work closely with fishermen and members of the recreational fishing industry, such as charter boat operators, to conserve and develop recreational fishing. Moreover, the bill also directs the Commission and the DFG to restore and enhance California's recreational fisheries and the habitat on which they depend; redirect fishing pressure from overexploited fisheries to areas which can support additional fishing; maintain a high quality and diversity of recreational opportunities; reduce limits and promote conservation measures such as catch and release regulations; encourage a viable recreational fishing industry; and promote tourism. The bill is currently in the Committee on Water, Parks and Wildlife.

SB 4 (Presley), the Wildlife and Natural Areas Conservation Act of 1988, is an urgency statute which would provide for the submission of an $85 million bond sale to the voters at the June 7, 1988 primary election. If the voters approve the bond sale, the proceeds of the sale would be available for appropriation to the Wildlife Appropriations Board for the acquisition, enhancement, restoration, or protection of lands supporting endangered plants or animals.

SB 496 (Davis), introduced February 23, would permit the Fish and Game Commission to authorize the taking of tule elk if the total statewide population exceeds 2,000 or if the Commission makes a specified determination regarding habitat based on a specified biennial report from the Director of the DFG to the Governor and legislature.

AB 345 (Allen), as amended February 24, would require the DFG to develop and maintain an automated information system containing the name and current address of each person who purchases a sport fishing, hunting, or spearfishing license, and to make information from the system available to law enforcement agencies and legislators upon written request. The bill would also appropriate $750,000 from the Fish and Game Preservation Fund for expenditure during the 1987-88 fiscal year for the automated information system.

SB 40 (Marks), as amended February 17, would change existing law regarding the use of gill nets in several northern California counties.

AB 467 (Bates) would repeal existing law which authorizes the licensed taking of mountain lions, and would restore the lions to their prior status as a specially protected mammal.

AB 512 (Allen) would require the Fish and Game Commission to establish guidelines for determining the value of each fish, reptile, bird, or mammal which is unlawfully killed, caught, taken, possessed, wasted, or injured; and would authorize courts, after July 1, 1988, to levy a penalty assessment not to exceed $10,000 on each conviction or forfeiture of bail for such a violation of the Fish and Game Code.

FUTURE MEETINGS:
To be announced.

BOARD OF FORESTRY
Executive Officer: Dean Cromwell
(916) 445-2921

The Board of Forestry is a nine-member Board appointed to administer the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973. The Board serves to protect California's timber resources and to promote responsible timber harvesting. Also, the Board writes forest practice rules and provides the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) with policymaking guidance. Additionally, the Board oversees the administration of California's forest system and wildland fire protection system. The Board members are:

Public: Jean Atkinson, Harold Walt (chair), Carlton Yee, Clyde Small, and Franklin L. "Woody" Barnes.

Forest Products Industry: Roy D. Barridge, Clarence Rose and Joseph Russ, IV.

Range Livestock Industry: Jack Shannon.

The Forest Practice Act requires careful planning of every timber harvesting operation by a registered professional forester (RPF). Before logging operations begin, each logging company must retain an RPF to prepare a timber harvesting plan (THP). Each THP must describe the land upon which work is proposed, silvicultural methods to be applied, erosion controls to be used and other environmental protections required by the Forest Practice Rules. All THPs must be inspected by a forester on the staff of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) and evaluated by experts from the Department of Fish and Game and/or the Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

For the purpose of promulgating Forest Practice Rules, the state is divided into three geographic districts—southern, northern and coastal. In each of these districts, a District Technical Advisory Committee (DTAC) is appointed. Each DTAC has a District Technical Advisory Committee (DTAC) is appointed by the Board and receive no compensation for their service.

MAJOR PROJECTS:
Hardwoods: At its February meeting, the Board heard final recommendations from interested parties on the hardwood regulation issue and the two Board-commissioned reports recently presented to the Board. (See CRLR Vol. 7, No. 1 (Winter 1987) pp. 85-86 for background information.) Comments received are as follows:

The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) recommended non-regulation except for hardwoods on conifer lands, where the Forest Practice Act already applies. CDF supports the recommendations set forth in the Board's staff-prepared Policy Options for California's Hardwoods paper, believing that a program of regulation would be slower and less effective than the actions proposed by staff. CDF plans an internal education program to make its personnel aware of the importance of the hardwood issue.

The Range Management Advisory Committee (RMAC), designated by the Board as an advisory committee representing range industry interests, suggested that the impact of regulation has not been adequately assessed. Therefore, RMAC does not recommend regulation at this time. Alternative methods of addressing the issue proposed by RMAC include leaving the issue to local government intervention when necessary and educating landowners on hardwood conservation.

The Department of Fish and Game (DFG) recommended establishing a reliable system for monitoring hardwood removal, citing specific areas as most valuable to the protection of hardwood habitat, and suggested that the Board set interim stocking standards. Once sufficient information is gathered to indicate desirable stocking requirements, the Board should implement more permanent standards. The standards, both interim and permanent, should serve as guidelines for local governments and not as regulations per
The California Regulatory Law Reporter Vol. 7, No. 2 (Spring 1987)