

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
MINUTES, MEETING OF APRIL 16, 1953

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Pursuant to the call of the Chairman, the Wildlife Conservation Board met in Room 4164 of the State Capitol, Sacramento, California, on April 16, 1953. The meeting was called to order by Chairman William J. Silva at 9:45 a.m.

<u>PRESENT</u>	William J. Silva James S. Dean Seth Gordon	Chairman Member "
	Senator Charles Brown Senator George J. Hatfield Senator Ben Hulse	Joint Interim Committee " " " " " "
	Assemblyman Frank P. Belotti Assemblyman Thomas M. Erwin Assemblyman Lloyd W. Lowrey	" " " " " " " " "
	Everett E. Horn	Wildlife Projects Coordinator

OTHERS PRESENT

Walter T. Shannon Robert D. Caulkins R. L. Long Harry Anderson Senator Paul L. Byrne Assemblyman Stewart Hinckley Charles L. King H. C. Vincent, Jr. Lawrence Cloyd George D. Difani	Department of Fish and Game " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " Chico Redlands Attorney, Oroville Department of Finance Game Management Supervisor, Region II Legislative Representative, Organized Sportsmen Region II " " " III " IV
John Cowan Robert Montgomery Robert Jones William B. Morse	

1. Approval of the Minutes

It was regularly moved and seconded that the reading of the minutes of the Wildlife Conservation Board meeting of March 31, 1953 be dispensed with and said minutes be approved as written. Passed unanimously.



## 2. Grey Lodge Waterfowl Management Area

Chairman Silva opened the meeting with the reminder that a final settlement and agreement on the procedure for acquisition of the remaining lands desired to complete the Grey Lodge Waterfowl expansion area be made. This item was held over from the March 31, 1953 meeting.

Assemblyman Lowrey made a motion that the Board oppose the taking of agricultural lands, and that no lands be taken under eminent domain proceedings for the Grey Lodge Expansion except the four areas which are now used as duck clubs.

Senator Hatfield suggested as a substitute motion that eminent domain proceedings not be instituted until further approval is given by the Board and that the Public Works Board be requested not to proceed to contested trial on Parcels 7, 10, 11 and 12 until further action by the Board.

Assemblyman Lowrey referred to his original motion and repeated that he was against eminent domain on farm lands, or lands classified as agricultural lands, and referred to cases which specifically describe the meaning of agricultural lands.

Several interested persons were present and had an opportunity to be heard. The Board endeavored to negotiate a settlement agreeable to all and decided not to undertake acquisition by condemnation of any lands presently used for agricultural purposes from people who are unwilling sellers. If these lands are later used as duck clubs or commercial hunting grounds, the Board would have the right to reconsider such decision.

Senator Hatfield proposed that the Interim Committee recommend to the voting members of the Wildlife Conservation Board that they in turn request the Public Works Board not to proceed to a contested trial on the purchase of Parcels 7, 10, 11 and 12 and discouraged any motion to change that unless it becomes apparent that these parcels are to be used as duck clubs or for commercial hunting purposes.

Mr. Gordon reminded the members that unless a drainage ditch can be put across parcels 11 and 12 it would be impossible to operate the water facilities, and it was agreed that acquisition of right of way would not be looked upon as acquiring property.

The question of liability for attorneys' fees was brought up and it was requested that Mr. King state his feelings inasmuch as the inquiry had been made. Mr. King explained that he was only speaking for himself; that he did not wish to commit the other attorneys involved, and that he had no claim for liability.



MOVED BY SENATOR HATFIELD, SECONDED BY SENATOR BROWN, THAT UPON REQUEST OF THE DEFENDANT AND UPON THE CONDITION THAT THE DEFENDANT WAIVE ANY CLAIMS FOR REIMBURSEMENTS OR COSTS AGAINST THE STATE, THE INTERIM COMMITTEE RECOMMEND TO THE BOARD THE DISMISSAL OF THE PENDING EMINENT DOMAIN PROCEEDINGS AS TO PARCELS 7, 10, 11 AND 12, WITH THE RESERVATION THAT THIS ACTION WILL NOT AFFECT ANY PROCEEDINGS FOR A CANAL OR DITCH ACROSS PARCELS 11 AND 12. IT IS THE INTERIM COMMITTEE'S INTENT THAT THESE CONDEMNATION ACTIONS ARE TO BE DISMISSED BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT THE PARTICULAR PIECES OF LAND ARE NOW USED SOLELY FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES AND NOT FOR A PRIVATE DUCK CLUB OR FOR COMMERCIAL DUCK HUNTING OR MIGRATORY FOWL HUNTING. IF IN THE FUTURE THESE PARCELS ARE SO USED, IT IS THE COMMITTEE'S INTENT TO PROCEED WITH EMINENT DOMAIN PROCEEDINGS; FURTHER, IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS IS IN NO WISE INTENDED AS A LIMITATION UPON THE CONTINUED NEGOTIATION FOR A WILLING SALE OF THE LAND AND PURCHASE BY THE STATE.

AYES: SENATORS BROWN, HATFIELD AND HULSE  
ASSEMBLYMEN BELOTTI AND ERWIN

NOES: ASSEMBLYMAN LOWREY

MOTION CARRIED.

Assemblyman Lowrey voted against the motion and requested that his reasons be shown in the record as follows:

"I think it wholly improper and un-American, and not in the interest of the public welfare and safety of the citizens of the State of California, for any group such as the Wildlife Conservation Board to arbitrarily place its farmers and property owners in the position of denying them the privilege of being able to pursue their normal activities on their own personal property whereby they are earning a living for themselves and their family as they might normally be expected and permitted to do, both under the State and Federal Constitution. I have in mind as an example the licentious action which has prevented for the period of some two years or more these farmers from deriving the benefits from their lands."

THEREUPON, BY MOTION DULY MADE AND SECONDED, THE BOARD, UPON A REQUEST FROM THE DEFENDANTS, AND UPON CONDITION THAT THE DEFENDANT WAIVE ANY CLAIMS FOR REIMBURSEMENTS OR COSTS AGAINST THE STATE, RECOMMENDED THE DISMISSAL OF THE PENDING EMINENT DOMAIN PROCEEDINGS APPLYING TO PARCELS 7, 10, 11 AND 12, WITH THE RESERVATION THAT THIS ACTION WILL NOT AFFECT ANY PROCEEDINGS FOR A CANAL OR DITCH ACROSS PARCELS 11 AND 12. IT IS THE BOARD'S INTENT THAT THESE CONDEMNATION ACTIONS BE DISMISSED BECAUSE THE PARTICULAR PARCELS OF LAND, 7, 10, 11 AND 12 ARE REPRESENTED AS NOW BEING USED SOLELY FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES AND NOT FOR PRIVATE OR COMMERCIAL DUCK CLUBS OR FOR MIGRATORY FOWL HUNTING. IF IN THE FUTURE THESE PARCELS ARE USED FOR WATERFOWL HUNTING IT IS THE BOARD'S INTENT TO RE-INSTITUTE EMINENT DOMAIN PROCEEDINGS.



IT IS FURTHER UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS IS IN NO WISE INTENDED AS A LIMITATION UPON CONTINUING NEGOTIATIONS FOR A WILLING SALE OF THE LANDS AND PURCHASE BY THE STATE.

AYES: MESSRS. DEAN AND SILVA

NOES: MR. GORDON

MOTION CARRIED.

3. Status of Funds as of March 31, 1953

Mr. Horn reported that the action taken at the March 31, 1953 meeting of the Wildlife Conservation Board did not change the unobligated balance, and the amount allocated to specific projects up to the opening of today's meeting aggregated \$9,565,150., made up as follows:

a. Fish Hatchery and Stocking Projects (17) . . . . .	\$4,158,023.
b. Warmwater and Other Fish Projects (9). . . . .	134,500.
c. Flow Maintenance and Stream Improvement Projects (17). . . . .	404,953.
d. Screen and Ladder Projects (13). . . . .	404,603.
e. State Game Farm Projects (4) . . . . .	105,644.
f. Other Upland Game Projects (4) . . . . .	441,077.
g. Waterfowl Management Projects (11) . . . . .	3,806,310.
h. General Projects (4) . . . . .	<u>110,040.</u>
Total (79 Projects) . . . . .	\$9,565,150.

In addition to the specific allocations above, \$15,000 remains in reserve from the Mendocino National Forest Stream Improvement and Flow Maintenance Program; and \$50,000. remains in reserve for the Colorado River Recreational Development. The unobligated balance is \$1,138,347.

4. Sacramento Airplane Hangar Heating Unit . . . . . \$900.

Mr. Horn explained that the Fish and Game airplane hangar, which was constructed at the Sacramento Municipal Airport with funds provided by the Wildlife Conservation Board, has no facilities for heating.

The major portion of repair and maintenance work on the Department-owned airplanes is done in the winter time and the mechanics find the hangar extremely cold during this period. Heat in the hangar would provide for better working conditions for the mechanics and would add to their efficiency and work performance.

The purchase and installation of two overhead heating units of 180,000 B.T.U's. each, together with a small amount of carpentry work to close the vents over the hangar doors, was estimated to cost between \$1200 and \$1300. Mr. Horn pointed out that \$400 remains unspent from the previous allocation for the construction of the hangar and recommended an additional \$900 be allocated for the purchase and installation of the heating unit.

Senator Hatfield raised an objection to this type of item. This type of expenditure should be in the budget of the Department of Fish and Game and should not be considered for processing out of Wildlife Conservation fund money.

Mr. Gordon stated that there was sufficient funds in the present fiscal year budget to take care of this installation but at the same time pointed out that the heating units should have been installed as part of the original plans and specifications. It was his desire to finish the job; however, if serious objections arose he was willing to carry the item over to the Fish and Game budget.

SENATOR HATFIELD MOVED THAT THE INTERIM COMMITTEE RECOMMEND THAT THE BOARD MEMBERS APPROVE THE EXPENDITURE OF \$900. FOR PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF HEATERS FOR THE SACRAMENTO AIRPLANE HANGAR. SECONDED BY ASSEMBLYMAN ERWIN.

AYES: SENATORS BROWN, HATFIELD AND HULSE  
ASSEMBLYMEN BELOTTI AND ERWIN

NOES: ASSEMBLYMAN LOWREY

MOTION CARRIED.

THEREUPON BY MOTION MADE, SECONDED AND UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE BOARD, IT WAS AGREED TO ALLOCATE \$900. TO COMPLETE THE PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF THE HEATING SYSTEM FOR THE AIRPLANE HANGAR.

5. Additional Funds for Equipment, Darrah Springs Hatchery and  
Crystal Lake Hatchery . . . . . \$30,000.

Mr. Horn gave an account of the need for additional funds to provide Darrah Springs and Crystal Lake hatcheries with necessary operating equipment, such as food chopping and processing machinery, fish planting equipment, screens for pond outlets, and heating and cooking appliances for residence units.

Inland Fisheries Branch advised that both of these hatcheries will in all probability be completed during the early spring or summer of this year and this equipment will be needed for full-scale operation. The additional allocation for this purpose would be divided as follows:

Darrah Springs Hatchery, Project No. 23 . . . . .	\$18,000.
Crystal Lake Hatchery, Project No. 22 . . . . .	12,000.

Previous allocations are summarized as follows:

Darrah Springs Hatchery. Board allocated \$231,000 on March 19, 1949. Transferred \$120,000 to Darrah from canceled Willow Creek Project on May 18, 1950; also \$447,630 from Upper San Joaquin Waterfowl Area on February 27, 1951 to meet Division of Architecture's preliminary estimate, (total \$798,630). This request is for \$18,000. New total, \$816,630.



Crystal Lake Hatchery. Board allocated \$140,000 on March 19, 1949 and increased this amount to \$241,500 on August 25, 1949. Current estimates as presented to us by the Inland Fisheries Branch equals this sum of \$241,500. New total is \$253,500.

IT WAS MOVED AND SECONDED THAT THE JOINT INTERIM COMMITTEE RECOMMEND TO THE VOTING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD THAT \$30,000 BE ALLOCATED FOR PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT FOR DARRAH SPRINGS AND CRYSTAL LAKE HATCHERIES.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

THEREUPON BY MOTION MADE, SECONDED AND UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED, THE BOARD ALLOCATED \$30,000 FOR PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT FOR DARRAH SPRINGS HATCHERY AND CRYSTAL LAKE HATCHERY.

#### 6. Warmwater Fish Projects

Mr. Horn told the Board that Mr. Chester Woodhull had been loaned to the Board to work on warmwater fish projects for a 4-month period beginning January 19, 1953. During this period he would be paid from the Department of Fish and Game funds.

The plan is to have Mr. Woodhull work with the regional fisheries men with initial attention to the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valley areas. He is surveying all sites proposed by sportsmen, Department employees and others. Mr. Claude Helm, Senior Civil Engineer, now assigned to the Board staff, is cooperating with Mr. Woodhull to determine the engineering feasibility of dams, adequacy of water supply and related problems. Following their preliminary surveys and cost estimates, those projects considered financially, biologically and physically feasible will be presented to the Board for consideration. If approved, those projects requiring detailed surveys, plans and specifications will be presented to the Department of Public Works for further consideration.

Mr. Woodhull's work to date has been very satisfactory. It will not be possible for him to complete the desired surveys in the 4-month period. It is recommended that Mr. Woodhull be transferred to the Board staff for a 6-month period beginning either May 1 or June 1, 1953 to continue this work. (Transfer date to be satisfactory to Inland Fisheries Branch, Department of Fish and Game.)

Avocado Lake, Fresno County . . . . . \$15,000

One of the most desirable of the potential warmwater lakes covered in Woodhull's surveys to date is "Avocado Lake" formed by the borrow pit below Pine Flat Dam on the Kings River. This would create a lake of some 83 surface acres. The property is owned by the Alta and Fresno Irrigation Districts and other lands under condemnation proceedings by the U.S. Corps of Engineers. The Irrigation Districts have signified their willingness to lease their properties to the State at nominal rates. The Corps of Engineers would also



negotiate leases when title to the lands is cleared. The contractors for Pine Flat Dam own two bridges now crossing the Alta Canal, giving access to the lake. They would sell these structures to the State for the value of the material in the bridges, estimated at \$1500. It will be necessary to advise the contractors of the willingness of the State to purchase these bridges by May 31, 1953. There is considerable doubt that the title to lands now under condemnation by the Corps of Engineers can be cleared in time to take advantage of this offer of sale of the bridges.

Mr. Dean inquired as to the adequacy of water and was advised that water will fill the borrow pit naturally.

Mr. Horn, in response to a question regarding the cost of this development, estimated that \$15,000 would be required to complete this project.

IT WAS MOVED BY SENATOR BROWN, SECONDED BY ASSEMBLYMAN LOWREY, THAT THE JOINT INTERIM COMMITTEE RECOMMEND THAT THE BOARD ALLOCATE \$15,000 FOR ACQUISITION OR LEASE AND DEVELOPMENT OF AVOCADO LAKE; ALSO, THAT MR. WOODHULL BE APPOINTED ON THE STAFF OF THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD FOR A PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS COMMENCING MAY 1 OR JUNE 1, 1953, DEPENDING UPON WHICH DATE IS MOST ACCEPTABLE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

THEREUPON BY MOTION REGULARLY MADE, SECONDED AND UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, IT WAS AGREED THAT \$15,000 BE ALLOCATED TO AVOCADO WARMWATER FISHING LAKE AND THAT MR. WOODHULL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD. FOR A PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS COMMENCING MAY 1 OR JUNE 1, 1953.

7. Black Rock Rearing Ponds, Project No. 36 . . . . . \$25,000.

A review of the report dated January 6, 1953 on the Black Rock Rearing Ponds was heard and it was recommended that the capacity of these ponds be increased by certain recommended pool improvement and expansion. The improvements would consist mainly of cleaning out Pond No. 1, dredging the sides to remove unwanted vegetation, and deepening the pond somewhat at the edges. A rearrangement of the measuring weir and screen at the outlet would facilitate better control of the water. Pond No. 2 should be deepened and reshaped in places, and the old outlet structure and screen replaced. The new structure could be moved downstream 100 to 150 feet to expand the size of this pond.

Owing to possible oxygen deficiencies, it was thought best not to endeavor to create a third pond until the improved Ponds 1 and 2 had been operated a year.

Work cannot start on this project until after the present crop of fish is planted, probably about July 15, 1953.

It was recommended the sum of \$25,000 be allocated for the improvement of these ponds as outlined by Engineer Elliger.



MOVED AND SECONDED THAT THE JOINT INTERIM COMMITTEE RECOMMEND THAT THE VOTING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD APPROVE THIS EXPANSION AND ALLOCATE THE SUM OF \$25,000 FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE BLACK ROCK REARING PONDS.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

THEREUPON BY MOTION DULY MADE, SECONDED AND UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED, THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD APPROVED THE PROJECT AND ALLOCATED THE SUM OF \$25,000 FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE BLACK ROCK REARING PONDS.

Immediately following the passing of the foregoing motion, Assemblyman Lowrey asked whether we had any facts and figures as to the number of fish produced in any given area; the number of fish needed that we can put in a given area, and if we are coming close to stocking any streams to capacity? In this connection Mr. Lowrey asked if the Department had studied the situation to determine whether more fish were being placed in a stream than the fishing pressure on the stream justified?

Mr. Silva remarked that it was his belief there were not enough well stocked streams in the southern part of the state and the ability to take care of the streams lies in good management.

Senator Brown remarked that Hot Creek Hatchery is one hatchery where expansion is very favorable. The State owns the land, there is plenty of water of suitable quality and refrigeration service is adequate. All that would be required for expansion would be additional rearing ponds and housing for additional personnel. He recalled that a recent report on this hatchery indicated a survey should be made of the stocking needs to be met from this hatchery and the expansion program fit this need.

SENATOR BROWN THEN MADE A MOTION, SECONDED BY ASSEMBLYMAN ERWIN RECOMMENDING TO THE VOTING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD THAT THE COORDINATOR, IN COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME, INAUGURATE A COMPLETE STUDY OF THE EXISTING HATCHERIES, INCLUDING THE FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDING HOT CREEK HATCHERY SINCE ALL THE FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE THERE, AND PRESENT THIS COMPLETED STUDY TO THE BOARD AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

Messrs. Gordon and Horn both agreed that a better overall picture of hatchery developments could be secured if sufficient time were allowed to put the newer plants in operation for about one year and by so doing the resulting report would be firm, comprehensive and all-inclusive.

THEREUPON BY MOTION MADE BY MR. DEAN AND SECONDED BY MR. GORDON, THE BOARD CONCURRED IN RENDERING A REPORT OF THE EXISTING HATCHERIES TO BE COMPLETED AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.



8. Hume Lake Dam Repair and Level Maintenance, Project No. 100

Mr. Horn reported that Hume Lake is located in the Sequoia National Forest on Ten Mile Creek, about 75 miles from Fresno, Fresno County.

The dam, one of the first multiple arch types constructed in California, was designed by Mr. John S. Eastman, and constructed under his supervision in 1908. It creates a lake of about 85 acres and a capacity of 1410 acre feet. The U. S. Forest Service acquired the dam about 1936 from the Hume-Bennett (Sanger) Lumber Company. The concrete in the structure has deteriorated over the years and leaks have developed in numerous places. In 1940 the Forest Service made certain emergency repairs, closing a blow-out hole in one arch, plugging the spillway ports and replacing crumbling concrete at various points on the upstream face of the dam. The cost of this work is reported to have been about \$10,000 in labor and materials. Such repairs contributed only slightly to the permanent overall soundness of the structure.

Leaks have again developed. The Forest Service, over the past 10 years, has been unsuccessful in securing funds for the adequate repair of the structure. The resultant neglect has culminated in a condition requiring sound repair before any really serious deterioration results.

The lake behind this dam has a very high fishing and recreational value; the estimated investment in recreational facilities in the immediate area approximates \$500,000. The lake provided about 20,000 angler days during 1951. About one-half of these people came to the lake solely to fish while others were fishermen among the summer home owners or members of the Church Conference, a valley-wide organization having extensive holdings on the lake shores. This lake is of high value to California fishermen.

This project was first presented to the Board May 9, 1952 and \$5,000 was allocated for the measurement of leakage, and clearing the debris and silt from the upstream face of the dam to permit an adequate inspection. This fund of \$5,000 was made available to the U.S. Forest Service under proper agreement. The Forest Service made the measurement of leakage, drained the lake, removed the silt and debris from the upstream face of the dam, and generally made the structure available for a thorough inspection. On November 25, 1952 a party consisting of Messrs. D. S. Cleavinger and J. W. Keysor of the Division of Water Resources; William Minaker, J. B. Johnson, Jack McNutt, Eugene Ayres and D. C. McBean of the U.S. Forest Service; Claude Helm, R. M. Paul, Robert Lewis and Elden Vestal of the Department of Fish and Game, and Everett Horn of the Wildlife Conservation Board made an inspection of the dam.

The report by Messrs. Cleavinger and Keysor, Engineers from the Section on Supervision of Dams, Division of Water Resources, states:

"Repair of the dam is necessitated because of excessive leakage. The inspection and review of past reports and stress studies indicate no evidence of structural distress. Structural elements are generally more generous than in other similar dams of its type of design and time of construction. Other than in the areas of leakage and where ice action has been severe, the concrete is sound. Foundation rock is adequate but in need of repair to prevent erosion from overpouring water. Structurally, therefore, the repair presents no particular problem.



"Leakage is through certain arch barrels and through the foundation. Successful repair of leaking arches in similar dams has been made in the past by various means, particularly by repairing individual cracks and adding a gunite facing. Such a solution should be equally successful at Hume Lake. Foundation leakage is a problem common to many dams, and although complete stoppage of such leakage is not often obtained, it can usually be reduced to an inconsequential amount by grouting.

"It is therefore concluded that repair of the dam is feasible. The following estimate of cost is based on actual cost of repair of similar dams with due allowance for increases in prices, remoteness of location and long haul of gunite sand and concrete aggregates and substantiated insofar as possible by current cost of similar work.

1. Clear vegetation and debris under arches . . . . .	\$ 500
2. Excavation at upstream toe, 500 cu. yd. @ \$10 . . . . .	5,000
3. Chip out and drypack cracks, 2000 lin. ft. @ 75¢ . . . . .	1,500
4. Chip concrete surface, 4,000 sq. ft. @ 40¢ . . . . .	1,600
5. Sandblast concrete surface, 11,000 sq. ft. @ 25¢ . . . . .	2,750
6. Furnish, place and anchor wire mesh, 15,000 lbs. @ 22¢ . . . . .	3,300
7. Furnish, place and anchor reinforcing steel, 2000 lbs. @ 20¢ . . . . .	400
8. Gunite on face, 280 cu. yd. @ \$65 . . . . .	18,200
9. Concrete parapet, 20 cy. yd. @ \$65 . . . . .	1,300
10. Miscellaneous concrete, 150 cu. yd. @ \$75 . . . . .	11,250
11. Cement for concrete and gunite, 950 lbs. @ \$4.60 . . . . .	4,370
12. Drill, water test and grout foundation holes, including cement, 500 lin. ft. @ \$15 . . . . .	7,500
13. Repair outlet works, to include furnishing and installing new 24" gate valve . . . . .	2,000
	<u>\$59,670</u>
Engineering and contingencies, 25% . . . . .	<u>14,920</u>
Total:	\$74,590

"Although it cannot be predicted how contractors will bid, it is believed that the foregoing estimate is conservative and represents a reasonable cost for complete repair of the existing dam. After repair, the dam should give many years of satisfactory service with very little maintenance."

By use of a map Mr. Horn pointed out the close proximity of Hume Lake to Indian Basin and Millwood Dam, No. 10 and 11 respectively of Wildlife Conservation Board Project No. 51, Sequoia National Forest Flow Maintenance Program.

On August 25, 1949 the Board allocated \$50,000 for Project No. 51 and on June 6, 1951 reduced this to \$39,900. The work was to be done by the Forest Service. Recently, the Forest Service submitted revised cost estimates, setting forth \$30,000 for a lake of 3.5 surface acres at Indian Basin and \$26,000 for about 11 surface acres at Millwood Flat. These costs are considered excessive by the Department of Fish and Game and the results secured would not justify such expenditures. It was recommended that the Indian Basin and Millwood Dam Projects be abandoned and the fund recovered for use at Hume Lake.

Senator Hatfield frowned on spending a sizable amount on a project that is not owned by a State agency. He favored securing legal advice from the Attorney General before going any further and Senator Hulse supported Senator Hatfield's point of view, stating he had but little faith in the Federal Government carrying out a verbal agreement.

Chairman Silva proposed recalling the money from Units 10 and 11 of Project No. 51, Indian Basin and Millwood Dam, because these two units were costing too much money. Mr. Gordon agreed to put the Forest Service on notice immediately, and request their assurance in writing that the Service will assume future maintenance if the Board decides to rehabilitate the structure.

MOVED BY SENATOR HATFIELD, SECONDED BY ASSEMBLYMAN ERWIN, THAT THE INTERIM COMMITTEE RECOMMEND TO THE VOTING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, THAT THE REVISED ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN BASIN AND MILLWOOD DAM ITEMS OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD PROJECTS NO. 51 NOT BE ACCEPTED AND THAT THE FUNDS BE WITHDRAWN FROM THESE ITEMS. FURTHER, THAT THE HUME LAKE DAM REPAIR BE PRESENTED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR AN OPINION OF THE LEGALITY OF SPENDING STATE FUNDS TO REPAIR FEDERALLY-OWNED HUME LAKE.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

THEREUPON IT WAS MOVED BY MR. DEAN, SECONDED BY MR. GORDON, THAT THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE BE ADVISED NOT TO PROCEED WITH INDIAN BASIN AND MILLWOOD DAM, WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD PROJECT NO. 51, AND THAT UNSPENT FUNDS FROM THE PREVIOUS ALLOCATION FOR THESE TWO DAMS BE WITHDRAWN AND RETURNED TO THE UNALLOCATED BALANCE; FURTHER, THAT THE OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL BE SECURED AS TO THE LEGALITY OF EXPENDING BOARD FUNDS FOR THE REPAIR OF HUME LAKE, A FEDERALLY-OWNED FACILITY.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

9. Proposed Development Grizzly Island and Grey Lodge Waterfowl Management Areas, Wildlife Conservation Board Projects No. 550 and 548 . . . . \$203,332.

During the past several years opposition has developed to further acquisition of lands for waterfowl management purposes until existing areas are fully developed and utilized. This is especially true of the State and Federal units



in the Sacramento Valley. There is considerable logic to this demand. It is entirely possible that with complete development of the Grizzly Island, Expanded Grey Lodge, Sacramento, Colusa and Sutter areas, an additional tract in the Sacramento Valley will not be required. Again, if the proposed Butte Creek Flood Control Project is realized, waterfowl will be deprived of presently available habitat and may be forced upon cultivated lands and additional lands would be needed for waterfowl management purposes.

Under present plans for the development of these areas, using Pittman-Robertson and Game Preservation funds, only a portion of the area can be developed in any one year. It is estimated that about five more years will be required to bring the Grizzly Island and Expanded Grey Lodge to complete development and utilization under the present program and available funds.

As an alternative, it has been suggested the complete development be planned and done by contract in one year by funds provided by the Wildlife Conservation Board. Once developed, the entire Federal Aid and Game Preservation funds could be used for operation and maintenance. Development in this case might be considered as capital investment since it would place the facility in a condition for operation by the Department of Fish and Game.

The Department has prepared plans for necessary development of Grizzly Island and Expanded Grey Lodge. The estimated costs are \$103,332 and \$345,285, respectively. Such procedure would be a definite aid in solving the increasingly vexing waterfowl problem in California. It would permit immediate development and full utilization of these two key areas and give an early answer to the question of the necessity of any additional units. It would meet the suggestion of agricultural interests that existing state-owned lands be fully developed and utilized before acquiring other properties.

A move has been started by the State Chamber of Commerce, the Joint Wildlife Management Committee and some sportsmen to secure a direct appropriation by the Congress of a half-million dollars for the full development of the Federally-owned and operated Sacramento, Colusa and Sutter National Wildlife Refuges.

Should the Board feel this is a justifiable capital expenditure, it is recommended the sum of \$103,332 be allocated for development of Grizzly Island.

Since the Grey Lodge expansion by acquisition has not been completed, it is recommended that \$100,000 be allocated for development of the original Grey Lodge. The balance of \$245,000 to complete the entire proposed expansion could be considered when acquisition has been completed.

Assemblyman Lowrey asked for a breakdown of the total expenditures to date on the development of Grizzly Island and Mr. Horn, together with Mr. Cloyd, enumerated the following:

Purchase of land and equipment . . . . .	\$808,000.
Gravel road . . . . .	35,000.
Access Bridge(*) . . . . .	67,500. ←
Levee repair and construction . . . . .	25,000.
Blinds . . . . .	<u>18,000.</u>
	\$953,500.

(\*)Not expended to date.

Mr. Difani asked why Pittman-Robertson and Game Preservation funds could not be used for proposed development. It was explained that such funds are now being used but the amount of such money available annually would not permit complete development for about 4 or 5 years. It now appears desirable to get complete development of these two areas at the earliest date and this could be accomplished by the allocation of funds recommended.

MOVED BY SENATOR HATFIELD, SECONDED BY SENATOR HULSE, THAT THE JOINT INTERIM COMMITTEE RECOMMEND THAT THE VOTING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD ALLOCATE \$203,332 FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT OF GRIZZLY ISLAND AND GREY LODGE WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

THEREUPON BY MOTION MADE AND SECONDED AND UNANIMOUSLY PASSED THE BOARD ALLOCATED \$203,332 FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT OF GRIZZLY ISLAND AND GREY LODGE WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT AREA.

#### 10. Region I Headquarters Building, Redding, California

Office quarters are required for the newly established Regional Office in Redding. The Department of Fish and Game now owns about 8 acres of land within the City of Redding. At present there is a game farm, a 40'x80' warehouse and a 24'x48' office building on the property. The office has been utilized by personnel of the Department for several years. It is not large enough to house the staff of the new Regional office.

The Regional Manager has suggested that it might be advantageous to expand existing facilities to accommodate the staff of that Region and suggests this could be done by erecting another building 30'x68' with covered parking space 30'x72' with necessary gravel driveway.

There is a possibility that it might be more economical over a period of years to enlarge the existing facilities rather than to rent adequate quarters elsewhere in Redding. Department costs of maintaining the building, providing utilities and services would have to be compared with rental costs of suitable space in the city.

Region I is the only one of the new Fish and Game Regions faced with such a problem. It is a question of which would be the more economical and advantageous: to move to other rented quarters or expand the facilities already owned.



The Regional Manager of Region I has given us an estimate of \$35,000 for this construction.

Senator Hatfield recognized the need for expansion in Redding but did not wish to engage in capital outlay for building and maintenance of this nature. He suggested this item be included for budget screening by the Senate Finance Committee and the Legislative Auditors.

UPON MOTION REGULARLY MADE, SECONDED AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED, THE LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS RECOMMENDED THAT THE VOTING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD NOT ALLOCATE FUNDS FOR A HEADQUARTERS BUILDING IN REDDING.

THE BOARD MEMBERS WERE UNANIMOUS IN CONCURRING IN THE ABOVE MOTION.

11. Salton Sea Fisheries Project . . . . . \$40,520.

At the January 26, 1950 meeting of the Board, a proposal was made to allocate a sum of money to investigate the possibility of establishing game fish in Salton Sea. The Chairman instructed Mr. Gordon to prepare such a proposal for consideration.

It was decided that the Department would continue the work started in 1948 to better define the problem and evaluate the chances of success. In September 1948, forty-three of 2000 deep bodied anchovies survived the airplane trip from Guaymas, Mexico, and were released in Salton Sea. During December 1948 about 1500 anchovettas were secured from a tuna boat in San Diego, transported by tank truck, and released in the Sea. These fish had been held for over a month on the tuna boat and were not considered to be in good condition.

During May 1950 a successful trip to San Felipe, Mexico, brought 5000 anchovettas and several hundred game and miscellaneous fish to the Sea. In March 1951 a third trip to San Felipe successfully transplanted additional game and forage fish, shrimp and squid to the Sea. In all, some 8000 fish and invertebrates have been transplanted in Salton Sea.

Recent recoveries of marine game fishes have been made from the Salton Sea. Seining indicates that bairdiella (a croaker) has successfully reproduced in the Sea. Many young bairdiella, ranging from 2 to 4 inches in length, have been netted at various locations.

Such evidence of the success of these game fishes provides considerable hope for a sport fishing in the Salton Sea. There has been no indication that a suitable forage fish has been established from the introduction of anchovies and anchovettas.

The Marine Fisheries Branch has introduced mangroves from Mexico with the idea of establishing these plants along artificially created channels in the sea to provide shade for temperature control, and possibly to aid in binding the dikes that might be established. The first planting has been made to determine the adaptability of such plants to Salton Sea conditions.

The experimental work carried on by the Department has now reached the stage where further detailed work is warranted. A forage fish population is vitally needed. Detailed check of results are highly desirable. Considerable work to determine the factors governing the success of the introduced fish, as well as to establish a food supply must be done to carry these promising leads to a sound conclusion.

The Department, through the Marine and Inland Fisheries Branches, has gone as far as its limited manpower and resources will permit on this exploratory work. It is highly desirable to intensify this project. The most promising means of accomplishing this appears to be through a contract with the University of California at Los Angeles, to assign two permanent men to study and provide about 35 man months of temporary help as needed annually. Equipment consisting of a tank truck, boat motor, boat trailer, seines, microscope, calculator and miscellaneous supplies would be needed.

Field and laboratory equipment would cost about \$18,820. Salaries for the first year would be approximately \$18,500. Operating expenses would be \$3,200, making a total of \$40,520.

The tank truck would be needed during the period when other such trucks owned by the Department will all be in use distributing trout from the various hatcheries. All non-expendible equipment could be used on other Department work at the close of this project, if it is undertaken. The Marine Fisheries Branches of the Department of Fish and Game are of the opinion that the study should be set up on the basis of not less than a three-year period.

We would recommend the allocation of \$40,520 for the first year, with a reserve of \$46,000 for the following two years, to be allotted at the close of each year if results warrant continuance of the project. Supervision of the project would be jointly by the Department of Fish and Game and Dr. Boyd Walker of the Department of Zoology, University of California at Los Angeles.

While there is excellent promise of success in the endeavor to establish a game fishery at the Salton Sea, there is also the possibility that it would be only partly successful. However, the promise is sufficiently large to warrant recommending it as a project of the Wildlife Conservation Board. The Marine and Inland Fisheries Branches concur in this recommendation. If a game fishery can be established in Salton Sea, it would be of very high recreational value to Southern California.

Mr. Horn requested that the reserve fund of \$46,000 for the succeeding two years not be set up until after July 1, 1953.

IT WAS MOVED BY SENATOR HATFIELD, SECONDED BY ASSEMBLYMAN ERWIN, THAT THE INTERIM LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMEND THAT THE VOTING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD ALLOCATE \$40,520 FOR THE SALTON SEA FISHERIES PROJECT.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.



MOVED BY MR. DEAN, SECONDED BY MR. GORDON, THAT \$40,520 BE ALLOCATED FOR THE SALTON SEA FISHERIES PROJECT.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

The reserve fund of \$46,000 will be presented for Board consideration after July 1, 1953.

12. Imperial Valley Waterfowl Management Area

Mr. Horn advised the Board that an error was made in arriving at the total cost of the Imperial Valley acquisition as it was given at the March 31, 1953 meeting. After that meeting had adjourned the Coordinator was advised that one parcel of land was not for sale but could be leased; another owner raised his price \$100 per acre. Senator Hatfield asked if there was a need for additional funds and Mr. Horn replied that \$150,000 additional was needed.

IT WAS MOVED BY SENATOR HATFIELD AND SECONDED BY SENATOR HULSE THAT THE INTERIM LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMEND TO THE VOTING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD THAT \$150,000 BE ADDED TO THE \$1,064,000 VOTED ON MARCH 31, 1953 FOR THE ACQUISITION OF LAND AND PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES FOR THE IMPERIAL VALLEY WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT AREA.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. DEAN AND SECONDED BY MR. GORDON THAT THE BOARD BORROW AN ADDITIONAL \$150,000 FROM WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD PROJECT NO. 532 FOR THE PROPOSED IMPERIAL VALLEY WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT AREA, BRINGING THE TOTAL ALLOCATION TO \$1,214,733.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

13. Cedar Creek Experimental Hatchery

Mr. Horn gave a brief outline of a meeting held in Eureka on April 11 and 12, attended by interested sportsmen and residents of that northcoast area, for the purpose of discussing the proposed Cedar Creek Hatchery, Wildlife Conservation Board Project No. 29. A report prepared by Mr. Leo Shapavalov of the Inland Fisheries Branch of the Department of Fish and Game was considered. The group discussed the steelhead and salmon management in California as it pertains to the usefulness of the Cedar Creek Hatchery site in Mendocino County.

Mr. Horn brought out that at the present time a full-scale hatchery would not be justified but that an experimental installation is warranted to determine the suitability of waters and to secure further data on the fisheries problems of the northcoast. Provisions should be made for measuring the results of such experiments, such as a counting rack at Benbow or elsewhere in the general region.



IT WAS MOVED BY ASSEMBLYMAN BELOTTI, SECONDED BY ASSEMBLYMAN ERWIN, THAT THE INTERIM LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMEND TO THE VOTING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD THAT AN EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT FOR FISHERY MANAGEMENT BE AUTHORIZED AT THE CEDAR CREEK HATCHERY SITE IN MENDOCINO COUNTY, UTILIZING FUNDS ALREADY ALLOCATED FOR THIS PROJECT.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

THEREUPON IT WAS MOVED BY MR. DEAN, SECONDED BY MR. GORDON, THAT THE BOARD APPROVE AN EXPERIMENTAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PROJECT AT THE CEDAR CREEK SITE IN MENDOCINO COUNTY; AND THAT MR. HORN REPORT FROM TIME TO TIME CONCERNING THE COST OF THE EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT AND DISCUSS THE VARIOUS PHASES OF THE EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM AS IT PROGRESSES WITH THE FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

14. Suggested Device for Rescuing Fingerlings

Assemblyman Lowrey discussed a reported substitute for fish screens, consisting of solid steel bars resembling railroad iron placed at the points of canal diversions so that the pieces of metal would strike together thereby setting up vibrations to repel fingerling fish.

Mr. Montgomery said that this has been recommended and something along this same idea is being studied by Mr. Aplin of the Marine Fisheries Branch of the Department of Fish and Game.

15. Snake Lake Dedication

Mr. Horn announced the completion of Snake Lake, Warmwater Fishing Project No. 87, and notices will be sent out prior to its dedication, which is set for May 17, 1953.

16. Coastal Angling Access, San Luis Obispo County

San Luis Obispo County has stated its willingness to participate in this program and has suggested two access roads near Morro Bay and Cayucos. The access road at the Morro Bay location is estimated to cost \$24,824 and the Cayucos access is estimated to cost \$12,472. Messrs. Dean and Silva discouraged this type of project for the reason that there is not sufficient funds to develop other fish and game projects, much less consider highway and road building.

Assemblyman Lowrey suggested that Beaches and Parks be consulted.

Inasmuch as several members of the Joint Interim Committee had excused themselves from the meeting to accept other engagements, it was decided to leave the status of access roads unchanged and that no action be taken at this meeting.



17. Unobligated Balances and Status of Allocations as of April 16, 1953

With the foregoing actions, the total unobligated balance in the Wildlife Restoration Fund is approximately \$823,595.

The total current allocations to various classifications of projects are as follows:

a. Fish Hatchery and Stocking Projects (17). . . . .	\$4,213,023
b. Warmwater and other Fish Projects (11). . . . .	190,020
c. Flow Maintenance and Stream Improvement Projects (17) . . . . .	404,953
d. Screen and Ladder Projects (13) . . . . .	404,603
e. State Game Farm Projects (4). . . . .	105,644
f. Other Upland Game Projects (4). . . . .	441,077
g. Waterfowl Management Projects (11). . . . .	4,009,642
h. General Projects (4). . . . .	<u>110,940</u>

Total (81 Projects). . . . . \$9,879,902

In addition to the specific allocations above, the following reserves have been established: (1) Mendocino National Forest Stream Improvement and Flow Maintenance Program, \$15,000; (2) Colorado River Recreational Development, \$50,000.

18. Date for Next Meeting

It was informally agreed that the next meeting would be held at the call of the chair.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Gertrude S. Deinhardt  
Secretary