

BRISCOE IVESTER & BAZEL LLP

155 SANSOME STREET  
SEVENTH FLOOR  
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94104  
(415) 402-2700  
FAX (415) 398-5630

810

Lawrence S. Bazel  
(415) 402-2711  
lbazel@briscoelaw.net

20 October 2006

By E-Mail

State Water Resources Control Board  
1001 I Street  
Sacramento, California 95814  
Attn: Song Her, Clerk to the Board  
commentletters@waterboards.ca.gov



Subject: 2006 Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments for California; Region 8, Big Bear Lake, polychlorinated biphenyls

Dear Ms. Her:

I am writing on behalf of Big Bear Municipal Water District (the "District") and Risk Sciences to provide comments on the proposed listing of the Big Bear Lake segment as impaired because of polychlorinated biphenyls ("PCBs"). For the following reasons, in addition to those presented by Tim Moore of Risk Sciences<sup>1</sup> in his letter of 30 January 2006 ("Moore Letter", attached as Exhibit 1), the State Water Resources Control Board (the "State Board") should *not* list Big Bear Lake for PCBs:

- The listing violates the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA").
- The listing violates State Board regulations.
- The listing violates the Water Quality Control Policy For Developing California's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List ("Listing Policy").
- The listing is arbitrary and capricious, an abuse of discretion, and not supported by substantial evidence.
- The listing depends on an invalid water quality objective.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Moore is a scientist who has been providing consulting services related to Big Bear Lake to the District and other public entities for more than five years. He has personal knowledge of the lake, its environmental condition, and the consequences of listing decisions.

- The listing violates the California Supreme Court's decision in the *City of Burbank* case, and the provisions of Water Code § 13241.
- The listing violates due-process protections guaranteed by the federal and California Constitutions.

The facts here are simple. Staff from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (the "Regional Board") and California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment ("OEHHA") met and concluded that the PCB levels in a few carp samples were not sufficient for issuing fish-consumption warnings for Big Bear Lake or listing the lake as impaired. State Board staff nevertheless chose to override the decisions of the Regional Board and OEHHA. In order to override those who were closer to the issue and knew more about it, State Board staff interpreted an OEHHA staff report in a way contrary to the intent of the OEHHA authors. State Board staff also violated countless provisions of state law, State Board regulations, and the Listing Policy, as described below.

Big Bear Lake should not be listed for PCBs.

### CEQA

There is sufficient evidence to support a fair argument that the listing of Big Bear Lake for PCBs may have a significant effect on the environment, thereby requiring the State Board to prepare an EIR or its functional equivalent. (*See City of Arcadia v. State Water Resources Control Board* (2006) 135 Cal.App.4<sup>th</sup> 1392, 1420.) Available evidence for these effects includes the following:

- Any conceivable response to the listing will have a significant effect on the physical environment. Because PCBs are found in sediments, a likely response would be to dredge the lake to remove the top layer of sediments. The District has previously considered dredging, and has identified severe negative consequences. Because there is no disposal site for sediments in the vicinity, the District has calculated that dredging would require hundreds of thousands of truck trips on a two-lane road to take the sediment to a site off the mountain.
- Dredging would also disturb biota in the lake, because it removes and destroys aquatic life on the lake bottom. Dredging is an imperfect operation that results in the release of fines, which would redistribute sediments, including potentially

contaminated sediments, thereby affecting fish, macroinvertebrates, and plants elsewhere in the lake.

- Other possible responses include removing the PCB-containing carp from the lake by applying rotenone, a potent fish toxin that would kill all fish in the lake, and then re-introducing fish into the lake. This action would kill all the fish in the lake.
- Another possibility is draining the lake, taking bottom samples to identify the location of PCB contamination, and then conducting limited dredging to remove that contamination. This action would kill all the fish and other aquatic life in the lake.
- Carp in Big Bear Lake (the fish identified as having elevated levels of PCBs) are considered a nuisance fish unsuitable for human consumption. The district routinely engages in round-ups in which thousands of pounds of carp are removed from the lake and buried. Listing could result in a discontinuance of this procedure, thereby changing the prevalence of fish species and the biology of the lake.
- The District now stocks sport fish in Big Bear Lake. If there is a significant reduction in fishing, the District may discontinue stocking and thereby transform the fish population and biology of the lake.
- Listing is likely to result in mechanized operations at the lake, which produce elevated noise levels.
- Big Bear Lake attracts 6 million visitors each year. Many visitors fish in the lake. If the State Board lists the lake as impaired because of PCB contamination of fish, a significant reduction in tourism can be expected.
- A significant reduction in tourism will produce negative effects on the local economy and lead to urban decay and physical deterioration of the area.
- A significant reduction in tourism will produce significant effects on the physical environment elsewhere. Tourists will travel elsewhere in Southern California, thereby exacerbating the poor air quality of the region.

- Diverting resources in response to the listing will harm the District's efforts to maintain and improve the water quality of the lake. For example, the District now actively removes invasive aquatic plants from the lake. The listing could interfere with that program, and thereby increase the spread of invasive aquatic plants in the lake.

(See Moore Letter; letter from Sheila Hamilton dated 20 October 2006 ("Hamilton Letter"), attached as Exhibit 2; District website at [www.bbawd.org](http://www.bbawd.org), excerpts attached as Exhibit 3.)

Listing a water segment in accordance with Clean Water Act § 303(d) is the decision that initiates a sequence of events, including the preparation of a total maximum daily load ("TMDL"), that will inevitably produce physical effects on the environment. In these circumstances, CEQA compliance is required. (*E.g. City of Arcadia* at 1425-1426 (letters from government officials support fair argument that Trash TMDL "logically may result in soils disruptions and displacements, an increase in noise levels and changes in traffic circulation"); *Bakersfield Citizens for Local Control v. City of Bakersfield* (2004) 124 Cal. App. 4th 1184, 1205 (urban decay or deterioration must be considered as an indirect environmental effect).)

The listing action also violates CEQA in several other ways. There was no consideration of alternatives and mitigation measures, as required by 14 CCR ("Guidelines") § 15252(a).<sup>2</sup>

The State Board and its staff have not given serious consideration to the comments offered by the District, and have not provided a full written response. The partial response shows a lack of attention. In their few short statements, staff referred twice to mercury rather than PCBs, and identified the year as 2002 rather than 2006. (Responses to comments 140.1, 140.2, and 140.7.) The key omission, however, goes to the heart of the reason for listing. Staff assert that the listing was required by OEHHA's screening levels for PCBs. (Response to comment 140.5.) But, as Moore pointed out, "OEHHA has no official 'Screening Level' for PCBs." (Moore Letter at 2.) The value relied on was not intended for fish-consumption advisories, and in any case was simply a suggestion in a staff report rather than an official agency action. Staff reports are not binding on an agency. (*See* Order No. WQ-86-8, Petition by County of Santa Clara, Santa Clara Valley Water District, City of San Jose, Citizens for a Better Environment and Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition, at 31.) Staff did not respond to this point.

---

<sup>2</sup> This comment assumes that the listing decision is a "plan" covered by CEQA § 21080.5(b). If it is not, CEQA requires a full EIR.

Nor did the staff give thoughtful consideration to Moore's comment that the administrative record was missing the data used to derive the value staff relied on, and that because the data were missing there was no way to determine whether they met the quality requirements imposed by the listing policy. Staff responded that considerations of quality were not applicable to screening values. (Response to comment 140.5.)

The State Board does not appear to have conducted any CEQA review relevant to this listing decision. The State Board cannot rely on any previous CEQA review and documentation, because none of the previous documentation considered any environmental effects on Big Bear Lake, or any of the effects identified in this letter.

For these reasons, the State Board should decide not to list Big Bear Lake for PCBs during this listing cycle.

### **Violations Of State Board Regulations**

In proposing the listing of Big Bear Lake for PCBs, the State Board has not complied with its own regulations, including the regulations applicable to "functional equivalent documents".

State Board regulations provide that "Any . . . plan proposed for board approval . . . must be accompanied by a completed Environmental Checklist . . . and a written report . . . containing the following: . . . (2) Reasonable alternatives to the proposed activity; and (3) Mitigation measures to minimize any significant adverse environmental impacts of the proposed activity." (23 CCR § 3777(a).) Here there is no checklist or written report identifying reasonable alternatives or mitigation measures.

State Board regulations provide that "the board shall consult with other public agencies having jurisdiction by law with respect to the proposed activity". (23 CCR § 3778.) Here the State Board has not consulted with other public agencies. In particular, it has not consulted with OEHHA, even though staff say that the State Board is relying on OEHHA screening values. The State Board also appears not to have not consulted with the Regional Board. Although *Regional* Board staff consulted with OEHHA, the State Board cannot rely on this consultation, because the Regional Board staff and OEHHA agreed that the data *do not support* listing. (Moore Letter at 2.) Here the State Board staff are overriding the decision of the Regional Board and OEHHA, without consulting with those agency personnel who have superior knowledge. The listing decision is therefore in violation of the regulation requiring consultation.

State Board regulations require “written responses to comments”. (23 CCR § 3779.) As discussed above, staff did not provide written responses to key comments.

State Board regulations provide that “The board shall not approve a proposed activity if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen any significant adverse impact which the proposed activity may have on the environment.” (23 CCR § 3780.) Here there is a feasible alternative: postpone listing until at least the next listing cycle. The listing decision therefore violates this provision.

#### **Violations Of The Listing Policy**

The listing decision also does not comply with the procedures identified in the Listing Policy.

The Listing Policy requires the Regional Board to justify its recommendation by, among other things, “Describing in fact sheets how the data or information affords a substantial basis in fact from which the decision can reasonably be inferred”, and by “Demonstrating that the approach used is scientifically defensible and reproducible.” (Listing Policy at 8.) The fact sheet for Big Bear Lake does not describe how the decision can reasonably be inferred, or that demonstrates that the approach used is scientifically defensible. (Fact Sheets Supporting Revision of the Section 303(d) List, September 2006 (“Fact Sheets”) at 107-108.)

The Listing Policy requires that “fact sheets shall contain” a long list of specifics, including the “Effect of seasonality and events/conditions that might influence data and/or information evaluation”, a “Quality assurance assessment”, the “Potential source of pollutant”, and “Data evaluation as required by section 3 [California Listing Factors] or 4 [California Delisting Factors] of this policy”. (Listing Policy at 20.) The data evaluation required by section 3 is identified in the paragraph above. The fact sheet for Big Bear does not include any of these items. (Fact Sheets at 107-108.)

The Listing Policy requires that “the quality of the data used in the development of the section 303(d) list shall be of sufficient high quality to make determinations of water quality standards attainment.” (Listing Policy at 21.) Consistent with this requirement, “A QAPP [i.e. quality assurance project plan] or equivalent document must be available containing” a long list of specified items. (*Id.*) The regional boards “shall make a finding on the fact sheets on the availability of the QAPP (or equivalent), adequacy of data collection, analysis practices, and

adequacy of the data verification process (including the chain of custody, detection limits, holding times, statistical treatment of data, precision and bias, etc).” Here there is no QAPP or equivalent document available, the State Board has not determined that the data used are of sufficient quality, and none of the required findings has been made on the fact sheet. (Facts Sheets at 107-108.)

The Listing Policy specifies that that the State Board shall perform all tasks required of the regional boards only for the 2004 list. Following that cycle, the role of the State Board is limited to evaluating the regional board recommendations for completeness, consistency with the Listing Policy, and consistency with applicable law. (Listing Policy at 26.) In this cycle—the 2006 cycle—the Regional Board has recommended *against* listing Big Bear Lake for PCBs, and in overriding that decision the State Board has exceeded the bounds of the Listing Policy.

In these ways, the listing decision violates the Listing Policy.

#### **Arbitrary and Capricious, Abuse of Discretion, and Not Supported By Evidence**

The State Board’s logic proceeds as follows: (1) the beneficial uses to be protected are “Commercial and Sport Fishing” and “Agricultural Supply”; (2) these uses are protected by the narrative criterion specifying that “Toxic substances shall not be discharged at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic resources to levels which are harmful to human health”; (3) notwithstanding the fact that this narrative on its face applies only to *discharges*, it can be violated by the presence in fish tissue of PCB concentrations of greater than 20 ng/g, and (4) concentrations exceeding this level were found in three carp samples and one largemouth bass sample. (Fact Sheets at 107-108.) There are at least six problems with this logic.

First, the logical connection between Agricultural Supply and fish tissue is not explained, and does not appear to exist.

Second, carp are neither commercial nor sport fish in Big Bear Lake. Carp are a nuisance that are systematically killed in hopes of improving the environment for preferred fish. (Hamilton Letter.) Because the beneficial use to be protected is “Commercial and Sport Fishing”, and carp are neither, the carp samples should be eliminated from consideration. Without the carp, the listing rests on a single laboratory result.

Third, the fact sheet does not evaluate whether the State Board can appropriately rely on a single result, but the Listing Policy says that a minimum of two samples are needed for toxic substances. (Listing Policy at 9.)

Fourth, the narrative criterion applies only to discharges, and the fact sheet does not identify any discharges. In fact, there are no discharges of PCBs to Big Bear Lake. (Moore Letter at 3.)

Fifth, the federal Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) has determined that fish with PCB concentrations 2,000 ng/g—a level that is 100 times higher than the level identified in the fact sheets—are not harmful to human health. (Moore Letter at 1.) *All* fish samples from Big Bear Lake were less than this level. (*Id.*) The OEHHA staff who proposed the 20 ng/g level noted that these levels “are not intended as levels at which [fish] consumption advisories should be issued but are useful as a guide to identify fish species . . . for which more intensive sampling, analysis, or health evaluation are to be recommended.” (*Id.* at 2.) There is, therefore, no evidence that PCBs in the fish samples are at levels harmful to human health.

Sixth, the effect of the listing is to endorse a procedure in which what should be a formal determination, subject to specified statutory requirements and public review, is transformed into an informal procedure in which staff choose any number that pleases them, and brushes off any public inquiry or comment about the validity of that number by insisting that the number is sacrosanct.

For these reasons, the State Board’s decision is not supported by logic or evidence. It is arbitrary and capricious, an abuse of discretion, and not supported by substantial evidence.

### **Invalid Water Quality Objective**

Water quality objectives are sometimes numeric, and sometimes narrative. Narrative objectives are appropriate for conditions that are readily perceived by the senses, but may not be readily susceptible to measurement. For example:

Waste discharges shall not contain floating materials, including solids, liquids, foam or scum . . .

Waste discharges shall not result in deposition of oil, grease, wax or other materials in concentrations which result in a visible film or in coating objects in the water . . .

Waste discharges shall not contain concentrations of surfactants which result in foam in the course of flow or use of the receiving water . . .

(Water Quality Control Plan, Santa Ana River Basin, 1995, at 4-7, 4-9, and 4-11.) Here the narrative criterion at issue is as follows:

Toxic substances shall not be discharged at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic resources to levels which are harmful to human health.

(Fact Sheets at 107.) Neither the State Board nor the Regional Board has provided any information about what they may have understood the harmful levels to be when the objective was established in 1995. But they certainly could not have been thinking about the staff report in which the 20 ng/g level was identified, because that report was not published until 1999. (*See Moore Letter at 2.*) By reinterpreting a narrative objective to refer to levels that could not have been evaluated when the objective was approved, the State Board is establishing a new objective.

When the State Board (or Regional Board) establishes a water quality objective, it must consider the factors identified in Water Code § 13241. Among other things, the State Board must consider the costs associated with the objective (“Economic considerations”), and the potential for attaining the objective (“Water quality conditions that could reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors which affect water quality in the area”). (Water Code § 13241(c), (d).) Because the State Board in attempting to establish the new objective of 20 ng/g has not considered the factors required by Water Code § 13241, and has not otherwise complied with the procedure for establishing a new water quality objective, the objective of 20 ng/g of PCBs is invalid.

#### ***Violation Of City of Burbank and Water Code § 13241***

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires that water segments be listed when they are not in compliance with their water quality standards (which are referred to as “water quality objectives” in California). Here Big Bear Lake complies with the narrative objective identified, because there are no discharges of PCBs. PCB listing therefore exceeds the requirements of the Clean Water Act.

When the State Board takes action exceeding the requirements of the Clean Water Act, it must comply with the provisions of California law, including Water Code § 13241. (*City of*

*Burbank v. State Water Resources Control Board* (2005)35 Cal. 4th 613, 627.) Because the State Board has not complied with these requirements, the listing is invalid.

### Invalid Regulation

The narrative water quality objective at issue is also invalid as applied in this situation because it is so vague that no reasonable person could understand it. A reasonable person might understand "levels which are harmful to human health" to be consistent with those identified by the FDA as acceptable for food. But no reasonable person would think that "levels which are harmful to human health" meant 1/100<sup>th</sup> of the FDA level, and no reasonable person would think that the phrase applied to fish that people did not eat.

Dischargers who violate their Clean Water Act (i.e. NPDES) permits can be committing felonies. (Clean Water Act § 309.) NPDES permits issued by the State Board and regional boards prohibit the dischargers from causing violations of ambient water-quality standards. (E.g. General Industrial Stormwater Permit, General Construction Stormwater Permit.) Dischargers must therefore determine, at the risk of committing a felony, whether their discharges contain concentrations of unspecified substances that "will bioaccumulate in aquatic resources to levels which are harmful to human health". Because these levels are subject to the whim of State Board staff, this narrative objective is not susceptible of independent objective determination.

Because no one can objectively determine whether dischargers have complied with this requirement, the narrative objective as applied is void for vagueness, and a violation of due process.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment, and please call with any questions.

Sincerely,



Lawrence S. Bazel



# Big Bear Municipal Water District

## Lake Management

**Board of Directors**  
Bob Ludecke – Division 1  
Chuck Rounds – Division 2  
Skip Suhay – Division 3  
John Eminger – Division 4  
Vince Smith – Division 5

October 20, 2006

*By E-Mail*

State Water Resources Control Board  
1001 I Street  
Sacramento, California 95814  
Attn: Song Her, Clerk to the Board  
[commentletters@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:commentletters@waterboards.ca.gov)

**Subject:** 2006 Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments for California; Region 8, Big Bear Lake, polychlorinated biphenyls

Dear Ms. Her:

I am General Manager of the Big Bear Municipal Water District, and have worked for the District for more than 20 years. The District is an independent special district of the State of California, and is responsible for the overall management of Big Bear Lake. I am writing in opposition to the proposed listing of Big Bear Lake for PCBs, and in support of the letter provided by Lawrence S. Bazel. I have personal knowledge of the facts provided below.

Any conceivable response to the listing will have a significant effect on the physical environment of Big Bear Lake. Because PCBs are found in sediments, a likely response would be to dredge the lake to remove the top layer of sediments. The District has previously considered dredging, and has identified severe negative consequences. Because there is no disposal site for sediments in the vicinity, the District has calculated that dredging would require hundreds of thousands of truck trips on a two-lane road to take the sediment to a site off the mountain.

Dredging would also disturb biota in the lake, because it removes and destroys aquatic life on the lake bottom. Dredging is an imperfect operation that results in the release of fines, which would redistribute sediments, including potentially contaminated sediments, thereby affecting fish, macroinvertebrates, and plants elsewhere in the lake.

Other possible responses include removing the PCB-containing carp from the lake

**Exhibit 2**

by applying rotenone, a potent fish toxin that would kill all fish in the lake, and then re-introducing fish into the lake. This action would kill all the fish in the lake.

Another possibility is draining the lake, taking bottom samples to identify the location of PCB contamination, and then conducting limited dredging to remove that contamination. This action would kill all the fish and other aquatic life in the lake.

Carp (the fish identified as having elevated levels of PCBs) are considered a nuisance fish unsuitable for human consumption. The district routinely engages in round-ups in which thousands of pounds of carp are removed from the lake and buried. Listing could result in a discontinuance of this procedure, thereby changing the prevalence of fish species and the biology of the lake.

The District now stocks sport fish in Big Bear Lake. If there is a significant reduction in fishing, the District will discontinue stocking and thereby transform the fish population and biology of the lake.

Listing is likely to result in mechanized operations at the lake, which produce elevated noise levels.

Big Bear Lake attracts 6 million visitors each year. Many visitors fish in the lake. If the State Board lists the lake as impaired because of PCB contamination of fish, a significant reduction in tourism can be expected.

A significant reduction in tourism will produce negative effects on the local economy and lead to urban decay and physical deterioration of the area.

A significant reduction in tourism will produce significant effects on the physical environment. Tourists will travel elsewhere in Southern California, thereby exacerbating the poor air quality of the region.

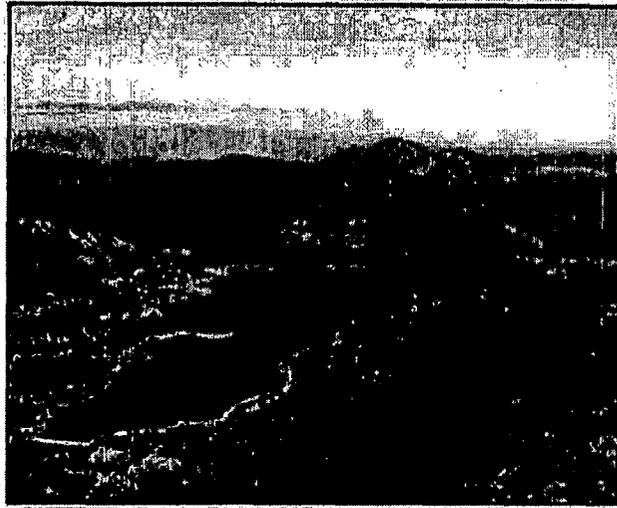
Diverting resources in response to the listing will harm the District's efforts to maintain and improve the water quality of the lake. For example, the District now actively removes invasive aquatic plants from the lake. The listing could interfere with that program, and thereby increase the spread of invasive aquatic plants in the lake.

Carp are neither a commercial nor sport fish in Big Bear Lake. Carp are a nuisance that are systematically killed in hopes of improving the environment for preferred fish.

Sincerely,

  
Sheila Hamilton

# Big Bear Municipal Water District



[Home](#) return to main page

[Big Bear Weather](#)

## WHO WE ARE

The Big Bear Municipal Water District is an independent special district of the State of California, responsible for the overall management of Big Bear Lake, Southern California's premier recreational Lake.

## WHAT WE DO

- Stabilization of the level of Big Bear Lake by managing the amount of water released to the downstream water rights holder
- Watershed/Water Quality Management
- Recreation Management
- Wildlife Habitat Preservation and Enhancement
- Bear Valley Dam and Reservoir Maintenance

The primary goal of the MWD is the stabilization of Big Bear Lake at as constant a water level as possible, given the availability of water and financing. A more constant lake level increases recreational opportunities, stabilizes property values, improves water quality, aesthetic benefits and supports a healthier fish and wildlife environment.

The mission of Lake Stabilization is accomplished through the implementation of a comprehensive water management plan which includes controlled lake releases combined with a water purchase contract to provide water to the water rights holder while minimizing demand on the reservoir.

---

[Current Lake Level / Precipitation History](#)

[History & Mission](#)

**Exhibit 3**

**Board of Directors**

Agenda

Minutes

**Bear Valley Dam**

**Lake Stabilization/In-lieu Water Program**

**Recreation**

Boat Permits

Access & Fees

Lake Map

Lake Rules & Regulations

RV Park

Special Events

Fishing Report

Directions

**Lake Improvement/Environmental Enhancement Projects**

Aquatic Plant Management

Bear Creek Monitoring Project

Stanfield Marsh Wildlife/Waterfowl Habitat Improvement Project

**Watershed Management**

Water Quality Goals

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

Help Keep the Lake Clean

Erosion control for Lakefront properties

**Fishing Tournaments**

MWD/Western Outdoor News "October Troutfest 2006"

Annual Carp Roundup

May Trout Classic

**Job Opportunities**

Big Bear Municipal Water District  
P.O. Box 2863  
40524 Lakeview Dr.  
Big Bear Lake, CA 92315

Phone (909) 866-5796  
Fax (909) 866-6485  
E-Mail [bbmwd@bbmwd.org](mailto:bbmwd@bbmwd.org)

**General Manager - Sheila Hamilton**  
**Lake Manager - Mike Stephenson**  
**Lake Operations Supervisor - Joe Schuber**

***The Big Bear Municipal Water District does not provide domestic water to the surrounding community.***

For information on this web site contact Webmaster.  
Big Bear Municipal Water District, All Rights Reserved.  
No portion of the content of this site may be reproduced, republished, or redistributed.



carp have become a menace in many lakes, streams and rivers. The means of control vary from poisoning, electro fishing or even killing off an entire lake fishery and starting from scratch to establish a new fishery. The MWD doesn't favor any of these methods and chose to try a reasonable alternative to those extreme and costly methods.

The first tournament hosted almost 100 entrants and harvested about 4,000 lbs. of unwanted carp from the waters of Big Bear Lake. Each entrant received a "First Annual Carp Round-up" T-shirt (hunter orange of course), a fish bag for their catch and a complimentary hot dog lunch. Numerous raffle prizes were also awarded. First prize for the 2004 event was \$585.00, second prize was \$351.00 and third prize, as well as heaviest individual carp, was \$117.00. All of the fish that were removed from the lake were utilized, some for fertilizer and others for table fare. Some folks boast about how good carp is when it is smoked.

The Second Annual Carp Round-up was held June 4, 2005 and was even more successful than the first. After only two years, this popular bow event has resulted in the removal of more than 8,000 lbs of carp from Big Bear Lake. Applications will be available on the website in the near future. The 2005 event details were as follows:

**1st Prize - \$750**

**2nd Prize - \$500**

**3rd Prize - \$250**

**Based on total lbs. caught**

**Biggest fish by weight - \$250**

**ENTRY FEE: \$40.00**



# 2006 Carp Round-up ENTRY FORM

[Home](#): return to main page

[Big Bear Weather](#)

## Big Bear Lake's 3rd Annual "Carp Round-up"

Sponsored by: Big Bear Municipal Water District

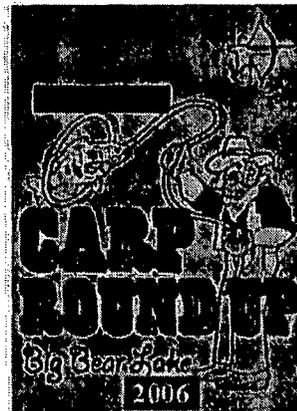


**NEW FORMAT!**

**TWO DAY EVENT - TWO MAN TEAMS**

**DATE:** June 10 & 11, 2006  
**HUNTING TIME:** Sat 7am - 4pm / Sun 7am - 2pm  
**AWARDS:** 2pm - 5pm Sunday  
**REGISTRATION:** mail or at check-in  
 (If mailed, must be received by June 2nd)

**CHECK-IN/WEIGH STATION/AWARDS:**  
 Big Bear Municipal Water District -  
 40524 Lakeview Dr.  
 Big Bear Lake, CA 92315  
 (corner of Lakeview Dr. & Paine Rd.)



**Entry fee - \$40.00 per person**  
 includes entry, T-shirt, raffle ticket, mesh fish bag  
 and hot dog lunch at awards ceremony

**Team Prizes awarded on total weight of all fish weighed for two days!**  
 Prizes are as follows:

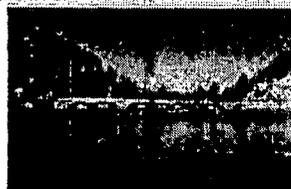
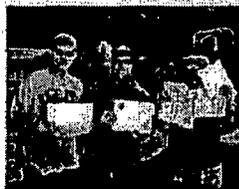


**Team prizes**

1st Place Team - \$1,200.00  
 2nd Place Team - \$750.00  
 3rd Place Team - \$500.00



**Biggest fish (by weight) each day - \$200.00**



**Contact Information - Mike Stephenson (909) 866-6786**

Registration forms available on line at [www.bbwmwd.org](http://www.bbwmwd.org)

Forms are to be mailed to: BBMWD, P.O. Box 2863, Big Bear Lake, CA 92315

On June 5, 2004, archers from all over California combed the shores of Big Bear Lake in pursuit of the prolific carp and the possibility of winning a cash prize. The 1<sup>st</sup> annual "Carp Round-up" was sponsored by the Big Bear Municipal Water District (MWD) in order to reduce the exploding carp population in the Lake, and to give California archers a chance to hunt the Lake in a controlled atmosphere. The enthusiasm was overwhelming and the participation was outstanding for a first year event.

Carp pose a threat to the ecological balance of Big Bear Lake causing turbidity, (muddy water) and depleting food sources for the more desirable species of game and feeder fish. Around the country,

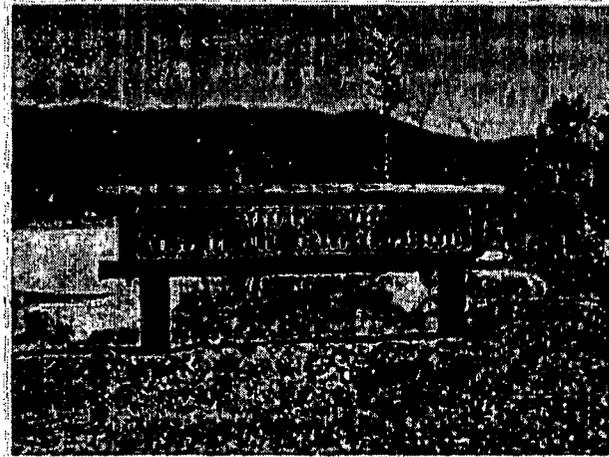


# Stanfield Marsh

## WILDLIFE AND WATERFOWL HABITAT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

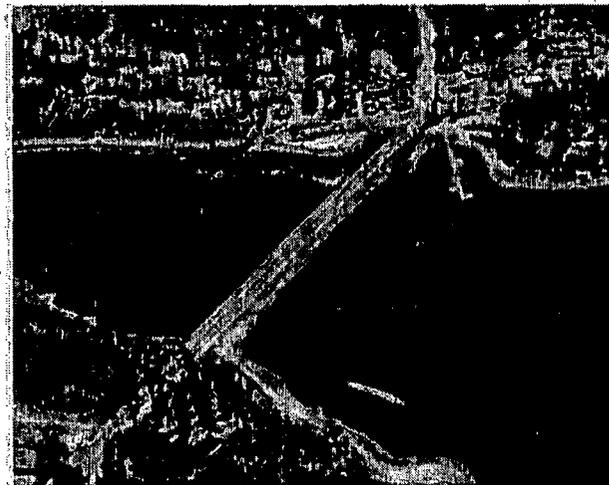
[Home](#) return to main page

[Big Bear Weather](#)



### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Municipal Water District designated the 145 acre Stanfield Marsh as a wildlife preserve in 1982. The Marsh is located at the east end of Big Bear Lake and is separated from the main body of the Lake by the Stanfield Cutoff highway bridge. The water flows back and forth between the two bodies of water through the permeable structure under the bridge and three culvert pipes.

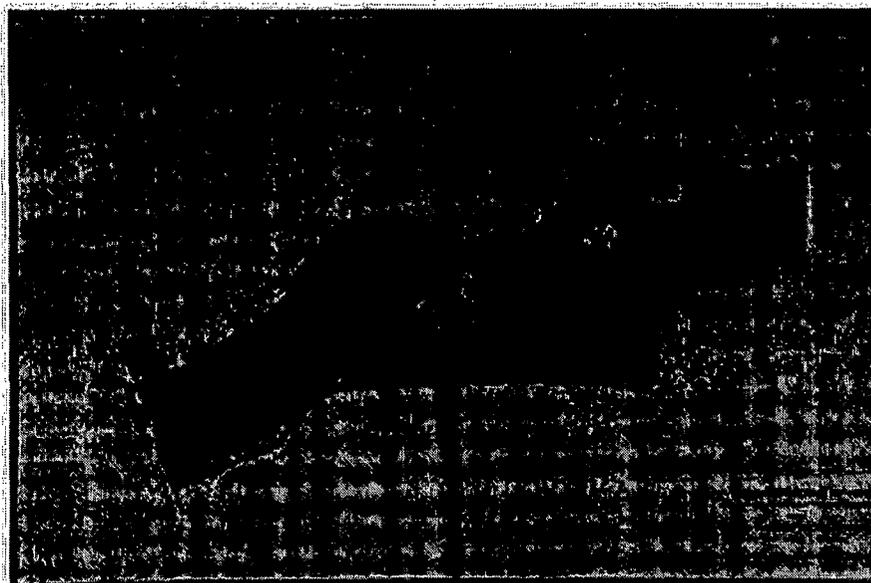


Stanfield Cutoff

The Stanfield Marsh is one of the most amenable sites in the Valley for ecological enhancement, sensitive land acquisition, education, recreation and scenic beauty. Consequently, in 1993, a joint project with the Natural Heritage Foundation Inc. was approved in which very specific objectives were established for Marsh improvements. The adopted wetlands enhancement project has the goal of restoring some of the wetlands functions and values while enhancing existing functions and

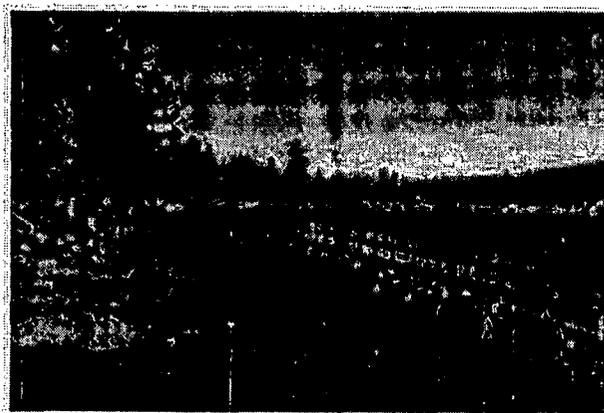
uses.

The beneficiaries of the project will be aquatic species, wetland species, wildlife to include wintering and breeding waterfowl, wintering bald eagles, osprey and summer resident and potentially nesting pelicans. The project includes monitoring programs, the creation of permanently dry loafing islands, along with a wetland interpretation program. Because the Marsh is subject to extreme variations in water levels and during dry cycles is devoid of water, dredging to create permanently wet basins is needed to protect the wildlife in the area during those cycles.



Artist Rendering of the Proposed Project

It is anticipated that it may take many years to complete the overall project because of the need to locate sufficient funding sources. To date, three separate grants have been awarded and construction of two sections of a raised pedestrian walkway have been completed. This walkway serves manifold purposes, to include restricting pedestrian activity on and around the existing highway, as well as providing cover for nesting waterfowl.

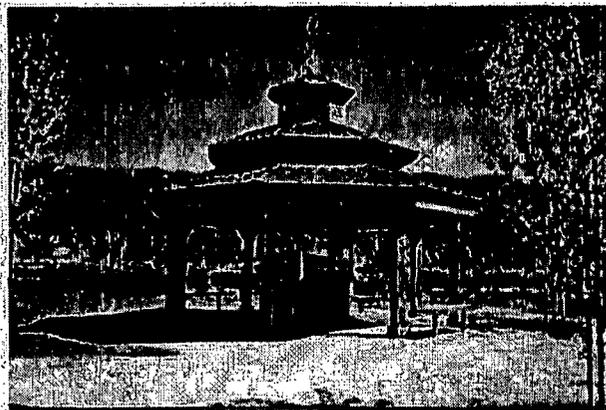


The first portion (900' long) of the raised pedestrian walkway.

Acquisition of surrounding property is a major goal of the project. The property located at the southwest corner of the Marsh was purchased in 1997 and now serves as a parking and viewing area, containing an information kiosk and providing pedestrian access to the raised walkway. The kiosk, shown in photos below, contains various displays depicting marsh wildlife, waterfowl and plant life.



Informational Kiosk



In 2003, the District completed construction of a predator-free habitat island by reconfiguring the old sewage evaporation pond dikes. District staff and youngsters from the local elementary schools help with the planting of more than 40,000 indigenous plants to provide nesting habitat (picture below). The island is surrounded by a moat to ensure there is water in the marsh more often than under pre-existing conditions.



As stated, the total project may take many years to complete, but the Big Bear Municipal Water District is committed to achieving all of the goals established for the marsh project. The ongoing preservation of the Stanfield Marsh Wildlife and Waterfowl Habitat will serve as a constant reminder of the delicate balance between man and nature and the need to preserve this wetland habitat for future generations.

[Back to Top](#)

For information on this web site contact [Webmaster](#)  
Big Bear Municipal Water District. All Rights Reserved.  
No portion of the content of this site may be reproduced, republished, or redistributed.

1