

State of California
The Resources Agency
Department of Fish and Game
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD

Minutes, Meeting of May 20, 1987

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WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD

Minutes, Meeting of May 20, 1987

Pursuant to the call of the Chairman, the Wildlife Conservation Board met in Room 113 of the State Capitol, Sacramento, California, on May 20, 1987. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a.m.

1. Roll Call

<u>PRESENT:</u>	Albert C. Taucher, President	Chairman
	Fish and Game Commission	
	Jack Parnell, Director	Member
	Department of Fish and Game	
	Dr. Jim Rote,	
	vice Senator Barry Keene	Joint Interim Committee
<u>ABSENT:</u>	Nancy Ordway, Chief Deputy	Member
	Director, Dept. of Finance	
	Senator Robert Presley	Joint Interim Committee
	Senator David Roberti	" " "
	Assemblyman Jim Costa	" " "
	Assemblyman Phillip Isenberg	" " "
	Assemblyman Norman S. Waters	" " "

STAFF PRESENT:

W. John Schmidt, Executive Officer
Alvin G. Rutsch, Assistant Executive Officer
Clyde S. Edon, Field Agent
Jim Sarro, Chief Land Agent
Howard Dick, Land Agent
Frank Giordano, Land Agent
Marylyn Gzyms, Staff Services Analyst
Sandy Daniel, Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT:

Robert Johnson	Riverside Parks & Rec. Dept.
Ray Orlaskis	U.S. Forest Service
Mr. & Mrs. Lorry Swanlund	Concerned Citizen
Norbert Dahl	Lobbyist
Prentiss Williams	Coastal Conservancy
Dan Hauser	Assemblyman
David Kapr	Concerned Citizen
Amity Hyde	Dept. of Fish and Game
Preston Johns	" " " " "
Larry Week	" " " " "
Peggy Blair	" " " " "

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2. Approval of Minutes

Approval of minutes of the March 3, 1987, meeting of the Wildlife Conservation Board was recommended by W. John Schmidt, Executive Officer.

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. PARNELL THAT THE MINUTES OF THE MARCH 3, 1987, MEETING OF THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD BE APPROVED AS WRITTEN.

MOTION CARRIED.

3. Funding Status as of May 20, 1987

Mr. Schmidt indicated this item is for information only and required no action.

(a)	<u>1986/87 Wildlife Restoration Fund Capital Outlay Budget</u>	<u>(Funds Available)</u>
	Governor's Budget - Land Acquisitions	\$1,000,000.00
	Governor's Budget - Minor Development Projects	750,000.00
	Less previous Board allocations	-604,435.00
	Unallocated balance	\$145,665.00
(b)	<u>1985/86 Wildlife Restoration Fund Capital Outlay Budget</u>	
	Governor's Budget/Budget Revision - Land Acquisitions	\$2,113,100.76
	Less previous Board allocations	-1,665,620.13
	Unallocated balance.....	\$447,480.63
(c)	<u>1984/85 Wildlife Restoration Fund Capital Outlay Budget</u>	
	Governor's Budget - Land Acquisitions	\$1,394,000.00
	Less previous Board allocations	-1,394,000.00
	Unallocated balance	-0-
(d)	<u>1986/87 Environmental License Plate Fund Capital Outlay Budget</u>	
	Governor's Budget/Chapter 1489	\$1,000,000.00
(e)	<u>1985/86 Environmental License Plate Fund Capital Outlay Budget</u>	
	Governor's Budget	\$3,000,000.00
	Less previous Board allocations.....	-2,990,963.22
	Unallocated balance	\$9,036.78
(f)	<u>1984/85 Environmental License Plate Fund Capital Outlay Budget</u>	
	Governor's Budget	\$3,000,000.00
	Less previous Board allocations.....	-3,000,000.00
	Unallocated balance	-0-

(g) 1986/87 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Fund Cap. Outlay Budget

Governor's Budget	\$12,165,000.00
Less previous Board allocations	-11,025,459.02
Unallocated balance	\$1,139,540.98

(h) 1985/86 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Fund Capital Outlay Budget

Governor's Budget	\$9,000,000.00
Less previous Board allocations	-6,152,312.04
Unallocated balance	\$2,847,687.96

(i) 1984/85 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Fund Capital Outlay Budget

Governor's Budget	\$12,000,000.00
Less previous Board allocations	-10,309,064.91
Unallocated balance	\$1,690,935.09

(j) 1985/86 Parklands Fund of 1984

Governor's Budget	\$5,000,000.00
Less previous Board allocations	-1,605,250.00
Unallocated balance	\$3,394,750.00

RECAP OF FUND BALANCES

Wildlife Restoration Fund

Acquisition	\$1,447,480.63
Minor Development	\$ 145,665.00
Environmental License Plate Fund	\$1,009,036.78
1984 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Fund	\$5,678,164.03
Parklands Fund of 1984	\$3,394,750.00

4. Recovery of Funds

Mr. Schmidt advised that the following 12 projects previously authorized by the Board have balances of funds that can be recovered and returned to the various funds. He recommended the total amount of \$25,612.18 be recovered to the Wildlife Restoration Fund, \$1,242.05 be recovered to the Environmental License Plate Fund, and \$9,731.45 be recovered to the Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Fund and the projects be closed.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUND

Pittsburg Fishing Pier, Contra Costa County

Allocation	\$51,000.00
Expended	-51,000.00
Balance for Recovery	-0-

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Delta Mendota Canal Public Access, Fresno County

Allocation	5,500.00
Expended	-5,162.35
Balance for Recovery	<u>\$337.65</u>

South Fork Kern River (Schaeffer) Fish Barrier, Tulare County

Allocation	\$15,650.00
Expended	-13,639.54
Balance for Recovery	<u>\$2,010.46</u>

Pebble Beach Fishing Access, Del Norte County

Allocation	\$24,100.00
Expended	-15,094.75
Balance for Recovery	<u>\$9,005.25</u>

Point St. George (North Beach) Access, Del Norte County

Allocation	\$27,650.00
Expended	-22,678.97
Balance for Recovery	<u>\$4,971.03</u>

Smith River Fishing Access, Del Norte County

Allocation	\$49,900.00
Expended	-45,724.81
Balance for Recovery	<u>\$4,175.19</u>

Butte Creek House Wildlife Area, Butte County

Allocation	\$128,600.00
Expended	-126,926.75
Balance for Recovery	<u>\$1,673.25</u>

Noyes Valley Wildlife Area Expansion #1, Siskiyou County

Allocation	\$170,000.00
Expended	-166,560.65
Balance for Recovery	<u>\$3,439.35</u>

<u>Total Wildlife Restoration Fund Recoveries</u>	<u>\$25,612.18</u>
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ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSE PLATE FUND

Valencia Lagoon Ecological Reserve, Santa Cruz County

Allocation	\$28,500.00
Expended	-27,257.95
Balance for Recovery	<u>\$1,242.05</u>

Total Environmental License Plate Fund Recoveries \$1,242.05

FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT ENHANCEMENT FUND

By-Day Creek, Mono County

Allocation	\$20,000.00
Expended	-20,000.00
Balance for Recovery	<u>-0-</u>

Moss Landing Wildlife Area Expansion #3, Monterey County

Allocation	\$103,000.00
Expended	-101,441.15
Balance for Recovery	<u>\$1,558.85</u>

China Point Ecological Reserve Expansion #1, Siskiyou County

Allocation	\$282,800.00
Expended	-274,627.40
Balance for Recovery	<u>\$8,172.60</u>

Total Fish & Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Fund Recoveries \$9,731.45

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. PARNELL THAT \$25,612.18 BE RECOVERED TO THE WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUND; \$1,242.05 BE RECOVERED TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSE PLATE FUND; AND \$9,731.45 BE RECOVERED TO THE FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT ENHANCEMENT FUND.

MOTION CARRIED.

5. Mid-City Ranch Wildlife Area, Humboldt County \$928,000.00

This proposal is to acquire approximately 350 acres of land located in Humboldt County, an area locally referred to as the "Mid-City Ranch". Mr. Jim Sarro, Chief Land Agent, pointed out the location of the parcel along the edge of Humboldt Bay just south of the northern limit of the City of Eureka. The entire area is diked former tideland partially within the City of Eureka and partially in the unincorporated area of the county. The site

is bounded on the north and across a slough to the south by other private diked former tidelands. U.S. Highway 101, the Eureka Southern Railroad and a bay fill separate the site from the bay. Murray Field, a county airport, is adjacent to the parcel on the southwest.

The property consists of nearly 317 acres of pastureland and approximately 33 acres of sloughs and title land over which the State Lands Commission staff has determined a sovereign fee or public trust claim exists. Any private interest the owners may have in this acreage will be donated to the State, a settlement which has the approval of the Commission.

Diked around the turn of the century, the area is now managed for cattle grazing. Because of high winter rainfall in coastal Humboldt County, impermeable clay soils and the dikes which retard runoff, this area functions as a seasonal wetland. Less than one-half of one percent of the area proposed for acquisition has been filled. A major tidal slough of Humboldt Bay bounds the property along the southeast flank. Sloughs on, and adjacent to, the property, as well as drainage ditches, may contain water throughout all or most of the year. Over 80 years of agriculture has allowed for the conversion of vegetation from naturally occurring species to more agriculturally beneficial species over most of the site, but the wetland conditions remain. An area of riparian vegetation dominates along the foot of a low ridge at the northeastern edge of the property. The site also contains patches of salt marshes along the sloughs and large populations of two rare plant species, the Humboldt Bay owl's clover (Orthocarpus castillejoides var. humboldtiensis) and the Humboldt Bay gumplant (Grindelia stricta ssp. blakei) on and near the main slough dikes. The parcel is so situated relative to Humboldt Bay that it could be inundated with salt or fresh water.

Humboldt Bay is an important segment of the coastal route of the Pacific Flyway. Many species of migrating birds pass through the bay region. Existing sloughs and drainage channels provide habitat for several species of waterfowl, four or five species of egret and heron, American coot, two species of rail, phalarope, otter, mink, frogs and salamanders. Some of these and many others such as shorebirds, raccoon, striped and spotted skunks, and gray fox are expected over a much larger area of the site. Use of the area by raptors such as red-tailed hawk, rough-legged hawk, black-shouldered kite, red-shouldered hawk, Coopers hawk, peregrine falcon, merlin and American kestrel is noteworthy. Mallard and cinnamon teal probably breed abundantly on the site.

Now used exclusively for agricultural pursuits and not available to the public, the ranch has high potential for public recreation. If management goals are realized the site could provide high wildlife production and quality recreation such as bird watching, nature study, and educational research.

The major objective for ultimate management is to restore wetlands adjacent to Humboldt Bay to a higher and more productive value than they are under the present primary agricultural use. Restoration can be done by increasing the seasonal periods of inundation, developing some permanent open water and by diversifying the wetland habitats in the area. The major objective will then lead to increased production of resources for utilization on this and other areas of Humboldt Bay. Some continued grazing as controlled by the Department of Fish and Game appears to be a desirable management tool.

Maintenance of the area as it is now would probably require a minimum amount of management. Basically, fencing, posting, grazing lease preparation, and occasional patrolling is all that would be absolutely necessary. Meeting the ultimate management objectives will require further restoration measures in the future.

The Department of Fish and Game has recommended this acquisition in its continuing effort to protect coastal wetlands. The California Coastal Commission has also recommended this area as a priority acquisition, a requirement which must be met prior to expending 1984 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Funds on the coast.

The proposed acquisition is within Class 13 of Categorical Exemptions from CEQA requirements. The owners have agreed to sell the 317+ acre portion of property at the appraised value of \$919,300, and donate any private interests in the 33+ acres subject to State claims. An additional \$8,700 is required for the appraisal, processing and closing costs.

Mr. Schmidt noted that this is currently prime wetland habitat but has an opportunity for restoration measures which could be done in the future by the Department. The State Lands Commission may have possible claim to approximately 33 acres of the area. To clarify this issue the owner has agreed to donate any interest he may have in that property to take care of it.

Mr. Schmidt noted that Assemblyman Dan Hauser was present. Mr. Schmidt also acknowledged receipt of letters of support from the Sierra Club, California Waterfowl Association, Humboldt County Board of Supervisors, as well as Senator Keene and Assemblyman Hauser.

Assemblyman Hauser emphasized the very strong local support for this acquisition. It is a critical area of habitat well recognized by the local community and is strongly supported by all the elected officials involved. The project would certainly be an improvement and enhancement of the holdings of the State as far as wildlife habitat in the north coast region is concerned. Again, he emphasized his strong support and urged Board approval.

Dr. Jim Rote, representing Senator Keene, expressed the Senator's strong support and personally thanked the WCB staff for putting this item on its agenda for today and urged approval.

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Mr. Parnell raised the concerns registered from the county relative to grazing and Mr. Schmidt clarified that there is a current cattle lease on the property which will expire June 1, 1987 and that there are no conditions attached to this acquisition. Department of Fish and Game staff has indicated that cattle grazing may be necessary and very important to the project to keep the grasses in good shape but that would all be taken care of in the Dept.'s management plan.

Mr. Schmidt recommended that the Board approve the purchase of the 350+ acres as proposed, including acceptance of any donation, allocate \$928,000 from the 1984 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Funds (Coastal Wetlands), and authorize staff and the Department to proceed substantially as planned.

Mr. Taucher asked for comments from the audience, and since there was no further discussion, the following action was taken.

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. PARNELL THAT THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD APPROVE ACQUISITION OF THE MID-CITY RANCH PROPERTY, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, AND ACCEPT ANY DONATION OF PRIVATE INTERESTS IN LANDS WHICH MAY BE SUBJECT TO STATE CLAIMS AS PROPOSED; ALLOCATE \$928,000 FROM THE 1984 FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT ENHANCEMENT FUND, AS DESIGNATED FOR COASTAL WETLANDS, FOR THE PURCHASE PRICE AND RELATED COSTS; AND AUTHORIZE STAFF AND THE DEPARTMENT TO PROCEED SUBSTANTIALLY AS PLANNED.

MOTION CARRIED.

6. Fairmount Park, Riverside County \$126,000.00

This proposal is to improve fishing access at Lake Evans in Fairmount Park, located in the City of Riverside. The lake is a dominant feature of this 142 acre park, the City's only regional park, comprising about 25 percent of the total area. The location of this proposed site was indicated on a map by Al Rutsch, Assistant Executive Officer.

Riverside is in the process of completing a nearly \$2 million lake rehabilitation project to improve and maintain the water quality and fishery in Lake Evans. Work consists of dredging, shoreline stabilization, fish habitat improvement, aeration system, and storm water by-pass facilities. Most of this is being financed with a 1980 Urban Lakes grant under the Roberti-Z'berg program which provides funding to local agencies for renovation of city lakes to support urban fishing.

In addition to the lake renovation program, the City is embarking on an ambitious restoration of the park itself, involving re-landscaping, reconstructing restrooms and parking lots, and installing lighting throughout the park. It is estimated the City will spend \$5,345,000 for these onshore improvements.

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The City has been working closely with the Department of Fish and Game in the lake renovation effort. When completed, the fishery is expected to return to historic levels when the lake provided much of the fishing recreation in the area. The Department evaluation of the project indicates that the rehabilitation work should re-establish the warmwater sport fishery consisting of channel catfish, bass and bluegill, and enhance the survival of catchable trout, which is a rarity in such urban lakes.

The proposed WCB funded improvements would be complementary to the rehabilitation work. Piers or floats are to be located where they will provide access to the areas of the lake where fishing is expected to be most productive. The improvements will give anglers an opportunity to fish in deeper waters of the lake, away from the potential snags of overhanging branches at the lake shore.

The City has provided conceptual plans showing suggested locations and designs. Final plans will be completed by the City in coordination with staff and Department of Fish and Game personnel so that the facilities provide the maximum possible fishing benefits commensurate with reasonable requirements of the overall park plans. The access facilities will be designed for handicapped use.

The City of Riverside as responsible agency adopted a Negative Declaration stating that the proposed fishing access facilities will have no significant effect on the environment, as required by CEQA, and a Notice of Determination was filed in accordance with the Act.

A resolution has been adopted by the City supporting the project and agreeing to the long-term DFG lease and operation requirement. The City will prepare final plans and contract documents and will bid out and supervise the work to completion.

As presently designed, there would be two wooden fishing structures located at easterly and northerly sides of the lake, both fixed piers or platforms, one at 900 square feet and one at 2,600 square feet. The cost estimate for these two structures prepared by the City has been reviewed by staff and is summarized below. More detailed planning may reveal design or location alternatives which would be carried out if they result in greater fishing benefits at the same or lesser cost than that shown.

Pier II, 900 sq. ft. deck, 10 pilings	\$28,000.00
Pier III, 2600 sq. ft. deck, 25 pilings	80,000.00
Subtotal	<u>\$108,000.00</u>
Contingencies, 8%	9,000.00
Admin. & Engineering, 8%	<u>9,000.00</u>
Total Estimated Cost	\$126,000.00

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Mr. Parnell asked if this project would supply any regional benefit. Mr. Schmidt added that Mr. Bob Johnson from the Parks & Recreation Department in Riverside was present and maybe he could respond to that issue. Mr. Johnson stated that the Fairmount Lake Park does serve the regional needs quite well. Mr. Johnson pointed out that it sits approximately on the boundaries of 3 and perhaps 4 counties and is in the proximity of large urban population centers. Large numbers of people come to the park for many events such as the Texas Picnic and the Centennial Muster for Southwest U.S. Fireman's Association.

Mr. Taucher stated his support for the project and Mr. Schmidt noted that a letter of support was received from Senator Presley.

Staff recommended that the Board, in consideration of the Negative Declaration, approve the Fairmount Park public access project as proposed, allocate \$126,000 therefor from the Wildlife Restoration Fund, and authorize staff and the Department of Fish and Game to proceed substantially as planned.

Mr. Taucher asked for comments from the audience, and since there was no further discussion, the following action was taken.

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. PARNELL THAT THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD, IN CONSIDERATION OF THE NEGATIVE DECLARATION, APPROVE THE PUBLIC ACCESS DEVELOPMENT AT FAIRMOUNT PARK, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, AS PROPOSED; ALLOCATE \$126,000 THEREFOR FROM THE WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUND; AND AUTHORIZE STAFF AND THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME TO PROCEED SUBSTANTIALLY AS PLANNED.

MOTION CARRIED.

7. Kangaroo Lake, Siskiyou County \$19,000.00

The U. S. Forest Service has proposed the development of facilities to improve fishing access at Kangaroo Lake in the Klamath National Forest. While usable by all fishermen, these improvements are especially important in making this lake accessible to physically handicapped people for fishing purposes. Mr. Rutsch described the location of the project.

Kangaroo Lake is situated between Gazelle and Callahan near the Siskiyou-Trinity County line west of Mt. Shasta City. At 6,050 foot elevation it is one of the few high mountain lakes in this area accessible by car. The lake is 21 acres in size and about 110 feet deep. It is regularly stocked by the Department with catchable size rainbow and brook trout.

Because of its easy access and consistent good fishing, Kangaroo Lake is a popular recreation site, drawing people from Yreka, Weed and Mt. Shasta City, as well as the Scott Valley area. An estimated 6,500 visitors use the lake each year.

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Present access to the water's edge is down a primitive foot path from an existing parking area, and along a rocky shoreline. These existing conditions make it difficult and dangerous for the large proportion of elderly visitors regularly coming to fish the lake. Access for the handicapped does not exist.

The specific proposal is to construct a new gentle path from the parking area to the lake and a fishing platform on the lake shore, and to enlarge an existing restroom for handicapped use. The path, about 1,000 feet long, will be hard-surfaced with a covering of soil-cement. Handrails will be added where needed. The fishing platform at the edge of the lake will have a wood deck, railing and perhaps a couple benches.

Forest Service engineers have estimated the cost of this project at about \$25,000 if done by bid contract. However, as some of the work may be done by Forest Service or Conservation Camp crews, only \$19,000 is recommended for the WCB allocation.

Since the project involves only minor structures or grading, it is exempt from CEQA under Class 3, Section 15303 of the State Guidelines and a Notice of Exemption has been filed in accordance with the Act.

The Forest Service has submitted a Letter of Intent attesting to their support of this proposal and willingness to maintain the improvements. Forest Service personnel would also administer and supervise any construction contracts in connection with this work.

Mr. Schmidt noted that Ray Orlaskis from the U.S. Forest Service was present should there be any questions.

He also noted that a letter of support from the American Veterans Post #29 in the area was received.

Staff recommended that the Board approve the Kangaroo Lake Public Access project as proposed, allocate \$19,000 therefor from the Wildlife Restoration Fund, and authorize staff and the Department of Fish and Game to proceed substantially as planned.

Mr. Taucher asked for comments from the audience, and since there was no further discussion, the following action was taken.

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. PARNELL THAT THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD APPROVE THE KANGAROO LAKE PUBLIC ACCESS PROJECT AS PROPOSED; ALLOCATE \$19,000 THEREFOR FROM THE WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUND; AND AUTHORIZE STAFF AND THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME TO PROCEED SUBSTANTIALLY AS PLANNED.

MOTION CARRIED.

8. Smithneck Creek Wildlife Area, Sierra County

\$515,000.00

This is a proposal for the acquisition and partial donation of 1,400+ acres located in Sierra County, lying about one mile south of the town of Loyalton. The property runs for about three miles on either side of Smithneck Road, which follows Smithneck Creek. The acquisition would include approximately 2 miles of creek habitat. Mr. Frank Giordano, Land Agent, explained the area proposed for acquisition, the homesite development as well as the other public ownerships.

This area has historically been used as deer winter range for the Loyalton-Truckee deer herd, while the subject parcel provides key deer winter range and migration corridors for a sub-unit of this herd. Other wildlife species also inhabit the subject parcels, including upland game species such as valley quail and mountain quail. Blue grouse with young chicks have also been observed in the Badenaugh Canyon area, no doubt nesting there. Rabbits and mourning dove are also present, while raptors such as red-tailed hawks and rough-legged hawks are known to frequent the area. Badenaugh Creek, located on the subject, has a good population of brown trout and rainbow trout.

Specific numbers of deer using the area is not known; however, it is estimated that 1,000 deer winter in Sierra Valley. Loss of deer winter range has contributed to the decline of the Loyalton-Truckee deer herd. The subject parcels are classified as "key winter range" by both the Department of Fish and Game and the Tahoe National Forest. Spring use by deer of perennial grasses and forbs in the subject parcels is heavy with spring herd composition counts estimated at 50-100 deer per square mile during this critical time period.

Pressure by developers for development of the area continues to increase. One such development, the Sierra Brooks development has been, and continues to be, a threat to this deer winter range. Further development will contribute to continued loss of vegetation, increased drainage runoff, additional erosion, and sedimentation (as is already apparent from the previously developed units along Smithneck Road and Smithneck Creek). Development of this land would cause an adverse impact on the winter range carrying capacity and block a migration route for the deer herd.

The Department of Fish and Game indicates that if steps are not taken to preserve as much deer winter range as possible, the Loyalton-Truckee deer herd will never increase in numbers and may soon become non-existent because of non-compatible land uses. The land is adjacent to national forest land and if the Department purchases the subject it would help serve as a buffer between the federal lands and the subdivision.

At present, the land is not posted and hunting is possible. However, because of the proximity of nearby housing, the possible prohibition of big game hunting might be considered in the development of a management plan.

Appropriative uses should continue to include upland game hunting, as well as fishing in Badenaugh Creek. Non-consumptive uses considered are hiking, sightseeing, nature studies, photography and various educational opportunities.

The owners have agreed to sell the property for \$500,000. The Department of General Services has estimated the land value at about \$885,000 for the entire 1,400+ acres. In addition to the \$500,000 it is estimated that \$15,000 will be needed for the appraisal, escrow and closing costs. Funding is available from the Wildlife Restoration Fund. The acquisition is exempt from CEQA under Class 13 of Categorical Exemptions as an acquisition of an interest in land for wildlife conservation purposes.

Mr. Schmidt recommended that the Board approve this acquisition, including the acceptance of a partial donation, allocate \$515,000 from the Wildlife Restoration Fund, and authorize staff and the Department to proceed substantially as outlined above.

Mr. Taucher asked for comments from the audience, and since there was no further discussion, the following action was taken.

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. PARNELL THAT THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD APPROVE THE ACQUISITION AND ACCEPT PARTIAL DONATION OF PROPERTY FOR THE SMITHNECK CREEK WILDLIFE AREA, SIERRA COUNTY, AS PROPOSED; ALLOCATE \$515,000 FROM THE WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUND FOR THE PURCHASE AND RELATED COSTS; AND AUTHORIZE STAFF AND THE DEPARTMENT TO PROCEED SUBSTANTIALLY AS PLANNED.

MOTION CARRIED.

9. Noyes Valley Wildlife Area Expansion #2, Siskiyou County \$1,500.00

This is a proposal to accept a donation of a conservation easement covering an area of approximately 520 acres in Noyes Valley, Siskiyou County, just east of the larger Scott Valley and the community of Etna. More specifically, the property is located approximately 7+ air miles southeast of Etna, 9+ air miles northerly of Callahan, and approximately 40 air miles southwesterly of Yreka. Mr. Howard Dick, Land Agent, described the project area and pointed out its location on a map.

This acquisition will expand the existing 3,481 acre Noyes Valley Wildlife Area in an area where larger ranches are being subdivided into small parcels (40 to 160 acres) for use as rural or mountain ranchettes. Such division could certainly lead to eventual development which will, according to the Department of Fish and Game, have a detrimental effect on this critical deer winter range for the Klamath deer herd. If a conservation easement is imposed on the property, future building of residences will be prohibited. The owner of this property who has already donated an easement over 1,068 acres, is considering further donations of conservation easements over the remaining ranch area of 5,000+ acres.

The property is presently used for cattle grazing in the mountainous portions and farming in the valley area. Under terms of the easement, it will continue to be used for these purposes or for other agricultural or forest related uses that will not adversely affect fish and wildlife habitat values. The benefits to the landowner will be similar to a permanent Williamson Act contract. The State will benefit with permanent protection of the existing wildlife habitat values of the area. The Department of Fish and Game has therefore highly recommended acquisition of this conservation easement.

Management of this area will be assumed by the Department of Fish and Game. However, this will probably be limited to occasional inspections to insure compliance with the terms of the easement. It is proposed that the property be left in its existing condition with some minor habitat improvements possible in the future. The easement does not include the right of public access over the property but does give the Department the right of access for management purposes, including the right to improve habitat.

This proposal falls within Class 13 of Categorical Exemptions from CEQA requirements. Class 13 consists of the acquisition of lands for fish and wildlife conservation purposes.

The landowner, in his continuing program of donating a conservation easement over a portion of his ranch each year until the entire ranch is included, has offered to donate this 520+ acre area, bringing the total area protected by conservation easement to over 4,000 acres. The value of this easement has been estimated to be \$62,500. Approximately \$1,500 will be necessary for related processing costs of accepting this donation including title insurance and Real Estate Services charges.

Mr. Parnell asked if acquisitions of conservation easements, include hunting opportunities. Mr. Schmidt responded that conservation easement acquisitions can include hunting rights but this acquisition does not. This acquisition is strictly for preservation of the habitat for the Klamath deer herd.

Mr. Schmidt recommended that the Board approve the acceptance of this conservation easement, allocate \$1,500 from the Wildlife Restoration Fund, and authorize staff and the Department to proceed substantially as planned.

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. PARNELL THAT THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD APPROVE THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE DONATION OF A CONSERVATION EASEMENT FOR THE NOYES VALLEY WILDLIFE AREA EXPANSION #2, SISKIYOU COUNTY, AS PROPOSED; ALLOCATE \$1,500 FROM THE WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUND TO COVER PROCESSING COSTS; AND AUTHORIZE STAFF AND THE DEPARTMENT TO PROCEED SUBSTANTIALLY AS PLANNED.

MOTION CARRIED.

10. San Jacinto Wildlife Area Public Access, Riverside County \$95,700.00

The 4,890 acre San Jacinto Wildlife Area, near Lakeview, Riverside County, was acquired to mitigate, in part, for losses of wildlife and wildlife habitat that occurred with the construction of State Water Project facilities in Southern California. The area is located along the eastern boundary of the Lake Perris State Recreation Area. Funds for acquisition, development and operation of the area have been provided by the Department of Water Resources and water users in Southern California under the terms of an October, 1979, agreement between the Department of Water Resources, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and the Department of Fish and Game. The Board also allocated funds for three additional acquisitions in the area. Additional funds being used to develop the area include Federal Land and Water Conservation grants, State Duck Stamp project monies, and private donations to Southern California Ducks, a sportsmen's organization. Mr. Clyde Edon, Field Agent, described the project location.

The wildlife area will be managed to provide for optimum public use and enjoyment of wildlife, consistent with the primary goal of protecting and enhancing a wide diversity of wildlife and plant populations native to the San Jacinto Valley. The location of the wildlife area, within 3 hours driving time for more than ten million people, assures a high demand for public use, both appropriative and non-appropriative.

This project will eventually provide public access to waterfowl hunting, upland game hunting, fishing, and nonconsumptive use areas outlined in the interim management plan approved by the Commission, and in the final management plan now in preparation.

In an effort to meet the public access needs, the Department of Fish and Game has submitted a proposal to develop parking facilities, public access roads and fencing to accommodate and control public recreational activities on the area. The proposal includes completion of the following activities:

1. Grade and install decomposed granite (d.g.) surfacing for two parking lots in waterfowl hunting area, three parking lots in upland game hunting area, and one parking lot at longspur field.
2. Install approximately four miles of barbed-wire fencing and eight pipe gates to allow pedestrian traffic but exclude unauthorized vehicle traffic at parking areas, along Davis Road, and along Duck Club boundary road.
3. Construct or widen, and surface with decomposed granite, approximately 4.4 miles of dirt roads in slippery clay floodplain.
4. Install six corrugated steel culverts at ditch crossings.

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Parking lots will be kept small and will be established along roadways in areas not detrimental to wildlife habitat. Most, if not all, of the wildlife area will eventually have to be fenced to regulate public access and to prevent destruction of vegetation by off road vehicle and trespass livestock. In the floodplain, and perhaps other areas, ditches and/or impenetrable thickets of vegetation (e.g. blackberries) will be used instead of fences wherever possible.

Project cost estimate:

Parking lots	\$ 2,700.00
Access Gates	\$ 2,800.00
Roadways and Culverts	\$70,200.00
Fencing	<u>\$20,000.00</u>
Total	\$95,700.00

This project is covered by an approved Land and Water Conservation Fund application using a portion of the Department of Water Resources' share of these funds pursuant to the original mitigation agreement. It will therefore qualify for 50% reimbursement of Federal funds under the LWCF program reducing the Board's net cost to \$47,850 after reimbursements. CEQA requirements for this project have been satisfied by the 1982 negative declaration which the Department filed for the development of the wildlife area.

Mr. Schmidt noted that a letter of support from Senator Presley had been received.

Mr. Taucher asked if we were receiving any help from the County regarding Davis Road or will anything be done to the road. Mr. Edon responded that he did not think the Department had any plans for relocation of Davis Road although there have been proposals in the past to change the location. Location of parking areas which are to be strategically placed close to the planned ponds and other areas was discussed.

This proposal qualifies for funding under the Parklands Fund of 1984, which provides funds for wildlife-oriented public use projects. Mr. Schmidt recommended the Board approve the San Jacinto Wildlife Area Public Access Project as proposed, allocate \$95,700 from the Parklands Fund of 1984 and authorize staff and the Department to proceed substantially as planned.

As there was no further discussion or comments from the audience, the following action was taken.

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. PARNELL THAT THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD APPROVE DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE SAN JACINTO WILDLIFE AREA PUBLIC ACCESS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, AS PROPOSED; ALLOCATE \$95,700 FROM THE PARKLANDS FUND OF 1984 AS DESIGNATED FOR WILDLIFE-ORIENTED PUBLIC USE PROJECTS; AND AUTHORIZE STAFF AND THE DEPARTMENT TO PROCEED SUBSTANTIALLY AS PLANNED.

MOTION CARRIED.

11. Salmon, Steelhead and Trout Habitat Enhancement Project \$407,650.00

It is proposed that the Board allocate funds for the enhancement and rehabilitation of salmon, steelhead and resident trout spawning and rearing habitat on twelve waterways in California. Projects in this proposal include those located on coastal, as well as interior, waterways.

The anadromous fishery resources in California has suffered a severe decline over the past thirty years. For example, records indicate that the king salmon population in the Klamath River has declined from a historic level of 500,000 to 180,000 by 1963, 72,000 by 1978, to 46,000 by 1983. One of the major causes for this decline is degradation of natural habitat due to stream and watershed disturbances from logging, road construction, mining and other activities associated with modern development.

In addition, the 1964 flood, which produced record high flows in many waterways in Northern California, caused serious damage or completely destroyed miles of productive salmon and steelhead habitat. In addition to thousands of cubic yards of debris and sediment being deposited in the lower gradient sections of the streams, miles of flood riffles were also created by the high flood waters.

Flood riffles are broad, shallow stream sections commonly referred to as "bowling alleys" which are composed primarily of 6 to 8 inch cobbles or boulders. These areas lack pools and provide little if any spawning or rearing habitat for salmon and steelhead. Flood waters also caused the loss of bank stability and associated streamside shade canopy which is needed to maintain cooler summer water temperatures required for survival of juvenile salmon and steelhead. Since anadromous fish spend the juvenile portion of their life cycle in their natal stream, the need for adequate rearing habitat is a significant factor relative to the overall status of a population.

Habitat enhancement and restoration is also needed on many interior streams that support populations of resident trout. Over the years grazing and timber harvest practices, coupled with damage from high storm flows, has caused serious impacts to many of California's smaller interior streams resulting in an overall degrading of habitat.

Many of the problems associated with the larger coastal streams are also common to the smaller interior waterways. Long stretches of some interior streams also lack the proper pool-riffle ratio and require log-rock weir

structures and boulder clusters to re-create the proper habitat elements. Unstable stream banks are common and create conditions that reduce stream habitat values.

Stream banks lacking cover generate increased sedimentation which smothers spawning gravel and fills pools needed for rearing habitat. The lack of stream bank riparian growth also results in higher water temperatures, less hiding cover and a reduced food source. Some segments of streams that are heavily fished lack adequate hiding and holding cover which reduces angler success and lessens the fishing experience.

The following stream restoration projects have been recommended by the Department of Fish and Game. They are exempt from CEQA under Section 15301 Class 1 (i), maintaining fish habitat and stream flows to protect fish. A Notice of Exemption for each project has been filed and posted with the Governor's Office of Planning and Research in accordance with CEQA. All of the projects listed in this item are intended to correct or enhance situations identified above.

Staff recommended the Board approve these twelve salmon, steelhead trout and resident trout habitat enhancement projects, allocate \$407,650 therefor from the 1984 Fish & Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Fund (Stream Restoration and Enhancement), and authorize staff and the Department of Fish and Game to proceed substantially as planned.

Site specific information for each of the 12 habitat enhancement projects is listed as follows.

- a. Trinity River (Grass Valley Creek) Sedimentation Removal, \$100,000.00
Trinity County

This is an ongoing cooperative project between the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the State of California Department of Water Resources and Department of Fish and Game.

Following completion of the Trinity River Project in 1963, much of the fish and wildlife habitat in the Trinity River Basin was lost or badly degraded. The river was blocked to migrating fish by the Lewiston and Trinity Dams and the channel below the dams was filled with sediments coming from the tributaries.

Concern mounted as anadromous fish populations declined. In 1974, the present Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Task Force was formed to look into problems along this river system. This group, which included thirteen County, State, and Federal agencies, resolved to define and correct the fish and wildlife problems of the basin.

One problem that was quickly defined was degradation of fish-spawning gravels and nursery habitat in the once-productive stretch of the Trinity, between Grass Valley Creek and Douglas City. As the Trinity River Project reduced the river's flows, sand carried by Grass Valley Creek to the river was deposited in the channel, covering the gravels and filling the resting pools. In an attempt to rectify this problem, the Department of Water Resources conducted studies to determine alternative sediment control methods which resulted in the construction of a sediment storage reservoir on upper Grass Valley Creek, and the construction of sand trap pools in the Trinity River below Grass Valley Creek.

The Department of Fish and Game, under agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of Water Resources, has been contributing \$100,000 per year toward the removal of sand caught in the sediment traps to protect and maintain spawning gravel and rearing habitat in the Trinity River below Grass Valley Creek. This proposal is to assist in this sand removal program. DWR will also contribute \$100,000 and the Bureau of Reclamation will contribute \$200,000 toward this year's removal project. The term of the cooperative agreement will expire on September 30, 1988, but the restoration and enhancement of Trinity River fish populations will continue under the Trinity River Basin Restoration program outlined in Public Law 98-541 (H.R. 1438), October 24, 1984.

b. Maacama and Salmon Creeks Watershed, Sonoma County \$127,000.00

The Department of Fish and Game has proposed a project to cooperate with Circuit Riders Productions to complete restoration and enhancement of salmon and steelhead habitat in the Maacama and Salmon Creeks watershed (three separate creeks) in Sonoma County. The following work will be completed.

Maacama Creek Watershed:

Although spawning habitat appears to be in good condition, long stretches of streambank on Maacama Creek and several tributaries are devoid of vegetation. Vegetative cover will be established along 3,000 feet of stream. Exclusionary cattle fencing will be used to protect plantings from livestock.

Salmon Creek Watershed:

Coleman Valley Creek:

The objectives are to establish cover on 3,000 feet of the stream where cattle trampling and aggradation have killed riparian vegetation, and to stabilize eroding streambanks that are contributing to sedimentation of the stream. Treatment on three sites will include 6,000 feet of cattle exclusion fencing with willow sprigging for cover establishment. Channel diversion repair will reduce further sedimentation of Coleman Valley Creek, while bank recontouring, rock rip-rap placement and willow sprigging will be used for stabilization of a 75 foot long reach of bank erosion.

Fay Creek:

An approximately 100 foot long, 20 foot tall reach of bank erosion will be stabilized to prevent further deposition of sediment in the creek. Brush matting will be installed on the banks using on-site materials (Baiccharis pilularis, coyote brush) in an effort to stabilize this area. Three additional reaches of bank erosion (total 375 feet) and one streamside slide will also be treated to prevent further sediment from being deposited into Finley Creek. Treatment will include rock rip-rap placement, brush matting (in areas with poor access) and redwood checkdam construction. Seven thousand feet of stream will have cattle exclusion fencing (using an existing fence on one side of the creek) and willow sprigging will be installed to facilitate cover establishment. The fencing will also protect young volunteer alder seedlings that would otherwise be trampled by livestock.

Tannery Creek:

A 140 foot long bank erosion reach will be stabilized to prevent further sediment deposition into Tannery Creek. Treatment will include rock rip-rap placement, with willow sprigging, erosion control seeding and erosion blanket above the rip-rap. Fencing will not be needed at this site as no livestock are present.

c. Last Chance Creek (Ferris Fields), Plumas County \$25,000.00

This is a proposed cooperative project between the Department of Fish and Game and the Plumas National Forest, to improve fishery habitat in Last Chance Creek along Ferris Fields.

In the mid 1950's a large-scale watershed improvement project including several large structures was accomplished in the area. However, streambank cover and stream shading are currently lacking along the stream and summer temperatures and low stream flows limit fish habitat quality. The lower-most watershed structure is in critical need of repair since it keys the stability of the remaining upstream structures.

To rectify these problems, the Forest Service proposes to repair the lower-most watershed structure by the addition of a rock/earth apron and fence about 3/4 mile of stream to exclude livestock grazing for several years to foster recovery of riparian vegetation. An additional 2 miles of fencing will allow pastures to be built to control grazing pressure to insure development of vegetation along streambanks. Willow slips and other riparian vegetation will also be planted along streambanks where livestock grazing is controlled by fencing.

d. Oldhouse Creek, Plumas County \$5,000.00

Oldhouse Creek and adjoining lands were acquired by the U.S. Forest Service in 1985. Prior to this time extensive grazing occurred in the area, leaving much of the creek in poor condition (e.g., little streamside shading, head cuts, and fish blockages). Although this situation exists, approximately 300 rainbow trout spawn yearly in Oldhouse Creek, but recruitment is estimated to be poor due to high water temperatures and reduced flows after hatching. The development of riparian conditions should increase shading and stabilize and increase water flows. In addition, small trout are frequently found at the headwaters of Oldhouse Creek late in the season. Improved riparian conditions should facilitate their return to the lake.

It is proposed to increase and improve spawning success of rainbow trout in Oldhouse Creek by constructing fish ladders, erosion control structures, and electric fences in key locations. Willows and cottonwoods will be planted to provide shading and bank stability.

e. Pass Creek, Phase #2, Nevada County \$20,000.00

This is a proposed DFG and Tahoe National Forest project, on Pass Creek, one of two creeks feeding Jackson Meadows Reservoir. The first phase of this project was approved by the Board on March 3, 1987. Phase one consisted of removing a fish barrier which resulted in opening up 10 miles of stream for spawning.

Phase #2 consists of the placement of several instream boulder clusters, log weirs, wing weirs and creating bank protection along this additional 10 miles of stream to create and enhance spawning opportunities. Primary fish species to be benefited are rainbow, brook and brown trout.

f. Upper Truckee River, El Dorado County \$6,250.00

This is a proposed USFS (Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit) and DFG project intended to improve instream fish cover and reduce stream bank problems caused by unauthorized vehicle use. The river is located in the Lake Tahoe Basin on the south side of Lake Tahoe. The work to be done for instream improvement will consist of the placement of 20 to 30 boulder groups to improve fish cover and pool-riffle ratios.

The additional work to protect the stream bank will consist of constructing approximately 1 mile of log fence on USFS and Caltrans right-of-way to eliminate access across the river. Primary fish species to be benefited are rainbow and brown trout.

g. Dry Creek, Yuba County \$28,000.00

Dry Creek is a small tributary to the Bear River and thence the Feather River. A small run of Chinook salmon now utilize the lower 14 miles of Dry Creek for spawning and nursery habitat. Fish are prevented from ascending another six miles onto the Department's Spenceville Wildlife Area by a 15-foot dam on Beale Air Force Base.

A fish ladder over this dam would allow chinook salmon to utilize the good gravels and rearing habitat in this upper six miles of stream. It would also create the potential to establish a steelhead run as the upper area contains potential rearing habitat for juvenile steelhead. The lower section is too warm for summer rearing of salmonids.

The Department would construct the ladder as a cooperative venture between the Department and Beale Air Force Base, with Beale contributing \$20,000 for construction and annual operation costs.

h. Cottonwood Creek, Mono County \$45,000.00

This is a cooperative project between the Department of Fish and Game and the Inyo National Forest to enhance habitat for recovery of the Paiute cutthroat trout, a federally threatened species.

The Cottonwood Creek Habitat Restoration Project started in the early sixties with livestock exclosures built along the stream followed in the seventies and eighties by the USFS and DFG investing money to arrest headcut advancement and gully widening. Meadow restoration structures and fish habitat structures were also installed. Work needs to continue until the watershed is stabilized and sediment sources are reduced or eradicated. The condition of habitat today is approximately 60% of full potential.

To continue in the efforts of stabilizing sedimentation, it is proposed that funding be provided for the construction of fish habitat improvement structures, meadow restoration structures, sediment capture structures, streambank stabilization structures, and revegetative activities.

i. So. Fork Kern River (Templeton Barrier Addition),
Tulare County \$38,700.00

This is a cooperative project between the Department of Fish and Game and the Inyo National Forest to complete the restoration of the Templeton Fish Barrier to protect the Golden Trout from an invasion of brown trout that occupy the lower reaches of the river.

The existing barrier was constructed in 1980 to replace the inadequate barrier constructed in earlier years. Repairs have been required on the energy dissipater (rock structures) after each winter runoff. The Department realized after the 1983 spring runoff period that rocks less than

two feet in diameter would not hold up to the forces of the falling water. However, because this barrier is located in a wilderness area, machinery could not be used to build a more substantial structure. Another barrier five miles downstream was built in 1982 just outside the wilderness area using machinery which allowed for the placement of large material for energy dissipation. None of the material in excess of approximately two feet in diameter has been displaced. The USFS has now received approval to use a helicopter to transport material required to construct a permanent dissipater at the proposed site. This proposal includes the construction of 120 concrete blocks (1200 lbs. each) to be constructed at the ranger station. These blocks which will be 2 feet cubed with rebar cast into the block as a handle will be trucked to either the heliport or the trailhead to be transported to the site by helicopter. A work crew will travel to the barrier site a week prior to the transporting of the blocks to prepare the bed of the energy dissipater.

The Department cannot overemphasize the importance of these barriers in the on-going effort to protect the golden trout. Not only is the South Fork Kern population dependent upon the integrity of the barriers, but because the South Fork comes within 150 yards of Golden Trout Creek (the only other native golden trout drainage) at Tunnel Meadows, for all practical purposes the two South Fork Kern barriers protect the entire native golden trout resource.

j. Holcomb Creek, San Bernardino County

\$5,000.00

This is a proposed cooperative project between the Department of Fish and Game and the San Bernardino National Forest to prevent continued degradation of trout spawning habitat from silt generated at the Holcomb Creek road crossing. Many Forest Service roads were constructed in the past without providing for permanent, all weather crossings many of which wash out each winter with high flows and must be repaired annually. Fill material is hauled in to do the repair work and ends up being deposited on downstream gravels during the winter and spring runoff. Of greatest concern, is the deposition of silt on top of spawning gravels during and immediately after spawning due to heavy vehicular use through the creek. Some of the most important trout streams on the Forest have been adversely affected by these road crossings.

The Forest Service and the Department of Fish and Game have decided that continuation of the annual maintenance and the accompanying habitat degradation at these critical crossings is not acceptable. The number one priority on the Forest for this work has been Deep Creek (officially designated "Wild Trout" stream) and its tributaries. These tributaries are heavily used by fish spawning out of Deep Creek, which has a shortage of spawning habitat. Funding has been limited, but cooperative projects have been completed in recent years on two tributaries. Materials and equipment time for these crossing projects were provided by the Department.

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An additional crossing at Holcomb Creek, the largest and most productive tributary to Deep Creek, is significantly affecting potential high quality fish habitat. This crossing will be improved through the construction of concrete and culvert low water crossing. The two existing Fish and Game crossings will have rock structures placed above them to provide resting habitat for spawning fish. The new crossing will be designed using a fish passage expert to insure optimum design for trout.

Materials and labor is estimated at \$5,000 and \$20,000 respectively.

k. Santa Ana River, San Bernardino County \$4,500.00

The Upper Santa Ana River is one of the most heavily used fishing streams in Southern California with a long history of activities which have impacted the stream and its productivity. Structural diversity and cover is lacking in the stream, and large boulders and down logs have been cleared from the channel, all combining to decrease productivity. In addition, vehicle use away from designated roads has reduced vegetative cover and water quality.

A multifaceted, cooperative project is planned to correct habitat problems and educate the public. Habitat productivity and quality of the fishing experience should be greatly improved with habitat improvements designed to improve stream diversity using natural materials such as logs and boulders. Some materials are available on site, and others will need to be imported to the site. In addition, vehicle use will be restricted to decrease erosion, using barriers of natural materials to reduce sedimentation. The sources of labor and funding for this cooperative project is noted below.

CDF&G	\$6,000	Interpretive signing, erosion control, revegetation, stream habitat structures, and vehicle use barriers.
WCB	\$4,500	Estimate of 10 stream habitat improvement structures.
USFS (San Bernardino N.F.)	\$8,000	Planning and design, labor, ongoing maintenance.
Deep Creek Flyfishers	\$1,000	Labor related to signing.

1. Middle Fork American River, Placer County \$3,200.00

This is a proposed cooperative project between DFG and El Dorado National Forest on the Middle Fork of the American River, just above French Meadows Reservoir. The purpose of the project is to provide low flow rearing habitat for juvenile/adult rainbow and brown trout and will consist of the placement of several instream boulder clusters. In addition, existing down logs will be strategically placed as weirs to create habitat by changing current configurations.

Jim Rote asked if one particular geographic area of the State was focused on for determining these projects. Mr. Schmidt stated there was no focus area and that proposals are being taken from all over the State, from all sources including regional DFG offices, as well as Forestry or private groups. He also noted that the Bond Act applies to fisheries in general, including rare and endangered fisheries and trout and salmon. We cannot work within the coastal zone with these funds.

It was the consensus of the Board members that the 12 projects listed should be considered as a consent calendar item, and the following action was then taken.

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. PARNELL THAT THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD APPROVE THE 12 SALMON, STEELHEAD TROUT AND RESIDENT TROUT HABITAT ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS LISTED BELOW; ALLOCATE A TOTAL OF \$407,650 THEREFOR FROM THE 1984 FISH & WILDLIFE HABITAT ENHANCEMENT FUND, AS DESIGNATED FOR STREAM RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT; AND AUTHORIZE STAFF AND THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME TO PROCEED SUBSTANTIALLY AS PLANNED.

a. Trinity River(Grass Valley), Trinity County	\$100,000.00
b. Maacama & Salmon Creeks, Sonoma County	127,000.00
c. Last Chance Creek, Plumas County	25,000.00
d. Oldhouse Creek, Plumas County	5,000.00
e. Pass Creek, Phase #2, Nevada County	20,000.00
f. Upper Truckee River, El Dorado County	6,250.00
g. Dry Creek, Yuba County	28,000.00
h. Cottonwood Creek, Mono County	45,000.00
i. So. Fork Kern River, Tulare County	38,700.00
j. Holcomb Creek, San Bernardino County	5,000.00
k. Santa Ana River, San Bernardino County	4,500.00
l. Middle Fork American River, Placer County	3,200.00

MOTION CARRIED.

12. Valencia Lagoon Ecological Reserve, Santa Cruz County \$1,500.00

Jim Sarro, Chief Land Agent, indicated that this proposal is for the acceptance of a donation of a conservation easement over two vacant lots located within the critical habitat area of the state and federally listed "endangered" Santa Cruz long-toed salamander. The properties are located in the Aptos area southerly of Highway 1. Specifically, they are on the south side of Loma Prieta Drive, between the Rio Del Mar Blvd. and Freedom Blvd. offramps. Aptos is approximately 8 miles easterly of downtown Santa Cruz. The neighborhood of the subject property is in a transition from "summer cabin" type use to good quality single family residence, a change which could have a very severe impact on the continued survival of the salamander in this area.

In 1973, the Department utilized Environmental License Plate Funds to acquire the 2.5+ acre breeding pond which was, at the time, threatened with

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destruction by private development. That acquisition was the top priority in the very first year of appropriations of license plate funds for the purchase of rare and endangered species habitat. Over the years, the Department has used ELPF monies to purchase 13 additional parcels, all being developable lots on the hillside above the pond, to assure preservation of the habitat used by this species on a year-round basis except for the breeding season. The salamanders live among the roots of trees and shrubs and are totally reliant on this type of habitat for their continued existence.

In the case of the particular lots proposed for imposition of conservation easement restrictions, the State Coastal Conservancy staff has worked with the owners and with the County of Santa Cruz to bring the project to this point, which enables the Board to accept this donation. In essence, there previously existed two large lots, about 1.5 acres each, owned by the same party. Half of this 3-acre total lies within the critical habitat area and the other half lies outside the critical area. The Conservancy, the County and the owners arranged for an approval of a parcel split which enables the owner to have two buildable lots on the non-sensitive area while giving up the right to alter the habitat in the critical zone. This process results in a good balance of a minimum of inconvenience to the landowner at a minimum of expense to the public while still providing for permanent preservation of the critical habitat of the salamanders.

The only costs to be incurred would be title and escrow expenses and Department of General Services processing costs all estimated to be \$1,500. Funds would be available from the Environmental License Plate Fund. Maintenance of the property would be by the Department as part of the existing ecological reserve at Valencia Lagoon and would probably be limited to an occasional inspection to insure compliance with the terms of the easement. The project is exempt from CEQA under Class 13 of Categorical Exemptions as an acquisition of land for preservation of wildlife habitat.

Mr. Parnell asked what relation upland has to salamander habitat. Mr. Sarro responded that the salamanders breed in the pond during the spring and they live up on the hillside above the pond in the watershed the rest of the year.

Mr. Schmidt recommended the Board approve the acceptance of this conservation easement, allocate \$1,500 from the Environmental License Plate Fund to cover the expenses of carrying out the acquisition, and authorize staff and the Department to proceed substantially as outlined above.

Mr. Taucher asked for comments from the audience, and since there was no further discussion, the following action was taken.

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. PARNEILL THAT THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD APPROVE THE ACCEPTANCE OF A CONSERVATION EASEMENT FOR THE VALENCIA LAGOON ECOLOGICAL RESERVE, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, AS PROPOSED; ALLOCATE \$1,500 FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSE PLATE FUND TO COVER THE ACQUISITION COSTS; AND AUTHORIZE STAFF AND THE DEPARTMENT TO PROCEED SUBSTANTIALLY AS PLANNED.

MOTION CARRIED.

13. Feather River Riparian Habitat (Abbott Lake), Yuba County \$68,000.00

This proposal is for the purchase of 50+ acres of Feather River wetlands and riparian habitat as an expansion to the existing State-owned Abbott Lake Wildlife Area complex. The subject property is currently under one ownership and located on the east bank of the Feather River, about 8 miles downstream from Yuba City. This area lies near the current Department of Fish and Game property known as "Star Bend Fishing Access". Abbott Lake Wildlife Area and O'Connor Lake Ecological Reserve are located directly across the river. It is also located just upstream from Lake of the Woods Wildlife Area. Frank Giordano described the project area.

The Abbott Lake, O'Connor Lake, and Lake of the Woods areas are excellent examples of well preserved interior wetlands and riparian habitat. This parcel is unique as it is relatively unspoiled and contains valley oaks and cottonwood trees, along with dense undergrowth of other native riparian species. The area provides significant habitat for resident deer, several species of raptors, beaver, upland birds, small mammals, and assorted furbearers. The area is considered a prime location for yellow-billed cuckoo and Swainsons hawk, both state-listed threatened species. It also provides cover for numerous species of passerine birds.

The area proposed for acquisition is the only privately owned parcel in a stretch of river beginning with a State Reclamation Board ownership to the north and east and ending with the Lake of the Woods Wildlife Area to the south (includes the Star Bend Fishing Access). The Reclamation Board is currently in the process of transferring their property to the Department of Fish and Game.

The purchase of this inholding would assure protection and control of approximately 5 miles of the Feather River's easterly bank when included with the areas currently under State ownership. The Department of Fish and Game has recommended acquisitions in this area as high priority in order to preserve this prime riparian habitat from almost certain conversion to agricultural uses.

Funds for the purchase of this property would be allocated from the Environmental License Plate Fund. Upon purchasing this addition, the Department will manage the property in its natural condition, along with its current ownerships in this area.

The parcel has been appraised and the owners have agreed to sell at the approved fair market value of \$60,000. Appraisal costs, escrow fees and Department of General Services review charges are expected to be about \$8,000. This purchase is exempt from CEQA under Class 13 of Categorical Exemptions as an acquisition of land for wildlife conservation purposes.

Mr. Schmidt stated that this acquisition would give us a continuous 5 mile stretch of protected habitat on the easterly side of the river and would be one of the largest we have as far as contiguous ownerships along rivers in the state.

Mr. Taucher asked if there would be any public hunting on this property and Mr. Schmidt stated that it would be up to the Department of Fish and Game's final management plan as adopted by the Fish and Game Commission. It could, however, include public hunting.

Staff recommended that the Board approve this purchase, allocate \$68,000 from the Environmental License Plate Fund to cover the purchase price and related costs, and authorize staff and the Department to proceed substantially as planned.

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. PARNELL THAT THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD APPROVE ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY FOR THE FEATHER RIVER RIPARIAN HABITAT (ABBOTT LAKE), YUBA COUNTY, AS PROPOSED; ALLOCATE \$68,000 FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSE PLATE FUND TO COVER THE PURCHASE PRICE AND RELATED COSTS; AND AUTHORIZE STAFF AND THE DEPARTMENT TO PROCEED SUBSTANTIALLY AS PLANNED.

MOTION CARRIED.

14. "State, Urban, and Coastal Park Bond Act of 1976" Program Report

The State, Urban, and Coastal Park Bond Act of 1976 included \$15,000,000 in supplemental funding for the Wildlife Conservation Board program. At least \$10,000,000 of this amount had to be spent in coastal areas. The act further provided that all funds were to be appropriated through the budgetary process.

At its September 30, 1977, meeting the Board passed a motion for submission to the 1978-79 Budget Bill, under the 1976 State, Urban, and Coastal Park Bond Act, the following program:

Coastal Wetlands Acquisition Project, Phase II	\$10,000,000
Big Game Habitat Acquisition Project	2,400,000
Riparian Habitat and Interior Wetlands Acq. Project, Phase II	1,500,000
Wild Trout, Salmon & Steelhead Habitat Acq. Project, Phase II	1,000,000
Project Planning	100,000
Total	<u>\$15,000,000</u>

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This program was subsequently approved by the legislature and projects were thereafter accomplished through the usual WCB authority and procedures. The 1982/83 Budget Act further required that \$958,000 of these funds be specifically used for development and restoration projects on seven (7) separate wildlife areas, projects that were subsequently completed through separate Board actions.

The following tabulation summarizes the program accomplishments:

<u>PROJECTS</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
<u>COASTAL WETLANDS - ACQUISITIONS</u>		
San Dieguito Lagoon Wildlife Area	San Diego	100.6
Crescent City Marsh	Del Norte	334.00
Petaluma Marsh Exp.	Marin	53.00
Elkhorn Slough Estuarine Sanctuary	Monterey	821.00
Goleta Slough	Santa Barbara	33.4
Elkhorn Slough Estuarine Sanctuary	Monterey	6.3
Lake Earl/Talawa WLA	Del Norte	322.66
Navarro River Public Access Exp.	Mendocino	1.9
Lake Earl/Talawa WLA	Del Norte	33.42
Lake Earl/Talawa WLA	Del Norte	244.26
Lake Earl/Talawa WLA	Del Norte	74.22
Elkhorn Slough Estuarine Sanctuary	Monterey	17.05
Noyo River Public Access	Mendocino	1.39
Suisun Marsh - Hill Slough	Solano	443.48
Watsonville Slough WLA	Santa Cruz	109.00
Elkhorn Slough Estuarine Sanctuary	Monterey	10.00
Petaluma Marsh Exp.	Marin	3.7
Suisun Marsh - Grizzly Island	Solano	235.87
Elkhorn Slough Estuarine Sanctuary	Monterey	210.8
Suisun Marsh - Hill Slough	Solano	26.00
San Elijo Lagoon	San Diego	0.74
Elkhorn Slough Estuarine Sanctuary	Monterey	12.2
Napa Marsh - Huichica Creek	Napa/Sonoma	338.59
Petaluma Marsh - Rush Creek	Marin	136.00
San Pablo Bay WLA	Marin	214.56
Petaluma Marsh Exp.	Marin	113.00
San Pablo Bay WLA	Marin	73.13
Elkhorn Slough WLA (Moss Landing)	Monterey	554.00
Crescent City Marsh WLA	Del Norte	3.7
Napa Marsh - Fly Bay	Napa	244.00

<u>PROJECTS</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
<u>COASTAL WETLANDS - DEVELOPMENT</u>		
Elkhorn Slough Estuarine Sanctuary	Monterey	
Lake Earl and Talawa Wildlife Area	Del Norte	

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Suisun Marsh - Grizzly Island	Solano
Suisun Marsh - Hill Slough	Solano
Petaluma Marsh Wildlife Area	Sonoma

SUMMARY: 30 projects - 4,771.97 acres acquired
Acquisition costs - \$8,136,517.02
6 development projects - \$1,699,931.90
Project planning - \$72,701.18

BIG GAME HABITAT ACQUISITION

Slinkard/Little Antelope Valley WLA	Mono	10,800.00
Cottonwood Creek WLA	Merced	6,136.00
Santa Rosa Mountains, Deep Canyon to Martinez Canyon	Riverside	7,675.00
Bass Hill WLA Exp.	Lassen	1,878.00
Antelope Valley WLA	Sierra	2,080.00
Antelope Valley WLA Exp.	Sierra	2,400.00

SUMMARY: 6 projects - 30,969 acres acquired
Acquisition costs - \$2,397,693.28

RIPARIAN HABITAT AND INTERIOR WETLANDS ACQUISITION

Camp Cady WLA	San Bernardino	1,223.04
Upper Sacramento River - Merrill's Landing	Tehama	312.00
Putah Creek Exp.	Solano	488.00
Coon Hollow WLA	Butte	449.00
Coon Hollow WLA Exp.	Butte	40.00
Waukell Creek	Del Norte	27.61
Bend Ferry Road WLA	Tehama	48.00
Camp Cady WLA Exp.	San Bernardino	31.76
Camp Cady WLA Exp.	San Bernardino	22.46
Camp Cady WLA Exp.	San Bernardino	56.5
Camp Cady WLA Exp.	San Bernardino	38.13

SUMMARY: 11 projects - 2,736.5 acres acquired
Acquisition costs - \$1,489,340.12
Project planning - \$10,585.34

WILD TROUT, SALMON & STEELHEAD HABITAT ACQUISITION

Rubicon River WLA	El Dorado/Placer	584.00
Rubicon River WLA Exp.	El Dorado	935.00
Ney Springs WLA	Siskiyou	46.00
Prospect Avenue Public Access	Siskiyou	1.6

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Upper Battle Creek WIA
Red Lake WIA

Shasta
Alpine

24.9
520.00

SUMMARY: 6 projects - 2,111.5 acres acquired
Acquisition costs - \$974,599.48
Project planning - \$25,400.52

1976 BOND ACT PROGRAM SUMMARY

Acquisitions	\$12,998,149.90
(40,589 acres)	
Development	1,699,931.90
Project Planning	<u>203,984.75</u>

Total Bond Funds Expended \$14,902,066.55*

*Plus Donation value \$810,200.00

Mr. Schmidt stated that this was an informational item and no action was needed.

Mr. Parnell commended the WCB staff for their exemplary performance and for also negotiating many donations. Mr. Schmidt thanked Mr. Parnell on behalf of the staff for his comment and also indicated that we are concentrating even more so on negotiating donations. There is a total of \$573,000 worth of donations on this agenda.

Mr. Taucher agreed with Mr. Parnell's comments and asked if next year we could add an upland game habitat category. Mr. Schmidt responded that when the Bond Act was passed in 1976, the \$10M was required to be spent for coastal wetlands and the \$5M was set up in the four other categories pursuant to Board action. If money is available in the future, we would look at establishing an upland game habitat category.

15. Special Project Planning Account

At the May 6, 1986, meeting, the Board authorized the Executive Officer to set up and maintain a special Project Planning account as necessary in programs that do not have a Project Planning line item appropriation in the budget. In accordance with this authority, an account has been set up from the Environmental License Plate Fund for \$30,000 to cover pre-project expenditures (appraisals, title reports, surveys, etc.) for 86/87 ELPF projects.

This item is therefore included in these minutes as an informational item pursuant to the Board's instructions at the May 6, 1986, meeting.

16. Other Business

a. Van Arsdale Fish Screen, Mendocino County

Scope Change

Mr. Schmidt advised that at the April 10, 1985, meeting, the Board allocated \$350,000 to remove an ineffective fish screen at the Cape Horn Diversion Dam (Van Arsdale Reservoir) and replace it with an inclined plane perforated plate screen. The need for this new screen is to eliminate the heavy losses of chinook salmon and steelhead smolts occurring at this facility.

However, the project, as approved by the Board, has not proceeded as expected, due to the problems explained herein.

The original cost estimate of \$350,000 resulted from the assumption by the Department's hydraulic engineer and fish screen specialist that an inclined plane perforated plate screen would perform satisfactorily at this site. The estimate contained no monies for screen design and only \$60,000 to refurbish the fish bypass system. (A fish bypass system is the method by which rescued fish are removed from the screening area and released to a safe area downstream.)

After receiving WCB approval for the expenditure of these funds, the Department attempted to have the Office of the State Architect (OSA) produce the design drawings for the inclined plane screen. OSA staffing shortages and internal priorities resulted in excess of a year's delay, which produced only very preliminary drawings.

Before proceeding with a staff recommendation regarding a proposal for Board consideration, the following is submitted as a history leading up to the Board's first action.

The Van Arsdale diversion is a unit of Pacific Gas and Electric's Potter Valley project on the Eel and Russian Rivers in northeastern Mendocino County. The Potter Valley project diverts Eel River water into the Russian River for power production and irrigation purposes. An upstream storage dam and reservoir (Lake Pillsbury) and the Potter Valley Powerhouse below Van Arsdale, are the other major units of the system.

In 1972 PG&E installed the present screen on its Van Arsdale diversion pursuant to a Fish and Game Commission order. The screen design selected, a horizontal traveling type, was new and virtually untried -- supposedly "state of the art" at that time. However, since its construction by PG&E and acceptance by the Department, the screen has been beset with numerous operation difficulties and has been totally inoperative for over a year. PG&E cannot be required to replace the screen since conditions at the site have not changed from the time of its initial acceptance by the Department (F&G Code Section 5989).

In 1975, due to continuing high maintenance costs and low efficiency of the traveling screen, an experimental vertical louver fish screen was installed, but this was only partially successful. Adult fish counts at the Van Arsdale fish trap on the Eel River have declined dramatically in recent years, in part due to the ineffectiveness of the screen. A total of 994 chinook salmon were trapped here in 1948, but until recent improvements in the flow regime, it was not uncommon for no chinook to reach the trap. Likewise, steelhead counts have declined from a high of 9,528 to runs counted in the hundreds.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission recently issued a fifty year license to PG&E to operate the Potter Valley Project. Terms of this license are expected to substantially increase the potential for anadromous fish losses at this diversion unless improvements are made to the screen. Runs of adult steelhead are expected to approach 5,000 fish and chinook salmon to approach 400 fish in the area upstream from the diversion. This would result in 1 million steelhead smolts and 1/4 million chinook smolts passing the diversion site each year. In the absence of an effective fish screen, some 30 to 40 per cent of these could be lost annually.

In 1982, as part of the Potter Valley Project FERC relicensing settlement, the Department agreed to replace the screen in exchange for improved water releases from Van Arsdale Reservoir and improvements to the fish ladder over Cape Horn Dam. Budget cuts have prevented the Department from carrying out its part of the agreement.

Continuing concern for the problems created by this ineffective facility resulted in numerous meetings during which the fundamental screen and bypass design were reviewed and radically changed. Screen experts from the National Marine Fisheries Service in concert with Pacific Gas and Electric engineers and the Department's hydraulic engineer, mutually agreed on a new system design that would cost approximately \$2.4 million.

There is presently a Memorandum of Understanding circulating amongst the affected parties which, when signed, will be used in an attempt to seek State and/or Federal funding for this project. However, a key element in this procedure is to obtain an accurate cost estimate of the facility so that a bill may be drafted. The Department has therefore requested that the expenditure of \$110,000 of the original funds be approved to obtain an accurate cost estimate. This sum will cover the cost of site surveys and reconnaissance, and a set of preliminary facility design drawings which will be used for accurate cost estimates. This is, of course, a change in scope from the project originally envisioned by the Board when approved at the April 10, 1985, meeting and would therefore require new Board action.

It is felt that this change in scope is still an appropriate expenditure of 1984 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Funds as it is the preliminary phase of a project expected to result in the following fishery benefits when completed.

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1. The Department's proper screening of diverted salmon and steelhead smolts and their return to the Eel River system (as required by the DFG/PG&E Agreement) will help restore the Eel salmonid population.
2. PG&E's diversion of 300 c.f.s. of water from the Eel to the Russian River (also as required by the Agreement) is needed to maintain suitable water flows and temperatures during critical low flow periods.
3. If the Department cannot carry out its part of the Agreement, PG&E's water diversion could be reduced, and this would have a detrimental effect on the Russian River and its salmonid populations.
4. Adequate screening would improve the Eel as well as the Russian River, thus doubling the benefits and the justification for the use of Proposition 19 funds.

As before, this activity is exempt from CEQA under Section 15301, Class 1, (i) of the State CEQA Guidelines. The original Notice of Exemption applies to this action as well, since it covered a complete reconstruction effort.

Mr. Schmidt stated that Larry Week from the Department of Fish and Game was present should there be any questions. Dr. Rote raised questions about what the \$110,000 will do and how long it will take. Larry Week responded that the \$110,000 will be used for preliminary site investigations and specific construction plans. It is estimated that \$2.4 million will be needed for the fish screen and bypass system. PG&E engineering staff has the expertise and is prepared to do the work. There is a Memorandum of Understanding being prepared and signed to be used as support effort towards getting adequate funding through State and/or Federal government. As stated in the MOU the site investigation will be completed by mid-summer (August) and the preliminary designs from PG&E by early fall.

Staff recommended that the Board approve the change in project scope as presented, authorize \$110,000 of those funds allocated at the April 10, 1985, meeting to be used for site survey and preliminary design work. Staff would further recommend that the Board authorize the recovery of the funds remaining in this original allocation, and authorize staff and the Department to proceed substantially as planned.

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. PARNELL THAT THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD APPROVE THE CHANGE OF PROJECT SCOPE FOR THE VAN ARSDALE FISH SCREEN, MENDOCINO COUNTY, AS PROPOSED; AUTHORIZE USE OF \$110,000 FROM THE APRIL 10, 1985, ALLOCATION FOR SITE SURVEY AND PRELIMINARY DESIGN; AND AUTHORIZE THE RECOVERY OF ANY BALANCE REMAINING FROM THIS ALLOCATION; AND AUTHORIZE STAFF AND THE DEPARTMENT TO PROCEED SUBSTANTIALLY AS PLANNED.

MOTION CARRIED.

b. Legislation

Mr. Schmidt advised the Board of the following two bills currently in the legislature which affect the WCB.

AB 1022, Costa, carries co-authors at this time of Assembly Members Hannigan, Campbell, Isenberg, Hill, Norm Waters, as well as Senator Keene. First time since the Wildlife Restoration Fund was created, this bill would increase the amount of appropriation by \$750,000 to the Wildlife Restoration Fund.

SB 1177, Keene, Acquisition funds for Sonoma Bay Wetlands. It would provide to the Coastal Conservancy, as well as to WCB, 10% or \$2M ceiling from the Outer Continental Shelf Land Act funds for acquisition. Dr. Rote added that another source of funding may need to be looked at.

c. Resolution Honoring Nancy Ordway

Mr. Schmidt submitted the following resolution for enactment by the Board:

WHEREAS, Nancy Ordway has resigned as Chief Deputy Director of Finance and therefore concluded nearly four years of dedicated and faithful service as a member of the Wildlife Conservation Board; and

WHEREAS, her knowledge in fiscal matters, governmental operations and administrative procedures significantly helped the Board to advance the cause of wildlife conservation to the benefit of the people of California; and

WHEREAS, by her consistent pleasant manner, sound judgment and constructive attitude in furthering the WCB program, she has earned for herself the love, esteem and respect of the Board and its staff; NOW THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Wildlife Conservation Board, the Joint Legislative Advisory Committee, and the Board staff convey to Nancy Ordway our sincere appreciation for her noteworthy contributions to the Wildlife Conservation Board and extend to her our very best wishes for the future, and be it further

RESOLVED, that this resolution be made a part of the official minutes of this Board and that a copy of this resolution be furnished to Ms. Ordway.

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IT WAS MOVED BY MR. PARNELL THAT THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION BE
ADOPTED BY THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD AND THAT A SUITABLE COPY
BE PROVIDED MS. ORDWAY.

MOTION CARRIED.

There being no further business to consider, the meeting was adjourned at 11:20
a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

W. John Schmidt

W. John Schmidt
Executive Officer

PROGRAM STATEMENT

At the close of the meeting on May 20, 1987, the amount allocated to projects since the Wildlife Conservation Board's inception in 1947 totaled \$168,898,213.69. This total includes funds reimbursed by the Federal Government under the Accelerated Public Works Program completed in 1966, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program, the Anadromous Fish Act Program, the Pittman-Robertson Program, and the Estuarine Sanctuary Program.

The statement includes projects completed under the 1964 State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act, the 1970 Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Bond Fund, the Bagley Conservation Fund, the 1974 Bond Act, the General Fund, the Energy Resources Fund, the Environmental License Plate Fund, the 1976 Bond Act, the 1984 Parklands Bond Act and the 1984 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Bond Act.

a. Fish Hatchery and Stocking Projects	\$16,038,501.65
b. Fish Habitat Development	8,452,592.22
1. Reservoir Construction or Improvement .	\$2,990,821.39
2. Stream Clearance and Improvement	2,769,109.44
3. Stream Flow Maintenance Dams	498,492.86
4. Marine Habitat	646,619.07
5. Fish Screens, Ladders and Weir Projects	1,547,549.46
c. Fishing Access Projects	28,367,474.27
1. Coastal and Bay	\$2,733,828.84
2. River and Aqueduct Access	6,403,851.80
3. Lake and Reservoir Access	5,888,402.83
4. Piers	13,341,390.80
d. Game Farm Projects	146,894.49
e. Wildlife Habitat Acq., Development & Improvement Projects ..	108,591,711.14
1. Wildlife Areas (General)	84,400,277.41
2. Miscellaneous Wildlife Habitat Dev. ...	2,621,954.27
3. Wildlife Areas/EcoReserves, (Rare & Endangered)	21,569,479.46
f. Hunting Access	546,069.66
g. Miscellaneous Projects	5,758,050.77
h. Special Project Allocations	314,303.86
i. Miscellaneous Public Access Projects	682,615.63
Total Allocated to Projects	\$168,898,213.69