshua Tree

Lou L [REDACTED]

Wed 03/30/2022 10:11 AM

To: FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>

Cc: Simons, Mary [REDACTED]; Campbell, Wendy [REDACTED]

Hi,

I'm writing about the current regulation in place in Joshua Tree that restricts building within 40' of a Joshua Tree.

This rule is going to do exactly the opposite of what it is trying to do...which I assume is to save more Joshua Trees.

I have a 1.2 acre piece of land in South Joshua Tree that I bought in 2017. I am a local and resident in Joshua Tree. I bought the land because I love Joshua Trees, so it has quite a few. The last thing I want to do is kill one of those Joshua Trees.

I am starting a plan to build and I discovered that I don't have one inch, must less a footprint for a small home, that wouldn't violate the 25-40' rule. I'm assuming my two options would either be to never touch the land or to apply to remove some Joshua Trees. Since I bought before the rule was in place and since my land is zoned residential, **NOT** National Park, there is no way I wouldn't be allowed to build on my land. So the other option would be removing trees. We all know that the Joshua Tree would not have a good chance of survival if it is moved, so chances are I would be killing the removed trees.

As I stated earlier, with the current rules I would actually be killing a few Joshua Trees instead of building a reasonable (10') away from a Joshua Tree, accomplishing the exact opposite of what the rule is trying to do.

Sometimes these rules sound good, but whoever came up with 25-40' away from a tree was a bit overzealous. I understand that some excitable locals never want their town to develop after **THEY** move in, but there has to be a better way to protect Joshua Trees in residential areas. People will secretly kill or just not follow the rule as the other option is their land becomes totally worthless.

I propose very heavy fines for removing/killing any Joshua Tree and get rid of someone coming out with a measuring tape to each Joshua Tree on every new residential build. Then have different rules for commercial.

Thanks,

Louis Litrenta  
[REDACTED]

## Non accountability

Bill Winegar [REDACTED]

Thu 04/07/2022 08:14 AM

To: FGC <FGC@fgc.ca.gov>

I only have a comment knowing it will be deleted by whoever cleans this address. Non elected officials appoint groups of people who are born in the city, raised in the city, and educated in the city. To control the non city environment. Let me explain the decisions made on the owl that was not harmed by humans but pushed out of their habitat by the Barred owl yet you made decisions on feelings not science. The work you did on the planting of non sterile fish or pushing the acceptance of tri ploid (sp) was disgusting at best. Get out in the country and find out who cares for the land and the inhabitants of that land. Do a DNA test on the sea otters in Monterey Bay and you will find they came from Adak Alaska and were transported to the bay and the story you told was a pair of otters must have been hiding for 20 years in a cove. You make decisions based on who is the best funded and loudest capable of filing suit and causing you work. Keep up with this course and you will have alienated the group of people that conserve and protect California wildlife the Fisherman, Hunter, Farmer, Rancher and Country people trying to make sense of Tri Ploids.

Keep safe and feel free to come visit over one million acres of burned forests and ask yourself where is the spotted owl now.

Respectfully,

Bill Winegar  
[REDACTED]

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows