

From: envsubset@epamail.epa.gov
Sent: Tuesday, January 04, 2005 8:04 AM
To: Federal Register SPECIES documents
Subject: [epa-species] Endangered and Threatened Species: Notice of Public

<http://epa.gov/EPA-SPECIES/2005/January/Day-04/>

[Federal Register: January 4, 2005 (Volume 70, Number 2)]
[Proposed Rules]
[Page 325]
From the Federal Register Online via GPO Access [wais.access.gpo.gov]
[DOCID:fr04ja05-24]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
50 CFR Part 226
[I.D. 110904F]

Endangered and Threatened Species: Notice of Public Hearings on
Proposed Designation of Critical Habitat for Seven Evolutionarily
Significant Units of Pacific Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and
Steelhead (*O. mykiss*) in California

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.
ACTION: Notice of public hearings.

SUMMARY: On December 10, 2004, NMFS proposed critical habitat
designations for two Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) of chinook
salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and five ESUs of *O. mykiss* (inclusive
of anadromous steelhead and resident rainbow trout) in California that
are listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The public comment
period for this proposal presently closes on February 8, 2005. In this
document, NMFS is announcing that public hearings have been scheduled
at four locations in California in January and early February 2005 to
provide additional opportunities for the public and other interested
parties to comment on the subject proposals.

DATES: Written comments on the proposed critical habitat designations
must be received by February 8, 2005. In order to provide the public
additional opportunity to comment on these critical habitat designation
proposals, NMFS will be holding four public hearings in California at
the specific dates and locations listed below:

January 13, 2005; 6:30-9:30pm at the North Coast Inn, 4975 Valley
West Blvd., Arcata, CA 95521; January 19, 2005; 6:30-9:30pm at the
DoubleTree Hotel Sonoma Wine Country, One DoubleTree Drive, Rohnert
Park, CA 94928;

January 20, 2005; 6:30-9:30pm at the Radisson Hotel Sacramento, 500
Leisure Lane, Sacramento, CA 95815;

February 1, 2005; 6:30-9:30pm at Fess Parker's DoubleTree Resort,
633 East Cabrillo Blvd., Santa Barbara, CA 93103.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on the proposed critical habitat
designations, identified by docket number {041123329-4329-01}
and RIN

number [0648-A004], by any of the following methods:

? E-mail: <[A HREF="mailto:critical.habitat.swr@noaaa.gov"](mailto:critical.habitat.swr@noaaa.gov)>
critical.habitat.swr@noaaa.gov. Include docket
number and RIN number in the subject line of the message.

? Mail: Submit written comments and information to Assistant
Regional Administrator, NMFS, Protected Resources Division, 501 W.
Ocean Blvd., Suite 4200, Long Beach, CA 90802-4213. You may hand-
deliver written comments to our office during normal business hours at
the address given above.

? Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: <[A HREF="http://www.regulations.gov"](http://www.regulations.gov)>
<http://www.regulations.gov>

? Fax: 562-980-4027.

?OR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Craig Wingert, NMFS, Southwest Region,
562/ 980-4021; or Marta Nammack at 301/713-1401. The proposed rule,
maps and other materials related to the proposal can be found on the
Southwest Region's website at <[A HREF="http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov"](http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov)><http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov>
.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 10, 2004, NMFS proposed critical habitat designations
for two Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) of chinook salmon
(*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and five ESUs of *O. mykiss* (inclusive of
anadromous steelhead and resident rainbow trout) in California that are
listed as threatened or endangered species under the Endangered Species
Act of 1973 (69 FR 71880). The seven ESU of salmon and *O. mykiss*
include: (1) California Coastal chinook salmon, (2) Northern California
O. mykiss, (3) Central California Coast *O. mykiss*, (4) South-Central
California Coast *O. mykiss*, (5) Southern California *O. mykiss*, (6)
Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon, and (7) Central Valley *O.*
mykiss. The public comment period for these proposals opened on
December 10, 2004 and closes on February 8, 2005.

Public Hearings

Joint Commerce-Interior ESA implementing regulations state that the
Secretary shall promptly hold at least one public hearing if any person
requests one within 45 days of publication of a proposed regulation to
list a species or to designate critical habitat (see 50 CFR
424.16(c)(3)). NMFS has already scheduled hearings to allow affected
stakeholders and members of the public the opportunity to provide
comments directly to agency staff during the comment period (see DATES,
above). However, these public meetings are not the only opportunity for
the public to provide input on these proposals. The public and
stakeholders are encouraged to continue to comment and provide input to
NMFS on the proposals (via correspondence, e-mail, and the Internet;
see ADDRESSES, above) up until the scheduled close of the comment
period on February 8, 2005.

References

Copies of the Federal Register notices and related materials cited
herein are available on the Southwest Region's website at <[A HREF="http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov"](http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov)><http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov> or upon request (see ADDRESSES section above).

Dated: December 29, 2004.
P. Michael Payne,
Acting Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine
Fisheries Service.
[FR Doc. 05-94 Filed 1-3-05; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510-22-S

Comments: <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/comments.htm>

Search: <http://epa.gov/fedreg/search.htm>

EPA's Federal Register: <http://epa.gov/fedreg/>

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| Project Name or Description | Requested Funding | Applicant |
|---|-------------------|--|
| Native Animal Rescue- For the purchase of animal food for wildlife rehabilitation | \$2,000 | Native Animal Rescue Molly Richardson 462-0726 |
| Education Equipment – O'Neill Sea Odyssey | \$350 | Dan Haifley, Exec.Dir. 422 0200 |
| South County Waterway Cleanup | \$1,200 | Max Allord, Ventura County Sheriff Office 721 2610 |
| CALIP Program | \$1,000 | JOHN NOVINSKI 419-4165 |
| Monterey Bay Salmon & Trout Project | \$5,000 | Larry Wolf, Director 688-4257 |
| "Healthy Rivers, Happy Fish" One-day Education Watershed Conference | \$1,000 | Jodi Frediani 426-1697 |
| Wildlife Habitat Education at Skypark | \$2,000 | Sheryl McEwan 439-9158 |
| Hillside Habitat Restoration (Wetland Upland Habitat) | \$2,000 | Stephen Pedersen 786-0286 |
| Total Amount of Funding Recommended | \$14,550 | |

| AVAILABLE FUNDING Fiscal Year 2004-05 | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| General Fines Monies | \$10,000 |
| McEntee, Steeves, Moulton Fine | \$3,490.99 |

Grant Application to Santa Cruz County Fish and Game Advisory Commission
11/19/04

- I. Native Animal Rescue 1855 17th Ave., Santa Cruz, CA 95062 (831) 462-0726
mailing address: P.O. Box 1001, Santa Cruz, CA 95061
- II. Wildlife Rehabilitation
- III. \$2,000.00 requested from the Commission for animal food costs.
- IV. Contact person: Molly Richardson, 1855 17th Ave., Santa Cruz, CA 95062
Telephone # (831) 475-6489
- V. Treatment and rehabilitation of injured, sick and orphaned native animals of Santa Cruz county, with the ultimate goal of release back into the wild.
- VI. Native Animal Rescue (NAR) provides the community with a place to bring injured, sick, and orphaned wildlife. These animals are given the best care (round the clock when necessary) by trained rehabbers. NAR strives to have a high release rate.
- VII. Native animals are injured and orphaned mainly by the actions of people and their pets. When people find an animal that needs help, they are glad to know they can bring it to NAR where experienced rehabbers will take care of it.
- VIII. NAR provides 24 hours a day, seven days a week, a hotline linked to an emergency room/rehabilitation center. Animals *are* evaluated on arrival and cared for until they can be released back into the wild. **NAR** works directly with 911 emergency, local law enforcement, lifeguard, and park service personnel. Most of our wildlife patients are brought in by the above mentioned personnel or the general public. NAR also has trained volunteers who perform direct rescues in response to calls to our hotline.
- IX. Please see Budget attached
- X. Requested funding is for one year.
- XI. Since 1980, Native Animal Rescue (NAR) has treated approximately 2,000 animals every year. NAR is the only organization in Santa Cruz County licensed by the CA Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife to rehabilitate wild animals from this area. Trained staff and volunteers service our 24 hour hotline, and intake, rescue and rehabilitate animals. NAR also has an educational program which includes informative newsletters and fliers. (Please see attached fliers). Educational tables *are* provided at community events and presentations are given to schools and other groups. NAR receives funding from the general public, Private Foundations, Local and State Governments.

NATIVE ANIMAL RESCUE
 Projected Budget
 1/1/05-12/31/05

| | Commission Funding Budget | Capitola Funding Budget | City of S.C. Funding Budget | All Other Funding Budget | NAR'S TOTAL BUDGET |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| INCOME: | | | | | |
| Donations | | | | 564,632 | 564,632 |
| City of Capitola | | 51,188 | | | 51,188 |
| City of Santa Cruz | | | 53,600 | | \$3,600 |
| S.C. Fish & Game Com. | 52,000 | | | | \$2,000 |
| Interest Earned | | | | \$480 | 5480 |
| TOTAL INCOME | \$2,000 | \$1,188 | 53,600 | 565,112 | 571,900 |
| EXPENSE: | | | | | |
| Payroll Expenses | | | | 545,515 | \$45,515 |
| Telephone | | \$188 | \$400 | \$1,788 | \$2,376 |
| Postage & Shipping | | | | 51,440 | \$1,440 |
| Printing | | | | \$1,800 | 51,800 |
| Travel & Transportation | | | | \$120 | \$120 |
| Medical Fees for Animals | | | | \$360 | 5360 |
| Medicine for Animals | | | | 51,800 | \$1,800 |
| Food for Animals | \$2,000 | \$1,000 | \$3,200 | 53,400 | 59,600 |
| Animal Housing | | | | \$2,724 | \$2,724 |
| Animal Laundry & Misc. | | | | 52,100 | \$2,100 |
| insurance | | | | 53,540 | 53,540 |
| Administrative Expense | | | | 5525 | 5525 |
| TOTAL EXPENSE | 52,000 | 51,188 | \$3,600 | 565,112 | 571,900 |
| NET INCOME | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

WARNING

IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO HARM
SWALLOWS, THEIR EGGS, OR THEIR
OCCUPIED NESTS.

SWALLOWS AND OTHER MIGRATORY BIRDS ARE PROTECTED BY LAW UNDER
THE MIGRATORY BIRD ACT - UNITED STATES CODE: TITLE 16, SECTION 701-719.

PERSONS FOUND GUILTY OF HARMING THESE BIRDS,
THEIR EGGS, OR NESTS, CAN BE FINED UP TO
\$ 15,000. AND/OR IMPRISONED UP TO 6 MONTHS.

THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AND THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
ADMINISTER AND ENFORCE THESE REGULATIONS.



*Wild People and
Wild Creatures*

Wild people

Gently we take them in,
frightened, injured, mangled
orphaned, but some not really,
we give them sanctuary for a time,
mend their bodies, lift our hearts.
We can't always save them - some are
beyond repair.

We ponder for a moment -
Why must these things happen?
Mostly we end their suffering,
sooner than crouched in a bush
starving, suffering, slowly dying, we
owe them that much.

Gifted people are we! What makes us
take them in? To give long hours on
short days, and so much of our
strength...

We open our home and heart, our
soul, our whole being, to offer a safe
haven from the hard, natural world, if
only for a brief time. Long enough to
recover, or die.

Each one leaves us gifts, a deep sense
of usefulness, love, hope...

Pricelss gifts we need, for our future!

Written and shared by

Catherin Diduck,

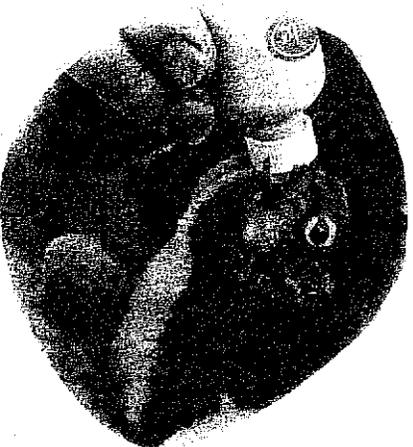
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada



NATIVE ANIMAL RESCUE
Wildlife Rehabilitation
P.O. Box 1001
Santa Cruz, CA. 95061

NATIVE ANIMAL RESCUE

Because no life is



too little to save.

*Committed to preserving
the natural abundance and
diversity of wildlife in
Santa Cruz County
through education
and rehabilitation.*

P.O. Box 1001
Santa Cruz, CA. 95061
(831) 462-0726

**NATIVE ANIMAL RESCUE
Wildlife Rehabilitation Center**

Who we are

Native Animal Rescue is the only facility in the County licensed as a wildlife rehabilitation center by the California Dept. of Fish and Game and the U.S. Dept. of Interior/Fish and Wildlife Service.

NAR is a private, non-profit organization dedicated to the rehabilitation of injured wildlife. We also work to increase human understanding and respect for wildlife and their habitats. Our ultimate goal is the return of the rehabilitated animal to its natural habitat. We work closely with veterinarians and wildlife management professionals to medically treat and rehabilitate injured, sick, orphaned, and oiled wildlife.



Our

Objectives

- ✓ To Rehabilitate injured, sick, orphaned, and oiled wildlife with the ultimate goal of release back into the wild.
- ✓ To Educate by promoting a deeper understanding of the challenges facing wildlife in an environment which is rapidly being altered by human activities.

**How you
can help**
Your
tax-deductible
donations
support us.

✓ Call us to find other ways to help
462-0726
Native Animal Rescue
Wildlife Rehabilitation Center

What we do

When a distressed animal is found by anyone in Santa Cruz County, a call to our *Wild Lifeline* 462-0726, alerts us to the animal's situation. We give immediate care instructions over the phone, enabling the caller to safely handle and transport the animal to our facility. There, trained staff and volunteers examine it, give first aid, and determine its further needs. Major medical problems are treated by veterinarians. The animal is then cared for until it is able to be released back into the wild. We also keep exact records on each animal to collect data on migration, breeding, and habitat needs, information which helps professionals in the management of local wildlife.

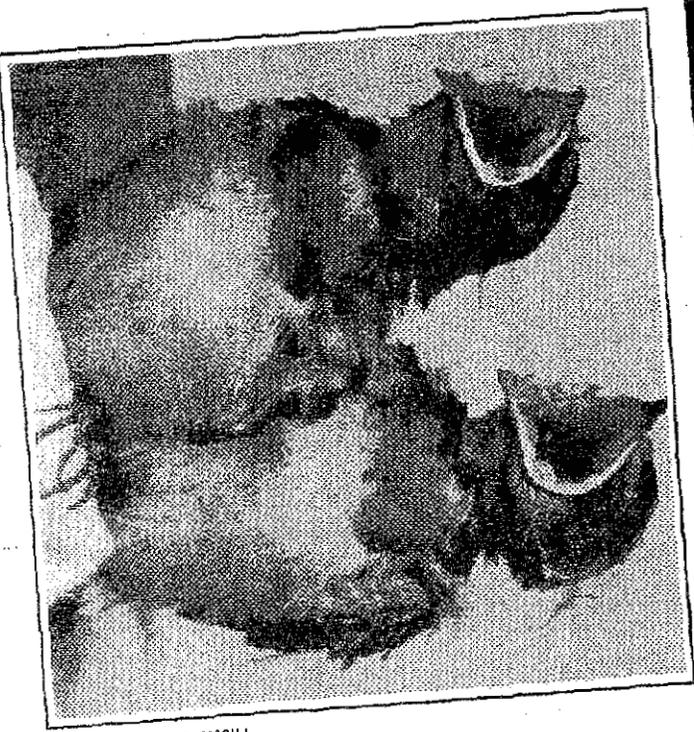


Photo: Gerrie Reichard

**If you find an
animal you think
might need help...**

- ✓ Consider your own safety first. Do not handle any wild animal unless absolutely necessary, and then, as little as possible, with great care.
- ✓ Place the animal in a covered, well-ventilated carrier in a warm, dark and quiet place. Do not offer any food or water.
- ✓ Never use a wire cage to transport wild creatures.
- ✓ Place uninjured baby birds back into their nests whenever possible.
- ✓ Be sure a wild animal needs rescuing. Fawns and baby bunnies are often left alone for long periods while their mothers feed elsewhere.
- ✓ Remember it is illegal to keep a wild animal as a pet.
- ✓ Call Native Animal Rescue for assistance.

A year at Native Animal Rescue

As the wheel of the year endlessly turns, each month brings a wide variety of birds and animals to NAR—where compassion is practiced year round!

January Mostly seabirds, injured and weakened by storms, exhaustion, water in their lungs, starvation, broken limbs, being impaled on fish hooks, and caught in abandoned fishing line. We also get injured and exhausted migrating hawks and possibly hummingbirds, since they can appear year-round.

February Baby squirrels, bunnies, voles, moles, and even tiny baby hummingbirds are brought to us.

March Songbirds, pigeons, doves and hummingbirds.

April Baby mammals, including squirrels, raccoons, possums, wood rats, foxes, coyotes, and deer. We also get baby hummingbirds.

May Everything! from deer to baby swallows.

June Chipmunks, voles, moles, swallows, and everything else, including hummingbirds.

July By the third week of July most baby creatures stop coming in, except for those who are injured or poisoned.

August Mockingbirds, hummingbirds and sparrows. By the middle of August, the second batch of baby squirrels begins! In August when the red tide occurs, we may get sea birds, mostly murrelets. From the end of August to October, we get young pelicans that hatched in February who still can't feed themselves and are in danger of starving.

September Few babies of any kind, but young pelicans are still in need. From September to March, we get diving birds and mostly sea birds.

October During the third week of October, loons, grebes and various kinds of diving birds come in. Some are exhausted from their long migration from as far away as the northeast and Alaska. They are often victims of oil spills, fish hooks and fishing line.

November More loons, grebes, and diving birds; some years are worse than others.

December Once in a while, an occasional baby hummingbird is brought to NAR, especially during wind storms.

Did you know?

NAR is the ONLY facility in Santa Cruz County licensed as a wildlife rehabilitation center (for any type of wildlife) by the California Dept. of Fish and Game, the U.S. Department of Interior, and the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Never try to care for an injured wild bird or animal yourself! Not only is it against the law to do so, but may result in serious harm to you and/or the animal. The staff and volunteers at NAR are trained to provide the best medical care possible, 24/7. We take no holidays where wildlife is concerned!

NAR is very proud of the fact that our release rates exceed the national average, due in great part to our policy of trained Home Caregivers. If you see an animal in need call NAR hotline at 462-0726.

What to do if wild "tenants" move in

Due to urban sprawl, humans destroy and invade many animal's habitats which forces them to live closer to us. Just because you see animals in your yard doesn't mean they have to go! Most can coexist with us. Simple precautions can keep them out of your home and allow them share the suburbs in peace.



These three little "kittens" aren't looking for their mittens! They want food! Don't leave pet food outside or you may meet some fragrant foragers!

• If animals nest under your house, attic, or garage, leave them alone if you can. Most animals nest just long enough to raise their young—usually only a few weeks. The babies need their parents to survive, so be sure the parents **and** their babies have left.

• Then, seal all openings (attics, basements, crawl spaces and garages). Place chimney tape and screens on the tops of chimneys and stovepipes.

- Trim overhanging tree limbs to discourage animals from climbing onto rooftops and getting into attics.
- Use garbage cans with tight fitting lids and latch dumpsters.
- Never leave dog and cat food outside! (See photo above)
- If you can't allow animals to remain, encourage them to leave by placing ammonia-soaked rags near their nest. Place a radio tuned to a talk show nearby.
Give the animals a few days to move their babies!

Thank You!

We at NAR thank the volunteers, life guards, park rangers, Capitola police, the International Bird Rescue and Rehabilitation Center and Monterey Bay Aquarium for helping us save wildlife.

We thank the city of Capitola for a \$1200.00 donation! We also thank the veterinarians at All Pets Veterinary Clinic, Pacific Veterinary Emergency Service, and Harbor Veterinary Hospital who offered their services.

We thank Elaine Charkowski for designing this newsletter and we also thank all of our board members for the work they do.

We thank Lupin and Zoe who are on call 24/7 to stabilize and care for the animals brought to us.

We especially thank all the volunteer Home Caregivers who rehabilitate animals in their homes! We also thank everyone in the community who brings us sick, orphaned, and injured wildlife.

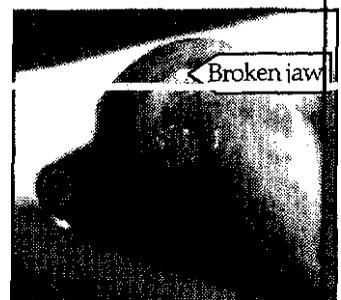
So, once again, we at NAR extend a heartfelt "THANK YOU!" to everyone who helped us assist animals in need!

This is truly a work of love from this caring community!



ANSWER
A salamander!

Dr. Murray, who works with the Monterey Bay Aquarium, repaired this salamander's tiny broken jaw!



Santa Cruz County Fish and Game Advisory Commission
Grant Application

Applicant:

Max Alford

Project Name:

Waterways Cleanup

Amount of funding requested:

\$1200.00

Contact information.

Max Alford

135 Atkinson Lane

Watsonville, CA 95076

(831) 761-3648

Description of proposed project:

Removing trash and other items in **and around** local waterways.

Objectives and goals:

Clean up waterways to reduce pollution in and around local waterways, wetlands, and bay.

Background and history:

The waterways, Corralitos creek, Salsipuedes creek levee area and Ramsey Park wetlands have **unsightly areas** where the homeless have left campsites, and/or people have dumped **trash**.

How will this be accomplished.

Using labor supplied by the Santa Cruz County Roundtree Jail, I intend to take the trash, which may include large items such **as** sofas and mattresses **as well as** large quantities of household garbage to the local landfill. I also intend to **trap the stray cats and take them to the** local animal shelter**Budget:**

Dump fees \$300.00

Grabber tools \$200.00

ATV Rentals \$400.00

Misc. Supplies

Gloves

Bottled water

Plastic bags

Hand sanitizer

Etc. \$300.00

Total **\$1200.00**

Timeline:

The problem is ongoing.

Background:

I am a volunteer with *the* **Smta** Cruz County Sheriffs **Office**.

Donna Bradford

From: Kathleen Hammons
Sent: Friday, December 10, 2004 2:45 PM
To: Donna Bradford
cc: Pam Silbaugh; Nancy McCollum; Pat Busch; Mary Jo Walker
Subject: RE: Fish and Game Fund -County Overhead Question

I have recomputed the Fish and Game fund with the correct budgetary basis. They should not have been charged at all for any budget based computations. (Most of Auditor and **All** of CAO).

The Fish and Game fund refund (rollback) for 04-05 is
- 130.

I will make the adjustments in December for the prior 6 months. I will adjust the next 2 quarter journals to the correct rate.

Computation attached,



Corrected Fish &
Game Charges....

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

From: Donna Bradford
Sent: Monday, November 15, 2004 3:05 PM
To: Kathleen Hammons
Subject: FW: Rsh and Game Fund -County Overhead Question

Kathleen,

Now that I know you are out of the office until November 29th, I thought I would try again. Would it be possible for you to contact me before the end of the day on December 2nd with some information that I could pass along to the Commissioners at their meeting? Or perhaps you would like to attend their meeting to relay the information yourself? They meet at 7:00 p.m in the Planning Department's Conference Room on the 4th floor.

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

From: Donna Bradford
Sent: Monday, November 15, 2004 2:58 PM
To: Kathleen Hammons
Subject: Fish and Game Fund - County Overhead Question

Kathleen,

I am staff to the Santa Cruz County Fish and Game Advisory Commission. At the last meeting, during review of their budget several Commissioners questioned the reason for the significant increase to the amount of County Overhead charged to the Fish and Game Fund Unit: 13/54/20. I was directed to find out why and to place this issue on the Commission's next meeting agenda scheduled for December 2nd. Can you provide me with some information on how the County Overhead is determined? I will need the information by next Friday, Nov. 19th in order to include it in the agenda packet. Thanks you for your help. I can be reached at X2453.

Corrected Fish Game Charges

REVENUE FUNDS

2002-2003 2000-2001

ACTUAL FROM ACTUAL FROM
 2004-2005 SCH 2002-2003 SCH ROLLFORWAR COST PLAN
 A D CHARGES

| User Name | User Index | User Sub | Provider Name | Provider Index | Prov Sub | A | D | Original | Adjustment |
|---------------|------------|----------|-------------------|----------------|----------|-----|-------|----------|------------|
| FISH AND GAME | 135420 | 3550 | EXT INDIR BLDG U: | 131220 | 2105 | | 0 | | |
| FISH AND GAME | 135420 | 3550 | EXT INDIR EQUIP L | 131220 | 2105 | | 0 | | |
| FISH AND GAME | 135420 | 3550 | AUDITOR | 121000 | 2105 | 194 | (92) | 6,088 | (6,078) |
| FISH AND GAME | 135420 | 3550 | CAO | 181000 | 2105 | 2 | (2) | 1,890 | (1,892) |
| FISH AND GAME | 135420 | 3550 | COUNTY COUNSEL | 242000 | 2105 | | 0 | 0 | |
| FISH AND GAME | 135420 | 3550 | COMMUNICATIONS | 303100 | 2105 | | 0 | 0 | |
| FISH AND GAME | 135420 | 3550 | GENERAL SERVICE | 331000 | 2105 | | 0 | 0 | |
| FISH AND GAME | 135420 | 3550 | FACILITIES MGMT | 333000 | 2105 | | 0 | 0 | |
| FISH AND GAME | 135420 | 3550 | PURCHASING | 334100 | 2105 | 138 | (138) | (138) | 0 |
| FISH AND GAME | 135420 | 3550 | CENTRAL STORES | 334200 | 2105 | | 0 | | |
| FISH AND GAME | 135420 | 3550 | PARKS | 491100 | 2105 | | 0 | | |
| FISH AND GAME | 135420 | 3550 | PERSONNEL | 510000 | 2105 | | 0 | | |
| FISH AND GAME | 135420 | 3550 | TREASURER | 731000 | 2105 | | 0 | | |
| FISH AND GAME | 135420 | 3550 | TOTAL | | | 334 | (232) | 7,840 | (7,970) |
| | | | | | | 102 | (130) | | |

SANTA CRUZ COUNTYFISH AND GAME ADVISORY COMMISSION FUNDING REQUEST 2005

I. *Name of Group:* California Department of Fish and Game CalTIP Program

II. *Amount of Funding Requested:* \$1,000.00

III. *Name, Address and Phone Number of Contact Person:*

John R. Robinson, 182 Compass Ct, Boulder Creek, CA. 95006
(831) 419-4165

IV. *Description of Proposed Project*

CalTIP or "Californians Turn In Poachers" encourages citizens to turn in environmental and fish and game violators by calling a 24 hour a day, 7 days a week telephone hotline. Calls are immediately referred to local enforcement agencies and/or local wardens. The program offers anonymous rewards of up to \$1,000.00 for tips which lead to a citation or arrest.

CalTIP is a nonprofit organization, sponsored but not funded by the California Department of Fish and Game. It is supported by outside funding and private donations, no state funds are used. CalTIP currently has a five member volunteer citizens review board.

V. *Objective:*

The objective of CalTIP is to substantially reduce poaching and polluting in California

VI. *Background and History of Your Organization:*

The CalTIP program was developed in 1981 in response to growing concerns by the Department of Fish and Game and the general public about the problem of poaching, polluting and wildlife crime in California. The Department recognized the fact that fewer than 350 game wardens can not adequately patrol 145,000 square miles of terrain, 1100 miles of coastline, 30,000 miles of rivers and 4,800 lakes. They needed the public's help. They needed the public to be their eyes and ears. The program was set up along the same lines as most other state wildlife agency hotlines.

Since the program's inception in 1981, CalTIP has rewarded \$161,000 for 680 cases.

VII. How will project be accomplished ?

1. A citizen witnesses a Fish and Game violation or act of polluting.
2. He/She calls 1-888-DFG-CALTIP (334-2258) 24 hour a day, 7 days a week
3. A report is taken by a dispatcher.
4. The report is relayed to the local warden in the area of the state where the alleged violation took place.
5. A warden investigates the report and depending on the circumstances, may either issue a warning, write a citation or make an arrest.
6. If the citizen caller's information leads to a citation or arrest, the caller is eligible for a reward.
7. The 5-member Citizen's Review Board determines if a reward will be paid and for how much.
8. The CalTIP Citizen's Review Board administers the reward not the DFG.

VIII. Budget to include the precise use of Grant monies:

All \$1,000.00 will go for reward payments and the Board's public education and outreach program. The money will be given to the CalTIP Citizen's Review Board to administer the money as a reward for citizens who report Fish and Game violations and/or polluting activities which lead to a citation or arrest.

IX. Timeline for completion:

Since 1981, the Department of fish and Game's CalTIP program has provided a way for the public to anonymously report (poaching / pollution). Through the on going support and use of the program, CalTIP will continue providing an endless resource for reporting violations.

Final report of Grant fund use for the year 2004 were used as follows:

The CalTIP Board reviewed 17 cases in 2004 and paid out a total of \$4,000 in rewards to citizen witnesses. The CalTIP program received a total of 2615 reports of possible violations state wide. Total number of callers requesting a rewards: 29

There are two types of CalTIP calls/cases:

1. Reward cases (the citizen informant request a reward)
2. Non-reward cases (the citizen informant does not request a reward but just wants to report the violation)

At this time, the DFG only monitors and checks the disposition on reward cases. The reward cases comprise only 1%-3% of the total CalTIP violation reports received.

Although many of the non-reward calls also result in arrest, the actual number is unknown.

CalTIP helped send and fund (\$1,000) a student to the Western States Wildlife Investigators Covert Academy. With the help of CalTIP the Special Operations Unit was able to send Warden Ikemoto to the 80 hour course in Grand Junction, Co. In addition Lt Ponting and Assistant Chief Foley attended as instructors and facilitators. Without the support of CalTIP a California Warden would not have been allowed to attend due to budget restraints. The class was held in Grand Junction, Co. The host was Colorado Game and Fish, supported by the Western States Wildlife Investigators steering Committee consisting of personnel from California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and Nevada Fish and Game Departments. The courses consist of an array of covert/investigations training in wildlife crimes.

Santa Cruz County Fish and Game Advisory Commission
GRANT APPLICATION QUESTIONNAIRE

- I. Name of organization submitting proposal: *O'Neill Sea Odyssey*
- II. Project Name: Educational equipment
- III Amount of funding requested: \$350.00

Educational equipment for *O'Neill Sea Odyssey*:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Plankton net | \$175.00 |
| Decomposition Chart | <u>\$175.00</u> |
| <i>Total request</i> | \$350.00 |

- IV Name, Address, Telephone Numbers for Contact Person:

Dan Haifley, Executive Director; *O'Neill Sea Odyssey*; 2222 East Cliff Drive
Suite 222, Santa Cruz, CA 95062; (831) 465-9390,
dhafley@oneillseaodyssey.org; www.oneillseaodyssey.org.

- V Description of proposed project:

O'Neill Sea Odyssey is a comprehensive marine education program that uses a three station format to introduce students to Marine Biology, Marine Ecology and Navigation. Our program encourages students to protect and preserve the ocean through hands on study of the marine environment. The items requested above are required equipment for the Marine Biology and Marine Ecology stations. This equipment exposes students to a previously unknown microscopic ecosystem of organisms and helps students learn how to protect them.

OSO's Marine Biology Station focuses on the food web and how all organisms are interconnected in our ecosystem. Students participate in hands on plankton sampling using a plankton net. Plankton samples are taken to show the students how many organisms live in just a few drops of water and how all life in the ocean depends on the health of a food web on a microscopic level. The plankton net is towed behind the boat for several minutes to obtain a sample which is then taken to our onshore lab to be viewed under a microscope. The abundance of plankton in the Monterey Bay, especially in the spring during the upwelling season, causes our plankton nets to break down quickly. It is usually necessary for *OSO* to replace the plankton net every year, due to the frequency of use it receives.

In the ecology station students observe the ocean and discuss threats to the ecosystem, such as oil pollution and solid waste pollution. The ecology station on board the Team *O'Neill* takes place on the bow deck of the vessel where students can witness the ocean environment all around them. The decomposition chart shows a variety of items both biodegradable and non-biodegradable, and tells how long each item takes to decompose. Students discuss each item and whether or not it poses a threat to the organisms in the

Monterey Bay. Discussion of waste reduction is an important part of the ecology station since students often see trash in the ocean when they are on the boat. Students learn about how storm drains and watersheds carry litter to the sea and participate in a 'brain storm session' to come up with pollution prevention tactics. The decomposition chart is used on the boat while underway and needs to be replaced frequently due to exposure to sun and moisture. Our current decomposition chart is in extreme disrepair and must be replaced before students return to the program in March 2005.

To view the plankton net please visit:

<http://www.oneillseaodyssey.org/learning/equipment/marineBiology.asp>

To view the decomposition chart please visit:

<http://www.oneillseaodyssey.org/learning/equipment/marineBiology.asp>

VI. Objectives and goals:

O'Neill Sea Odyssey (OSO) engages 4th - 6th grade youth with an education program in navigation, sailing, conservation, and marine science on a 65-foot catamaran sailing Monterey Bay, and in a shore-side education center. The program is free, and each group completes a community service project to participate. ***Our mission is to provide a hands-on educational experience to encourage the protection and preservation of our living sea and communities.*** Youth learn about wildlife in the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, and they learn how to protect it. The plankton net and decomposition chart are integral to this effort. As of March, 2004, we had served 25,000 youth since 1996. We will serve 4,500 youth during the 2004-2005 school year.

VII. Background and history of problem:

OSO will create a core of watershed and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary stewards among 4,500 youth during the current school year. We teach children about watershed and ocean protection, and to create engaged active learners. We believe that youth have the capacity for environmental stewardship, but not many opportunities to learn it as a behavior in a structured setting. *OSO* fill a need to create an opportunity to create stewardship where the capacity exists. Joint Venture/Silicon Valley in 1999, and the Community Assessment Project for Santa Cruz County in 2000, both found that low-income youth are less likely to be encouraged to become involved in their communities: to volunteer, vote, or to engage in environmental practices such as recycling, and appropriate disposal of motor oil. The City of San Jose recently found that only 30% of youth said they experience a caring neighborhood; only 24% have access to positive role models, and only 15% felt valued by their community. Yet, 69% act on their convictions and stand up for their beliefs. Therefore, over two-thirds of these youth could become effective watershed stewards,

An incentive for watershed protection is the prospect of protecting the ocean environment, a popular issue among the general public who in turn know very little about the vital role that watersheds play in terrestrial and marine ecosystems. In 1999, the Watershed Management Council noted that more than 300 ocean and estuary scientists endorsed a statement to Congress recommending stricter controls and broader education about non-point source pollution. The Council's website states: "These specialists have

solutions to current environmental problems including landfill diversion, organic farming, reducing, reusing, recycling and alternate forms of transportation and energy.

- *Marine Biology/on board* Discussion includes the life cycles of plankton, their role in the food web and the unique chemical/physical balance that helps maintain life in the sea. Students participate in a plankton tow and the specimen is taken to the education center for further examination. A water sample is also taken back to test its salinity using a refract meter.
- *Marine Biology/on shore:* The samples from the plankton tow gathered on boat are viewed through a microscope that is connected to a large-screen monitor. Students participate in plankton identification and discuss the different types of phytoplankton and zooplankton collected. A refract meter tests water salinity and results are explained to the class. Instructors discuss factors relating to the variation in salinity and how the food chain can be affected.

We utilize the hands-on teaching method and activities that will educate and inspire youth towards a life of stewardship. Hands-on learning in small group's scaffolds vocabulary, increases participation by English learners, and integrates academic subjects in an exciting learning environment. Research shows that use of a variety of approaches for disseminating information will most effectively teach students. *OSO* offers a series of activities on the boat. Verbal, visual, kinesthetic, and auditory learners are all taught through this hands-on approach to science. *OSO* introduces new vocabulary to both native English speakers and English learners. *OSO* has also translated scientific terms into Spanish and has them posted on cards at each station. Concurrent translations encourage students to gain vocabulary in Spanish as well. Hands-on activities, teaching to the different intelligences, and scaffolding new language for meaning are widely accepted teaching methods currently encouraged within education. The use of scientific terminology will build vocabulary and helps to further youth's educational goals in the area of literacy.

O'Neill Sea Odyssey's education center and the *Team O'Neill* vessel are located in the Santa Cruz Harbor, the gateway to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Learning about an environment by witnessing it first hand can make an indelible impression on young minds. Students will witness the food chain in action as they watch pelicans dive for anchovies or endangered California Sea Otters forage in the kelp forests for food. Students can compare the visual landmarks on the coastline to what they see on a navigational chart and make connections between academic learning and practical observations.

Education Standards: National Educational Standards met by *OSO's* curriculum include: Life Science subcategories of *Structure and Function in Living Systems*, *Populations and Ecosystems* and *Diversity and Adaptation of Organisms*. National Educational Standards in Science and Technology, and Science in Personal and Social Perspectives subcategories of *Natural Resources*, *Environmental Quality* and *Natural and Human Induced Hazards* are also met. *OSO* curriculum meets the California State Education Standards in Life Sciences, Earth Sciences, Measurement and Geometry and Mathematical Reasoning.

IX. Budget:

Educational equipment for *O'Neill Sea Odyssey*:

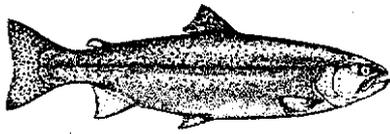
| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Plankton net | \$175.00 |
| Decomposition Chart | <u>\$175.00</u> |
| <i>Total request</i> | \$350.00 |

X. Timeline:

We would like to purchase the plankton net and the materials for the chart in March. Our program will be serving 6 to 10 classes a week from March, 2005 through July, 2005, and the need for these education tools is greatest during this time.

XI. Background and history of organization:

O'Neill Sea Odyssey engages 4th - 6th grade youth with lessons in navigation, marine and watershed ecology, and marine science on a 65-foot catamaran sailing Monterey Bay, and in a shore-side education center. The program is free, and each group completes a community service project to participate. *Our mission is to provide a hands-on educational experience to encourage the protection and preservation of our living sea and communities.* *OSO* was founded in 1996, and as of March 24, 2004 had served over 25,000 youth. Evaluative results of *O'Neill Sea Odyssey's* past work with youth demonstrate that they have success learning to be community and environmental stewards. In addition, literacy, geography, math and science are demonstrated effectively using the hands-on method of learning and are effectively integrated through environmental themes. Each May, *OSO* publicizes the availability of its application form at oneillseaodyssey.org for the following school year. *OSO* collaborated with the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Save Our Shores and the Santa Clara Valley Water District on the development of its curriculum.



MONTEREY BAY SALMON & TROUT PROJECT

WWW.MBSTP.ORG

MBSTP@AOL.COM

11/11/2004

SANTA CRUZ FISH & GAME COMMISSION
701 OCEAN ST. RM 400
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060

REFERENCE: 2005 FUNDING REQUEST:

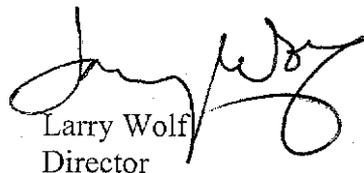
Dear Commission Members:

The Monterey Bay Salmon & Trout Project request funding for the 2005 fiscal year. Our funding request is for fish food and medicine for our 2005 Steelhead and Coho hatchery production. Our hatchery production should be up to 100,000 fish.

This year we are expanding our rescue efforts of Coho Salmon. Our captive brood stock Coho program should be in full gear this year and we are expecting a record return of Coho. We hope to raise up to 40,000 Coho Salmon and 60,000 Steelhead to be planted into our local streams. We have the full support of the National Marine Fisheries Service. We hope to receive all our permits by November 16th, 2004.

Our funding request for 2005 is \$5,000.00. If you need any more information, please contact the hatchery at 458-3095 or call me direct at 688-4257. Again thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Larry Wolf
Director

Santa Cruz County Fish and Game Advisory Commission
GRANT APPLICATION QUESTIONNAIRE

I. Name of organization or individual submitting the proposal

Citizens for Responsible Forest Management (CRFM)

II. Project name

“Healthy Rivers, Happy Fish”, a one-day educational Watershed Conference to be held late September/early October, 2005

III. Amount of funding being requested from the Commission

\$1000

IV. Name, Address and Telephone Numbers of Contact Person

Jodi Frediani
CRFM
1015 Smith Grade
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
Ph/fax 831-426-1697

For each following section, give a brief description. If necessary, use additional sheets to fully explain your proposed project.

V. Description of the proposed project

CRFM, in conjunction with the Valley Women’s Club Environmental Committee (and other groups yet to be determined), will host a one-day educational Watershed Conference, entitled “Healthy Rivers, Happy Fish”. We will bring in out-of-area watershed restoration experts to join local fisheries biologists and other specialists to provide an educational, inspirational and provocative program. Presentations will focus on creation of large woody debris (LWD) installations, macro-invertebrate identification as a means of determining stream health, salmonid lifestyles and habitat needs, and fish passage barriers and best-practice guidelines for improved fish passage.

The Conference program will be video-taped, and segments will be aired repeatedly on Community TV. Video archives and copies will be made available to the public. Copies of the video tapes will also be offered to all County Public Libraries and public schools at no charge.

VI. Objectives and goals

Our primary goal is to increase public awareness, appreciation and participation in the protection and preservation of the finite fresh water resources of the San Lorenzo River and countywide streams. Healthy rivers lead to clean and abundant water for humans, fish and other aquatic users.

We anticipate that this Conference will lead to future hands-on field workshops, including projects specifically designed for grade-school students. We hope the Conference will also encourage future stream enhancement projects.

VII. Background and history of the problem

Water is necessary for all life. The San Lorenzo River is the centerpiece of our community. The San Lorenzo River watershed provides the main source of drinking water for much of the San Lorenzo Valley and the City of Santa Cruz. It offers recreational opportunities and aesthetic enjoyment for locals and visitors alike. It provides habitat for threatened steelhead trout and used to be home to the state-listed "endangered" coho salmon.¹ (NOAA Fisheries includes the San Lorenzo River in its coho reintroduction goals.)

But the San Lorenzo River is currently 303(d) listed under the Clean Water Act as impaired for sediment. Through this Watershed Conference, we hope to inspire and educate both the public and local agency staff providing new ideas to improve the health of this river system and other county streams.

Presenters will introduce the latest technologies and methodologies for stream restoration and salmonid habitat enhancement.

VIII. How will the project be accomplished (design specifications or plans, if applicable

- Seek grant funding for primary conference costs and expanded outreach activities.
- Identify and contact key watershed experts as presenters.
- Solicit and procure additional co-sponsors.
- Finalize workshop date based on presenter availability.
- Locate and rent suitable, easily accessible venue (i.e. Felton Community Center, Harvey West, Unitarian Church, Loudon Nelson).
- Host Conference late September/early October 2005 (based on availability of presenters)

CRFM regularly collaborates with a wide variety of local and statewide water quality experts and stream restorationists and has already identified a unique, qualified pool of experts to invite to participate in the Watershed Conference program. CRFM also works closely with other local watershed activist groups like the Valley Women's Club Environmental Committee, the Lompico Watershed Conservancy and the Sierra Club, and anticipates support from these groups.

¹ I have received reports that coho have been seen in the San Lorenzo River trap this season and as far upstream, in the mainstem, as Boulder Creek.

IX. Budget (include sufficient detail to explain use of *grant* monies). Specify if there are any sources of other funds committed to the proposed project.

- \$2500 grant applied for from the San Lorenzo Valley Water District
- In-kind donation of editing equipment and reduced rates from the Productions
- Donated staff time from the Valley Women's Club Environmental Committee, Citizens for Responsible Forest Management (CRFM), and hopefully other local watershed-oriented organizations
- Donations from local businesses of food and drink for snacks

BUDGET SUMMARY

"Healthy Rivers, Happy Fish One-day educational Watershed Conference

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Honorarium for four presenters @ \$250 | \$1000 |
| Facility Rental (one day) | 350 |
| Publicity (advertising, posters, PSAs, news releases, flyers) | 500 |
| Video-taping conference | 300 |
| Video editing for TV re-broadcasting on Community TV (includes master tape and DVD production) | 100 |
| Staff time for conference organization (supplemental income) | 250 |
| Video production and distribution outreach (includes VHS dub production, DVD dub production, tape distribution, VHS copies to local school and public libraries, copies to SC Community TV, mass media outreach) | <u>\$1000</u> |
| TOTAL BUDGET | \$3500 |
| | |
| TOTAL Grant Request from Fish and Game Advisory Commission - for Video Production and Distribution Outreach | \$1000 |

X. Timeline for completion

CRFM will secure adequate funding commitment no later than March, 2005. CRFM will solicit presenters and secure venue no later than May, 2005. Outreach will begin in June or as soon as funding, presenters, venue and dates are confirmed. Conference will be held late September/early October, dependant on availability of presenters.

CRFM will provide a report back to the Santa Cruz County Fish and Game Commission within 60 days of completion of the Conference, including a video tape of the conference proceedings. This report will include a description of the Watershed Conference, a copy of the conference program, summary of Conference Evaluation Comment Forms, attendance figures, distribution report of video resources, and a financial accounting of all expenditures of the Santa Cruz County Fish and Game Commission funds.

XI. Background or history of your organization

CRFM and the Valley Women's Club Environmental Committee have hosted similar successful environmental conferences and workshops in the past. CRFM was established in 1992 and is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization. CRFM's primary goals include educating and providing information to the public and the media regarding environmental sustainability and natural resource management practices in Santa Cruz County, with an emphasis on sound forest and watershed management.

The Valley Women's Club, a 501(c)(3) organization founded in 1978, has actively worked on environmental, educational, social and political issues which affect the health and welfare of the San Lorenzo Valley. Efforts of the Environmental Committee have included an on-going Watershed Festival of Events to educate the community about watershed issues (including programs for children), an annual River Clean-up, operating innovative recycling centers, an Educational Scholarship, plus production and distribution of brochures on erosion control and stream health.

CRFM has also sponsored the Community TV EcoReview program for the past six years. Each EcoReview show airs numerous times on a recurrent rotational schedule and have included a diverse range of issues including watershed protection, solar alternatives, organic agricultural and sustainable forestry. CRFM has also produced stand-alone videos such as "Know Our Coastal Redwoods".

theProductions, which will video tape the conference and provide video distribution outreach, has been in business since 1995 and specializes in providing video and audio support services for environmental and community organizations throughout California.

Key Conference Organizers:

- Jodi Frediani, Executive Director of CRFM- chief conference organizer
- Nancy Macy, Chair of the Environmental Committee of the Valley Women's Club- co-organizer, publicity coordinator.

CRFM will also engage other co-sponsors for the conference from local community watershed-focused organizations.

NOTE: If your request is approved for funding, you will be required to report back to the Commission at the end of the year or at the end of the project. Grantee must notify the Commission of the date of project completion and schedule a time to make a presentation to the Commission on how the funds were expended and the success of the project.



County of Santa Cruz Fish and Game Advisory Commission
C/o Donna Bradford, Planning Department
701 Ocean Street, Room 400
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Dear Commissioners,

We are pleased to submit our grant proposal, "Wildlife Habitat Education at Skypark," **for** your consideration.

Submission of this proposal has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Monterey Bay Master Gardeners, a 501(c) (3) corporation.

We will be glad to attend your meeting of February 3, 2005, prepared to give a short presentation in support of this proposal and respond to any questions you may have at that time.

Sincerely,

Sheryl McEwan
Master Gardener and Project Director

Enclosure

Grant Proposal to Fish and Game Advisory Commission County of Santa Cruz

- I. Name **of** Organization Submitting the Proposal
Monterey Bay Master Gardeners
- II. Project Name
Wildlife Habitat Education at Skypark
- III. Amount **of** Funding Being Requested from the Commission
\$2,000
- IV. Contact Person
Name Sheryl McEwan
Address 201 Navigator Drive, Scotts Valley, CA 95066
Telephone 439-9158; Cell: 212-5861
E-mail: sherylmcewan@pacbell.net
- V. Description **of** the Proposed Project

The proposed project will establish interpretive signs on the important elements of a wildlife habitat, focusing on the habitat provided by the Nature Walk at **Skypark**, in Scotts Valley. The information will be both accessible to school-age children and interesting to adults.

We will place two stationary signs at the principal entrances to the Nature Walk. The signs will be made of weatherproof material designed to retain their appearance during long-term exposure to ultra-violet light, wind and rain, and will present informational materials developed by the project (see Section VIII, below).

VI. Objectives and Goals

Our primary goal is **to** increase public knowledge and understanding of the native flora and fauna **of** the **Skypark area**, and public commitment to the maintenance and protection of their habitat. **Our** target population includes visitors to Skypark's Nature Walk in Scotts Valley. Currently, there are approximately 20,000 ~~annual~~ visits to the Nature Walk. **As** the landscape matures and outreach activities increase public awareness of the Nature **Walk**, this number should increase significantly.

Our specific objectives are as follows:

- A visitor to **Skypark's** Nature Walk will be able to identify at least ~~three~~ plants that are native to the local area, and at least one plant that is endemic to the **local** area.
- A visitor to Skypark's Nature Walk will be able to identify at least three animals, birds or insects that are native to the local area, and at least one animal, bird or insect that is endemic to the local area.
- A visitor to Skypark's Nature Walk will be able to list at least three ways in which they could help to help to maintain or protect the natural habitat of the area.
- **During** the month following a visit to Skypark's Nature Walk, a visitor will perform at least one specific act to help maintain or protect the natural habitat of the area.

VII. Background and History of the Problem

Scotts Valley's Skypark is located on a rich sand deposit that was the bottom of the sea, 15,000,000 years ago. In more recent history, the site was the home of the Zayante tribe¹ of the Native Americans known as the Ohlones. From 1947 to 1982, part of the site served as the Sky Park airport. In 1995, the Skypark development was established on a large part of the airport site.

Skypark is located in the Sandhills habitat, which originally covered an estimated 6,000 acres near the towns of Felton, Ben Lomond and Scotts Valley. The Sandhills habitat has been recognized as one of the most significant biological treasures in California. This habitat is a unique community of plants and animals found only in Santa Cruz County.

Much of the Sandhills habitat remains undeveloped, with some areas identified as Mixed Evergreen Forest. The rolling undeveloped terrain has a dense cover of California native plants and a variety of wildlife.

The Sandhills have two endemic insect species that are federally listed as endangered: the Mount Herman June Beetle and the Zayante Band-winged Grasshopper. Other species that call the Sandhills home include the Santa Cruz Kangaroo Rat, the Coast Homed Lizard and the Western Whiptail Lizard.

There are also two unique plant groups found in the Sandhills: various shrubs, including Manzanita, and sparse stands of Ponderosa Pines, with a dense and diverse understory of native wildflowers. Four plant species are endemic to the Santa Cruz Sandhills: Scotts Valley Polygonum (an endangered species), Ben Lomond Spineflower (an endangered species), Santa Cruz Wallflower, Ben Lomond Buckwheat and Bonny Doon Manzanita.

The common trees of the Mixed Evergreen Forest portion include Interior and Coast Live Oak, Tan Oak, Madrone, Bay and Buckeye. Understory plants include Ceonothus, Coffeeberry, Hazel, Ground Rose, and Poison Oak.¹

Finally, project leaders have observed a wide variety of birds and butterflies in seasonal populations of the Skypark area. Birds include California Thrasher, Western Scrub Jay, California Quail and Stellar's Jay. Examples of butterfly species include Woodland Skippers, Common Blue, Red Admiral, Western Tiger Swallowtail and Common Buckeye.

The Sandhills habitat has been greatly reduced through mining and developments such as Skypark. These changes have encouraged the formation of the Sandhills Alliance for Natural Diversity (SAND), which has warned that "the remaining habitat is threatened by further development while habitat degradation due to fire suppression and the invasion of exotic species threaten the sand hills even in protected reserves."

Another contributor to the loss of habitat is the invasion of non-native ("exotic") plant species, which typically begins with well intentioned but uninformed introductions by humans, or with the spread of seeds by a wide range of means. Project leaders have observed the rapid spread of several non-native species in the Skypark area, including the following: Acacia (*Acacia spp.*), Pampas Grass (*Cortaderia sellaoana*) and French Broom (*Genista monspessulana*).

¹ California Native Plant Society, Santa Cruz Chapter. (n.d.). *Plant Communities for Santa Cruz County*. <http://www.cruzcnps.org/plant.html>.

The negative impacts of such invasions have been described as follows:

The most invasive exotics can choke out native flora and provide no habitat value for native fauna. . . Most insects, birds, and other animals have adapted to use relatively few [native] plant species for food, shelter, or nest sites. A loss of their preferred species can result in their decline or even extinction. If a sufficient number of species are eliminated, or even a few “keystone” species, the whole ecosystem can collapse?

VIII. How the Project Will be Accomplished

The Monterey Bay Master Gardeners, in cooperation with the City of Scotts Valley, is conducting a long-term project to mitigate the loss of habitat that resulted from the extensive Skypark development, which includes 194 private homes, a large public park with recreation facilities, and space for Scotts Valley’s future city center.

The mitigation project focuses on Skypark’s walking/jogging path, nearly one mile in length, that courses through a landscaped area approximately five acres in area. This area was initially planted with a minimal collection of native plants that were supplemented by later, casual plantings of exotic non-native plants by area residents. Some of the non-native plants were later found to be invasive; virtually none supported the needs of local wildlife for food, shelter or nest sites.

The mitigation process involves the creation of the Skypark Nature Walk through the systematic removal of non-native plant species and the installation of native trees, shrubs and perennial plants. In March of **2003**, over 700 native plants were planted in the Nature Walk. Another 200 plants will be installed **this** winter, with support from a local corporation. **This** process includes extensive mulching to suppress weeds, conserve moisture and support certain native fauna. Plant selection for the Nature Walk landscaping is strictly limited to California native plants that are regionally appropriate, with priority given to plants that are native to the Sandhills and Mixed Evergreen plant communities.

Additional criteria for plant selection include maintenance of the integrity of the local gene pool and control of the potential spread of Sudden *Oak* Death (*Phytophthora ramorum*) through limited use and careful placement of plants that have been identified as hosts for this plant pathogen.^{3,4}

In making plant selections, project leaders from the Monterey Bay Master Gardeners confer regularly with specialists from University of California Cooperative Extension, University of California Santa Cruz Arboretum, Santa Cruz Chapter of the California Native Plant Society, and James Allen & Associates, Consulting Arborists.

The project will place two interpretive signs to provide visitors with relevant information about the Skypark Nature Walk and related topics.

Project leaders from the Monterey Bay Master Gardeners will develop the content of the signs, with reference to information published by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Department of Fish and Game, the California Native Plant Society, the Sierra Club, National Wildlife Federation, Sand Hills Alliance, and Audubon Society.

² Moore; Ken, et al. (2002). *A Plague of Plants: Controlling Invasive Plants in Santa Cruz County* (2nd ed.). Santa Cruz, California: Wildlands Restoration Team.

³ California *Oak* Mortality Task Force. (2005) <http://www.suddenoakdeath.org/>

⁴ United States Department of Agriculture. (2005). <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ispm/sod>

The content of **the** signs also will follow guidelines provided by interpretive sign specialists.⁵ Jodi McGraw, Ph.D., who has conducted habitat research for the Sandhills Alliance, will review the sign content in draft to ensure the accuracy and completeness of information.

Specific topics for the signs include the following:

- Skypark's Flora and Fauna

This sign will list the variety of native and endemic native fauna in Scotts Valley and surrounding Sandhills area, and highlight those that are on federal and state lists of endangered species. The text will emphasize the role of the wildlife in the ecosystem and their dependence on **the natural** habitat. The sign will include descriptions and pictures to aid visitors in identifying and appreciating these fauna.

This sign also will characterize the soil and climate of the area, list the trees, shrubs and perennial plants that are native and endemic native in **the** Sandhills plant community, and highlight plants that are endangered. The text will focus on the importance of the native flora to the wildlife habitat, and refer visitors to labels on selected plants in the Nature Walk for their common and botanical names and additional information on Wildlife uses of the plant. The sign will include pictures to aid visitors in identifying and appreciating endangered plant species.

- Maintaining Wildlife Habitats: What You Can Do

This sign will focus on how the visitor can preserve this habitat and similar habitats first by learning about the importance of the ecosystem, and the several threats to the habitat and the wildlife that depends upon **the** habitat. **The** emphasis here will be on how exotic plants can invade a habitat, choke out native plants that the wildlife needs for survival. The text will encourage visitors to maintain and restore natural habitats through specific actions:

- avoid planting non-native plants,
- remove non-native plants that are already in place,
- discontinue **uses** of herbicides and pesticides, and
- plant native plants to provide food and shelter for wildlife.

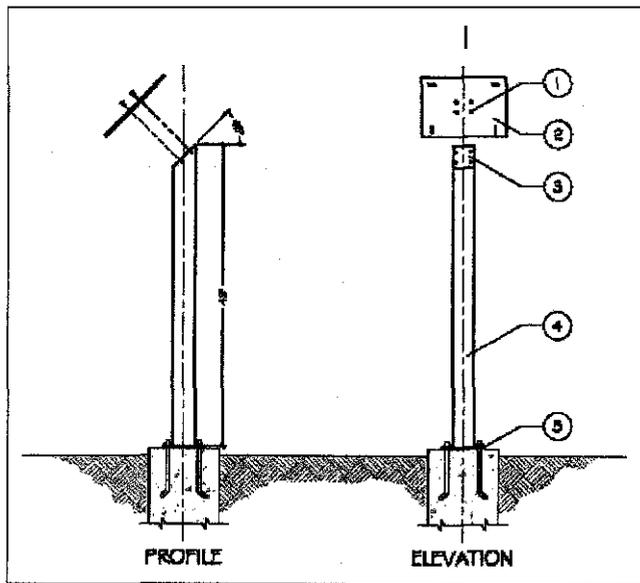
A professional graphic artist will design **artwork** for the signs, following technical specifications that the manufacturer of the proposed interpretive signs⁶ has provided. Our intention **is** to produce designs that are visually attractive, technically appropriate for the manufacturing process, and easily understood by visitors to the Nature **Walk**.

⁵ Ballantyne, R., **Hughes, K.**, & Moscardo, **G.** (2002). *Interpretive Signage: Principles and Practice*. Queensland, Australia: Queensland University of Technology.

<http://www.interpretivesigns.qut.edu.au/>.

⁶ Folia Industries. (2002). *Important Design Guidelines*.

<http://www.folia.ca/en/design/index.htm>.



Folia Industries, Inc., will manufacture the interpretive signs. This company, which has offices in San Jose, has made similar signs for the City of Watsonville, and many public and private agencies across the country. The company has described its signs as “solid phenolic-fused graphic panels with both UV and graffiti proof properties. It is manufactured with a smooth surface on both sides of a black phenolic core.” (Note: The accompanying diagram shows the mounting plate for the sign panel, but does not show the panel itself.)

The Parks Department, City of Scotts Valley will install the signs. following City standards. The project will place one sign at each of the principal entries of Skypark’s Nature Walk.

IX. Budget

The amount of funding requested totals \$1,968, which includes the following expenses:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| • Interpretive panels, 24 inches x 36 inches, (2) @\$540 | 1,080 |
| • Mounting Brackets for interpretive panels, (2) @ \$35 | 70 |
| • Sales Tax, 8% | 92 |
| • Shipment of panels and mounting brackets (estimated) | 100 |
| • Graphic Services, (10) hours @ \$40 | 400 |
| • Lab Samples, 8” x 10” for color approval, (2) @ \$50 | 100 |
| • Shipment of Lab Samples (FedEx) | 26 |
| • Installation Supplies (Redwood Posts, Concrete, Base Plates) | 100 |
| Total | 1,968 |

Other sources of support for this project are the volunteer services of participating members of the Monterey Bay Master Gardeners. While there are no sources of other funds for this specific activity, numerous public and private agencies and individuals, listed below, have contributed time and resources for the development of the Linear Park Nature Walk.

The City of Scotts Valley has provided extensive support for the development and maintenance of the Nature Walk, drawing upon the City’s operating budget, which, like that of many California cities, has been severely constrained in recent years. The City’s “official” support has included irrigation, weed abatement and mulching. Unofficially, City staff members have provided many hours of personal volunteer time to develop and enhance the Nature Walk.

The Monterey Bay Master Gardeners has contributed substantial financial support for this project and also authorized its members to claim credit for volunteer hours for time worked on the development and maintenance of the Nature Walk.

Other specific contributions to the development and maintenance of the Linear Park Nature Walk have included the following:

- Boy Scout Troop 604, Boy Scouts of America (volunteers)
- Santa Cruz Chapter, California Native Plant Society (plant selection and identification)
- Arboretum, University of California, Santa Cruz (plant selection and identification)
- Y-CORP (Youth-Community Restoration Project)(volunteers)
- Elkhorn Native Plant Nursery (landscape design)
- Rana Creek Habitat Restoration (discounts for plant materials)
- Boething Treeland Farms, Inc. (discounts for plant materials)
- Kelly Gibson Graphics & Landscape Design (plant label design)
- Monterey Bay Nursery (discounts for plant materials)
- Digital Media Students, Cabrillo Community College (brochure design)
- San Lorenzo Valley and Scotts Valley Middle and High School Students (volunteers)
- Residents, City of Scotts Valley (volunteers)
- Employees of Nokia who work in Nokia's Scotts Valley office (volunteers)

In addition, a local corporation, Aviza Technology, has provided a generous grant in support of the planting of trees and shrubs for the Linear Park Nature Walk. The Monterey Bay Master Gardeners are currently completing this planting.

Finally, another local business, Nokia, recently approved our proposal for a corporate grant in support of educational initiatives for the Linear Park Nature Walk. These initiatives will not duplicate the educational activities described in the present proposal.

X. Timeline for Completion

The proposed work will be completed within one year following the award of funding.

The principal phases of the project work plan are as follows:

- Research and development of text and images for two signs
- Graphic design of signs, and preparation of transfer medium (e.g., CD-ROM)
- Approval of 8" x 10" Lab Sample for Color & Print Quality and Manufacture of Panels
- Installation of Sign Panels

XI. Background and History of the Organization

The requesting organization is the Monterey Bay Master Gardeners (MBMG), a 501(c) 3 volunteer organization incorporated in California.

The MBMG's objectives are to support the educational activities of the University of California's Cooperative Extension in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties; to operate for scientific and educational purposes, promoting horticultural education and service to the community; and to provide continuing horticulture enrichment for members.

The trained volunteers of the MBMG extend the ability of Cooperative Extension staff to provide practical scientific horticulture and gardening information to local citizens. The MBMG provides gardening education and problem solving through a telephone hotline and several community outreach activities, e.g., the Homeless Garden Project (Santa Cruz, the MBMG Youth Garden (Watsonville), the Seaside Green Team (drought tolerant display garden), La Mirada (garden restoration, Monterey), the Beach Garden Project (dune restoration), and the Haven of Hope (landscape development at a group home for girls, Santa Cruz).

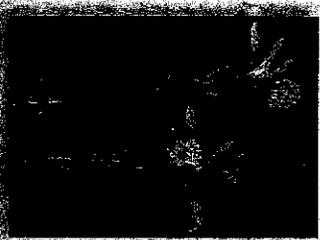
Skypark Linear Park Nature Walk

The Linear Park Nature Walk was designed to demonstrate the beauty and practicality of drought-tolerant landscaping (xeriscaping). The Walk introduces the public to a wide variety of California native plants, and demonstrates their value in residential and commercial landscapes.

Why Grow California Native Plants?

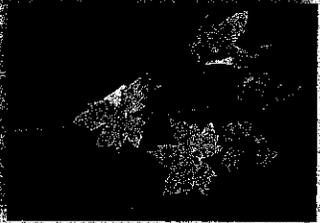
- Native plants are highly varied and beautiful.
- Being so perfectly adapted to the native climate and soil, they require very little water, no fertilizer, and no pesticides, and improve the soil quality.
- Well-established natives can help prevent the spread of invasive non-native species such as French broom, wild oats, and acacia.
- Bees and wasps are dependent on specific native species for nectar; without their pollination both they and the plants become highly endangered.
- It is deeply satisfying and far easier to work with the natural environment than against it.
- Plants are a vital part of the natural food chain; native plants support and sustain native insects and animals. Native plants restore a natural environmental balance.

California Fuchsia



Fuchsia occidentalis

Mission Mallow



Lavatera dasycarpifolia

Aster



Aster ericoides

Foothill Penstemon



Penstemon heterophyllus

Hummingbird Sage



Sylvia spaldingii

Island Bush Poppy



Dendromecon haydenii

Welcome to Skypark Linear Park Nature Walk

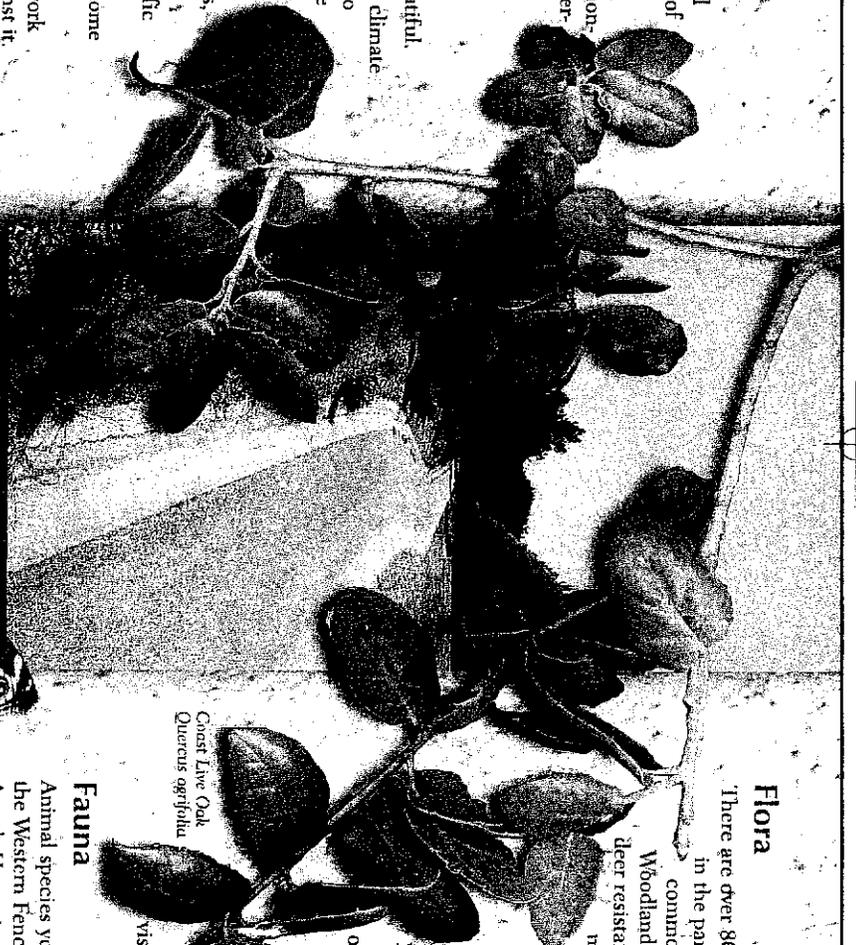
Fauna

Animal species you may encounter on your walk are the Western Fence Lizard, California Alligator Lizard, Anna's Hummingbirds, Acorn Woodpecker, Steller's Jay, Townsend's Warbler, and several colorful butterfly species including the Acorn Blue, Dotted Blue, Blue Copper, and Green Hairstreak.

Flora

There are over 80 different plant species and cultivars in the park. The plants used in this project are commonly found in or around Central-Oak Woodland communities. Most of the plants are deer resistant because of their pungent odor and most are evergreen, remaining lush all year round. As you walk down the path, notice the incredible variety of textures, colors, and forms found in California's native plants: the blazing scarlet-red blossoms of the California fuchsia, the golden-yellow trumpets of the sticky monkey flowers, a variety of tall, graceful ornamental grasses, holly-leaf cherries with edible fruit, blue ceanothus, aromatic sages, and gorgeous Pacific-coast nises. With such a wide variety of species, every season brings a different plant into bloom. The mile-long path contains 240 plant labels to bring visitors closer to these natural treasures.

Coast Live Oak
Quercus agrifolia



Santa Cruz County Fish and Game Advisory Commission
GRANT APPLICATION QUESTIONNAIRE

I. Name of organization or individual submitting the proposal

High Ground Organics

II. Project name

Hillside Habitat Restoration

III. Amount of funding being requested from the Commission

\$ 2,000

IV. Name, Address and Telephone Numbers of Contact Person

Stephen Pedersen

531 Harting Slough Rd.

Watsonville CA 95076

(831) 756-0286

For each following section, give a brief description. If necessary, use additional sheets to fully explain your proposed project.

V. Description of the proposed project

— See Attached

VI. Objectives and goals

//

VII. Background and history of the problem

//

VIII. How will the project be accomplished (design specifications or plans, if applicable)

//

IX. Budget (include sufficient detail to explain use of grant monies). Specify if there are any sources of other funds committed to the proposed project.

//

X. Timeline for completion

XI. Background or history of your organization

//

NOTE: If your request is approved for funding, you will be required to report back to the Commission at the end of the year or at the end of the project. Grantee must notify the Commission of the date of project completion and schedule a time to make a presentation to the Commission on how the funds were expended and the success of the project.

X. Project would be completed in spring of 2008.

XI. **High Ground Organics** has been in business for five years. We have been at our current location beside Harkins Slough in Watsonville since May of 2000. We have completed several conservation and restoration projects on the property with matching funds from the National Resources Conservation Service.

V. Eradication of a large invasive poison hemlock stand and establishment of native perennials on a **steep** unfarmable hillside on the south east section of our property.

VI. Our objective is to create a more diverse landscape with habitat for a wide variety of song-birds, raptors, mammals, and insects.

Because hemlock tends to form a dense pure stand, it excludes all other plants species creating a landscape with very little diversity. After addressing the hemlock problem we would plant a variety of native perennials appropriate to our location, seeking to create a more diverse habitat more closely resembling what originally existed there.

VII. The hemlock was well established when we first took possession of the property in **May** of 2000 and has only spread since that time.

VIII. Because hemlock seed is viable for only around three years, it can be successfully controlled with well timed annual mowings during ~~that~~ period. Because the hillside location is too steep to permit mowing, this would be accomplished with a string type weeder. The first mowing would take place in early spring after the hemlock began to flower but before it set seed. The second mowing would occur approximately six weeks later to *kill off* any regrowth.

The first stage of replanting would occur during the fall of year one when the larger, woody, more upright perennials would be planted. These would include coast live oak, ceanothus, coffee berry, coyote bush, elder berry and others **all** of which would be flagged to **avoid** being hit during the second set of hemlock mowings in year two. After that second set of spring mowings the irrigation system would be installed allowing for dry season irrigation for the first few years. **After** the third set of mowings native grass and herbaceous plugs would be planted between the previously planted perennials.

IX. Budget.

Labor

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----|
| String weeding | 36 hours @ \$10.00/hour | 360 |
| Planting | 32 hours @ \$10.00/hour | 320 |
| Irrigation Set-up | 6 hours @ 10.00/hour | 60 |

Materials

| | | |
|--|--|------|
| Assorted Native Plants | | 1050 |
| Irrigation System | | |
| Pressure compensating emitters \$.25x200 | | 50 |
| 500ft 3/4" poly hose | | 100 |
| Valves and Fittings | | 60 |

Total. 2000