

CITIZEN NONGAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE



Second Annual Report to the Department of Fish and Game

October 1977

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF
CITIZEN NONGAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE

October 1977

TO
Charles Fullerton, Director
California Department of Fish and Game

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Because of delays in issuing this report, the reader should know that the information contained in the charts on legal classification of nongame wildlife and those on progress in rare and endangered species are correct as of October 1977. The two sets of checklists recording the department's responses to recommendations are current as of August 1977.

MAXINE McCLOSKEY, Chairman
Citizen Nongame Advisory Committee



PEREGRINE FALCON

Cover: Wolverine

INTRODUCTION

This Second Annual Report contains several parts. The section on legal classification of nongame wildlife was compiled by the committee in order to clarify the status of these species under California and Federal law, and by international forums. The lack of consistency of listing is evident. We have also included a summary of the laws, regulations, and penalties affecting these species. Several recommendations designed to reduce the confusion precede these charts.

The section on endangered species contains an evaluation of the existing program in California. The two tables on progress in these programs are designed to help the reader to see just how far along the department's efforts for their recovery have advanced. It also contains a more elaborate set of recommendations for rare and endangered species.

The remainder of the second report consists of two checklists. The first contains responses by the department to the committee's recommendations made during eight meetings in 1976. They are listed in order of adoption. The second contains responses by the department to the committee's recommendations made in the First Annual Report. The purpose of compiling these checklists is to provide a method whereby the committee, the department, and the interested public can gauge the degree of acceptance by the department of the committee's recommendations, and the amount of progress made toward implementation of them. The next annual report will contain the same checklists, with, hopefully, indication of further progress. In this way the committee and the public can determine the effectiveness of the committee's work.

The Citizen Nongame Advisory Committee first met in February 1975. The First Annual Report, completed in February 1976, was a comprehensive set of ten broad objectives and programs for nongame wildlife in California. Since then, the committee has been considering more specific problems. In making recommendations on these problems, we have the advantage now of evaluating them in the light of the broad programs and policies recommended in the first report. The committee continues to come to grips with more difficult specific wildlife problems.

The committee is grateful for the very enthusiastic response from the public and wildlife managers to the recommendations of the first report. It was distributed to wildlife agencies in every state and to many wildlife organizations. It has been referred to by Congressional Committees considering new federal nongame funding programs designed to assist the states.

It is appropriate to remind readers of this report that the role of the committee is to advise the Director of the Department of Fish and Game on nongame policies, programs, and funding. The Director retains final authority for implementation of the recommendations.

I would like to express the appreciation of the committee to the cooperative attitude by department personnel in providing the data for the committee's work. E. G. Hunt continues to be responsive and helpful.

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RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING LEGAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF CALIFORNIA NONGAME WILDLIFE

The Citizen Nongame Advisory Committee (CNAC), which advises the Director of the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), has assembled the following tables of all California nongame wildlife given some sort of protection or recognition by international treaty*, U. S. Departments of Interior (USDI) and Commerce, the California DFG, and the California Legislature. We also include the California animals listed in the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red Data books. Most of those animals are protected by state and federal laws and the treaty. Listing by the IUCN does not in itself convey protection. This occurs only when the government with jurisdiction over those species protects them, or when they are included in the treaty.

Plants are being given endangered and threatened status by the USDI. Also, in California, Senator Nejedly introduced SB 308 which would amend and add sections to the Fish and Game and the Public Resources Codes to require the DFG to establish criteria for determining rare and endangered native plant species. If passed, it would then be unlawful to import, take, possess or sell any of the protected plants.

Through publication of these tables we hope to: give the reader a ready grasp of endangered and protected status now afforded California nongame wildlife; indicate the disparity between federal, state and international designations; and reveal the multiplicity of protected categories of animals within the state. It is our view that while the protection afforded these animals is beneficial, at the same time the existence of so many categories and levels of jurisdiction may sow confusion, and therefore serve to distract the good intentions of concerned people.

In order to help reduce this confusion, we make the following recommendations:

1. The state and federal governments should continually strive to reach agreement on designation of protected animals. Examples of the present lack of agreement would be the San Joaquin kit fox (listed as rare by California and endangered by USDI); seven whales are listed as endangered by USDI but have no coverage by California, except that the Pacific right whale is fully protected; Belding's savannah sparrow is listed as endangered by California but has no USDI designation; the Aleutian Canada goose is listed as endangered by USDI but has no California coverage; and five marine turtles are listed or proposed as endangered or threatened by USDI but have no coverage given in California. California needs to assign federally designated endangered or threatened California invertebrates the same or similar category. There are California species listed as endangered or rare by the state that have no federal coverage. Each should be carefully reviewed by USDI. In turn, DFG should review its listings in order to try to bring them into conformity with USDI.

At the same time it should be noted that the cooperative agreement between the state and USDI requires the state to carry forth with provisions of the Federal Endangered Species Act including enforcement, and it requires the federal government to assist the state in its endangered species program.

2. We recommend that the State Legislature change its "rare" category to "threatened" to agree with the federal designation. This would reduce the number of categories and therefore serve to eliminate one source of confusion. In addition, "threatened" is a broader term that includes "rare."

*Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, effective July 1, 1975. (As of June 1977, 36 countries are parties to it).

3. We recommend that DFG streamline its protected categories so that there will be no confusion between "Fully Protected Species" and "Protected Species." It should be clarified that protected furbearers, protected birds, protected reptiles, protected amphibians, and marine mammals all receive the same coverage.



ISLAND FOX

status undetermined; O = restored; I = Appendix I; II = Appendix II;
P = peripheral; T = threatened; PF = Protected Furbearer

MAMMALS

Spotted Bat (Euderma maculatum)
 Mojave Ground Squirrel (Citellus mohavensis)
 Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat (Dipodomys heermanni morroensis)
 Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (Dipodomys stephensi)
 Fresno Kangaroo Rat (Dipodomys nitratoides exilis)
 Big-eared Kangaroo Rat (Dipodomys elephantiinus)
 Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse (Reithrodontomys raviventris)
 Sperm Whalt (Physeter catodon)
 Gray Whale (Eschrichtius gibbosus)
 Finback Whale (Balaenoptera physalus)
 Sei Whale (Balaenoptera borealis)
 Blue Whale (Balaenoptera musculus)
 Humpback Whale (Megaptera novaeangliae)
 Pacific Right Whale (Eubalaena sieboldi)
 Red Fox (Vulpes fulva)
 Sierra Red Fox (Vulpes fulva necator)
 Desert Kit Fox (Vulpes macrotis arsipus)
 San Joaquin Kit Fox (Vulpes macrotis mutica)
 Island Fox (Urocyon littoralis)
 Ring-tailed Cat (Bassariscus astutus)
 Marten (Martes americana)
 Fisher (Martes pennanti)
 Wolverine (Gulo luscus)
 River Otter (Lutra canadensis)
 Southern Sea Otter (Enhydra lutris nereis)
 Mountain Lion (Felis concolor)
 Bobcat (Lynx rufus)
 Guadalupe Fur Seal (Arctocephalus townsendi)
 Northern Elephant Seal (Mirounga angustirostris)
 Tule Elk (Cervus nannodes)
 California Bighorn Sheep (Ovis canadensis californiana)
 Peninsular Bighorn Sheep (Ovis canadensis cremnobates)
 Desert Bighorn Sheep (Ovis canadensis nelsoni)

*IUCN Red Data Books' Listings are not covered by any enforcement status or power of their own.

*IUCN Red Data Book 1972
(with supplements to 1974)
Callif. Protected Furbearers

Calif. Endangered & Rare
Calif. Fully Protected

Federal Endangered & Threatened & Status Und.

International Treaty
App. I and II

App. I and II

*IUCN Red Data Book 1972

(with supplements to 1974)

Calif. Protected Furbers

California, U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, International Treaty,
 IUCN - endangered, rare, fully protected, vulnerable, depleted,
 status undetermined, restored, etc. wildlife, which occur in
 the state of California:
 E = endangered; R = rare; V = vulnerable; D = depleted; SU =
 status undetermined; O = restored; P = peripheral; T = threatened;
 Z = protected amphibian

AMPHIBIANS

California, Endangered & Rare	Calif. Fully Protected	Federal Endangered & Threatened & Status Und.	*IUCN Red Data Book 1968	*IUCN Red Data Book 1975	Protected Amphibian (Calif.)
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California Tiger Salamander (<u>Ambystoma tigrinum californiense</u>)					
Santa Cruz Long-toes Salamander (<u>Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum</u>)					
Siskiyou Mountain Salamander (<u>Plethodon stormi</u>)					
Yellow-blotched Salamander (<u>Ensatina eschscholtzii croceater</u>)					
Large-blotched Salamander (<u>Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi</u>)					
Kern Canyon Slender Salamander (<u>Batrachoseps simatus</u>)					
Tehachapi Slender Salamander (<u>Batrachoseps stebbinsi</u>)					
Desert Slender Salamander (<u>Batrachoseps aridus</u>)					
Mt. Lyell Salamander (<u>Hydromantes platycephalus</u>)					
Limestone Salamander (<u>Hydromantes brunus</u>)					
Shasta Salamander (<u>Hydromantes shastae</u>)					
Southwestern Toad (<u>Bufo microscaphus</u>)					
Black Toad (<u>Bufo exsul</u>)					
California Red-legged Frog (<u>Rana aurora draytoni</u>)					

* IUCN Red Data Books' listings are not covered by any enforcement status or power of their own.

California, U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, International Treaty, IUCN - endangered, rare, fully protected, vulnerable, depleted, status undetermined, restored, etc. wildlife, which occur in the state of California:

E = endangered; R = rare; V = vulnerable; D = depleted; SU = status undetermined; O = restored; I - Appendix I; II = Appendix II; P = peripheral; T = threatened; Z = protected reptile

REPTILES

Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard (<u>Crotophytus silus</u>)	E					Z	E E Z
San Diego Horned Lizard (<u>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvilli</u>)							D SU
Island Night Lizard (<u>Klauberina riversiana</u>)	T						R V
Orange-throated Whiptail Lizard (<u>Chenidophorus hyperythrus</u>)							SU Z
Panamint Alligator Lizard (<u>Gerrhonotus panamintinus</u>)							E E Z
Black Legless Lizard (<u>Anniella pulchra nigra</u>)							V Z
Gila Monster (<u>Heloderma suspectum</u>)							Z Z
Southern Rubber Boa (<u>Charina bottae umbratica</u>)	R						R Z
Rosy Boa (<u>Lichanura trivirgata</u>)							II II
San Joaquin Whipsnake (<u>Masticophis flagellum ruddockii</u>)							R R Z
Alameda Striped Racer (<u>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</u>)							SU Z
San Francisco Garter Snake (<u>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</u>)	FP E						E E Z
Giant Garter Snake (<u>Thamnophis couchi gigas</u>)							D R Z
Two-striped Garter Snake (<u>Thamnophis couchi hammondi</u>)							D R Z
Desert Tortoise (<u>Gopherus agassizi</u>)							R R Z
Sonoran Mud Turtle (<u>Kinosternon sonoriense</u>)							Z Z
Yellow Mud Turtle (<u>Kinosternon flavescens</u>)							Z Z
Green Turtle (<u>Chelonia mydas</u>)	(T)*	I	*				V**
Pacific Hawksbill (<u>Eretmochelys imbricata bissa</u>)	E*** (T)**	I I					E V
Loggerhead (<u>Caretta caretta</u>)	(T)*	I					R E
Pacific Ridley (<u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u>)	E (T)	I					E E
Leatherback (<u>Dermochelys coriacea</u>)							

* Proposed in the Federal Register, - May, 1975; hearing in Washington, D. C. Feb. 25, 1976; Final comments must have been in by March 8, 1976. If approved, these three turtles will have official threatened status.

** The 1975 IUCN Red Data Book has *Chelonia mydas* as E and *Chelonia mydas agassizi* as V.

*** The Pacific Hawkbill Turtle has not been confirmed yet in California waters, but it has been taken off Baja California.

!! IUCN Red Data Books' listings are not covered by any enforcement status or power of their own.

**IUCN Red Data Book 1969
 (not aware of any
 supplements)

Callif. Endangered & Rare
Callif. Fully Protected
'Federal Endangered &
Threatened & Status Und.
International Treaty
App. I and II

* = Removed in 1975 from endangered status to that of threatened.

** = IUCN Red Data Books' Listings are not covered by any enforcement status or power of their own.

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E = endangered; R = rare; V = vulnerable; D = depleted; SU = status undetermined; O = restored; P = peripheral; T = threatened.

INVERTERATES

INSECTS

Lotis Blue (Lycæides argyrognomon lotis)
El Segundo Blue (Shijimiaeoides battoides allyni)
Smith's Blue (Shijimiaeoides enoples smithi)
Mission Blue (Icaricia icarioides missionensis)
San Bruno Elfín (Callophrys mossi bayensis)
Lange's Metalmark (Abodemia mormo langei)

SNAILS

Bad Water Snail (Assiminea infirma)
Amargosa Snail (Fontelicella micrococcus)
Slug Snail (Binneya notabilis)
Dented Peninsula Snail (Helminthoglypta arrosa miwoka)
Nicklin's Peninsula Snail (Helminthoglypta nickliniana awania)
Banded Dune Snail (Helminthoglypta walleriana)
Fraternal Snail (Micrarionta feralis)
Tryon's Snail (Micrarionta tryoni)
Rocky Coast Snail (Monadenia fidelis pronotis)
California Northern River Snail (Monadenia setosa)
Karoak Indian Snail (Vespericola karokorum)
California Brackish Water Snail (Tryonia imitator)
Cape Mendocino Snail (Helminthoglypta arrosa mattolensis)
Concentrated Snail (Micrarionta facta)
Newcomb's Littorine Snail (Algamorda newcombiana)
Prickly Pear Snail (Micrarionta opuntia)

CRUSTACEANS

CHROBIACULUM
Placid Crayfish (Pacifastacus fortis).
California Freshwater Shrimp (Syncaris pacifica)

* = Declared officially endangered 1 June 1976 - Federal Register, p. 22041
 ** = Proposed as endangered or threatened 28 April 1976 - Federal Register, p. 17742
 *** = Proposed as endangered or threatened 12 January 1977 - Federal Register, p. 250

California Endangered
and Rare
California Fully
Protected
Federal Endangered &
Threatened & Status
Und.
IUCN Red Data Book
(None on Invertebrates
(yet)

* * * * *

[illegible]
$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{E} \\ \text{E} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{E} \\ \text{E} \end{pmatrix}$$

EXTINCT WILDLIFE OF CALIFORNIA

Extinct Endemics Vertebrates

Last Observed in California

California Grizzly Bear (<u>Ursus arctos californicus</u>)	1922
Southern Rocky Mountain Wolf (<u>Canis lupus youngi</u>)	early 1920's*
Long Eared Kit Fox (<u>Vulpes macrotis macrotis</u>)	1903
Santa Barbara Song Sparrow (<u>Melospiza melodia graminea</u>)	1967?
San Clemente Wren (<u>Thryomanes bewickii leucophrys</u>)	1973
Thicktail Chub (<u>Gila crassicauda</u>)	1957
Shoshone Pupfish (<u>Cyprinodon nevadensis shoshone</u>)	1960's
Clear Lake Split-tail (<u>Pogonichthys ciscoides</u>)	1967

Extirpated Species (Extinct in California but Still Occur Elsewhere)

Cascade Mountain Wolf (<u>Canis lupus fuscus</u>)	early 1920's**
Jaguar (<u>Felis onca arizonensis</u>)	1860
Western White-tailed Deer (<u>Odocoileus virginianus ochrourus</u>)	1930's
Columbia Sharp-tailed Grouse (<u>Pedioecetes phasianellus columbianus</u>)	late 1940's
Colorado River Squawfish (<u>Ptychocheilus lucius</u>)	1952
Flannelmouth Sucker (<u>Catostomus latipinnis</u>)	***

* According to Ingles, a wolf trapped in the Sierra in 1962 appears to be an exotic race of Asian Wolf.

** This wolf subspecies may possibly still exist in S. W. British Columbia.

***This fish does not occur in California today. It is assumed to have existed in California waters at one time, although there is no firm evidence of this.

Extinct Endemic Invertebrates

Pasadena Freshwater Shrimp (<u>Syncaris pasadenae</u>)	1933
Sooty Crayfish (<u>Pacifastacus nigrescens</u>)	1860's
Xerces Blue Butterfly (<u>Glaucopsyche xerces</u>)	1943
Unsilvered Fritillary Butterfly (<u>Speyeria adiastra atossa</u>)	1959
Strohbeen's Parnassian Butterfly (<u>Parnassius clodius strohbeeni</u>)	1958
Sthenele Wood Nymph Butterfly (<u>Cercyonis sthenele sthenele</u>)	1890's
Avalon Snail (<u>Oreohelix avalonensis</u>)	1891

ADDITIONAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS ON CALIFORNIA MAMMALS

Calif. Hunting Regulations (Pt. 1) 1976 - Section 460. Fisher, martin, river otter, wolverine, kit fox, ringtailed cat, island fox, and red fox are FURBEARERS. These may not be taken at any time. (This regulation supersedes 4001 of the Fish and Game Code.)

Calif. F. G. Code Section 4180 - states that furbearing animals found injuring property may be taken at any time and in any manner, except for certain types of traps.

Calif. F. G. Code Section 4152 - states nongame mammals and black-tailed jackrabbits, muskrats, and red fox squirrels found injuring crops or other property may be taken by owner or tenant of premises or employees.

Calif. F. G. Code Sections 4850-4851 - states that it is unlawful to take, injure, possess, transport, import, or sell any mountain lion except as otherwise provided...; following a 48-hour investigation, the Department of Fish and Game may issue a permit for the taking of a depredating mountain lion.

Calif. F. G. Code Section 332 and 3951 - The Commission may not authorize the taking of Tule elk until the total statewide population of such mammals exceeds 2,000, or it is hereafter determined by the Legislature, pursuant to the reports required by Section 3951, that suitable areas cannot be found in California to accommodate such a population in a healthy condition.

Calif. F. G. Code Section 2575-2576 - states "wild rodents" as used in this chapter means wild ground squirrels, chipmunks, rats, mice or any other members of the order Rodentia native to California except muskrats and beavers. It is unlawful to knowingly capture for sale, transport for sale or sell wild rodents, except as provided in Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 1000) of Chapter 3 of Division 2. (Added by Stats.1971, Ch. 428.) This does not prohibit rodents from being hunted or otherwise taken dead.

Calif. Hunting Regulations (Pt. 1) 1976 - page 41 (d) - Whales, porpoises, dolphins, seals and sea lions may not be taken at any time.

U. S. Marine Mammal Protection Act (of 1972) - Public Law 92-522 - There shall be a moratorium on the taking and importation of marine mammals and marine mammal products commencing on the effective date of this Act (Oct. 21, 1972), during which time no permit may be issued for the taking of any marine mammal and no marine mammal or marine mammal product may be imported into the United States except in the following cases: 1. Scientific research or public display; 2. The incidental take of porpoise in the yellowfin tuna purse-seine fishery; 3. Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos of the North Pacific Ocean may taken for subsistence, handicraft, or clothing purposes; 4. If this Act is inconsistent with any international treaty, convention, or agreement. Penalties not to exceed \$10,000.00. Remarks: The National Marine Fisheries Service authorized the taking of 78,000 porpoises in 1976, incidental to yellowfin tuna purse-seining activities, and the NMFS ordered a halt to all purse-seining at the end of October, 1976, as the limit had been reached. The NMFS has established a quota of 59,050 porpoises killed in tuna nets for 1977. At the same time advances are being made by researchers at the University of California at Santa Cruz in collaboration with the NMFS and the American Tunaboat Association in the development of new nets and seining techniques. These new techniques, if implemented by all purse-seine boats, along with other possible improvements being investigated, may reduce to insignificant levels the numbers of porpoises killed each year.

ADDITIONAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS ON CALIFORNIA BIRDS

Calif. F. G. Code Section 3513 - It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the U. S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the Migratory Treaty Act.

U. S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act (of 1918 with amendments to 1972) - Birds that move across state and national borders are recognized as national resources and are afforded federal protection in all areas subject to U. S. jurisdiction, pursuant to the provisions of federal laws and of treaties with Canada and with Mexico. No person may take from the wild, otherwise acquire, possess, sell, purchase, transport, import, export, or dispose of any protected birds, alive or dead, or their parts, nests, or eggs, except in accordance with the federal regulations under Parts 10, 11 and 16 of Title 50. Code of Federal Regulations. Under these regulations, federal permits may be issued to qualified persons, authorizing the acquisition, possession, and transportation of protected birds for justified propagating, scientific, educational, taxidermy, and other special purposes under certain conditions. Permits may be issued authorizing the killing of protected birds that are committing serious depredations. The only birds now afforded no protection are starlings and English (house) sparrows.

Calif. F. G. Code Section 3800 - All birds occurring naturally in California which are not resident game birds, migratory game birds, or fully protected birds are nongame birds. It is unlawful to take any nongame bird except as provided in this code or in accordance with the regulations of the commission.

Calif. F. G. Code Section 3801 - Unless otherwise provided by the regulations of the commission the following nongame birds may be taken and possessed by any person at any time, except as provided in Section 3000:

- (a) English sparrow (Passer domesticus)
- (b) Starling (Sturnus vulgaris)

Calif. F. G. Code Section 3801.5 - Nongame birds (not covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act) found injuring crops or property may be taken by tenant or owner of premises.

Calif. Hunting Regulations (Pt. 2) 1976 - page 46. Species protected at all times: swans, loons, puffins, auklets, murrelets, gulls, terns, shearwaters, petrels, brown pelicans, ibis, bitterns, herons, egrets, cranes, rails, all shorebirds (except jacksnipe), hawks, and owls.

CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE ON COMMERCE IN CERTAIN SPECIES

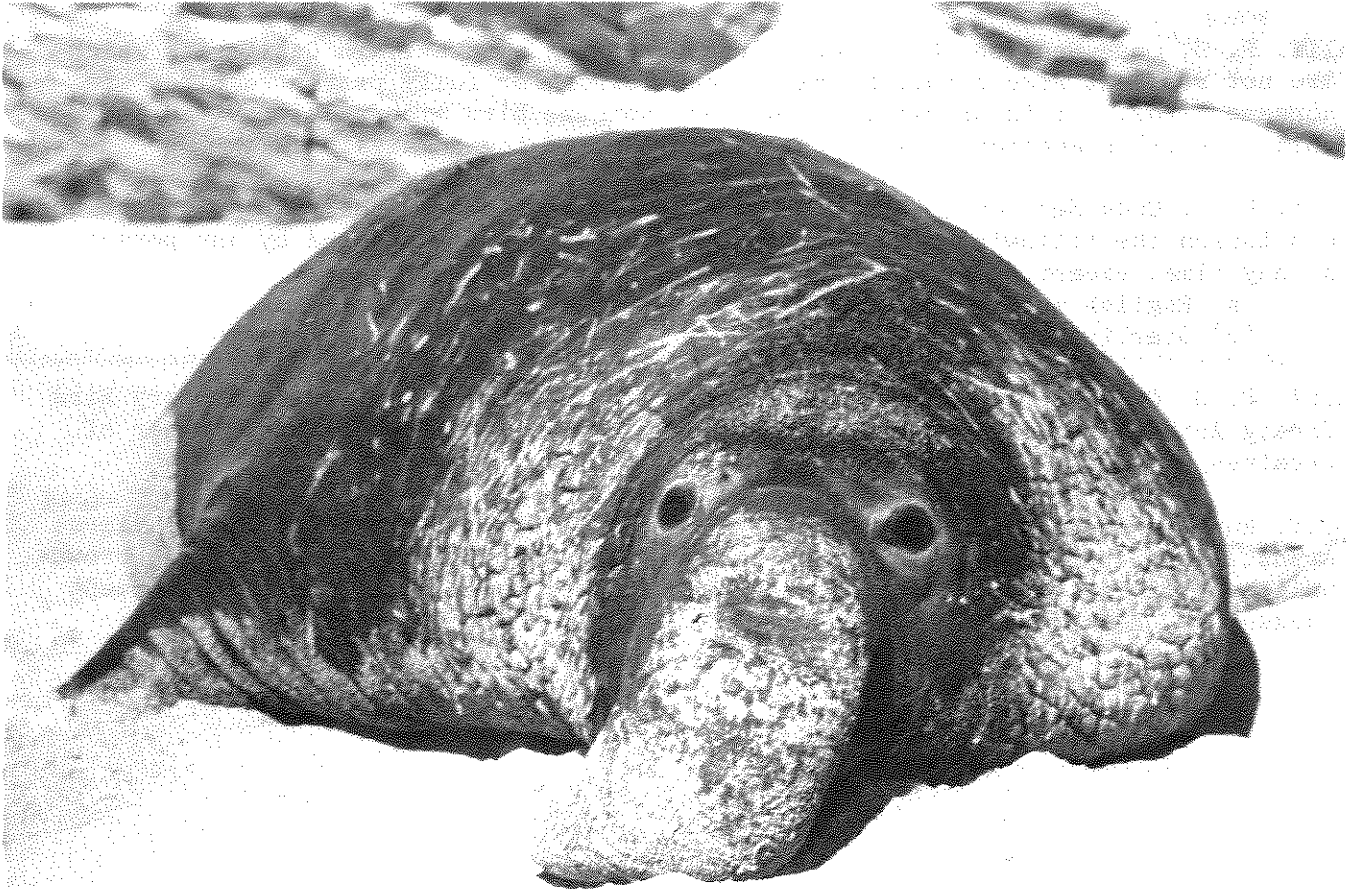
Penal Code, State of Calif. - Section 6530 - The sale, or possession with intent to sell, of any part or product of wildlife listed below, is a violation: Alligator, cheetah, cobra, colobus monkey, crocodile, feral horse (mustang), jaguar, kangaroo, leopard, ocelot, polar bears, python, sable antelope, sea otter, sea turtle, Spanish lynx, tiger, vicuna, whale, wolf, zebra, elephant.

MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT FOR PERSON(S) CONVICTED OF "TAKING" THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

California Endangered, Rare or Fully Protected Species - Maximum \$1,000 fine and/or 1 year imprisonment in county jail.

Other Nongame and Game Species - Maximum \$500 fine and/or 6 months imprisonment in county jail.

Federal Endangered and Threatened Species - Civil = Maximum of \$10,000 fine; Criminal = Maximum of \$20,000 fine and/or 1 year imprisonment; International Treaty Violations, same.



SEA ELEPHANT

EVALUATION OF PRESENT ENDANGERED AND RARE SPECIES PROGRAM

The committee evaluated the progress made on recovery programs for California's 67 endangered, threatened, and rare species of wildlife. It noted that it was the first state to enact endangered species legislation (1970), and in 1976 California received the largest grant for a federal-state cooperative program under the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (\$450,000) for Fiscal Year 1977.

On reviewing At the Crossroads, 1976 edition, and the programs underway under the federal cooperative grant, the committee concludes that the department is moving forward as rapidly as funding and staffing allows. The committee congratulates the department and its staff on endangered species for their planning and dedication. Progress on these programs is listed on the following two charts.



SEA OTTER

Analysis of Progress made by Department of Fish and Game
on Protection Programs for California Endangered Species

Criteria:

- 1 - Inventory and study underway or completed
- 2 - Recovery team designated
- 3 - Recovery plan completed
- 4 - Recovery plan in draft form that provides recommended actions
- 5 - Recovery plan being implemented
- 6 - Protection program proceeding without designated recovery team
- 7 - Management and recovery programs being implemented by department
- 8 - Studies and surveys being conducted or coordinated by department

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mammals								
Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat ²	X					X	X	
Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse ³	X					X		
Birds								
California Condor	X	X	X		X			
American Peregrine Falcon	X	X		X	X			
Southern Bald Eagle ⁴	X					X	X	X
California Brown Pelican ⁵	X					X		X
California Least Tern	X	X			X		X	X
California Clapper Rail ³	X					X		X
Yuma Clapper Rail ¹	X	X	X		X			
Light-Footed Clapper Rail	X	X			X		X	X
Belding's Savannah Sparrow	X					X		X
Reptiles								
Blunt-Nosed Leopard Lizard	X	X		X	X			X
San Francisco Garter Snake	X						X	X
Amphibians								
Santa Cruz Long-Toed Salamander	X	X	X		X			X
Desert Slender Salamander	X					X	X	X
Fishes								
Colorado Squawfish	X	X		X	X			
Thicktail Chub ⁶	X							
Tecopa Pupfish	X					X		X
Bonytail	X	X		X	X			X
Humpback Sucker	X	X		X	X	X		X
Shortnose Sucker	X					X		X
Lost River Sucker	X					X		X
Unarmored Threespine Stickleback	X	X		X	X		X	X
Owens Tui Chub	X					X	X	
Owens Pupfish	X					X	X	X
Mohave Chub	X					X	X	

Notes: 1/ Species no longer considered endangered, but formal delisting has not taken place.

2/ Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat interagency team to be constituted

3/ San Francisco Bay study group to be reconstituted

4/ Southern Bald Eagle working team established

5/ California Brown Pelican coordination being accomplished by memorandum of understanding

6/ Probably extinct

ANALYSIS OF PROGRESS MADE BY DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
ON PROTECTION PROGRAMS FOR CALIFORNIA RARE SPECIES

- 1 - Initial inventory done.
2 - Current status under study.
3 - Recovery team designated.
4 - Protection program proceeding without designated working teams.

	1	2	3	4
Mammals				
San Joaquin kit fox ^{1/}	X	X	X	
Island fox	X			X
Wolverine	X			X
California bighorn sheep	X			X
Peninsular bighorn sheep	X			X
Guadalupe fur seal		X		
Mohave ground squirrel	X	X		
Fresno kangaroo rat	X	X		
Stephens kangaroo rat	X	X		
Birds				
California black rail		X		X
California yellow-billed cuckoo	X	X		X
Reptiles				
Giant garter snake	X			X
Alameda striped racer	X			X
Southern rubber boa	X			X
Amphibians				
Black toad	X			X
Siskiyou mountain salamander		X		X
Limestone salamander	X			X
Shasta salamander		X		X
Kern canyon slender salamander	X			X
Tehachapi slender salamander	X			X
Fishes				
Modoc sucker	X	X		X
Rough sculpin		X		X
Cottonball marsh pupfish	X			X

^{1/} Secretary of the Interior lists this as endangered.

The committee has the following general observations and recommendations to make on endangered and rare species programs:

1. The committee recommends that a listing of the extinct and extirpated wildlife of California be included in At the Crossroads in the 1978 edition and thereafter, with the reasons for extinction or extirpation if they are known.
2. At the Crossroads should make clear that the species listed do not necessarily comprise all native species that are endangered or rare in the state, and there is need for citizens to provide information that would justify further investigation for species that may be in decline or already depleted.
3. After a species has been added to the rare or endangered lists, and after a recovery program has been agreed upon by a team of experts that includes participation by the land owning agency, the committee recommends development of a "watchdog" system to monitor those species. Interested local citizens could keep track of the status and/or progress of rare and endangered species in their area.

The program involves local people, which will stimulate local and statewide publicity generating an awareness in the public and perhaps a broader concern. The watchdogs are volunteers, offering time, and often valuable expertise which is free to the department. It could be expanded to include not only endangered species but endangered unique natural areas in imminent danger of being developed.

Here are some suggestions to facilitate the operation of the program and help assure its success:

- a. The volunteers could or should be part of the volunteer force suggested in the First Annual Report.
- b. They should be recognized by the department, which would give them some local status. This could be done by special permit (no fee) and/or letter of appointment.
- c. The watchdog team should consist of as few people as is necessary to get the job done conveniently.
- d. They should be provided with a hotline reporting channel directly to the Regional Manager in that area. This link could be a 24-hour toll-free number and/or radio channel (C.B. Channel 9).
- e. A watchdog representative should be a member of the recovery team or at least work closely with that team if one has been appointed for the organism under observation.

- f. The line of authority should be through the Regional Manager to the Director. The Nongame Advisory Committee and recovery teams should receive all reports.
 - g. Each team should submit to the Director through the Regional Manager, an annual status report that summarizes the accumulated individual watchdog reports. The status report should include the following:
 - (1) Name of the species or natural area.
 - (2) Number of members on the watchdog team and their names.
 - (3) Number of individual observations made (man hours).
 - (4) Statement as to the status of the population/area; i.e. no change, increase or decrease in numbers, reproduction occurring or not, moved center of activity, etc.
 - (5) Report of the natural and manmade changes in the vicinity which affected the organism or natural area.
 - (6) Nature of any hotline reports made to the Regional Manager and the action taken on the reports.
 - (7) Assessment of the management efforts to date. (Brief)
 - (8) Recommendations for management changes.
 - h. Team members should be provided with an appropriate report form to be filled out for each watchdog observation. The format should be standardized yet tailored to each individual case. The form will assure that records will be kept and that all necessary data will be recorded. It should be so designed as to minimize long written comments. All report forms should be retained by the Regional Manager or turned over to the recovery team, if one has been appointed, and should accompany the annual or semi-annual report prepared and submitted by the team.
- 4. The department should evaluate the variations in the degree of protection afforded by present state laws and regulations on endangered and rare species to recommend revisions that may be necessary to regulate the protection of habitat on private and public land, and to regulate all aspects of taking, including activities that could result in accidental or incidental kills. The committee also supports legislation that would ban the use of lights in night hunting because of the hazards to protected species.
 - 5. Because animals become eligible for classification as endangered, rare, or threatened primarily as a result of human actions, particularly through destruction of habitat, funding for programs leading to recovery of these species should be the obligation of the state and federal governments in the form of appropriations from general public funds. Primary reliance on general revenues for ongoing recovery programs should not preclude continuation of or establishment of special taxes or fees to provide funds for acquisition of critical habitat or for specified programs, such as attempted mitigation for habitat lost to developments or agriculture.

6. An endangered species program, to be successful, should be dynamic and the lists must be flexible to adjust to the latest available information. If a species is clearly no longer threatened with extinction, there should be a standard process with clear criteria to delist a species. Existing financial and staff resources of the department are presently inadequate to maintain the lists. This is damaging to the programs' biological credibility. For example, the brown pelican and white-tailed kite should be reviewed.
7. A complete endangered species program should include a program that offers an early warning system on declining species. It is essential not only to have a solid program for those species already known to be threatened or endangered. The program should also be designed to insure that all species now qualifying for threatened or endangered status are identified, and other species whose populations are declining are known. Utmost care should be taken to insure that species needing immediate attention and protection receive it. Further, such a system would generate concern for local extinctions - animals which may be threatened or endangered only over a portion of their range.

When a species is proposed for listing whether by the department or by others who provide sufficient data, the department then either lists it or finances a study to investigate and determine its status. It is a costly procedure that limits the number of species that can be assessed at any one time. There is the danger that some species needing attention are overlooked simply because their plight has not been noticed and documented by anyone.

Recommendations for Implementation

The following recommendations for implementation complement Objectives 6, 7 and 8 of the committee's First Annual Report. Objective 6 recommended that the department establish guidelines and priorities for its endangered species program. Objective 7 recommended a program of systematic inventory of the state's biota, and establishment of a program of systematic monitoring of populations within ecosystems that could serve as indicator species that would determine trends and indicate changes in the health of each ecosystem. Objective 8 recommended that the department conduct its management function on an ecosystem basis, moving away from a strictly species approach. At the same time, the following recommendations rely on identification of special interest species within each ecosystem. These species identified would be those that may be declining, and subsequent periodic monitoring of them would serve as an early warning system to head off their endangered or threatened status.

1. The general inventory of California's vertebrate species should commence with surveys of all plants and animals whose status is undetermined or thought to be declining, or whose habitat is vulnerable to human encroachment. These primary surveys would generate preliminary indications regarding the health of such species.

2. After the primary survey, the department should use a system of priority setting to establish the order in which formal studies would be conducted for determination of status. With limited funds, vertebrates should have priority. Meanwhile, these special interest species--status undetermined or populations declining--must receive the benefits of full protection.
3. A program of primary surveys should make use of existing resource persons and groups. The knowledge, organization, and enthusiasm of the numerous volunteer field naturalist societies, amateur and professional, is a key resource that should be used. These groups, such as the California Field Ornithologists, Western Society of Naturalists, National Audubon Society, and California Native Plant Society can lend several necessary components: they are experts on their specialized taxa; they have an organized network throughout the state; and it is possible they would volunteer their efforts. They would need to be told by the department how their efforts should be directed and coordinated, what groups or areas need field observation, and how to report their results. The volunteer naturalist program could be part of the natural history survey branch recommended in Objective 7D of the committee's First Annual Report.



SALT MARSH HARVEST MOUSE

Comments on Individual Species

Fishes

Colorado squawfish, Ptychocheilus lucius

The main efforts to preserve this species should be to set aside and manage habitat for it in the upper Colorado River (Utah, Wyoming, etc.) where wild populations still exist. However, the hatchery rearing program and the efforts to reestablish Colorado squawfish in the lower Colorado River should be continued until the species is no longer considered to be endangered. This program should be considered to be only a supplement to upstream conservation programs and not a substitute.

Bonytail, Gila elegans

Efforts similar to those being made for Colorado squawfish should be made for this species, although I seriously doubt naturally reproducing populations can ever be reestablished in the lower Colorado River. A hatchery program could serve as a protection against extinction if conservation efforts upstream fail.

Humpback sucker, Xyrauchen texanus

The comments made for Colorado squawfish apply to humpback sucker as well. This is the one Colorado River species for which a large-scale hatchery spawning program might be justified. They seem to do well in reservoirs, but are unable to reproduce in them. A hatchery program could be aimed at reestablishing the commercial fishery that once existed for the sucker. Studies on the spawning habitats, if any, of this species should begin at once, as outlined in the Application for Federal Assistance, with the aim of improving or expanding such habitat.

Thicktail chub, Gila crassicauda

Future editions of At the Crossroads should include a section on this and other extinct species endemic to California, describing the causes of extinction.

Shortnose sucker, Chasmistes brevirostris

Lost River sucker, Catostomus luxatus

The studies on these two species should continue, especially those concerning habitat requirements for all life history stages and taxonomy. In California, Clear Lake Reservoir should be managed for them. Serious consideration should be given to eventually reestablishing them as both sport and commercial fish.

Owens pupfish, Cyprinodon oweni

It is extremely important that the 300 acres needed to complete the Owens Valley Native Fish Sanctuary be obtained, so acquisition efforts should continue. If outright purchase by the DFG seems unlikely at the present time, efforts should be made to acquire conservation easements or to interest The Nature Conservancy or the University of California in acquiring the land.

Mojave chub, Gila bicolor mohavensis

Efforts should be made to increase the habitat for chubs at Zzyxx Springs, if possible. It would also be worthwhile to conduct periodic taxonomic studies of the transplanted populations, to see if adaptation to new environments results in significant phenotypic change.

Modoc sucker, Catostomus microps

The Modoc sucker should be placed on the endangered list, since probably less than 2,000 individuals survive. Johnson Creek, which is largely on U.S. Forest Service land in Modoc County, should be managed as Modoc sucker refuge, as should Turner Creek and its tributaries. Populations should be looked for in the Pit River, especially in the region which is proposed as the site of the Allen Camp Project. A recovery team should be established quickly to develop a long-range management plan for this species.

Rough sculpin, Cottus asperimus

While this species is abundant, its restricted distribution makes it important to evaluate any major changes to the flow regimes and water quality of the Pit and Fall Rivers in relation to its populations, as well as those of the even rarer Pit form of the marbled sculpin, C. klamathensis (C. macrops). Both species occur in major trout waters (Hat Creek, Fall River), so any trout management plans (e.g., "rough fish control") should consider the welfare of the sculpins as well as that of the trout.

General Recommendations

I. Fish Taxonomist

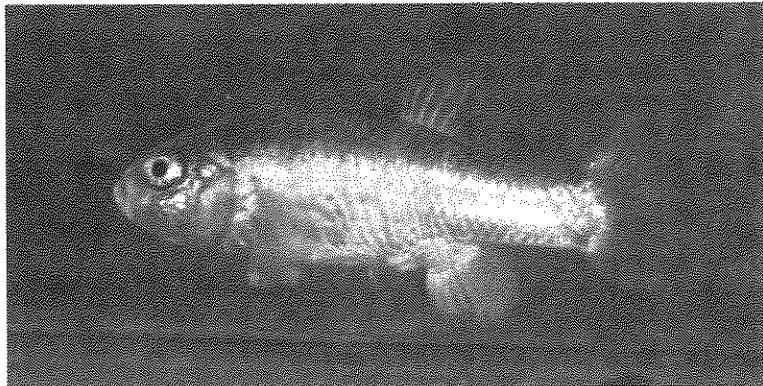
If general funds or federal money becomes available, the DFG should hire a freshwater fish taxonomist, or provide funds to the California Academy of Sciences or the University of California for 5-10 years of post-doctoral positions. There is an immediate need for studies of the taxonomy of threatened species (e.g., shortnose sucker, Lost River sucker, redband trout), as well as for studies of more wide ranging species such as marbled sculpin (Cottus klamathensis), California roach (Hesperoleucis symmetricus), tui chub (Gila bicolor), Sacramento sucker (Catostomus occidentalis), etc. The wider ranging "species" contain many isolated and distinctive populations that perhaps deserve species or subspecies recognition. Since these populations are generally very restricted in their distribution, official recognition of their true taxonomic status would probably swell the list of threatened species. A fish taxonomist devoted to the freshwater fishes of California could also improve the reference collections at the California Academy of Sciences as well as at the DFG Field Station. The proposed taxonomic studies in the Application for Federal Assistance are a step in the right direction but do not go far enough, since there is a real need to examine the taxonomy of fishes not currently recognized as threatened.

II. Stream Surveys

In recent years the DFG has sponsored or encouraged surveys of native nongame fish populations in California streams. These surveys should continue and an effort made to repeat the survey of a drainage system at least once every ten years. This would provide a mechanism to identify declining native fish populations or habitats that need to be protected, before they become endangered. At the present time, there is a need for native fish surveys in (1) north coast streams, (2) streams tributary to San Francisco Bay, (3) Salinas River, (4) Lahontan system streams, (5) Lower Klamath and Trinity Rivers, and (6) main channels of Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Pit Rivers, and their major tributaries. A standardized survey form should be developed that would be amenable to computer storage and retrieval. The surveys proposed in the Application for Federal Assistance are a good idea, but are not really enough. The surveys should be designed to prevent more species from becoming threatened.

III. Marine Fishes

Few attempts seem to have been made to identify potentially threatened marine fishes in California. The status of intertidal species and species with restricted distribution patterns in particular, need to be evaluated. A biologist from Marine Resources should be assigned to work on this part time, to work with a committee made up of DFG marine biologists and ichthyologists from outside the department.



COTTONBALL MARSH PUPFISH

Amphibians

Desert Slender Salamander, Batrachoseps aridus

Up to 50 percent or more of the limited habitat of the desert slender salamander was completely washed away in the torrential rains of September 1976. In the process the creek bed in the South Fork of Hidden Palm Canyon was lowered several feet in elevation by the storm's action. Extensive surveys, preferably in the early evening, are being initiated to determine the condition and extent of the remaining population.

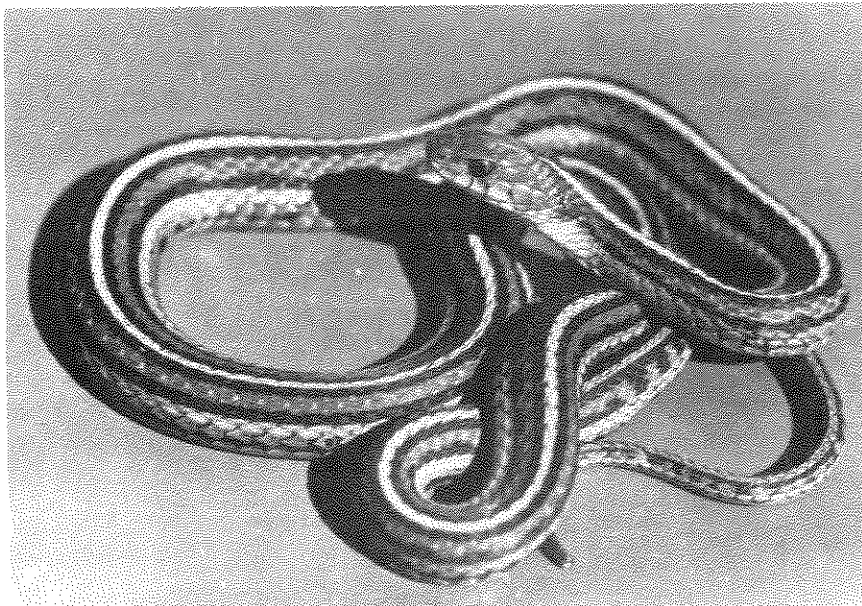
Surveys of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains springs should continue even though no salamanders were found during extensive searches in the spring months of 1976 except for a juvenile of Ensatina eschscholtzi klauberi first record for the Santa Rosas.

Kern Canyon Slender Salamander, Batrachoseps simatus

Specimens of Batrachoseps were examined at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley and they are B. relictus, not B. simatus (from Fairview, Tulare Co., Calif. - previously recorded by Brame and Murray, 1968 to be Batrachoseps simatus and so listed in the previous editions of At the Crossroads). This means that B. simatus is restricted to the hillside south of Kern Canyon Road in a seven-mile area between Democrat Hot Springs Resort and Live Oak Picnic area.

Tehachapi Slender Salamander, Batrachoseps stebbinsi

The population of Batrachoseps from Fort Tejon State Park occurring in sympathy with B. attenuatus, is now assigned to B. stebbinsi.



SAN FRANCISCO GARTER SNAKE

Birds

California condor, Gymnogyps californianus

The committee reluctantly supports the proposed contingency plan for the California condor, which includes captive breeding as a last resort effort to maintain the condor population and hopefully produce birds that can be successfully reintroduced into the wild. The present population is precariously low and survival of the species is doubtful. Furthermore, we feel the Condor Recovery Team has inadequate biological information on which to proceed. We are not optimistic about the captive breeding program because there seems to be insufficient information about condor breeding ecology.

Mammals

Southern Sea Otter, Enhydra lutris

The committee supports the recent designation by the federal government of the southern sea otter as a threatened species because it is presently a depleted population and because of the otters' vulnerability to detrimental environmental influences, such as oil spills. The committee endorses the department's research on the sea otter, as proposed to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, but opposes the translocation experiment with the southern front because it is premature and it appears to be a management decision masquerading as an experiment. Careful studies and caution should precede such an experiment.



CALIFORNIA LEAST TERN

CHECKLIST OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE
DURING MEETINGS IN 1976 - LISTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1. Laws and Ordinances on Firearms

Because the booklet published by the Sacramento office of the National Audubon Society entitled A Guide Book to the Legal Protection of Wildlife contains a compilation of ordinances, regulations and laws of California county, city and state governments and the federal government on the sale, use and possession of slingshots, B.B guns and air rifles as well as other firearms and methods used to kill wildlife, the committee recommended that the department circulate copies of it to personnel in the six regions. Wardens should be asked to verify the accuracy of the ordinances listed for counties and cities in their districts. The committee felt that circulation of the booklet would be of substantial aid in protecting all wildlife by facilitation of enforcement of all applicable laws.

1. Department response Disagrees

2. Recommendation
accomplished _____

2. Nongame Budgets

The committee recommended to the department that it put into precise and understandable form the total budgetary allocation for nongame programs. The statement should be printed in Outdoor California and be available for distribution to interested persons.

1. Department response Agrees to the
extent possible
or feasible

2. Recommendation
accomplished _____

3. Snag Retention

The committee noted that the State Board of Forestry was considering improvements in its policy and regulations on retention of snags in logging activities. The proposed new regulations, however, contained loopholes that would allow the felling and utilization of merchantable snags in any location at the option of the timber owner, and that would encourage but not require the retention of snags near streams, lakes and meadows. The committee, while approving the new policy that recognizes the value of snags to wildlife, recommended that the department try to have loopholes removed that served to weaken the effectiveness of the new policy.

1. Department response Yes

2. Steps taken Proposed closing loopholes

3. Recommendation
accomplished Department's proposals
not accepted

The committee then recommended that the department initiate steps with the Board of Forestry to bring about review of the new snag regulations in order to require: that snags be left near streams, lakes and meadows; silvicultural practices that insure an ongoing supply of snags in all timberlands; the identification and retention of future snags in all logging plans; that seed trees be left standing to become snags; that merchantability of a snag be determined before it is felled; and that fuel wood permits contain the direction that standing snags be retained.

1. Department response Yes
2. Steps taken _____
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

4. Invertebrates Proposed for Federal Endangered and Threatened Lists

Eleven California invertebrates were proposed for addition to the federal lists. The committee supported the inclusion of invertebrates, but was unable to comment on the species proposed, and also expressed concern that perhaps there are more than eleven invertebrates in California that should be considered. The committee recommended that the department verify the eligibility of the invertebrates in question and also determine if additional species should be considered.

1. Department response Recommended
only one of the
eleven be
designated as
threatened.

5. Modification of Desert Springs

The committee recommended that there should be no modification of desert springs prior to a biological survey of all endemic species surrounding them.

1. Department response Yes
2. Steps taken Dept. reaffirmed policy of
making evaluations before any
modifications undertaken
3. Recommendation accomplished Yes

The committee further recommended that any development work that is undertaken after the biological survey should be done in such a way that the natural character of the spring is retained.

1. Department response Yes, when feasible
2. Steps taken _____
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

6. Mountain Lion Options

The committee recommended that the department prepare a flyer on identification factors of a lion kill compared to that of dogs or coyotes, and distribute this information to wardens, biologists and ranchers.

1. Department response Yes
2. Steps taken
3. Recommendation accomplished

The committee recommended management option 1, which essentially continues the present system allowing depredating lions to be taken by permit and under close supervision of the department, but are not otherwise to be taken. Lion populations are to be reviewed in five years.

1. Department response Yes
2. Steps taken Introduced this
option in
Legislature,
SB522.
3. Recommendation
accomplished _____

The committee recommended recreation option 1, which essentially continues the present system prohibiting the taking or injuring of the animal but allowing pursuit of lions by dogs under permit, without arms.

1. Department response Yes
2. Steps taken Introduced this
option in
Legislature,
SB522.
3. Recommendation
accomplished

7. Decal Contingency Fund

The committee recommended that any excess unallocated amount of money collected through contributions to the Native Species Conservation Fund (Decal) be put into a contingency fund that could be spent during the fiscal year on endangered species projects that may require quick action in order to take advantage of the opportunity without having to wait for the prolonged budgetary system. Spending from the contingency fund would be done with the approval of the committee, following criteria already established for decal funded projects.

1. Department response Unable
2. Steps taken
3. Recommendation
accomplished

Note: Department stated that as a matter of policy, the state doesn't budget for contingencies. Funds can only be spent through an appropriation.

8. Toxicants

The committee recommended that there is need for introduction of another bill in the state legislature that will be similar to the toxicant bill passed in 1975, but vetoed by Governor Brown. That vetoed bill would have prevented the use of 1080, thallium, strychnine and sodium cyanide and would have stated the policy of restricting the use of predacides to the individual offending animal. That bill would have protected the habitat of rare and endangered species as well as nongame wildlife in general. The committee also stated that the joint policy statement agreed to by the Director of Fish and Game, the Director of Agriculture and the California Agricultural Commissioners Association in June, 1976 is an inadequate substitute for the vetoed legislation.

1. Department response Disagrees
2. Steps taken _____
3. Recommendation
accomplished _____

Note: The department is awaiting results of research on side effects of 1080 now sponsored by EPA before it determines any further regulation on toxicants.

9. Condor

The committee recommended that the contingency plan of captive breeding, devised by the Condor Recovery Team, be approved and the necessary permit application process be accelerated. The committee also recommended that better information and maps be provided in order to facilitate public input.

1. Department response Yes
2. Steps taken _____
3. Recommendation
accomplished _____

10. Management Plan for the Department

The committee recommended that the department engage an outside consulting firm that has experts in formulation of management plans for resource agencies to devise an organizational structure for the department that will implement the five-year plan of reorientation of departmental programs, budgets and personnel until all species receive equal treatment. The new management structure should also provide for implementation of the other recommendations of the committee.

1. Department response Yes
2. Steps taken _____
3. Recommendation
accomplished _____

Note: The department is beginning an update of its 1966 fish and wildlife plan. The committee's recommendations on nongame programs will be incorporated into the planning process. The committee and the public will have input.

11. Reptile Collectors

Reptile collectors over the age of 15 should be required to have a fishing license, just as those who collect amphibians must have.

1. Department response Agrees (age 16
reptile license)
2. Steps taken Legislative
proposal for
1978.
3. Recommendation
accomplished _____

12. Night Hunting

The department should take steps similar to those taken in 1976 to prohibit the use of artificial light for hunting or for some game fishing in order to reduce the opportunity for poaching and/or taking nontarget species.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Spotlight
legislation
SB611
3. Recommendation
accomplished _____

13. Sea Otter

The committee supports the proposed research on the sea otter with the exception of the plan to translocate otters from the southern migrant front to the northern front. It also agreed with the classification by the USDI of the sea otter as a threatened species.

1. Department
response - Department has obtained
permit to conduct further research on
sea otter from the Department of
Interior. Dept. will experimentally
tranlocate a maximum of 40 sea otters
to evaluate homing tendencies. Dept.
does not agree with classification of
sea otter as a threatened species.
2. Steps taken _____
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

CHECKLIST OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS IN
FIRST ANNUAL REPORT PUBLISHED IN 1976

Objective 1 - A general policy statement that all wildlife has value for its own intrinsic worth and for its role in the ecosystem.

1. Department response Agrees

Objective 2 - Equal attention to nongame wildlife

A. Department suggested that "adequate" attention to all wildlife, rather than "equal" attention was the desirable objective. The committee reaffirmed its view that equal attention is a statement of the mission of the Department, while adequate programs for each species may vary considerably.

1. Further departmental response None

Establishment of a five-year timetable that provides for an orderly and planned reorientation of resources and personnel.

At first there was no direct response by the Department to this recommendation. After further discussion, it was agreed that the committee should participate in the updating of the Department's Fish and Wildlife Plan, which will include the new role of nongame programs. Major shifting of programs or implementation of new programs may require additional funding.

1. Department response Agrees to reorientation

2. Steps taken _____

3. Recommendation accomplished _____

Impact of recommendation on reorientation as seen in departmental budget:

	Nongame 1974-75	% of total 1974-75	Nongame 1975-76	% of total 1975-76	Nongame 1976-77	% of total 1976-77
Nongame budget ^{1/}	1,380,767	4.2	2,210,143	6.1	2,981,004 ^{2/}	7.5
Nongame personnel	57.7	4.2	88.4	6.1	106.5	7.5

^{1/} Represents 100% of costs including federal funds.

^{2/} Includes \$1,043,870 environmental protection funds.

B. Change name to Department of Wildlife Conservation or Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

1. Department response Agrees

2. Steps taken _____

3. Recommendation accomplished _____

Objective 3 - Funding for nongame programs

A. Increase general fund support as a legitimate state function.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Some increase in 76-77
budget
3. Further increases _____

B. Need an additional stable funding source.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Support for legislation
providing federal funds
for nongame wildlife
3. Recommendation
accomplished _____

The Department further said "most of the impetus for legislation that will provide the necessary revenue to protect nongame wildlife can most effectively come from that segment of the public that desires to preserve it."

Objective 4 - Clarification of Authority for Management and Protection

A. Review of California codes to determine need for new statutes.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken _____
3. Recommendation
accomplished _____

B. Review of departmental regulations to determine need for clarification, eliminate ambiguity, confusion, and contradiction.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken _____
3. Recommendation
accomplished _____

Objective 5 - Protection

A. Review enforcement structure in order to better protect wildlife and its habitat.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken _____
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

The Department added that as additional funds become available for nongame programs, there will be additions to the enforcement staff.

B. Improve public contact with Department by establishment of a toll-free phone system.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Now investigating a
new system
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

Objective 6 - Endangered Species

A. Establish clear guidelines on improving populations of endangered and threatened animals.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Working on guidelines
3. Recommendation accomplished _____
Already using recovery
teams

B. Establish clear objectives for each species and a list of priorities.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Cooperative Agreement
achieved with FWS that
provides program and
priorities and funding
3. Recommendation accomplished Yes

C. Evaluate present process for placing new species on the lists, and establish clear guidelines and supportive data necessary.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Working on this now
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

Objective 7 - Monitoring of Populations

- A. Compile a list of indicator species to monitor in order to determine population trends over time.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken _____
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

- B. Working with other agencies, establish a computerized information retrieval system of all ecosystems in the state.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Working with USFS in
documenting wildlife
values on USFS lands
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

- C. Begin a systematic inventory of the state's biota.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Issue to be included
in update of Fish &
Wildlife Plan 77-78
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

- D. Establish a natural history survey branch in order to accomplish the recommendations in objective 7.

1. Department response Goals may be
accomplished without establishing
a new branch
2. Steps taken _____
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

The Department added that implementing all the points in objective 7 will require new funding, and little can be done without it.

Objective 8 - System of Protected Areas and Ecosystem Management

- A. Develop an ecosystem map of California that outlines the major and minor biotic communities.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Work commencing on
USFS lands
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

B. Determine minimum area each ecosystem needs so that its natural qualities and biological diversity can be maintained.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Using this for
endangered species
3. Recommendation accomplished

C. In order to protect natural areas while providing for compatible human activities, statewide land use plans should be developed and implemented.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Approach initiated
several years ago but
discontinued
3. Recommendation accomplished

D. Identify and protect representative natural areas.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Purchase underway of
key areas as
ecological reserves
3. Recommendation accomplished

E. Department should use power of eminent domain when necessary for acquisition of habitat for endangered or threatened species and unique natural areas.

1. Department response Agrees, but
has not found it
necessary so far

F. Management programs should use minimal manipulation wherever possible.

1. Department response Agrees, although
it sometimes is necessary
to manage intensely.

Department added that A, B, and D can only be increased with increased funding.

Objective 9 - Exotic and Feral Species

A. The Department should study the ecological impact of all game exotics it continues to release or that have become established, in order to determine if they should be continued.

1. Department response Asked for
clarification

The committee then said that the committee's recommendation included well-established game exotics to determine their impact on native species.

- B. Extend present regulations on importing live fish, reptiles, amphibians, or aquatic plants to include live birds, mammals, and certain invertebrates.

1. Department response Feels it is doing good job now by identifying "problem" animals

- C. Extend present prohibition on importing for propagation of fish, reptiles, amphibians, or aquatic plants from any place subject to infection, disease, or parasite to include mammals, birds, and certain invertebrates.

1. Department response Already covered

- D. Department should explore means of controlling destructive exotics like goats, pigs, and sheep in feral situations on private land.

1. Department response Of this group, only feral pigs are game animals. The Dept. has no control over the harvest of domestic pigs or feral goats and sheep. Most burros & horses are on federal land.

2. Steps taken _____

- E. Develop procedures for controlling introductions of exotics, with burden of proof that the introduction is not harmful to fall on the agency or person desiring to make the introduction.

1. Department response Agrees

2. Steps taken Current procedures similar to those recommended, but hard to be specific

- F. Expand efforts to regulate intrastate transfers of animals.

1. Department response Believe present regulations and procedures adequate

Objective 10 - Education

- A. Inhouse reorientation and education

1. Training and reorientation programs.

1. Department response Agrees

2. Steps taken Plan to "step up" non-game programming

3. Recommendation accomplished _____

2. Involvement of Department personnel with public education programs.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Plan to do more
3. Recommendation accomplished

3. Promote and recruit personnel with a nongame orientation into leadership positions.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Claims full implementation
3. Recommendation accomplished

B. Public Education: Department generally agrees with the concept.

1. Outdoor California

(a) Include subscription application in each Outdoor California.

1. Department response Under consideration
2. Steps taken Subscription advertisement
already in each Outdoor
California
3. Recommendation accomplished

(b) Use of Free TV spots to advertise subscription to Outdoor California.

1. Department response Under consideration
2. Steps taken
3. Recommendation accomplished

(c) Free subscription to libraries.

1. Department response Disagree
2. Steps taken
3. Recommendation accomplished

(d) Advertise Outdoor California to teachers and schools.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken
3. Recommendation accomplished
Information is sent to Dept.
of Education

- (e) Advertising/subscription brochure. Note: Department would not be required to print the brochures and this could be contracted out. Would require additional funding.

1. Department response Disagree
2. Steps taken _____
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

- (f) Include subscription with every hunting and fishing license.

1. Department response Disagree
2. Steps taken _____
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

Note: Contradiction here--Dept. agrees the Outdoor California is an effective way to communicate with and educate the public but hesitates to use it where it could do the most good.

Department is concerned about cost of printing more than six million copies, and is uncertain if this effort would do the most good -- need to reach more segments of population.

2. Native Species Conservation Program (Decal)

- (a) Decal design.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Working with Supt. of Pub. Ed. to set up contest program
3. Recommendation accomplished Yes

- (b) Decal advertising (Items 1-5). Note: A great deal has been accomplished by the Department. A public relations firm has been retained.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken TV spots, Lamb Chop Children's program
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

3. Audio Visual Services

- (a) Note: In cooperation with International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies--developing a TV series for nationwide use.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken TV series under consideration
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

(b) Available film catalogs to schools.

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Catalogs now
available
3. Recommendation accomplished Yes

(c) Wildlife Posters

1. Department response Requires
new funds
2. Steps taken _____
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

4. Hunter Safety Training Program

Note: Department comment states that the incorporation of nongame information into this program would greatly increase its scope of coverage and could require an extensive instructor training program.

1. Department response Might require
new funds
2. Steps taken Are incorporating some
of the ideas in the
program
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

5. Speakers Bureau and Wildlife Auxiliary

(a) Speakers Bureau

Note: The Department does provide a number of employees as speakers on specific issues. However, this recommendation suggests volunteers as speakers coordinated by the Dept.

1. Department response Additional funds
required
2. Steps taken _____
3. Recommendation accomplished _____

(b) Work experience

1. Department response Agrees
2. Steps taken Work-learn, intern and
CCC programs.
3. Recommendation accomplished Yes