Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

2013-15 Governor's Budget Presentation

Ways and Means Subcommittee On Natural Resources

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2. Appendix Items
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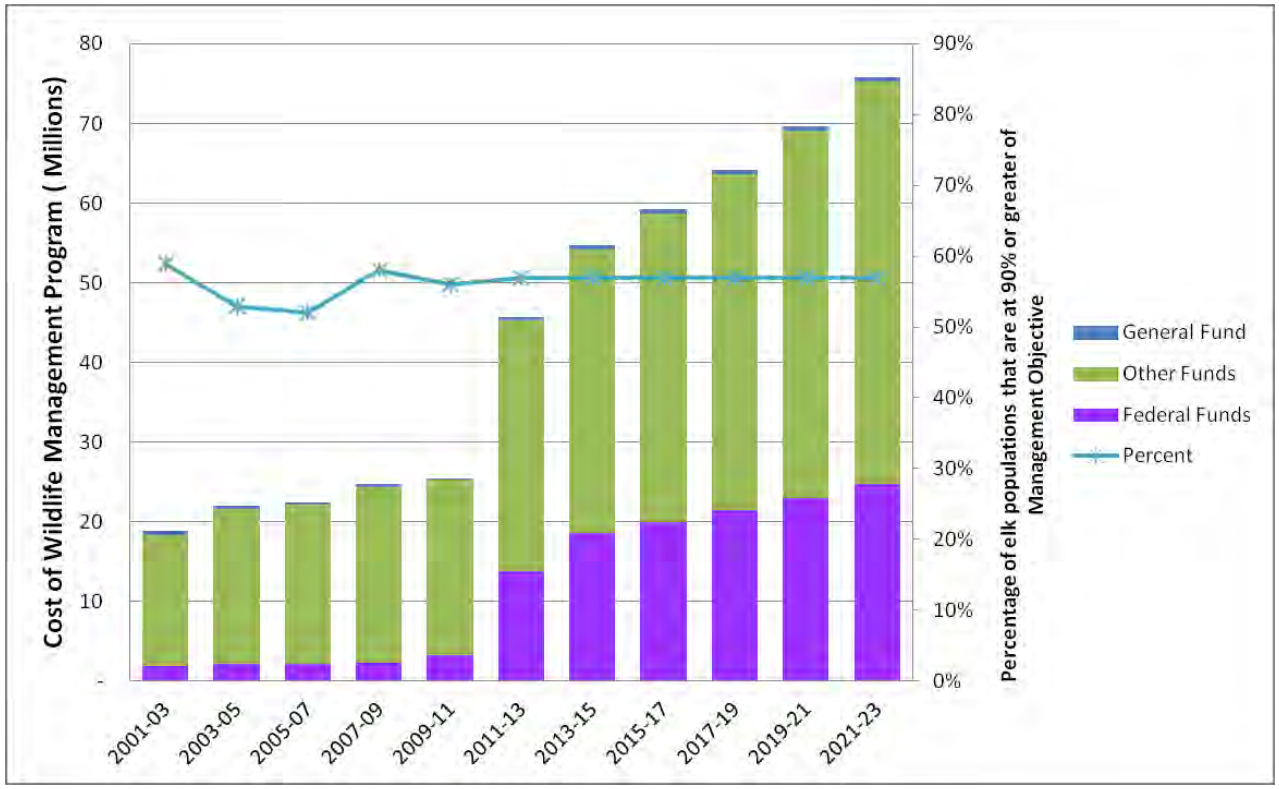
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife: Wildlife Management Program

Primary Outcome Area: Healthy Environments
Secondary Outcome Area: Economy & Jobs
Program Contact: Ron Anglin, 503-947-6312



Wildlife Division programs were reorganized in 2011-13. The increase in Federal Funds in the Wildlife Management Program in 2011-13 reflects a shift of responsibilities and associated funding from the Habitat Program and higher federal allocations.
****Actions estimates based on 3 biennia rolling average.**

Executive Summary

The Wildlife Management Program is the primary vehicle for implementation of the North American Model of Wildlife Management (Model). The Program's statutes and rules are based on the seven co-equal goals of the Model which are unique to North America and have served as the basis for conserving species and funding wildlife management. The primary goals of the Model are 1) wildlife is held in the public trust, 2) commerce in wildlife is regulated, 3) hunting and fishing laws are created through a public process, 4) everyone has the opportunity to hunt and fish, 5) hunters and anglers fund conservation, 6) wildlife is an international resource and 7) science is the basis of wildlife policy. Management of furbearers, predators, game mammals, birds and their habitats are all linked by these seven goals.

Program Description

The Wildlife Management Program manages game mammals, game birds, furbearing animals, and predatory species. Hunting, trapping, and wildlife viewing are regulated, consistent with state and federal law. Animal populations are monitored and research programs are conducted. Program staff also manage and improve wildlife habitat, help Oregonians deal with wildlife damage, and help maintain and increase public access to wildlife and wild lands. The program is funded almost exclusively by hunting license and tag fees and federal excise taxes on hunting equipment which must be spent on wildlife management purposes according to federal law.

The program includes regional operations, a wildlife volunteer program, and administration of dedicated and obligated funds established by the Legislature for wildlife management. It also includes access and habitat programs to enhance and improve hunting access to private lands. The program restores and improves wildlife habitat, manages 16 major wildlife management areas, conducts wildlife research and provides assistance to private landowners interested in developing habitat on their property.

Wildlife disease issues are addressed by wildlife health and population laboratory personnel. Predator control operations are conducted in partnership with the Oregon Department of Agriculture, USDA Wildlife Services, and participating counties.

Program Justification and Link to 10-Year Outcome

The program objective is to maintain and enhance Oregon's iconic wildlife populations at healthy levels that allow their use and enjoyment by all Oregonians. This effort directly contributes to **Healthy Environment Strategy 2** by improving wildlife habitat and maintaining stable and sustainable populations of important wildlife species. This directly impacts the quality of life for Oregonians. For example, ODFW cooperates with state and federal agencies to manage sage grouse through a conservation plan that integrates sage grouse conservation and key economic initiatives, particularly energy development.

Implementation supports key Natural Resource industries, including Agriculture and Forestry - Wood Products through damage assistance, helping to implement **Economy and Jobs Strategy 1.1**. Maintaining healthy and visible wildlife populations also contributes directly to the Tourism industry. Oregonians spend over $1.5 billion annually on wildlife-related recreation. The program also supports **Healthy Environment Strategy 2** by working with state and federal land management agencies to implement sustainable timber harvest that improves habitat for many species.

Improving the population trends for keystone species such as sage grouse will also address **Economy and Jobs Strategy 1.2.4** by aiding development of a long-term energy policy. This program aids in implementing **Economy and Jobs Strategy 2.3** and **Healthy Environment Strategy 2** by maintaining livable communities with restored or maintained natural systems and recreational access to wildlife populations.

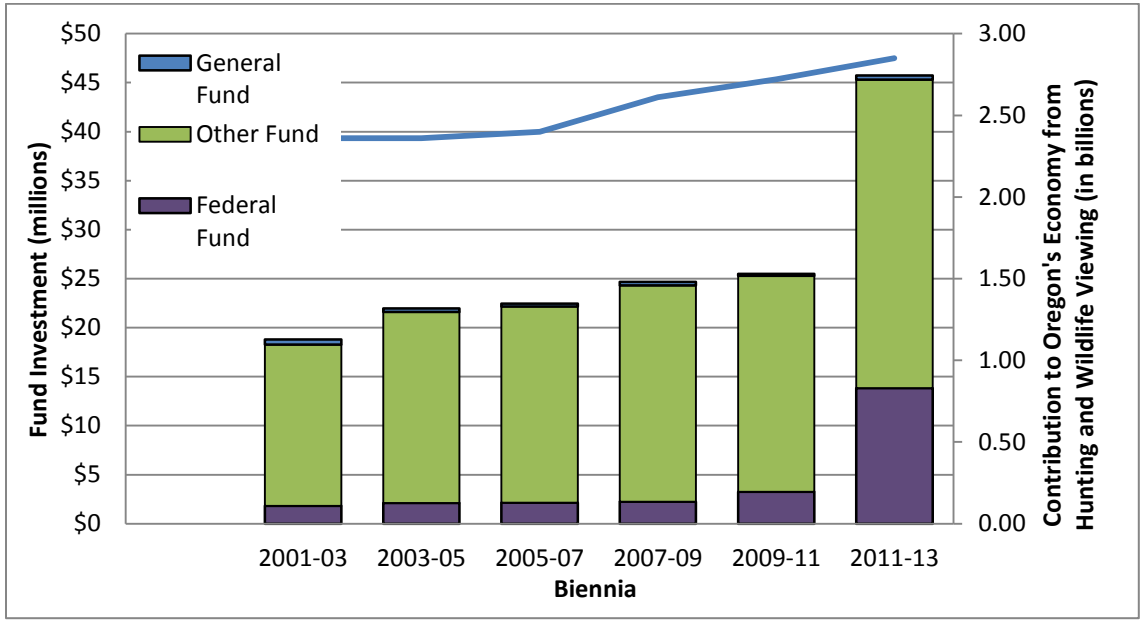
The program helps implement **Healthy Environment Strategy 5.1** by providing stable funding from user fees leveraged by matching federal dollars to assist with natural resource management decision making. Implementation of **Strategy 5.3** is completed by striving to effectively interact with communities and groups in the agency's planning processes.

ODFW regularly works with interested citizens and communities to implement **Healthy Environment Strategy 4 and 5** and maintain key Oregon values. The agency helps maintain or improve more than 4.7 million acres of private land access and habitat across Oregon to implement **Strategy 4**. **Strategies 5.1 and 5.2** are implemented through the Oregon Conservation Strategy, multiple species plans, and ODFW's long history of cooperation and engagement**.**

Program Performance

Healthy and productive fish and wildlife populations are a key component of Oregon's identity and the means by which the state funds their conservation. This Program contributes to this stewardship by managing species such as elk, deer, and bighorn sheep that are hugely popular with most Oregonians. As shown in the graph above, total spending on Wildlife Management has kept pace with inflation over the last 12 years and the key indicator of elk population objectives has remained largely stable. As with all wildlife populations, hunter harvest is only one factor that affects status. The observed stability in the key indicator is despite dramatic reductions in hunting opportunity and reduced harvest over the same 12 years. Other factors must be addressed to improve statewide elk population status. Without a program to provide this management, large areas of habitat would likely be restricted from beneficial use due to a need to protect depleted populations, and wildlife-related recreation could decline or end.

Wildlife-related recreation is also big business in Oregon. These expenditures are predicated on productive and visible populations of wildlife, requiring agency stewardship. This is particularly important to rural Oregon.



Federal funds increased in 2011-13 due to a shift from the Habitat Program and higher federal allocations.

Enabling Legislation/Program Authorization

Oregon Revised Statutes Chapters (ORS) 496, 497, 498, and 501 establish ODFW and the appointed Fish and Wildlife Commission that determines policy, and define the duties of the agency to regulate and administer Oregon's fish and wildlife laws. The duties are mandated by law and governed by the Wildlife Policy described in ORS 496.012.

Many federal laws also regulate wildlife and establish programs that are mandated and funded by federal agencies. Particularly important from a budgetary standpoint is the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669-669i; 50 Stat. 917), which prohibits diversion of fees paid by hunters for any purpose other than the administration of ODFW and its programs.

ORS 610.020 dictates that ODFW provide base budget support of at least $120,000 per biennium for predatory animal control. Predatory animal control is a cooperative program with ODFW, Oregon Department of Agriculture, USDA Wildlife Services, and

Oregon counties. In 2011-13, General Funds were increased to a total of $370,000 by the Oregon Legislature to support predatory animal control activities.

ORS 496.303 establishes several dedicated and obligated accounts for the agency. Revenue derived from the sale of certain licensing documents may only be spent as directed specifically for each such account by the legislature.

Funding Streams

2011-13Wildlife Management Expenditures by Program Area
$45.74 Million

Game Management (37 percent)
Damage (1 percent)
Predator Control (1 percent)
Game Dedicated & Obligated (20 percent)
Regional Operations (17 percent)
Restoration & Management (25 percent)

The Wildlife Management Program is funded with a combination of General Fund (1 percent), Other Funds (69 percent) and Federal Funds (30 percent). Other Funds are derived primarily from sales of hunting licenses, tags, and validations and contractual agreements with nonfederal entities. Federal Funds are derived from contractual agreements with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and generally are matched 25 percent with Other Funds.

Significant Proposed Program Changes from 2011-13

The Wildlife Management Program does not anticipate significant changes in funding or staffing during the next five biennia. However the agency is requesting four policy option packages (POP) for 2013-15:

The Sage Grouse Initiative continues staffing for two limited duration positions to work with the Natural Resource Conservation Service to enhance sage grouse habitat and implement the Sage Grouse Initiative. This is funded through a combination of Upland Bird Stamp funds and from an agreement with Pheasants Forever.

The agency is also requesting Other Fund limitation for the Coquille Fish and Wildlife Area to provide resources to manage a property obtained through a land exchange in the Coquille Valley. Funds will be used to protect and enhance the available habitat,

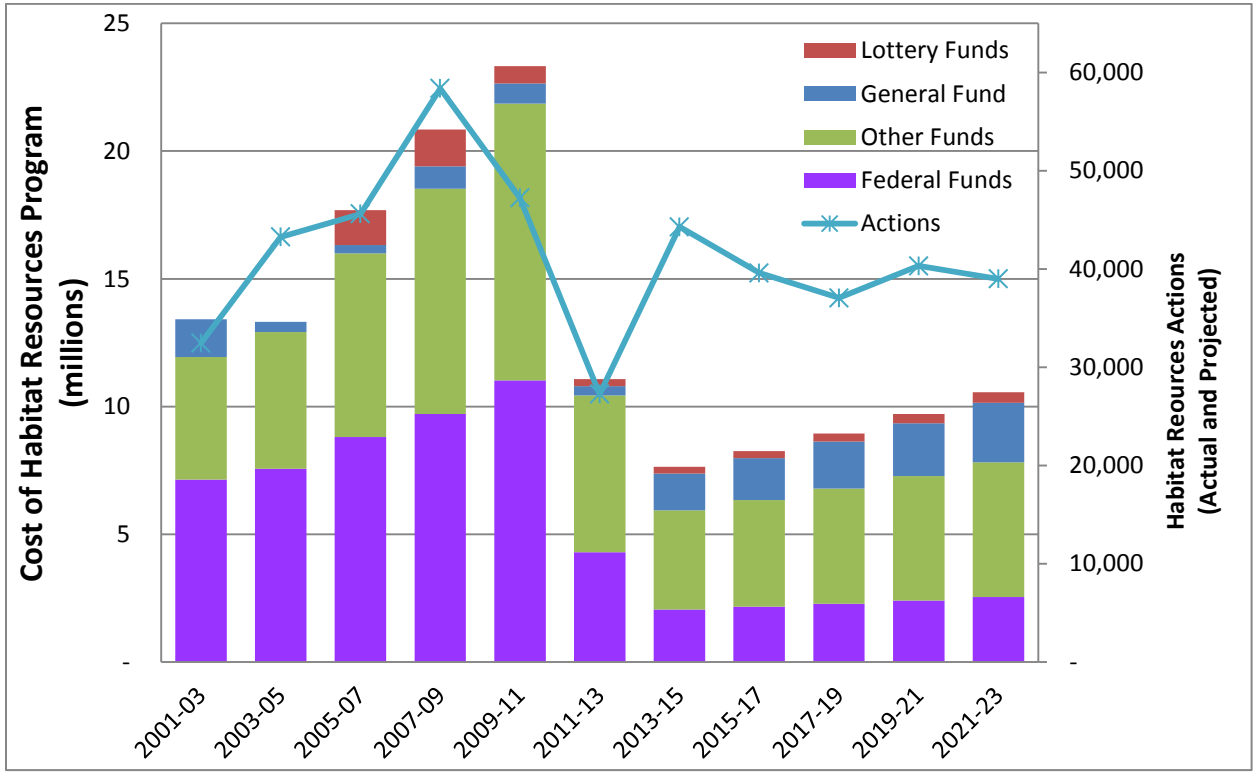
provide for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations, and maintain primary use of neighboring lands. This is funded through remaining funds from the land exchange and an agreement with The Nature Conservancy.

The agency is requesting to continue Federal Fund limitation from 2011-13 from Pittman-Robertson Funding. The Program anticipates short-term increases in Pittman-Robertson funds. To take advantage of these increases, investments have focused on one-time programs and activities that support the efforts to restore habitat, conduct research and monitoring, and purchases of equipment. This package also requests a reclass of one position to address increasing scope and complexity of the work conducted.

Finally, the agency requested a late policy option package requesting additional Other Funds limitation of $1,000,000 for a grant obtained from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The agency has partnered with Ducks Unlimited (DU), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), and neighboring private landowners to purchase 5,623 acres of wetland habitat in the vicinity of Crump Lake in Lake County. The agency successfully applied for the grant money to go along with approximately $4.3 million available from NRCS through their Wetland Reserve Program, and $1.975 million available from ODFW secured through habitat mitigation from construction of the Ruby Pipeline.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife: Habitat Resources

Primary Outcome Area: Healthy Environments
Secondary Outcome Area: Economy & Jobs
Program Contact: Ron Anglin, 503-947-6312



Wildlife Division programs were reorganized in 2011-13. The decrease in Federal Funds in 2011-13 in the Habitat Resources Program reflects a shift of responsibilities and associated funding to the Wildlife Management Program.
****** Actions estimates based on 3 biennia rolling average***

Executive Summary

The Habitat Resources Program provides guidance for land use activities that affect fish and wildlife habitats. It offers technical assistance, tax incentives, and grants to private and public landowners, businesses, and governments to help conserve fish and wildlife habitats, and to ensure environmental protection standards are met. It provides consultation services to other agencies that have statutory requirements to consult with the agency. The Habitat Resources Program provides these services primarily through funding from anglers and hunters.

Program Description

The Habitat Resources Program provides technical advice and assistance to local, state, and federal agencies and private landowners regarding land use activities and proposed developments. The program provides technical expertise to private landowners and natural resource agencies on removal and fill actions, energy facility siting, mining, transportation, and forest management issues. It provides statewide oversight and consistency in applying natural resource protection standards. The program coordinates the agency's response to hazardous material spill events that affect fish, wildlife, or habitat, and obtains compensation for damages under state or federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment statutes. The program provides direct technical support to Watershed Councils and private landowners in western Oregon to implement the *Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds* measures directing the restoration and enhancement of salmonid habitats. It also implements one of the six key conservation issues identified in the Oregon Conservation Strategy that affect species and habitats statewide: Barriers to Animal Movement – Aquatic Passage and Terrestrial Corridors. Each activity listed above constitutes a habitat "action."

Program Justification and Link to 10-Year Outcome

There are many links between this program and the **Healthy Environment and Economy and Jobs Policy Vision 10-year outcome strategies and goals**. The primary focus of the Habitat Resources Program is to protect, enhance, and restore healthy habitats for Oregon's fish and wildlife resources. Ensuring that fish and wildlife have healthy habitats in which to live helps keep Oregon a great place for people to live, work, and play.

ODFW is charged with managing Oregon's fish and wildlife resources. Perhaps the most challenging aspect of this responsibility is that the agency does not own or control most of the habitat where these animals live. Therefore, the agency, through guidance from the Habitat Resources Program, works collaboratively with landowners and regulatory agencies to influence land management activities in a manner that is conducive to supporting healthy populations of fish and wildlife **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategy 2)**.

Regulatory agencies have public processes which require them to seek public input. Most consult with ODFW on permitted activities that affect Oregon's fish, wildlife, and habitat resources. Some agencies are reluctant to permit a development action without technical assistance or input from the department. However, some agencies may not incorporate provisions in their permits that protect fish, wildlife, and habitat resources without public input. The Habitat Resources Program leads this effort on behalf of the department **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategy 2)**.

Program staff serve as liaisons to local, state, and federal agency partners and landowners providing technical assistance on land use, removal-fill, mining, energy, transportation, and forestry issues. This collaborative interagency coordination helps all these partners with their planning activities **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategies 4 and 5.1)** and helps to meet the public's environmental compliance expectations **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategy 5.2)**, as well as the intent of their agency missions in a manner that protects water quality, fish and wildlife resources, and builds great communities for Oregon's growing population **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategies 1, 2, and 4)**.

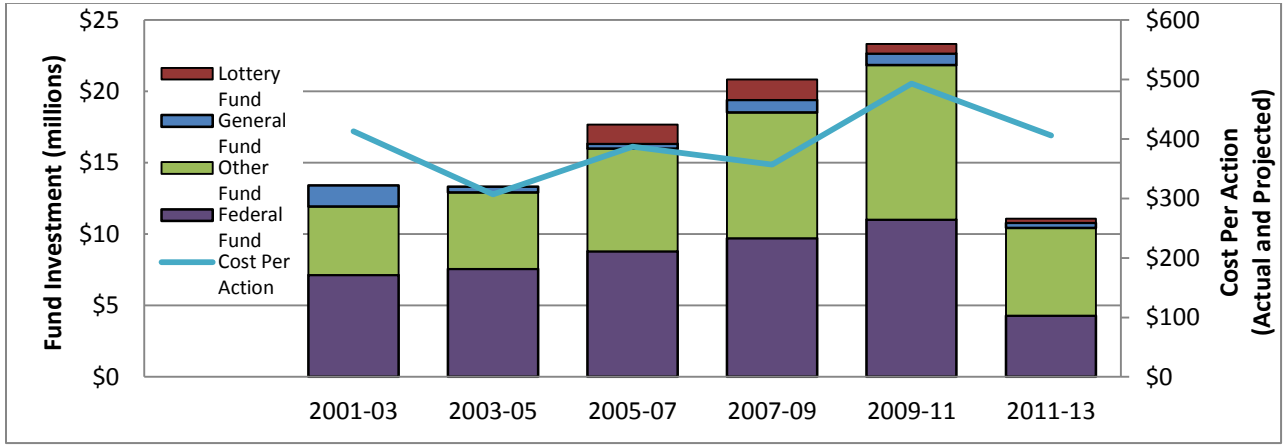
For example, program staff work collaboratively with the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) to develop and maintain a safe and efficient transportation infrastructure in a fish and wildlife friendly way, helps ODOT planners navigate through environmental regulatory processes, and often helps construction projects near streams stay on schedule and under budget **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategy 4)**. Program staff work with the Oregon Department of Forestry to influence federal forest management activities which address forest health issues, increases timber harvest on federal lands, protects important fish and wildlife habitats, creates early seral habitat that benefits Oregon's deer and elk populations, and puts rural Oregonians back to work in Oregon's natural resource industries **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategies 1, 2, and 5.1)**. These actions help maintain healthy and visible wildlife populations, which contributes directly to the Tourism industry **(Economy and Jobs Outcome Strategy 1.1)**, and aids in maintaining livable communities with restored and/or maintained natural systems **(Economy and Jobs Outcome Strategy 2.3)**.

The Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program implements instream and riparian habitat restoration projects that directly benefit salmon populations in western Oregon **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategy 2)** consistent with the *Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds* and supports Oregon's "restoration economy" **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategy 2)**. This program works with salmon recovery planners, watershed councils, and landowners to identify river segments and implement restoration projects that will address limiting factors and provide the greatest benefit for at-risk salmon species, such as ESA-listed coastal coho salmon. These projects directly benefit water quality by trapping sediment and providing riparian shade to reduce stream temperatures **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategy 1)**. This program helps watershed councils obtain grant money for restoration projects that allows them to hire local contractors and buy local materials, which in turn supports additional businesses **(Economy and Jobs Outcome Strategy 1.2)**. This program also implements robust project monitoring in close coordination with the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB), which helps inform others involved in watershed restoration efforts **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategy 2)**.

The Habitat Resources Program also serves as the agency's lead in development, prioritization, and implementation of various wildlife passage, corridor, and connectivity projects, and with landscape-level linkages and mapping in response to landscape and climate change. The program's manager works with the Western Governors Association and counterparts in 17 western states to implement the Wildlife Corridors and Crucial Habitat Initiative. The goal is to establish a web-based source of mapped biological information of the western states to create a Decision Support System tool (DDS). Decision makers, conservation organizations, development interests and the public can then use the DSS to identify and better understand crucial habitats and corridors. This effort will also produce a DSS specific to Oregon **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategy 5.3)**. This DSS will evolve over time as new data becomes available, which will enhance its relevancy. This program works closely with agency and non-governmental organizations to compile and share data, which will feed into the Oregon DSS and western states DSS **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategies 2 and 5)**. Additionally, The Oregon DSS will help provide certainty to private enterprise during the siting and permitting phases for all types of development and natural resource extraction economies in direct alignment with **(Economy and Jobs Outcome Strategies 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, and 3.3)**.

The Habitat Resources Program also implements the Natural Resources Damage Assessment program by coordinating ODFW's responses to hazardous materials spill events, including efforts to prevent or minimize the impact of hazardous material spills on fish, wildlife, and habitat **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategy 2)**. This includes identifying and obtaining compensation for damages to fish, wildlife or habitat under state or federal Damage Assessment statutes **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategy 5.2)**.

Program Performance



Federal Funds decreased in 2011-13 due to a shift to the Wildlife Management Program.

This performance metric in the graph above shows the cost per habitat action performed by program staff related to program funding per biennium. Program staff are working hard this biennium to reduce costs and to implement regulatory streamlining efforts and other efficiencies. These efficiency efforts are demonstrated in the reduced cost per action estimated for 2011-13. Healthy and productive fish and wildlife populations are a key component of Oregon's identity. These expenditures help maintain productive and visible wildlife populations, which require department stewardship. Without programs to encourage land management practices that ensure healthy habitats for fish, wildlife, and people, large areas of Oregon may become less productive. Thus, fish and wildlife populations and wildlife-related recreation may decline or end.

Enabling Legislation/Program Authorization

Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapters 496, 497, 498, and 501 establish ODFW and the appointed Fish & Wildlife Commission that determines policy, and defines the duties of the agency to regulate and administer Oregon's fish and wildlife laws. The duties are mandated by law and governed by the Wildlife Policy described in ORS 496.012.

Funding Streams

The program is currently funded by General Fund (3 percent), Lottery Funds (3 percent), Other Funds (55 percent), and Federal Funds (39 percent). General Fund and Lottery Funds are only used to support the Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program (WOSRP). Other Funds for the WOSRP include National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funds (PCSRF) which are passed through OWEB. All other programs are funded through Other Funds and Federal Funds. Federal Funds carry match requirements of 25 percent, and come from several sources including U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Pitman-Robertson Act and Sport Fish Restoration Act funds.

Significant Proposed Program Changes from 2011-13

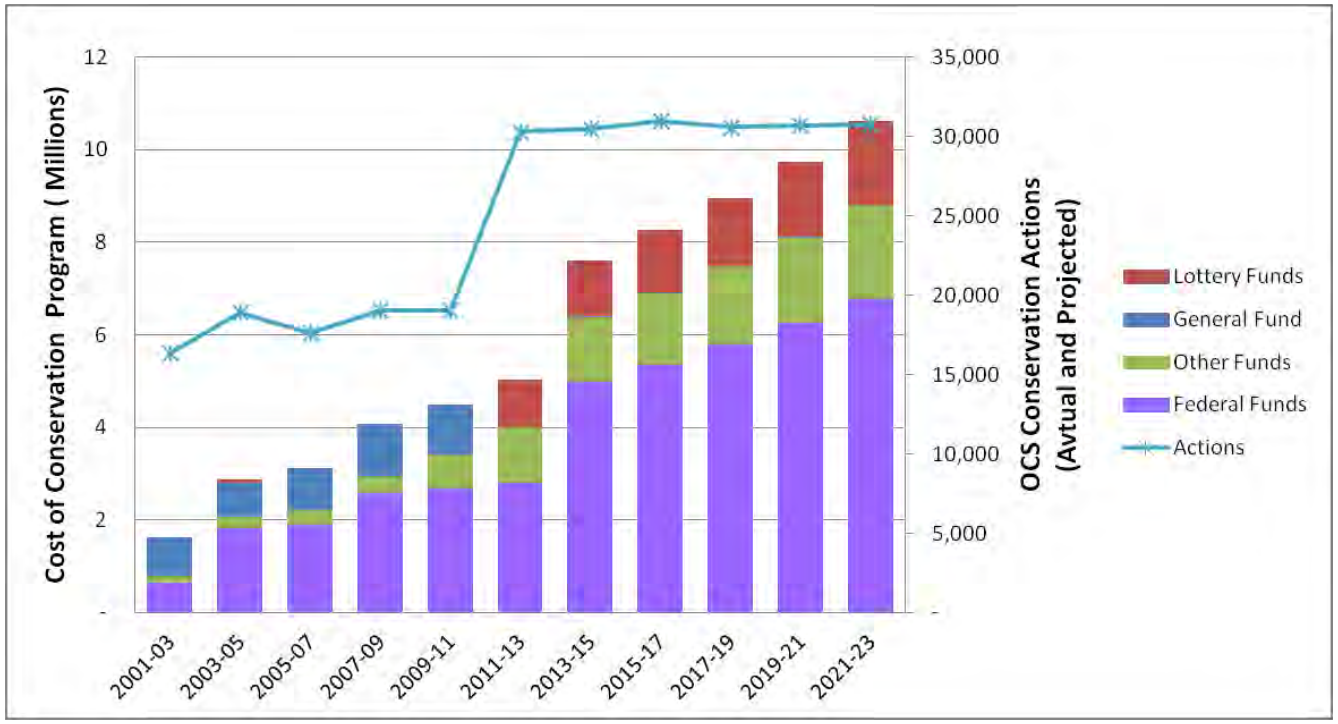
The Habitat Resources Program does not anticipate significant changes in funding or staffing in future biennia. For the most part, the program expects to maintain current service levels. The program expects a shift in funding for the WOSRP in 2013-15 from mostly PCSRF and a mix of General Fund and Lottery Fund to 100 percent General Fund, but this change should not affect program performance.

The 2013-15 Agency Requested Budget includes one Policy Option Package to extend Other Funds for two limited duration Natural Resource Specialist 3 (NRS) positions through June 30, 2014 (1 FTE total). The source of the Other Funds is Portland General Electric and Idaho Power Company. PGE and Idaho Power Company have dedicated a total of $343,000 for the 2013-15 biennium to fund two

NRS-3 positions within ODFW for one more year to work directly on the proposed Cascade Crossing and Boardman to Hemingway Butte 500 kv electric transmission lines. The purpose of these positions is to work across ODFW District boundaries and with headquarters to integrate review and direction; work with PGE and Idaho Power Company on data needs and reviews; provide the on-the-ground connection between the project needs and ODFW policy requirements; coordinate with Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologists; actively participate in the state and federal permitting processes; and coordinate with other state and local agencies as appropriate.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife: Conservation Program

Primary Outcome Area: Healthy Environments
Secondary Outcome Area: Economy and Jobs
Program Contact: Ron Anglin, 503-947-6312



Executive Summary

The Conservation Program works to ensure the long-term health of Oregon's native fish and wildlife and their habitats. Using the federally-approved Oregon Conservation Strategy (Strategy) as a blueprint for action, program staff work with Oregon's private landowners, public land managers, conservation groups, state and federal agencies, anglers, hunters, farmers, foresters, ranchers and others to realize its goals.

Program Description

The Conservation Program coordinates and implements wildlife and habitat conservation actions in cooperation with partners, consistent with the goals of the Oregon Conservation Strategy and in alignment with the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. The Strategy takes a habitat-based approach to conservation to maximize results—healthy habitats and clean water benefit both wildlife and people. It focuses on the state's 286 native species in need of conservation, the 11 habitats that are becoming increasingly rare, and seven greatest statewide conservation threats (land use changes; invasive species; disruption or loss of functional habitats; barriers to fish and wildlife movement; water quality and quantity; and institutional barriers to voluntary conservation and climate change).

Program responsibilities include statewide coordination and implementation of species and habitat conservation; outreach and education; state threatened, endangered and sensitive species management; terrestrial and aquatic invasive species coordination; and management of the Willamette Wildlife Mitigation funding agreement. Conservation actions include invasive species boat inspections and decontaminations; consultations with landowners and managers to create healthy habitats; educational presentations and materials; scientific reviews; funding of conservation projects; management of threatened, endangered and sensitive species; on-the-ground species research, monitoring, and habitat restoration projects; response to public inquiries about living with wildlife, wildlife viewing opportunities, invasive species, wolf depredation, and other related issues of public concern. The leading graph demonstrates that the number of conservation actions is projected to increase sharply during the 2011-13 biennium as the agency has been able to focus on increased implementation of conservation actions.

Sixty-five percent of Conservation Program funding comes from federally-funded State Wildlife Grant dollars and 35 percent from State Lottery revenues.

Program Justification and Link to 10-Year Outcome

ODFW is charged with stewardship of all Oregon's fish and wildlife resources. To meet this charge and maximize return on investment, the Conservation Program helps prioritize conservation efforts to get the most out of money invested; leads and coordinates critical conservation actions and projects; facilitates collaboration between organizations; and creates government and non-government funding partnerships to fuel conservation work. Program projects and actions are key to achieving the **Healthy Environments Policy Vision, specifically Strategies 1, 2, 4 and 5,** helping to restore and support healthy ecosystem services and retain Oregon's unique aspect of livability.

The biennial investment of State Lottery revenue into the Conservation Program not only immediately and directly leverages match from Federally-funded State Wildlife Grant dollars, but those dollars are, in turn, partnered with other, federal, state and private sector dollars and efforts. So, for every State dollar invested, additional dollars are returned to help achieve Oregon's **Healthy Environments policy goals** and to reinvest in restoration economies and enhancement of natural resources, sustaining job sectors such as healthy agriculture, forests, rangelands and ecotourism in alignment with Oregon's **Economy and Jobs Policy Vision, specifically Strategies 1, 2, and 3 and associated goals**.

Program Performance

The primary performance metric for ensuring the long-term health of Oregon's native fish and wildlife and their habitats is the implementation of actions identified in the Strategy. These actions include research and monitoring; habitat restoration; and public education and technical assistance. To achieve these goals, the Conservation Program works with many stakeholders including private and public landowners and managers; industry; non-governmental organizations and the public; and federal, state, local and tribal governments.

- 17,800 implementation actions achieved supporting the Healthy Environment Vision.
- $1.1 million in Lottery Funds will be invested in 2011-13 and will leverage Federal and Other Funds.

Conservation Strategy Outreach and Information

In addition to educational literature, presentations, newsletters and media relations, staff launched a Google-based Wildlife Viewing Map in 2011 to show Oregon's 1.7 million wildlife viewers where and when they can see the state's fish and wildlife species. The map helps promotes healthy habitats and brands the department as an organization that manages all wildlife in the state. An Oregon Wildlife Viewing Facebook page shares information and photos about the state's native species.

- 1,590 outreach and information actions implemented.
- Primary vehicle for promotion of Oregon's Wildlife viewing jobs sector estimated at about $1.2 billion annually into Oregon's economy for about $50,000 Lottery Funds invested in 2011-2013 biennium.

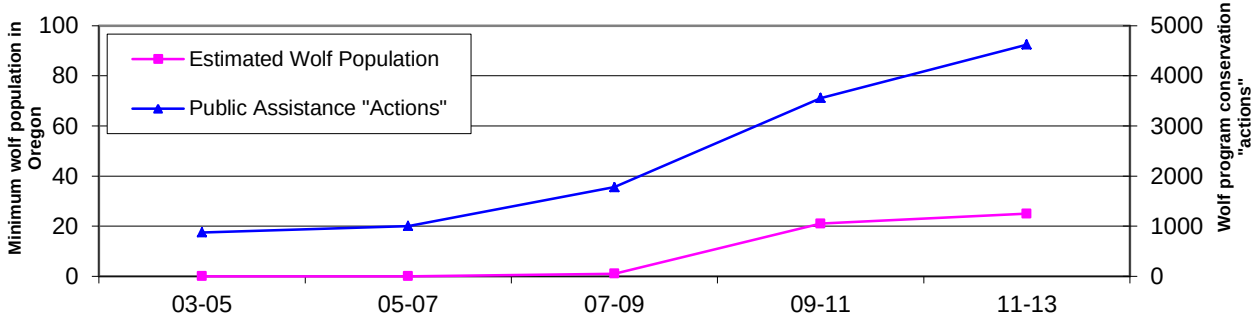
Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species Management

Program staff were instrumental in conservation actions and collaborative monitoring efforts to support the recent delistings of the following from the Federal and/or State Endangered Species Act (ESA): brown pelican, Peregrine falcon, bald eagle, Aleutian Canada goose, Columbian white-tailed deer, gray whale, and gray wolf.

- 1,439 Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species actions achieved.
- Social, economic, and regulatory benefits from ESA delistings on private and public lands for approximately $75,000 Lottery Funds invested 2011-2013 biennium.

Gray Wolf Management

As shown in the graph below, over the last several years, the Program has provided more technical assistance to landowners, ranchers and other state and federal governments to monitor wolves and help mitigate impacts.



- 4,625 wolf program conservation actions achieved.
- Social, economic, and regulatory assistance for landowners through the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan actions for approximately $161,000 Lottery Funds/Other Funds invested 2011-2013 biennium.

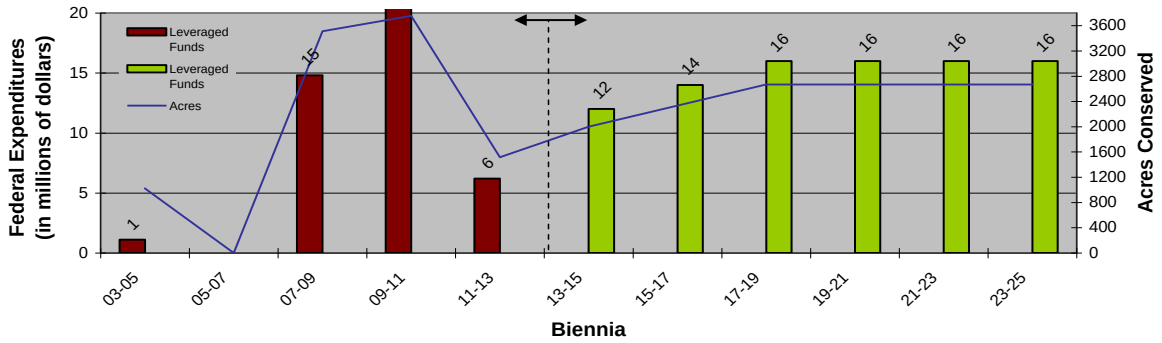
Terrestrial and Aquatic Invasive Species Program

Since the Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention Program was created in 2009 by the Oregon Legislature, 6,466 watercraft inspections have been conducted resulting in 99 decontaminations for invasive species removal. These efforts include seven decontaminations where zebra or quagga mussels were removed. Progress has also been made toward eradication of feral swine - 460 have been eradicated through trapping and gunning actions in collaboration with private landowners and other partners.

- 7,350 invasive species implementation actions achieved.
- Decontamination of at least 99 invasive species infested watercraft for approximately $66,000 Lottery Funds and $470,000 Aquatic Invasive Species Permit revenues invested 2011-2013 biennium.

Willamette Wildlife Mitigation Program

In 2010, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and the State of Oregon settled the long-term obligations for BPA fish and wildlife habitat mitigation in the Willamette Valley. The agreement guarantees more than $117 million for habitat conservation and restoration over the next 15 years.



- 650 conservation acquisition actions achieved and at least 1,694 acres preserved, conserved, or restored for the 2011-2013 biennium. Acres for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 are based on cost-per-acre for 8,020 acres conserved in FY 2011. All funding is provided via agreement with BPA.

Enabling Legislation/Program Authorization

Oregon Revised Statutes Chapters (ORS) 496, 497, 498, and 501 establish the agency and the appointed Fish and Wildlife Commission that determines policy, and defines the duties of the agency to regulate and administer Oregon's fish and wildlife laws. The duties are mandated by law, and governed by the Wildlife Policy described in ORS 496.012.

Funding Streams

2011-13 Biennium: Lottery Funds (20 percent); Other Funds from Aquatic Invasive Species Permit Fees (24 percent); Federal State Wildlife Grants (SWG; 56 percent). **All federal state wildlife grant funds are leveraged at a 65 percent to 35 percent Lottery Funds match rate.**

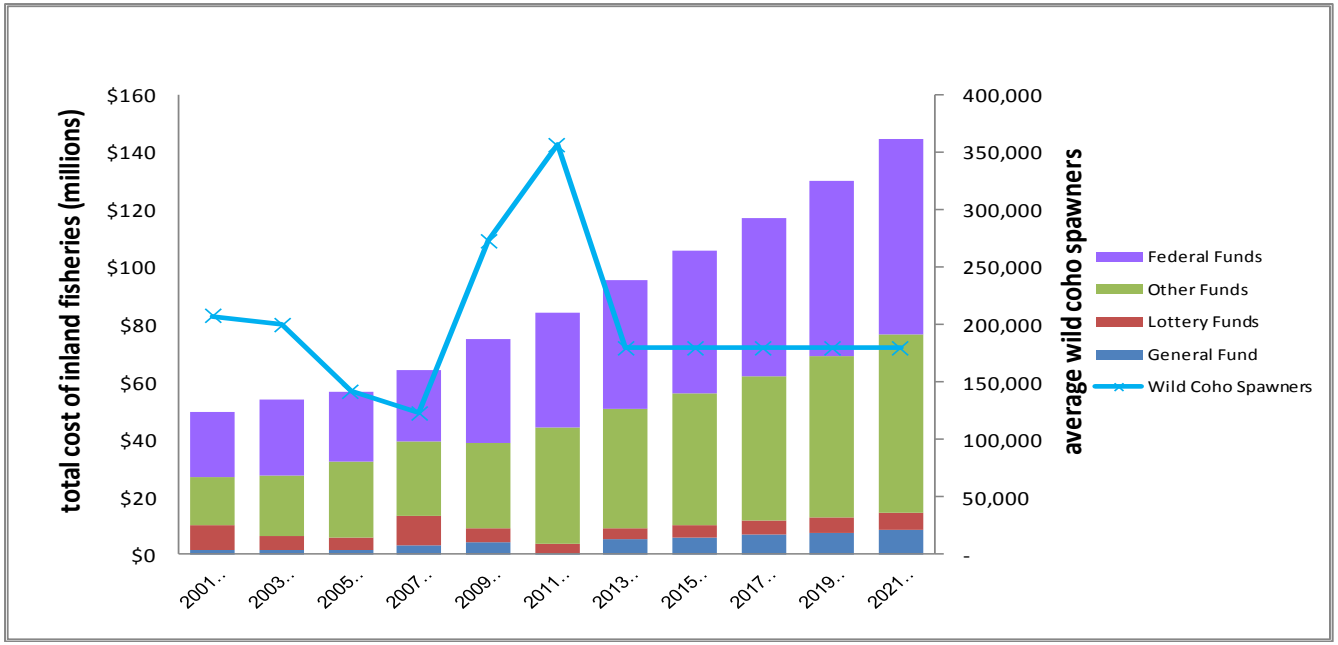
Significant Proposed Program Changes from 2011-13

The Conservation Program anticipates both increased program output as measured in Conservation Strategy implementation actions and continued increases in outcomes as measured in conserved acres of priority habitats over the remainder of the 10-year budget projection. These increases will be linked to the Aquatic Invasive Species program as well as the implementation of the Willamette Mitigation

Program. However, the Conservation Program as a whole does not anticipate significant overall increases in level of service or outputs due to uncertainty of federal funding levels. In order to maintain the current base program the Conservation Program will have to shift from anticipated reductions in federal fund revenue to new revenue sources or be faced with the potential for reduced service delivery.

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife: Inland Fisheries Program

Primary Outcome Area: Healthy Environment
Secondary Outcome Area: Economy and Jobs
Program Contact: Ed Bowles, (503) 947-6206



Executive Summary

The Inland Fisheries Program (IFP) ensures the conservation and sustainable use of Oregon's inland fish populations. The program provides policy and management direction for Oregon's freshwater fishery resources, ensuring native species are conserved and hatchery programs impacts on native fish are minimized. It also fosters and sustains opportunities for sport, commercial, and tribal fishers consistent with the conservation of native fish. The program manages these resources to fulfill ODFW's mission and statutory responsibility to "protect and enhance Oregon's fish and wildlife and their habitats for use and enjoyment by present and future generations."

Program Description

The IFP develops and implements policies consistent with state and federal law to ensure Oregon's diverse freshwater fishery resources are managed consistent with ODFW's conservation mandate. Stewardship efforts focus on maintaining healthy fish populations while guiding the recovery of at-risk populations. Success requires complex and diverse partnerships with state, federal, and tribal entities, private landowners, local governments, regulatory agencies, non-governmental organizations and the public. As ODFW only regulates the harvest of fish, partnerships with habitat managers and regulators are essential to maintaining and enhancing the habitat needed to sustain Oregon's native fish populations.

The IFP is a recognized leader in fishery stewardship through actions of the Program's four major sections: Inland Fisheries Management; Native Fish Conservation; Water and Energy Coordination; and Engineering and Facilities, which serve Oregonians and sport and commercial anglers throughout the year.

The *Inland Fisheries Management* section contains the headquarter and field personnel that oversee and implement statewide and regional fish management. This section develops angling regulations, implements fish management plans, provides technical assistance and coordination with state, federal, and tribal governments, private organizations, landowners, and members of the public.

Native Fish Conservation section develops and oversees policies that ensure that Oregon's freshwater fishery resources are managed consistent with ODFW's conservation mandate and the *Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds*. This section also implements research, monitoring and evaluation to track how Oregon's freshwater fishery resources are doing, and provides technical support to landowners for habitat restoration.

The *Water and Energy* section provides technical and policy support to ODFW field operations, state and federal agencies, private entities, tribes and the public regarding water rights and energy development (primarily hydropower and wave energy) to ensure that the habitat needs of fish and wildlife are considered within water and energy development actions.

Engineering and Facilities houses the Fish Passage and Screening Program. This program works with the owners of artificial stream barriers to provide fish passage, through voluntary actions or where they are legally required.

The major cost drivers that affect this program are the cost of personnel and services and supplies. The agency continues to streamline and coordinate program implementation between headquarters, field staff and our partners to maximize delivery of services.

Program Justification and Link to 10-Year Outcome

The IFP manages Oregon's freshwater fish resources consistent with the **Healthy Environment Policy Vision "to support a healthy environment that sustains Oregon communities, Oregon's economy and the places Oregonians treasure".** The statutes and policies that direct this program explicitly recognize that conservation is "Job #1" **(Healthy Environment Strategy 2)** and that fisheries **(Jobs and Economy Policy Vision, Key Natural Resource Industry)** are an outcome of sustainable management, particularly for keystone and iconic species like salmon and steelhead. The agency does this in collaboration with partners by managing risk and erring on the side of conservation.

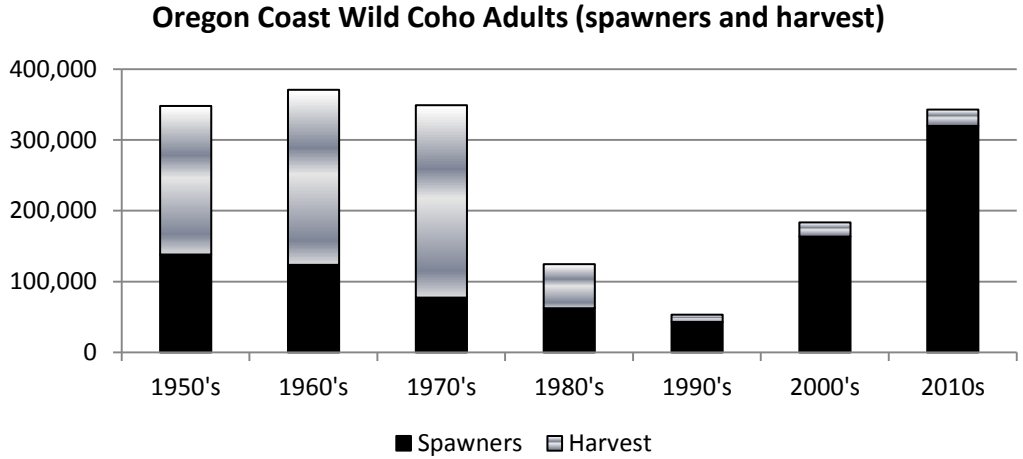
The cornerstone policy for IFP is ODFW's Native Fish Conservation Policy (NFCP) which has three goals: 1) prevent the serious depletion of native fish, 2) maintain and restore naturally produced fish to provide substantial ecological, economic and cultural benefits to the citizens of Oregon, and 3) foster and sustain opportunities for fisheries consistent with the conservation of naturally produced fish and responsible use of hatcheries.

The NFCP is implemented through development and implementation of conservation plans. In the decade since the policy was adopted, ODFW will have begun implementing conservation or federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) recovery plans for more than 90 percent of the native salmon and steelhead population groupings in Oregon and all of the ESA-listed species. Other plans in various stages of development will be completed and implemented to protect the rest of Oregon's native fish populations. These plans define clear conservation outcomes and the monitoring and adaptive management necessary to ensure **keystone species like salmon** are healthy or moving toward recovery **(10-Year Outcomes for Strategies 2 and 5.1)**. While conservation plans are the roadmap to recovery and sustainability, they also empower local communities through watershed councils, soil and water conservation districts and other entities to shape the future of their natural resource (**10-year Outcome for Strategy 5.3**).

Program Performance

Given the diverse array of fish resources the IFP manages, no single indicator can fully track the performance of the program; however, Oregon Coast coho provide a good surrogate. As the lead graph and the graph below indicate, investment in the IFP, along with the work or our partners, ensures progress towards meeting the goal of the **Healthy Environments Policy Vision**. The Healthy Environments Policy Vision includes a focus on **protecting and restoring key watersheds and stabilizing fish species.** Oregon's 20-year effort to recover Oregon Coast coho is a shining example of what investing in conservation strategies can yield. The graph below details the abundance of wild Oregon Coast coho salmon spawning in coastal rivers (black) and total harvest (gray) from the 1950's to present. After a long and steep decline in spawners from the mid 1960's to the mid 1990's, there has been a strong upward trend over

the past 15 years. In the past 15 years, the agency has recorded three of the four largest returns since surveys were started in 1950 **(10-Year Outcome for Strategy 2)**.



A combination of factors (past harvest and hatchery practices, habitat degradation, poor ocean productivity) was largely to blame for Oregon Coast coho being listed under the ESA in 1994. As Oregon took action (*Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds*, 1997; Oregon Coast coho Conservation Plan, 2007), significant investments were made in harvest and hatchery reform, habitat restoration, and monitoring to reverse declines and gauge success.

Oregon Coast coho have now rebounded to the point where modest fisheries are allowed. As coho continue to recover, abundant wild Coast coho will once again provide **sustainable fisheries** and give an economic boost to rural communities **(Jobs and Economy Policy Vision).** Oregon Coast coho are clearly the healthiest they have been for some time, well on the way to delisting under the federal ESA (**Strategy 2)**.

The bullets below detail information on the requested performance indicators. As other species receive similar attention through conservation and recovery plans, we anticipate similar responses.

- Number of people served/items produced – All Oregonians benefit from healthy coho populations. Moving towards recovery and ESA-delisting contributes to a healthy environment and reduces constraints on natural-resource based industries **(Jobs and Economy Policy Vision)**. It also provides a secondary benefit of fisheries for coastal communities. In 2011, anglers spent more

than 450,000 hours fishing for Chinook and coho salmon on coastal streams, harvesting more than 8,000 wild coho salmon. This is the largest harvest of wild coho in over 20 years, made possible by strong returns and sustainable management.

- Quality of the services provided – restored ecosystem services provided by abundant fish populations supported by quality habitats.
- Timeliness of services provided – rebuilding of a listed species in less than 2 decades is a remarkable and unprecedented achievement.

Enabling Legislation/Program Authorization

The IFP is part of the Fish Division, whose purpose is to manage the state's fisheries resource consistent with the agency mission described in the Food Fish Management Policy (ORS 506.109), the Wildlife Policy (ORS 496.012), the Fish Passage and Screening statutes (ORS 498.301 to 498.346) and the Native Fish Conservation Policy (OAR 635-007-0502 to 635-007-0509).

Funding Streams

The IFP (excluding Hatchery Management which is mapped to Economy and Jobs outcome) funding projections for 2013-15 are: Other Funds (48 percent), Federal Funds (41 percent), General Fund (6 percent), and Lottery Funds (5 percent).

Other Funds are derived primarily from sales of fishing licenses, tags and validations, contractual agreements with non-federal agencies, and dedicated funds authorized by the Legislature. Other Funds also include National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funds (PCSRF) which are passed through the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board. Federal Funds come from several sources (e.g., Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Sport Fish Restoration and Section 6 Programs) with most requiring a state match (generally Other Fund or General Fund) of 10 to 50 percent.

Significant Proposed Program Changes from 2011-13

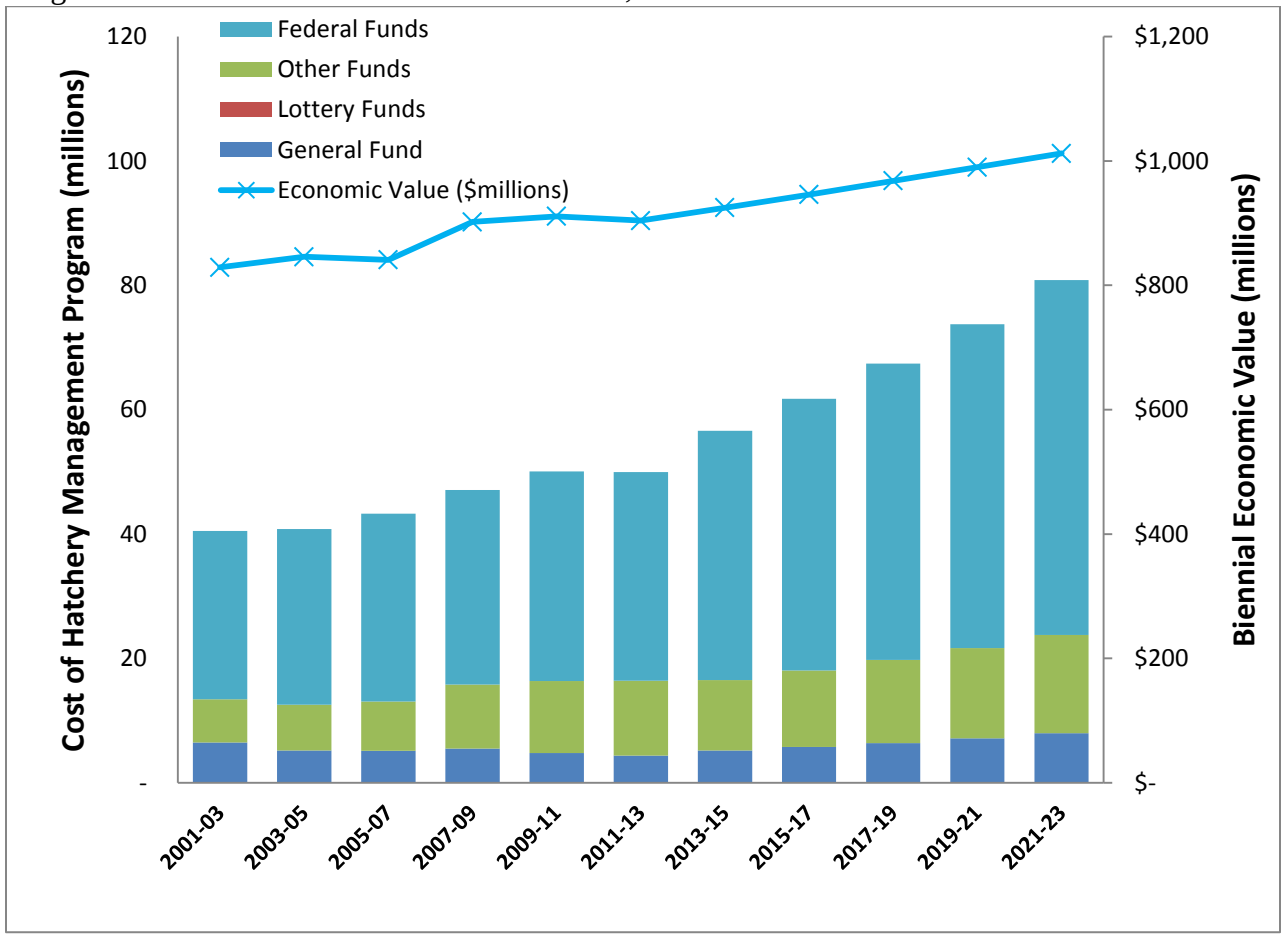
The proposal for the IFP reflects fund shifts between Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funds (PCSRF), General Funds, and Lottery Funds. During the 2011-13 biennium, the Legislature approved a one-time shift of PCSRF for Oregon Plan Monitoring. In the 2013-15 biennium this one-time shift will revert back to General Funds. The proposal also shows the shift of M76 Lottery Funds for the Screens and Passage Program to General Fund.

The proposal includes a General Fund enhancement for 2013-15 to implement portion of the Integrated Water Resource Strategy lead by the Oregon Water Resources Department.

The request for additional Other Funds and Federal Funds is primarily the renewal of efforts approved during the 2011-13 biennium. These programs are ongoing and are funded with various outside funding sources.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife: Inland Fisheries - Hatchery Management

Primary Outcome Area: Economy & Jobs
Secondary Outcome Area: Healthy Environments
Program Contact: Ed Bowles, 503-947-6206



Executive Summary

ODFW's Hatchery Management Program generates jobs and is a vital part of the State's economy, particularly in rural areas. The Program produces 44 million salmon, steelhead and trout annually that are released into Oregon's rivers and lakes. ODFW hatcheries provide more than 70 percent of the fish harvested in the state's sport and commercial salmon, steelhead, and trout fisheries. Anglers fish more than 8 million days per year and generate $904 million of economic value to the Oregon economy biennially (Runyan, 2009). For every dollar invested in the Program, $17 is returned to the state's economy, providing 16,500 jobs annually, largely in rural areas of the state. For every state dollar invested in the Program, $54 is returned to Oregon's economy.

Program Description

The Hatchery Management Program has four important sections:

1. Hatchery Production grows fish at the state's 32 fish hatcheries to be stocked in Oregon's rivers and lakes.
2. Fish Identification evaluates the success of individual programs through tagging, collecting, and analyzing samples from hatchery-produced fish that are caught.
3. Fish Health Services runs laboratories in Corvallis, Clackamas, Madras, and La Grande. The section works to minimize the impact of fish diseases by ensuring healthy growing environments at ODFW hatcheries and monitoring private aquaculture facilities.
4. Hatchery Operations oversees and administers the Hatchery Management Program and provides biological and technical services as well as engineering support and construction management services.

The purpose of the Program is to produce and release fish in support of Oregon's sport and commercial fisheries, along with providing additional fish for lost habitat associated with dams. ODFW releases about 44 million salmon, steelhead, and trout annually to meet the program's purpose. Hatchery fish are managed to minimize the impacts to native fish while maximizing returns to anglers. Our customers are Oregon's sport and commercial anglers and Columbia River Treaty Tribes. Oregon hatcheries provide fish for tribal ceremonial programs and tribal harvest. Our customers receive services year-round with the release and return of juvenile and adult salmon and steelhead, and trout are stocked in many of the state's waterbodies as well.

The Program relies heavily on partnerships with the federal government. As mitigation for lost habitat and natural production due to federal dams, the federal government provides two out every three dollars the state spends on the program. In addition to license-buying sport anglers, funding also comes from power producers and water users such as Portland General Electric and the City of Portland. Another partner is the Clatsop County Fisheries Economic Development Program which utilizes General Fund dollars to leverage

Federal Funds to enhance commercial fisheries in the Columbia River. Also, private trout producers grow trout for local lakes and reservoirs. Only 25 percent of the Program is funded with license dollars and state General Funds. The major costs of the program are personnel, fish food, and hatchery maintenance.

Program Justification and Link to 10-Year Outcome

ODFW's Fish Hatchery Program contributes directly to the **Economy and Jobs 10-Year outcome of ensuring, "*Oregon has a diverse and dynamic economy that provides jobs and prosperity for all Oregonians"*** by being a significant economic engine for one of Oregon's **key natural resource industries, fishing**. For every dollar invested in the Hatchery Management Program, $17 is returned directly to Oregon's economy, providing 16,500 jobs annually, largely in rural areas of the state. For every state dollar invested in the Program, $54 is returned to Oregon's economy.

Since the first public hatchery was constructed on the Clackamas River in 1877, hatcheries have been built to compensate for past practices of over-fishing and, more recently, to mitigate for the reduction or elimination of natural fish populations due to hydropower dams.

The program directly amplifies local and state economic effects **(Strategy 1.2)** by maintaining viable sport and commercial fisheries while mitigating for the negative environmental impacts of the dams. The result is a productive economic environment in rural Oregon for outfitters and fishing guides, sporting goods stores, gas stations, hotels, diners, and grocery stores among others.

The Program supports its **Secondary Outcome Area, Healthy Environments**, by reducing impacts of hatcheries on **keystone species such as salmon and steelhead**, while getting the most out of returns for sport and commercial fisheries. Oregon is recognized as a regional leader in efforts to reform hatchery practices to ensure hatchery fish are good neighbors to wild fish and our facilities are good residents in their watersheds. ODFW has completed federal Endangered Species Act Recovery Plans throughout the ranges of listed salmon and steelhead which set explicit expectations for how hatchery programs will be managed consistent with the recovery of wild fish.

Considering that for every dollar invested in the hatchery program $19 is returned to the state's economy, it is clear this program is meeting the intent of HB 3000. This bill allows the state to give a preference to locally produced goods and services, encouraging state dollars to stay in Oregon.

This program also supports the **10-Year Plan for Oregon Project Outcome Area of Building Great Communities (Strategy 4)**. Oregon hatcheries are woven into local communities in respect to providing youth educational experiences, supporting community-

based events, and being a destination tourist site for 1.4 million people per year. For example, Bonneville Hatchery hosts nearly 400,000 annual visitors, which is comparable to the 482,000 annual visitors at Crater Lake National Park. The outcome is funding investment of recreational facilities that preserve the special landscapes that are threatened by development.

Program Performance

The leading graph demonstrates the strong return on investment to Oregon from the Hatchery Management Program. In the 2011-2013 biennium, the expected return on investment is $19 for every dollar invested and $76 for every state dollar invested. Customers are served daily with angling opportunities available year-round. This measure has been met for the last 10 years and is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Other performance metrics, number of fish produced, number of anglers, and the cost benefit ratios for the last decade are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. ODFW program metrics for program performance, 2001-2011

Biennium	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07	2007-09	2009-2011	2011-13*
Fish Produced (millions)	100.2	78.0	80.3	81.3	88.4	83.8
Anglers (thousands)	1,391	1,351	1,274	1,295	1,275	1,206
Cost: benefit ratio ($)	19	19	18	18	17	17
*projected for full biennium						

- Number of people served — 650,000 people purchasing fishing licenses annually
- Quality of the services provided—8,400,000 days fishing (12.9 fishing days/angler)
- Timeliness of services provided—angling opportunity is provided 365 days per year
- Cost per unit service—The cost benefit ratio of program to economic value is 1:17

Enabling Legislation/Program Authorization

The Hatchery Management Program is established by Wildlife codes in Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapter 496 and Commercial Fishing codes in ORS Chapters 506, 507, 508, 509, 511, and 513. Operation of ODFW's hatcheries is governed by the agency's Native Fish Conservation, Fish Hatchery Management, and Fish Health Management policies, along with federal and state Endangered Species Acts. The Program collaborates with federal and tribal co-managers of fish resources, along with local interests. Hatchery operations are

also regulated by Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, with quarterly reporting on effluent water quality, temperature, and chemical use at each hatchery. ODFW's outstanding record managing water discharges at hatcheries make them good residents in the watersheds they reside in.

Funding Streams

Total funding for the program in the 2011-2013 biennium is $49,993,289. The program is funded by Federal Funds (67 percent), Other Funds (24 percent), and General Fund (9 percent). Other Funds are derived primarily from sales of fishing licenses, tags and validations, and contractual agreements with non-federal agencies. Federal Funds come from the U.S. Department of Energy (BPA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Department of Commerce (NOAA Fisheries – Mitchell Act), and the U.S. Department of Interior (Sports Fish Restoration Act and Lower Snake River Compensation Plan) and often carry a state cost share of 10 to 50 percent.

Significant Proposed Program Changes from 2011-13

The Hatchery Management Program has several requests for increased limitation in 2013-15. The majority of these changes are funded with federal and other contracts and grants revenues.

Mitchell Act Funding for Hatcheries: $5,480,000 Federal Fund

Continue funding hatchery reform actions to implement Lower Columbia River Recovery Action and Mitchell Act Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) hatchery actions.

Idaho Power Company Fall Chinook Production: $359,000 Other Fund (dedicated contract dollars)

Produce 800,000 fall chinook for release in the Snake River in accordance with Tribal, Federal, and state US v Oregon agreement

Marion Forks Hatchery Complex: $56,000 Federal Fund; $650 General Fund

Operate newly constructed rebuild of Minto adult trap and acclimation facility to implement recovery actions of the Willamette Valley Biological Opinion.

Oregon Hatcheries Pelleted Fish Feed: $80,000 Other Fund (dedicated funds)

Hatchery information signs, education, and other hatchery outreach activities from revenue generated from the sale of fish pellets sold to tourist visiting Oregon hatcheries.

Inflationary Exemptions for Fish Feed

- $869,262 Federal Fund

- $451,075 Other Fund

Fish feed prices continue to rise faster than the obligatory inflationary rate. During the last two biennia, fish feed prices have risen 15 to 20%.

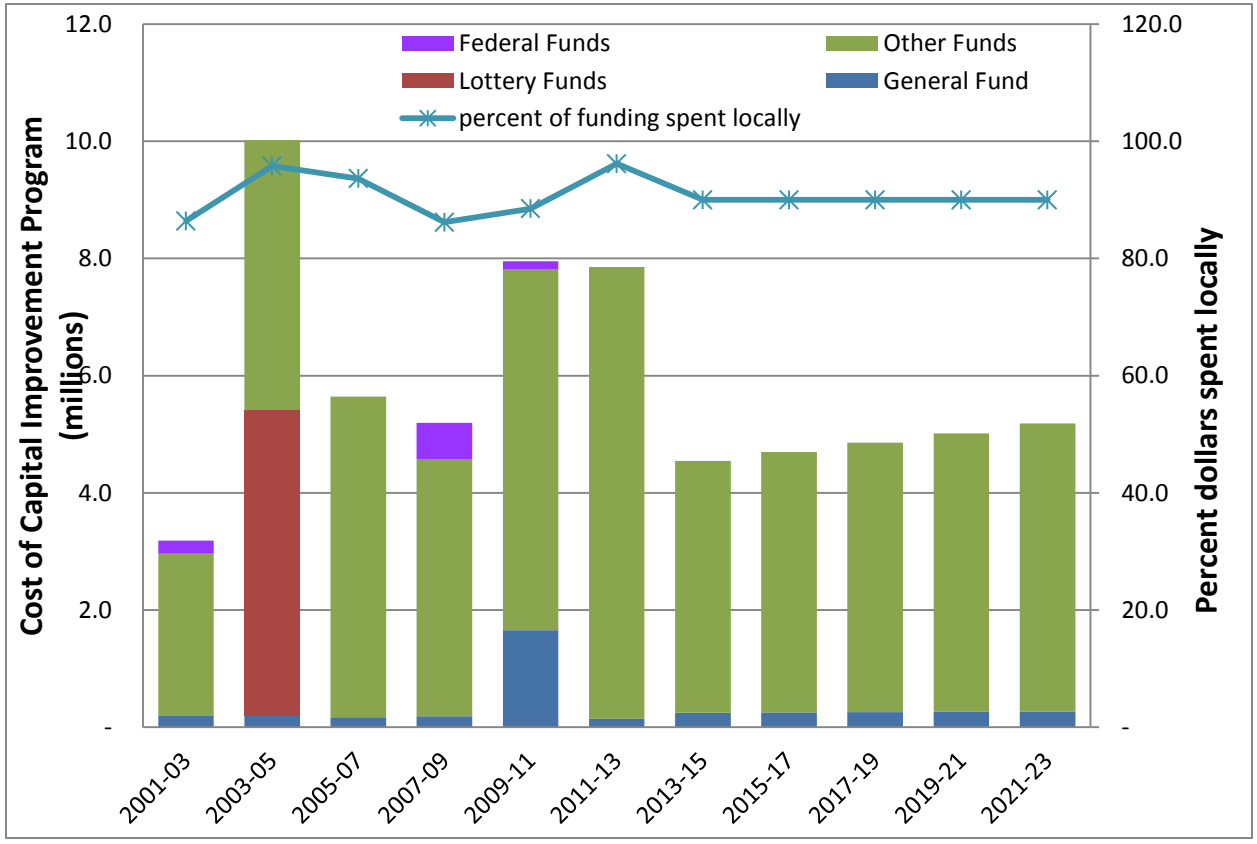
Inflationary Exemptions for Electricity

- $87,956 Other Fund

Electricity cost per kilowatt continues to rise faster than the obligatory inflationary rate. In the last biennium, electrical rates have raised 10-15% (average 12.6%).

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife: Capital Improvements

Primary Outcome Area: Economy & Jobs
Secondary Outcome Area: Healthy Environments
Program Contact: Ed Bowles, 503-947-6206



Executive Summary

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) implements capital improvement projects to maintain facilities and support fish restoration and enhancement projects throughout Oregon. ODFW has spent between $3 million to $10 million biennially since 2001 on capital improvement projects, with at least 86 percent of the funds spent in local communities on contractors, employees and vendors.

Program Description

The Capital Improvement Program uses various fund sources to maintain ODFW facilities and to implement fish restoration and improvement projects and other special projects. Projects within the program fall into four major groupings: Fish Restoration and Enhancement (R&E); Deferred Maintenance; Emergency Hatchery Maintenance; and other capital projects.

Fish Restoration and Enhancement funds projects that increase sport fishing opportunities and improve the commercial salmon fishery. The R&E Program was authorized by the Legislature in 1989 and renewed in 2009. Most projects funded by the R&E Program are capital improvement projects including restoration and improvement of state-owned fish hatchery facilities; new and improved public access to fishing waters; fish stocking equipment; and restoration and improvement of fish passage and screen structures.

The R&E Program is funded by dedicated recreational fishing license dollars (88 percent) and commercial salmon fishery dollars (12 percent). The program provides funding to public or private non-profit organizations for restoration or enhancement projects consistent with the intent of the R&E Program. The R&E Board reviews and recommends these projects to the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission for funding approval. Since its inception, the R&E Program has funded more than $45 million in projects throughout Oregon, largely through local contractors.

The Capital Improvement Program also includes the *Deferred Maintenance* fund for projects to maintain ODFW-owned facilities and the *Emergency Hatchery Maintenance* fund for unanticipated maintenance projects such as pump, alarm, and screen failures at ODFW's 32 fish hatcheries. The program also includes major improvement projects costing less than a $1 million and typically funded as one-time projects using dedicated or contractually obligated revenues.

Program Justification and Link to 10-Year Outcome

The Capital Improvement Program directly addresses **Strategy 1** in the **Economy and Jobs** 10-Year Plan for Oregon. For example, a significant portion of R&E funding goes toward hatchery maintenance and fish stocking that enhances the ODFW Hatchery

Management Program. The Hatchery Management Program generates $19 to the Oregon economy for every dollar spent (Runyan 2009; per comm., Jenkins 2012).

R&E also helps landowners meet state fish passage requirements by providing funding for new or improved culverts, fish ladders, and fish screens at water diversion structures. The addition or restoration of these structures provides fish with access to critical spawning and rearing habitat and improves overall fish survival and population success which supports the **secondary outcome area of Healthy Environments**. The Ecosystem Workforce Program Brief (2010) estimated the economic output multiplier of 1.9 to 2.4 for every dollar spent. These projects create economic stimulus in rural and urban communities throughout Oregon, which contributes directly to the **goal of sustainable business development in Strategy 1**.

The Capital Improvement Program addresses priority infrastructure needs for ODFW. However, all project funding is dependent on available funds which directly address **Strategy 2.1** in the 10-Year Plan for Oregon with the R&E Program being the most stable. At the beginning of each year, ODFW's Fish Hatchery Program creates a prioritized list of hatchery maintenance needs, which R&E Board members will refer to when making funding decisions. Currently, the Fish Passage and Screening Program is working with ODFW district managers to identify fish passage priorities statewide. This prioritized list will also provide the R&E Program with a valuable tool in making funding decisions.

Additionally improvements are being made to the R&E application and review process, to ensure that the highest priority capital improvement projects are submitted for R&E funding with a clear benefit to Oregon fisheries. One of the most important goals of the R&E Program is to fund projects that provide a noticeable benefit to anglers and commercial salmon fishers, addressing **Strategy 2.1**. If anglers are satisfied with their fishing experiences, they will continue to buy fishing licenses, and encourage new and old anglers to do the same. Through prioritization and critical review of R&E project proposals, the R&E Program is indirectly creating additional financing for the program through the retention, recruitment and reactivation of the license buying public.

Fishing creates more than 23,600 jobs and generates over $730 million worth of personal income for businesses that cater to 650,000 anglers in Oregon per year. In addition to contributing to the restoration and enhancement of the state's fisheries through capital improvements, the R&E Program also provides economic benefits to local contractors and businesses that provide supplies and services for R&E approved projects. In the 2009-11 biennium, nearly $4.7 million in R&E funding was spent directly on fisheries restoration and enhancement projects in Oregon, and the matching contribution total amounted to $9.6 million, including in-kind contributions. For every license dollar spent there was nearly a $2 return in value, and many of those matching contributions included cash contributions benefitting local businesses.

Program Performance

Our leading graph demonstrates how ODFW's investment in capital improvements has resulted in at least 86% of those funds being spent in local communities, supporting jobs and local economies while maintaining and enhancing fisheries and infrastructure. With the vast majority of these funds derived from dedicated funds (R&E license surcharge), this revenue stream and subsequent investments are anticipated to continue into the foreseeable future. The R&E Board solicits projects from ODFW and the general public eight times per biennium through a competitive grant process to ensure funds are made available on a predictable basis.

As the primary element of ODFW's Capital Improvements program, the R&E Program has been critical to addressing important maintenance needs at ODFW's fish hatcheries. Because the funds come through a competitive grant process, they are often available to meet emergency or unforeseen needs ODFW would not be able to address through the normal biennial budget process. In the 2009-2011 biennium, the R&E Program provided $1.2 million or 26 percent of total project funds to 34 hatchery maintenance and improvement projects. These funds have been essential to on-going operations and ensuring hatchery production goals are met.

The R&E Program also contributes to capital improvements for Oregon's recreational and commercial fisheries by funding fish passage and screening projects, ensuring fish are able to migrate safely. In the 2009-11 biennium $275,677 (6 percent of total funds) were spent on 13 fish passage and screening projects. These funds often serve as match for complex passage and screening packages. R&E also funds projects that improve fishing access, enhancing opportunities for the public to fish.

Enabling Legislation/Program Authorization

The Oregon Fisheries Restoration and Enhancement Program is established and governed by Oregon Revised Statutes: 496.283, 496.286, 496.289, 496.291, 508.285 and 508.505; and Oregon Administrative Rules: 635-009-200, 635-009-205, 635-009-210, 635-009-215, 635-009-220, 635-009-225, 635-009-230, 635-009-235, and 635-009-240.

Funding Streams

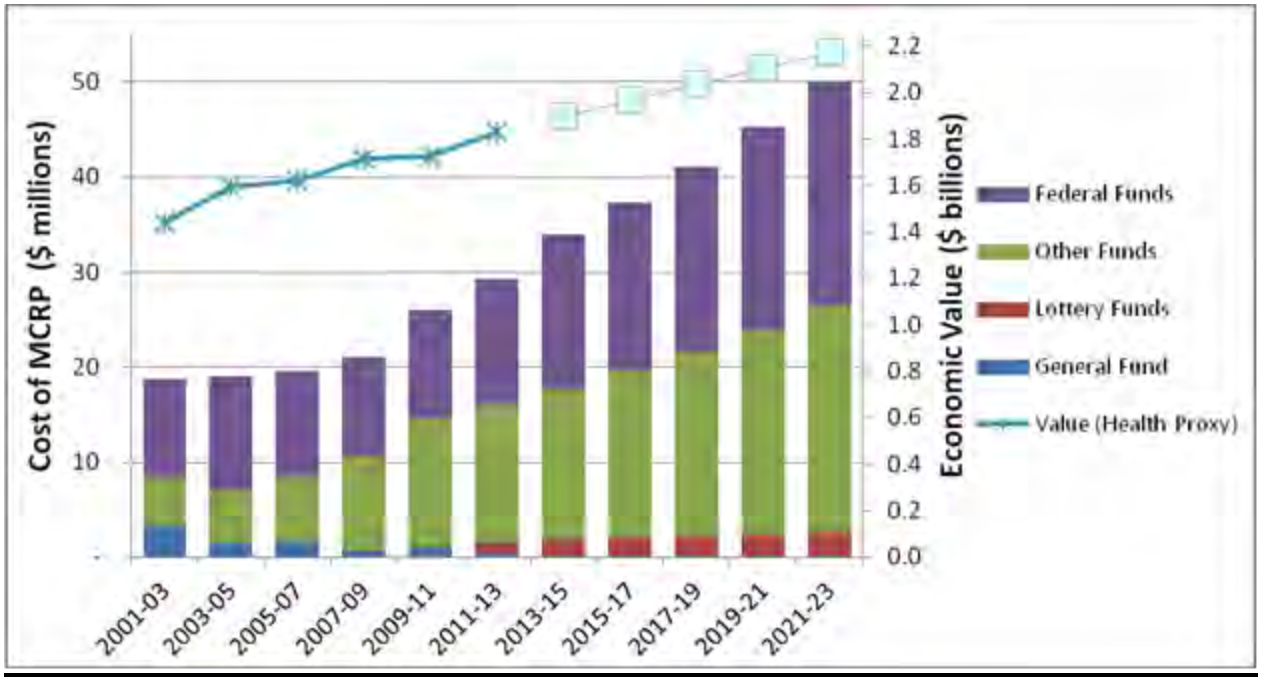
Funding for the R&E program is from a dedicated $4 surcharge on all sport fishing licenses, a $74 commercial gillnetting permit fee, and a $64 troll fishing permit fee. A fee of $0.05 per pound on all commercial salmon troll and gillnet landings is also dedicated to the R&E Program. The deferred maintenance account is funded with interest on the Deferred Maintenance Fund established in statute. The Hatchery Emergency Maintenance Fund is a General Fund appropriation. Other capital projects are discrete projects dependent on need, funding, and limitation.

Significant Proposed Program Changes from 2011-13

No significant program changes proposed.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife: Marine and Columbia River Fisheries

Primary Outcome Area:	Healthy Environment
Secondary Outcome Area:	Jobs & Economy
Program Contact:	Ed Bowles, 503-947-6206



Executive Summary

In Oregon, there is an expectation fresh fish will always be available in the grocery store or on the restaurant menu, and that future generations will always be able to throw a fishing line into the water and experience the thrill of “the bite.” The staffs in the Marine and

Columbia River Fisheries Program (MCRFP) are the scientists and resource managers who sustainably manage fish and wildlife in Oregon's ocean and Columbia Basin to help make these expectations a reality.

Through extensive partnerships within and outside Oregon, MCRFP staffs are on the front lines of Oregon's efforts to protect and enhance our natural resources. The success of MCRFP contributes to the quality of life Oregonians treasure and provides opportunities that help sustain rural and urban economies throughout the state.

The extent of Oregon's marine and Columbia River fisheries are in direct relationship to the health of the fish populations. As a result, economic metrics can serve as a **proxy** for measuring the health and sustainability of the resources managed by the MCRFP staff. As shown in the above chart, over the past six biennia, MCRFP has cost Oregon less than two cents for every dollar in economic value returned through fisheries. This represents up to a 50-fold return on investment, in addition to protecting and recovering healthy populations.

Program Description

The MCRFP manages fish and wildlife for long-term sustainability, providing leadership for Oregon in natural resource stewardship. Primary goals are to maintain healthy fish and wildlife populations and to help at-risk populations recover while providing as much fishing opportunity as possible on this platform of conservation. MCRFP plays a pivotal role in protecting and enhancing fish and wildlife habitat by applying sound science and monitoring to adapt management strategies in response to changes. These efforts help at-risk salmon and other key species move toward recovery while optimizing fishing opportunities. The MCRFP ensures these fishing opportunities come as a consequence of good stewardship, not at the expense of it.

MCRFP staff achieves these goals in several ways. Because the resources managed are diverse and widely distributed, the Program relies on and actively participates in cooperative actions and partnerships that span international boundaries and involve federal agencies, regional entities, tribal governments, environmental groups, fishing interests and local governments.

MCRFP staff are Oregon's representatives and technical experts on marine and Columbia Basin fish and wildlife issues, and are often called on to negotiate agreements and outcomes that protect species and key habitats. MCRFP develops and implements science-based monitoring, conservation, mitigation, and management plans in a strategic and coordinated manner to ensure Oregonians get the best return on their investment.

MCRFP informs and participates in fisheries management decisions at the state, regional, federal and international levels. The Program implements state policies developed by the Legislature, Governor, and Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission while including citizens in the process to ensure all voices are heard and reduce conflict through collaboration.

MCRFP conducts rigorous monitoring projects and analyzes trends of keystone species such as salmon which are critical to the success of the *Oregon Conservation Strategy/Nearshore Strategy*. The Program monitors and evaluates all five key habitats in the nearshore and documents improvements in the quality of the habitats. MCRFP is a critical partner in the successful recovery and delisting of at-risk

fish and wildlife species currently listed as threatened or endangered under state and federal Endangered Species Acts (ESA). The Program conducts these activities guided by the overarching goal of ensuring long-term sustainability of fish, wildlife, and their habitats, while doing so in a way that supports a healthy economy.

Program Justification and Link to 10-Year Outcome

MCRP conserves, protects, and restores key fish and wildlife species in Oregon's ocean and Columbia Basin, using sustainability principles to stabilize and rebuild populations **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategies 2 and 5)**. This purpose embodies the essence of the 10-Year-Plan for Oregon's Healthy Environment. MCRFP works towards these outcomes in a number of ways. MCRFP manages essentially all commercial fisheries in Oregon and a significant proportion of the recreational fisheries **(Healthy Environments Outcome Strategies 2, 5.1 and 5.3)**.

The Program also manages marine wildlife species (pinnipeds and seabirds), which are a favorite for wildlife viewing on the coast (**Healthy Environments Outcome Strategies 2, 5.1 and 5.3)**. Without MCRFP, the recreational uses valuable to local communities would diminish through reduced fishery opportunity (**Healthy Environments Outcome Strategies 2 and 5.3)**; without MCRFP, Oregon's commercial fisheries would have to be drastically reduced or, in some cases, eliminated altogether (**Healthy Environments outcome Strategies 2 and 5.3)**; without MCRFP, many species would be put at risk, and numerous jobs would be lost, especially in fragile rural economies (**Healthy Environments Outcome Strategies 2 and 5.3)**.

The Program uses fact-based science accessible to policy-makers and the public using state-of-the-art, transparent and user-friendly tools that are now central to decision-making processes at the local, state and regional levels (**Healthy Environments Outcome Strategies 2 and 5.3)**. For example, interactive spatial information about Oregon's nearshore resources is now available through Oregon.MarineMap.org, a website created in part by MCRFP.

Without MCRFP, Oregon's coordination and leverage in regional, federal and international forums would be at risk, leading to management decisions at these levels that would be based on priorities developed in other states or jurisdictions (**Healthy Environments Outcome Strategies 2, 5.1 and 5.3)**. Oregon's ability to manage marine and Columbia Basin resources using The Oregon Way would likely have to change (**Healthy Environments Outcome Strategies 2, 5.1 and 5.2)**.

Program Performance

MCRFP has in its charge a diverse array of fish and wildlife species, including hundreds of species of fish, invertebrates, marine mammals and sea birds. Maintaining healthy populations and rebuilding at-risk populations of these species is a primary objective. Two recent examples of these efforts are pink shrimp fishery management and the development of a spill program for Columbia River hydropower projects.

Oregon's pink shrimp fishery is a critical commercial driver, bringing in more than $40 million in 2011. Under the collaborative management of MCRFP and industry, the pink shrimp fishery became the first shrimp fishery worldwide to receive the coveted Marine

Stewardship Council certification for sustainability in 2007, partly due to the use of by-catch reduction devices to exclude at-risk species from the shrimp nets.

However, this fishery success story was challenged by the recent listing of eulachon smelt under the federal ESA. Because eulachon are a by-catch species in the shrimp fishery, MCRFP quickly recognized the fishery's existence was dependent on our ability to simultaneously foster recovery of the smelt. Through prompt action by MCRFP, the shrimp industry and the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission, new standards in by-catch reduction devices were implemented that essentially eliminate the by-catch of eulachon smelt, while allowing the fishery to continue efficiently. Without this action, the fishery would have faced severe restrictions to protect eulachon, with devastating economic impacts to coastal communities.

With respect to the spill program on the Columbia River, the state of Oregon helped ensure ESA-listed salmon and steelhead were provided the safest route past the dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers. MCRFP staff provided the technical expertise and analyses used to make the state's case in District Court contesting NOAA Fisheries' latest Biological Opinion on river operations. This expertise included analyses that demonstrated the substantial biological benefits to at-risk juvenile salmon and steelhead of spilling water at the dams. This past year, the court found that the NOAA Fisheries' Biological Opinion did not comply with the ESA, and as part of its ruling, required spill at federal Columbia River hydropower projects to safely pass juvenile fish on their way to the ocean. This spill program has significantly increased the survival of juvenile salmon and steelhead in the Columbia Basin and is a great success story in on-going efforts to recover at-risk populations.

Because conservation and sustainability are job one, the extent of Oregon's marine and Columbia River fisheries are in direct relationship to the health of the fish populations. As a result, economic metrics can be used as a proxy for measuring the health and sustainability of the resources managed. The graph above uses economic value as a proxy because harvest levels and fishing effort are reflective of population status and the economic value per unit of harvest or effort has not changed significantly over time. Therefore, the economic gain over the past several biennia is representative of progress made in protecting and enhancing the resource. Metrics that further describe our program:

- Number of people served/items produced: more than 1,000,000 recreational angling and shellfishing trips annually in saltwater and the Columbia Basin and more than 7,000 commercial fishing licenses and permits sold annually.
- Quality of the services provided: 365 days of fishing and shellfishing opportunity per year.
- Timeliness of services provided: real-time in-season quota management for fisheries to ensure sustainable, optimal, and timely harvest.
- Cost per service unit: over the past six biennia, MCRFP has cost the state less than two cents for every dollar in economic value returned through fisheries. This represents up to a 50-fold return on investment.

Enabling Legislation/Program Authorization

MCRFP carries out a wide range of activities, many of which are mandated by the U.S. Constitution, Oregon Constitution or federal law. These activities are codified in Wildlife statutes (ORS Chapters 496 and 497) and Commercial fishing statutes (ORS Chapters 506, 507, 508, 509, 511, and 513).

Funding Streams

In the 2011-13 biennium, MCRFP is funded by Other Funds (49.6 percent), Federal Funds (45.2 percent), Lottery Funds (3.7 percent), and General Fund (1.5 percent). Other Funds are derived primarily from sales of fishing licenses, tags and validations, contractual agreements with non-federal agencies, and dedicated funds (primarily Recreational Shellfish License and Commercial Fish Fund). Federal Funds come from a variety of sources, some of which require matching state dollars of 10 to 50 percent. These sources primarily include the U.S. Department of Energy (BPA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Department of Commerce (NOAA Fisheries – Mitchell Act), and the U.S. Department of Interior (Sports Fish Restoration Act and Lower Snake River Compensation Plan).

Significant Proposed Program Changes from 2011-13

Experimental Fishing Gear: $2,000,000 Federal Fund (Mitchell Act)

Continues funding research to assess alternative selective fishing gear for commercial Lower Columbia mainstem fisheries with the intent to compare and contrast a broad and inclusive suite of practicable fisheries options that optimize conservation and economic benefits.

Lower Columbia River Fisheries Management Reform: $2,010,000 General Fund, $1,647,034 Other Fund, $242,676 Lottery Fund

Provides funding necessary to relocate/increase hatchery fish production to be released at off-channel areas; evaluate potential for expanding, in time and area, current off-channel commercial fisheries; and complete feasibility studies necessary to establish new off-channel fishing areas on the Lower Columbia River mainstem.

Marine Research: $118,000 Other Funds (Department of Land Conservation and Development- DLCD; Nearshore Black and Blue Subaccount of the Commercial Fish Fund)

Provides limitation to accept funding from DLCD's Coastal Zone Management Program to augment ODFW's nearshore marine resource research capacity. Also authorizes ODFW to provide financial assistance to pay utility bills (electricity, water, sewage) in support of the South Coast Research Building facility which is used by ODFW researchers.

UPDATED **OTHER FUNDS ENDING BALANCES FOR THE 2011-13 & 2013-15 BIENNIA**

Agency: 63500 - Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Contact Person (Name & Phone #): Cameron Smith, 503-947-6160

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Other Fund Type	Program Area (SCR)	Treasury Fund #/Name	Category/Description	Constitutional and/or Statutory reference	2011-13 Ending Balance In LAB	2011-13 Ending Balance Revised	2013-15 Ending Balance In GRB	2013-15 Ending Balance Revised	Comments
Limited	020-03-00 Diversity	7222 OF - Non Game Wildlife Fund Non License Dedicated WL Diversity Non Game Check Off	Operations	ORS 496.385(1)	0	0	5,011	5,011	Non-license other funds. While these funds are not federally stipulated, this balance is from restricted donations and interested earned.
Limited	Various	0544 - State Wildlife Fund - ROLLUP	Operations	ORS 496.300(1)	24,908,981	26,996,898	17,879,013	16,988,885	License dollars - restricted by Federal Regulations ("Wildlife and Fisheries," Title 50 code of Federal Regulations, Pt. 80 2008 ed.). Includes some miscellaneous fund sources. Revised 11-13 LAB (g) due to 09-11 biennium actual ending balance adjustments. Revised 13-15 GRB (i) due to 11-13 revenue projections are revised downward. May also need to revise 13-15 revenue projections downward..
Limited	Various	0978 - Fish and Wildlife Account - ROLLUP	Operations	ORS 496.303	4,439,759	4,439,759	2,652,794	2,652,794	License dollars - restricted by Federal Regulations ("Wildlife and Fisheries," Title 50 code of Federal Regulations, Pt. 80 2008 ed.).
Limited	010-02-00 Natural Production	0530 - Oregon Fish and Wildlife Hydroelectric Fund 7724 OF Dedicated - Natural Production Hydro Fund	Operations	ORS 496.835(1)	676,172	676,172	2,144,426	2,144,426	The moneys in this fund are continuously appropriated for use by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife in its activities related to hydroelectric projects including payment of necessary administrative expenses.
Limited	010-03-00 Marine and 010-04-00 Interjurisdictional	0626 - Commercial Fish Fund - ROLLUP	Operations	ORS 506.306(1) ORS 508.326(1)	2,997,173	2,997,173	794,612	794,612	Sale of commercial licenses and permits.
Limited	010-03-00 Marine	1116 - Black/Blue Rockfish/Nearshore Species 7133 OF Dedicated - Marine Black Rockfish, Blue Rockfish and Nearshore Species Research Account	Operations	ORS 508.951(1)	230,270	230,270	232,010	0	25 percent of these revenues shall be expended for general fish management purposes and 75 percent of such moneys shall be expended to pay the expenses of developmental fishery activities pursuant to ORS 506.460.
TOTALS					33,252,355	35,340,272	23,707,866	22,585,728	

Objective: Provide updated Other Funds ending balance information which reflects the agency's best estimate of changes in economic conditions or budget adjustments due to General Fund allotment

Instructions:

Column (a): Select one of the following: Limited, Nonlimited, Capital Improvement, Capital Construction, Debt Service, or Debt Service Nonlimited.

Column (b): Select the appropriate Summary Cross Reference number and name from those included in the 2011-13 Legislatively Approved Budget. If this changed from previous structures, please note the change in Comments (Column (j)).

Column (c): Select the appropriate, statutorily established Treasury Fund name and account number where fund balance resides. If the official fund or account name is different than the commonly used reference, please include the working title of the fund or account in Column (j).

Column (d): Select one of the following: Operations, Trust Fund, Grant Fund, Investment Pool, Loan Program, or Other. If "Other", please specify. If "Operations", in Comments (Column (j)), specify the number of months the reserve covers, the methodology used to determine the reserve amount, and the minimum need for cash flow purposes.

Column (e): List the Constitutional, Federal, or Statutory references that establishes or limits the use of the funds.

Columns (f) and (h): Use the appropriate, audited amount from the 2011-13 Legislatively Approved Budget and the 2013-15 Governor's Recommended Budget.

Columns (g) and (i): Provide updated ending balances based on revised expenditure patterns or revenue trends. Do not include adjustments for reduction options that have been submitted unless the options have already been implemented as part of the 2011-13 General Fund approved budget or otherwise incorporated in the 2011-13 LAB. Provide a description of revisions in Comments (Column (j)).

Column (j): **Please note any reasons for significant changes in balances previously reported during the 2011 session.**

Additional Materials: If the revised ending balances (Columns (g) or (i)) reflect a variance greater than 5% or $50,000 from the amounts included in the LAB (Columns (f) or (h)), attach supporting memo or spreadsheet to detail the revised forecast.

PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION FOR 2013-15

Agency Name: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

2013-15 Agency Request Budget **Agency Number: 63500**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Priority (ranked with highest)		**Agency Initials**	**Program or Activity Initials**	**Program Unit/Activity Description**	**Identify Key Performance Measure(s)**	**Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code**	**GF**	**LF**	**OF**	**NL-OF**	**FF**	**NL-FF**	**TOTAL FUNDS**	**Pos.**	**FTE**	**New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)**	**Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)**	**Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)**	**Legal Citation**	**Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)**	**Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request**
Agcy	**Prgm/ Div**																				
1	1	ODFW	Inland Fisheries and Marine / CRM&OS Fisheries	**Fish Management 010-05-01-15000, 010-06-01-21000, 010-06-02-10000:** These staff provide on the ground fish management and include district fish biologists, assistant district biologists; staff associated with fishfin management (salmon, HMS, CPS, Groundfish, etc.) and Columbia River fisheries management.	2, 4, 5, 7, 10	11	0	129,695	13,736,269		8,772,107		**$ 22,638,071**	137	112.80	Y	N	S	496.012 506.109		POP 110: $257,234 OF, 3 positions, 2 FTE POP 112: $820,000 FF, $212,352 OF, $820,000 FF, 3 positions, 1.5 FTE POP 114: $2,000,000 FF
2	1	ODFW	Wildlife Management	**Wildlife Management 020-01-01-00000:** This section through both HQ and Field Staff implements the rules, statutes, policies and management direction provided by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission and State Legislature. Responsible for monitoring wildlife diseases, conducting game species surveys, hunter surveys, developing species management plans and annual harvest regulations.	1, 6, 8, 10	11	7,950	0	13,062,867		1,536,204		**$ 14,607,021**	64	65.20	N	N	S	496.012		
3	2	ODFW	Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Management	**Regional Operations 010-05-01-100000, 020-01-05-00000:** This program provides the leadership, planning, management, and direction for field implementation of fish and wildlife programs within the four administrative regions of the state.	10	4	0	0	11,809,314		518,399		**$ 12,327,713**	44	41.50	N	N	S	496.012		
4	1	ODFW	Oregon State Police	**Oregon State Police Fish and Wildlife Division 030-00-00-00000:** This division of OSP enforces fish, wildlife, and commercial fishing laws to protect natural resources. Portions of license and tag fees are used to fund enforcement costs.	10	5	0	0	0		0		$ -	0	0.00	N	N	S			Revenue Transfer of $23,403,549.

PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION FOR 2013-15

Agency Name: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

2013-15 Agency Request Budget **Agency Number: 63500**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Priority (ranked with highest) Agcy	Prgm/ Div	Agency Initials	Program or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	Identify Key Performance Measure(s)	Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code	GF	LF	OF	NL-OF	FF	NL-FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)	Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)	Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)	Legal Citation	Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)	Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request
5	1	ODFW	Hatchery Management	**Hatchery Production:** This program (010-05-04-300000) includes both state and federally funded hatcheries throughout the state of Oregon. These facilities are responsible for the rearing and release of both salmon and trout into state waters. The majority of the agencies general fund is used to fund these facilities as well as a large portion of Sport Fish Restoration, Mitchell Act, and Army Corps of Engineers dollars. Program includes Fish Health Section (010-05-04-200000) which monitors hatchery fish production for fish pathogens. Monitoring occurs monthly and prior to release. If pathogens are detected, treatments are prescribed. Program also includes Fish Marking & Identification (010-05-04-100000) which mass marks fish for selective harvest, coded wire tag (CWT) represent releases groups of fish, maintains statewide marking and release databases, and inputs and exports data in regional databases. Program includes Trout Stocking & Purchase (010-05-04-50000) where funds from license sales are used to purchase trout from private facilities for stocking throughout Oregon and for air stocking of high lakes.	2, 4, 5, 10	11	5,165,217	0	11,378,701		34,003,350		**$ 50,547,268**	245	224.55	Y	N	S FM FO	496.012 506.109	Raising fish for mitigation purposes	POP 101: $5,474,428 FF, 15 positions, 12.67 FTE POP 102: $359,000 OF POP 103: $646 OF, $560,726 FF, 3 positions, 3 FTE POP 104: $80,000 OF
5	1	ODFW	Hatchery Management (Continued)	**Hatchery Production:** (Continued) This Program includes Trout Stocking & Purchase (010-05-04-50000) where funds from license sales are used to purchase trout from private facilities for stocking throughout Oregon and for air stocking of high lakes. Program also includes Statewide Hatchery Management (010-05-04-40000) which is responsible for providing policy guidance to hatchery operations. Other principal duties of headquarter operations such as summarizing monthly and annually hatchery operations, adult collections, egg collections, feed use, fish inventories and release, and Department of Environmental Quality compliance.	2, 4, 5, 10	11															
6	2	ODFW	Marine / CRM&OS Fisheries	**Marine Fishery Data Management Program 010-06-01-31000:** This program is responsible for processing, organizing, and storing sport and commercial ocean fishery data collected by fishery sampling programs. Produces data analyses used by fishery managers, responds to data requests, and organizes, formats and uploads data to PacFIN and RecFIN regional fishery data systems.	2, 5, 7, 10	11	0	0	836,626		465,896		**$ 1,302,522**	10	7.96	N	N	S FM	496.012 506.109	Provides data to Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission	

PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION FOR 2013-15

Agency Name: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

2013-15 Agency Request Budget **Agency Number: 63500**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Priority (ranked with highest) Agcy	Prgm/ Div	Agency Initials	Program or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	Identify Key Performance Measure(s)	Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code	GF	LF	OF	NL-OF	FF	NL-FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)	Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)	Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)	Legal Citation	Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)	Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request
7	3	ODFW	Wildlife Management	**Dedicated & Obligated Accounts for Game Birds, Fee Pheasant, Bighorn Sheep, Pronghorn, Rocky Mtn Goat 020-01-03-00000:** Funds from these accounts are used for management activities including population surveys, research, reintroduction and relocation efforts, habitat improvement and responding to wildlife damage conflicts. Funds derived from the sale of Fee Pheasant Permits provides pheasant hunting opportunity at several wildlife areas throughout the state.	1, 10	11	0	0	4,203,842		151,427		**$ 4,355,269**	17	10.41	Y	N	S	496.012 496.303		POP 106: $274,896 OF, 2 positions, 2 FTE
8	4	ODFW	Wildlife Management	**Wildlife Restoration, Management, and Landowner Assistance:** Wildlife Restoration & Management (020-01-06-0000)is responsible for administering the Pittman-Robertson Act and technical assistance throughout the state. Program staff is responsible for Regional habitat programs statewide and coordinating management of 16 major wildlife management areas. Program includes Landowner Technical Assistance (020-02-02-00000) which provides assistance to landowners for enhancement of private property for fish and wildlife habitat. The subprograms included are: Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Management, Riparian Tax Incentive, Landowner Incentive, and Habitat Connectivity.	1,3, 8, 10	11	21,440	0	5,334,729		10,834,799		**$ 16,190,968**	54	49.44	Y	N	S FM	(S) 496.012 (FM) USFWS-Pittman-Robertson Act	Restore, conserve, manage and enhance wild birds and mammals and their habitats; provide public use and access to wildlife resources; educate hunters and archers.	POP 107: $369,000 OF, $480,000 FF POP 108: $4,000,000 FF
9	5	ODFW	Wildlife Management	**Game Research & Inventories 020-01-07-00000:** The function of the Research Program is to provide wildlife managers with documented information, and to develop techniques on measurements of population status, movements, mortality factors, and habitat use for many wildlife species (deer, elk, bear, cougar, beaver, etc.) to effectively manage wildlife resource of the state. The agency has statutory obligations to regulate wildlife populations and the public enjoyment of wildlife in a manner that is compatible with primary uses of the lands and to provide optimum recreational benefits. Big game census surveys are conducted annually by department staff in each of the 21 Wildlife Districts throughout Oregon. Species surveyed include deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep, and Rocky Mountain goat. This also includes the Game GIS Program.	1, 8, 10	11	10,598	0	684,818		1,976,911		**$ 2,672,327**	12	10.67	Y	N	S	496.012 496.242		POP 108: $1,423 OF, $4,242 FF

PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION FOR 2013-15

Agency Name: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

2013-15 Agency Request Budget **Agency Number: 63500**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Priority (ranked with highest) Agcy	Prgm/ Div	Agency Initials	Program or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	Identify Key Performance Measure(s)	Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code	GF	LF	OF	NL-OF	FF	NL-FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)	Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)	Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)	Legal Citation	Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)	Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request
10	2	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Fishery Research & Monitoring Program:** Field programs (Corvallis and LaGrande; 010-05-02-21000, 010-05-02-22000) responsible for the field monitoring, research, and evaluation of Oregon's native fish. The program data is used to evaluate population trends and ESA impacts to listed species in order to manage both recreational and commercial fisheries within Oregon. A large portion of the funding comes from PCSRF, USACOE, and BPA.Programs include Native Fish Investigations (010-05-02-24000) which conducts statewide research on Oregon's non-anadromous native fish. This program provides scientific information on the status, life history, genetics, and habitat needs for Oregon's native fish populations. This information is intended to aid fish managers and landowners in developing appropriate conservation and recovery strategies, and on-going monitoring plans. Such information will also help ODFW implement fish management goals, subbasin plans, the Native Fish Conservation Policy, and the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. In addition, data and information provided by the Native Fish Investigations Project is necessary to ensure present and future recreation angling opportunities for native game species.	2, 3, 4, 7, 10	9	225,720	486,509	6,968,807		13,916,445		**$ 21,597,481**	228	156.02	Y	N	S FM	496.012 506.109	Monitoring and Research required under ESA	POP 109: $2,750,528 OF, 25 positions, 16.80 FTE POP 110: $10,477,506 FF, 119 positions, 69.18 FTE
11	3	ODFW	Marine / CRM&OS Fisheries	**Marine Commercial Fishery Sampling (groundfish & salmon) 010-06-01-23700:** This program gathers data on ocean commercial fishery landings, including species, catch, and biological parameters. Samplers cover all commercial fishery ports of landing. Samplers also act as liaisons and points of contact for commercial fishermen and processing plants. This program is primarily funded through dedicated Commercial Fish fund (CFF).	5	6	0	0	1,962,950		977,676		**$ 2,940,626**	25	16.31	N	N	S FM	506.109	Sampling of commercial landings to collect data for federal management	
12	6	ODFW	Wildlife Management	**Access & Habitat 020-01-08-00000:** Income provided by a $4 surcharge on Hunting Licenses is used to fund projects providing access for hunting, improve habitat for wildlife, or a combination of Access and Habitat. Projects are reviewed by Regional and State A&H boards and the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission.	1	11	0	0	2,869,738		0		**$ 2,869,738**	2	1.50	N	N	S	496.228 496.232 496.242		

PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION FOR 2013-15

Agency Name: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

2013-15 Agency Request Budget **Agency Number: 63500**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Priority (ranked with highest) Agcy	Prgm/ Div	Agency Initials	Program or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	Identify Key Performance Measure(s)	Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code	GF	LF	OF	NL-OF	FF	NL-FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)	Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)	Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)	Legal Citation	Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)	Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request
13	4&3	ODFW	Marine / CRM&OS Fisheries	**Ocean Salmon Management/Policy 010-06-01-23100, 010-06-02-30000:** The Ocean Salmon Management Program monitors ocean commercial and recreational salmon fisheries, and conducts ocean and coastal river's investigations for ODFW. The program uses data from these and other sources to develop management recommendations for the best use of Oregon's salmon resources, and to evaluate proposed ocean salmon fishery regulations.	4, 5, 7, 10	6	1,160	0	814,500		1,429,341		**$ 2,245,001**	7	7.05	N	N	S FM	496.012 506.109	Sampling of commercial and recreational landings to collect data for federal management	POP 125: $2,010,000 GF, $242,676 LF, $1,647,034 OF, 20 positions, 14.33 FTE
14	5	ODFW	Marine / CRM&OS Fisheries	**Marine Recreational Fishery Sampling (groundfish & salmon) 010-06-01-23800:** This program gathers data on ocean sport fishery landings, including species, catch, effort, and biological parameters. Samplers cover all major ocean sport fishing ports. Samplers also act as liaisons and points of contact for sport fishermen and charter boat operators. Funding is primarily through Sport Fish Restoration.	2, 4, 7, 10	11	125,125	0	350,368		2,002,143		**$ 2,477,636**	27	17.42	N	N	S FM FO	496.012	Collects, processes, and disseminates recreational fishery data for federal management	
15	6	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Engineering 010-05-05-10000:** The Engineering Section provides engineering and construction support services, primarily in the development of fish hatcheries, fish passage in streams and rivers and related fish and wildlife buildings and structures.	2, 4, 5, 10	11	0	0	1,687,756		9,974		**$ 1,697,730**	7	7.00	N	N	-	496.012		
16	2	ODFW	Conservation	**Conservation Planning:** Program (020-03-03-00000, 020-03-04-00000) ensures that conservation actions/strategies identified in the OCS are implemented by ODFW staff, state and federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and publics. This program facilitates conservation by identifying and developing partnerships for implementing the OCS, identifying priority fish and wildlife conservation needs and providing a process for reviewing and updating the OCS. Program includes Willamette Valley Grasslands Program (020-03-08-00000) which is responsible for developing, monitoring and implementing grassland restoration and conservation projects collaboratively with Oregon Conservation Strategy (OCS) partners. The program also monitors status and distribution of grassland species highlighted in the OCS. Projects include monitoring and research on nesting requirements and habitat use by the Western Meadowlark, Oregon's state bird.	3, 7, 8	9	5,280	1,024,144	351,892		2,770,040		**$ 4,151,356**	10	10.00	Y	N	S FM	(S) 496.012, 496.172 (FM) State Wildlife Grants	Developing and implementing programs that benefit wildlife and their habitats, including species that are hunted or fished. Funds must be used to address conservation needs and monitoring.	POP 111: $1,014,649 OF, 14 positions, 8.04 FTE

PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION FOR 2013-15

Agency Name: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

2013-15 Agency Request Budget **Agency Number: 63500**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Priority (ranked with highest) Agcy	Prgm/ Div	Agency Initials	Program or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	Identify Key Performance Measure(s)	Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code	GF	LF	OF	NL-OF	FF	NL-FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)	Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)	Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)	Legal Citation	Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)	Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request
17	5	ODFW	Conservation	**Bonneville Power Administration Mitigation 020-03-07-00000:** This program is responsible for development and implementation of long-term wildlife mitigation programs in Oregon associated with habitat losses due to the construction of hydroelectric projects in the Columbia River basin including habitat restoration, enhancement, and acquisition.	3, 8	9	0	0	43,908		632,200		**$ 676,108**	3	3.25	Y	N	S FM	Mitchell Act	Mitigate the loss of wildlife habitat from the construction and operation of hydro projects such as federal dams.	POP 123: $1,163,346 FF, 5 positions, 3 FTE
18	3	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Statewide Policy and Coordination 010-05-02-10000:** This program is responsible for the coordination, development, and implementation of conservation and recovery plans within Oregon. This program also provides the agency policy guidance regarding ESA listed species and fishery impacts.	3, 7	9	61,533	1,898,588	411,726		496,109		**$ 2,867,956**	11	10.50	N	N	S FM	496.012	Provides agency policy guidance regarding ESA listed species and fishery impacts	
19	6&4	ODFW	Inland Fisheries and Marine / CRM&OS Fisheries	**Marine Licensing & Support (includes Fish Tickets) part of 010-05-01-21000, 010-06-01-32000:** This section supports and administers Marine Resources Program. Provides sport and commercial license sales to sport fishermen, hunters, charter boat operators, and commercial fishermen. Acts as primary public point of contact for marine fishery licensing information and other public inquires.	2, 5, 10	6	0	0	1,388,564		236,048		**$ 1,624,612**	11	10.00	N	N	S	496.012 506.109		
20	7	ODFW	Wildlife Management	**Damage, Green Forage & DEAR Programs 020-01-02-00000:** Green Forage is designed to assist landowners experiencing crop damage from game mammals by improving forage and providing alternate food sources. Major activities include: forage seedings, fertilizer application, water developments, reseeding forest clearcuts to provide alternate food, and controlling noxious weeds. Deer Enhancement and Restoration (DEAR) program started in 1985 to assist landowners improve mule deer habitats on their lands. Activities include forage seedings, water developments, juniper control, riparian fencing, and shrub plantings. Statewide Damage Program: Funds are distributed to each Region to provide assistance to landowners experience property damage caused by wildlife. Expenditures and activities include fencing and netting materials, repellant, hazing materials, personnel to haze (primarily elk), relocation of animals, publications regarding living with wildlife, etc.	6	11	0	0	594,519		0		**$ 594,519**	1	1.00	Y	N	-			POP 113: $400,000 OF, $229,025 FF, 3 positions, 2.42 FTE

PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION FOR 2013-15

Agency Name: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

2013-15 Agency Request Budget **Agency Number: 63500**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Priority (ranked with highest) Agcy	Prgm/ Div	Agency Initials	Program or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	Identify Key Performance Measure(s)	Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code	GF	LF	OF	NL-OF	FF	NL-FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)	Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)	Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)	Legal Citation	Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)	Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request
21	4	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Fish Screens & Passage 010-05-05-20000:** This program works to restore and maintain fish populations by protecting them from entrainment into water diversions and providing adequate passage to habitat areas for all life cycle needs. The program's directive is to share the cost of installing fish screens and providing passage with water users. The cost share includes monetary, construction engineering, and design assistance, as well as a tax credit.	9	9	4,179,466	930,769	3,452,193		5,039,699		**$ 13,602,127**	62	60.61	N	N	S FM	496.303	Works to ensure compliance with federal ESA regulations	
22	3	ODFW	Capital Improvements	**Restoration & Enhancement and Maintenance:** Program includes Restoration and Enhancement (088-01-00-00000) which restores state-owned hatcheries, enhances natural fish production, expands hatchery production and provides additional public access to fishing waters. The R&E Program provides increased sport fishing opportunities, and also supports and improves the commercial salmon fishery. The program is funded by a $4 surcharge on all sport fishing licenses, and license and landing fees from the commercial gillnetting and troll fisheries. These surcharges are used to fund a variety of fish and habitat restoration and enhancement projects. Any public or private non-profit organization may request funds to implement a project. Restoration projects tend to focus on ODFW-sponsored projects to replace fish liberation equipment, repair fish hatcheries, repair fish passage facilities, and collect information on physical and biological characteristics of streams, lakes or estuaries.	2, 4, 5,10	11	145,606	0	6,397,933		0		**$ 6,543,539**	2	2.00	Y	N	S			
22	3	ODFW	Capital Improvements (Continued)	**Restoration & Enhancement and Maintenance:** **(Continued)** Program also includes Deferred Maintenance (088-02-00-00000). ODFW owns and operates buildings, land improvements, leasehold improvements, and other assets. These assets are sited on more than 436,100 acres of agency owned or controlled land. The Maintenance Master Plan, completed in December of 2005, identified facility and facility-related requirements. Program also includes Emergency Hatchery Maintenance (088-03-00-00000) which provides emergency repairs and maintenance for ODFW's state-funded hatcheries. Funds for emergency projects are allocated by the Engineering and Facilities section within the Fish Division on a case by case basis to fund emergency repairs/maintenance that a hatchery facility cannot absorb within their existing operating budget. Program includes Major Improvements (088-04-00-00000).	2, 4, 5,10	11														

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23	3	ODFW	Conservation	**Wolf Program 020-03-06-00000:** This program includes a wolf biologist and assistant who are responsible for developing, revising and implementing the Oregon Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. Staff monitor the status and distribution of wolves in Oregon in addition to education, outreach and wolf depredation related incidents and investigations.	6, 8	9	0	73,873	0		136,685		**$ 210,558**	1	1.00	N	N	S FM	(S) 496.012 (FM) USFWS	Ensure conservation and respond to gray wolf issues.	
24	7	ODFW	Marine / CRM&OS Fisheries	**Predator Management – Marine 010-06-01-22000:** Conducts hazing of sea lions in Columbia River and coastal locations, and lethal removal operations for sea lions at Bonneville Dam, to minimize sea lion predation on salmon and minimize interactions with fisheries. This program is also responsible for trapping and tagging sea lions, and collecting predation and fishery interaction data as part of these operations.	6	11	0	0	266,083		0		**$ 266,083**	1	1.00	N	N	S FM		Collects predation and fishery interaction data for NOAA and provides lethal removal operations in conjunction with the USACOE	
25	8	ODFW	Wildlife Management	**Predator Control (Wildlife Srvcs) 020-01-04-00000:** The agency is required by statute (ORS 610.020) to contribute to the predatory animal, rabbit and rodent control fund. Moneys within this fund are combined with funds from the Oregon Department of Agriculture and used as part of the overall cost-share with USDA – Wildlife Services (WS) and participating Oregon Counties to assist with controlling agriculture damage caused by predatory animals. WS also responds to concerns caused by bear, cougar, furbearers, and wolves.	6	6	318,010	0	100,412		0		**$ 418,422**	0	0.00	N	N	S	610.020		
26	8	ODFW	Marine / CRM&OS Fisheries	**Marine Commercial Shellfish Management, Research, & Evalluation 010-06-01-23300:** These programs develop regulations and management actions to manage harvest in commercial shellfish fisheries. Staff in these programs analyze data to support management actions, hold stakeholder and advisory committee meetings, and develop and present proposed actions for the OFWC. These programs also gather data on commercial shellfish landings, including species, catch, effort, and biological parameters. Samplers also act as liaisons and points of contact for commercial shellfish fishers.	5	6	2,452	0	1,794,768		302,490		**$ 2,099,710**	12	9.35	N	N	S FM	506.109	Provides data regarding harmful algal blooms and pink shrimp to federal agencies	

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27	4	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Recreational Fisheries 010-05-01-22000:** This program is responsible for coordinating the state fishing regulations and oversees the Restoration & Enhancement program as well as the Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP). The Recreational Fisheries program is also responsible for the disbursement of Sport Fish Restoration funds for the agency as well as providing agency biometrics support.	2, 4, 7, 10	11	0	0	764,375		375,553		**$ 1,139,928**	2	2.00	N	N	S	496.012		
28	9	ODFW	Marine / CRM&OS Fisheries	**Marine Groundfish Research, Monitoring, & Evaluation 010-06-01-23200:** This program designs and conducts research and assessment projects to produce data and analyses needed to solve fishery management issues. Examples include reducing catch of prohibited species by various gear types (bycatch reduction), developing new information on discard mortality, and documenting life history characteristics such as age structure or age at maturity for use by stock assessment scientists.	2, 5, 7	6	12,374	0	864,547		518,404		**$ 1,395,325**	5	4.54	N	N	S FM	496.012 506.109	Provides data regarding bycatch reduction on federally over fished species to federal agencies.	
29	4	ODFW	Conservation	**Marine Mammal Conservation 020-03-02-00000:** This subprogram is responsible for coordinating with the Marine Resources Program to oversee the health of marine mammals. Staff conducts studies and surveys of pinnipeds, seal and sea lion predation, and interactions of these animals with other important marine resources and human activities in the coastal zone. This is a shared program with the Fish Division.	3	9	0	124,142	468		271,134		**$ 395,744**	1	1.50	N	N	FM	Marine Mammal Protection Act	Protection, conservation, and recovery of marine mammals.	
30	10	ODFW	Marine / CRM&OS Fisheries	**Marine Mammal Research, Monitoring, & Evaluation 010-06-01-23500:** This program gathers data on seal and sea lion population trends, feeding habits, movement and reproduction. Provides data and analyses used in administration of Marine Mammal Protection Act and Endangered Species Act.	3	9	0	0	396,310		0		**$ 396,310**	2	1.50	N	N	FM	Marine Mammal Protection Act	Collects data regarding seal and sea lion populations, feeding habits, movement, and reproduction for federal agencies.	

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31	5	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program/Biologists 010-05-01-25000:** STEP is a volunteer based program within the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife that seeks to rehabilitate and enhance the populations, habitat and fisheries of native salmon, trout and other fish managed by the Department through the involvement and education of citizens. This program is funded through Sport Fish Restoration.	2, 4, 7, 10	11	0	0	802,427		1,747,028		**$ 2,549,455**	12	12.17	N	N	S	496.440		
32	8	ODFW	Wildlife Management	**Volunteer Program 020-01-09-00000:** Regional Wildlife Volunteer Program actively involves citizens as volunteers in the protection and enhancement of Oregon's fish and wildlife resources. These positions assist with wildlife surveys, habitat improvement, nest box building and monitoring, public education, carpentry, computer and clerical work. Volunteer Host on Wildlife Areas also benefit wildlife.	10	11	0	0	488,311		0		**$ 488,311**	3	2.51	N	N	-			
33	11	ODFW	Marine / CRM&OS Fisheries	**Marine Habitat Research, Monitoring, & Evaluation (ocean & estuarine) 010-06-01-23600:** This program inventories and assesses ocean and estuarine habitat for use in species population assessments and analyzing the potential impacts of development. This program is also responsible for conducting research on species-habitat relationships and developments methodologies for population surveys.	3, 7	9	0	0	699,026		7,779		**$ 706,805**	3	3.00	N	N	S			
34	7	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Real Estate Management 010-05-05-30000:** This program is responsible for actions necessary to appraise, negotiate for and acquire or dispose of real property, easements, leases, permits and agreements. This support activity is to facilitate real estate/facilities related needs for Regional, District, and Headquarters personnel. Realty works closely with agency personnel and persons from the federal, state, various counties and cities, and the private sector.	10	4	0	0	688,677		0		**$ 688,677**	3	3.00	N	N	-			

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35	5	ODFW	Marine / CRM&OS Fisheries	**Columbia River Investigations 010-06-02-20000:** This program is responsible for research projects throughout the Columbia River. These projects include work on both white and green sturgeon as well as eulachon and other sensitive species. This program also works with Bonneville Power Administration regarding mitigation requirements related to habitat and spill.	2, 3, 4, 7, 10	9	0	0	611,831		3,787,534		**$ 4,399,365**	37	23.68	N	N	S FM	496.012 506.109	Works with federal agencies regarding mitigation requirements related to habitat and spill	
36	1	ODFW	Habitat Resources	**Habitat Conservation Biologists 020-02-06-00000:** Inter-agency and intra-agency coordination to provide education and assistance to landowners and state agencies to protect watershed health.	3	9	0	0	572,705		0		**$ 572,705**	3	3.00	N	N	S	496.012		
37	8	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Eastside Habitat Restoration Biologists 010-05-02-31000:** This program provides the field staff to implement habitat mitigation projects for the Bonneville Power Administration in North East Oregon.	3	9	0	0	0		2,172,610		**$ 2,172,610**	9	8.75	Y	N	FO	496.012	Provides habitat mitigation implementation in North East Oregon	POP 115: $95,665 FF, 1 position, 1 FTE
38	9	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Warmwater Fish Biologists 010-05-01-23000:** Activities in this program accomplish objectives of the Warmwater Fish Management Plan by developing strategic plans and comprehensive management systems, manipulating warmwater fish populations to provide a diversity of angling opportunities, enhancing habitat to increase fish production and angling opportunities, conducting research to answer management questions, and providing technical guidance on warmwater fish management to other agencies and the angling public	2	11	0	0	184,792		552,131		**$ 736,923**	4	3.25	N	N	S	496.012		
39	10	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Water Quality/Quantity/Instream Flow Program 010-05-03-10000:** This program is involved with many water issues that can directly or indirectly affect fish and wildlife. Its areas of interest are divided into four primary categories: Water Allocation and Water Quality, Hydro Power Program, Natural Resources Information Management, Vector Control (Animal borne Diseases affecting fish, wildlife, or humans). Staff work closely with other agencies regarding stream flows, water use permitting and activities, hydro relicensing, and water quality issues.	3, 7	9	66,822	0	1,025,030		205,304		**$ 1,297,156**	3	3.50	Y	N	S FM FO	496.012	Works with federal agencies regarding Water Allocation and Quality, Hydro Power, Natural Resources Information Management, and Vector Control	POP 116: $249,144 GF, 6 positions, 1.67 FTE POP 118: $100,000 OF

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40	2	ODFW	Habitat Resources	**Intra-agency Coordination:** Inter-agency Coordination (020-02-04-00000) coordinates with other agencies to address land and water use issues associated with fish, wildlife and their habitats. This program includes coordination and technical assistance for state energy facility siting, forestry, land use, waterway alterations, and natural resource damage assessment. Program (020-02-05-00000) includes two Regional Conservation Biologists (Northwest & High Desert) that assist with implementation of the Oregon Conservation Strategy (OCS) at the regional geographic scale. Program ensures that conservation actions/strategies identified in the OCS are implemented by ODFW staff, state and federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and publics. This program facilitates conservation by identifying and developing partnerships for implementing the OCS, identifying priority fish and wildlife conservation needs and providing a process for reviewing and updating the OCS.	3, 7, 8	9	12,485	0	662,875		654,067		**$ 1,329,427**	5	5.00	Y	N	S	496.012		POP 119: $342,297 OF, 2 positions, 1 FTE
41	11	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Hydro Program 010-05-03-20000:** ODFW is a member of the state Hydroelectric Application Review Team and works closely with facilities operators, other agencies, and interest groups in re-licensing efforts. ODFW's hydro power program consists of a statewide coordinator as well as regional hydropower coordinators as well as implementation staff. This program is also currently involved with the development efforts of wave energy along the Oregon coast. This program is primarily funded through dedicated hydroelectric fees.	3, 7	9	67,094	0	2,347,864		21,822		**$ 2,436,780**	13	12.67	Y	N	S FM FO	543.078	Works with federal hydro operators regarding re-licensing efforts	POP 120: $565,000 OF, 3 positions, 3 FTE
42	12	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Endangered Species Act & Scientific Take Permitting 010-05-02-32000:** This program provides administrative and technical support in the implementation of an Endangered Species program for statewide fish management activities essential to division and regional staff. Programmatic direction is provided by the state Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the federal Endangered Species Act as they apply to fish management policies, objectives, and guidelines contained in state Oregon Administrative Rules (OARs). This program administers Scientific Take Permits and other permits for use by federal, state, and other public and private entities needed to accomplish research and educational activities with Oregon.	3, 7, 8	9	0	106,078	168,021		97,331		**$ 371,430**	2	2.00	N	N	S FM FO	496.012	Provides implementation and permitting for education and research on ESA listed species	

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43	12	ODFW	Marine / CRM&OS Fisheries	**Nearshore & Estuarine Management (marine reserves, spatial planning, permit reviews) 010-06-01-10000:** This program reviews permits for ocean and estuary development actions and provides recommendations to the permitting agencies with regards to natural resource impacts. Participates as the state's primary marine natural resource advisor in statewide ocean natural resource planning and management forums such as the Ocean Policy Advisory Council, Nearshore Research Taskforce, and West Coast Governors Agreement on Ocean Health. Responsible for implementing Oregon's Nearshore Strategy and marine and estuary components of Oregon's Conservation Strategy.	3, 7	9	0	0	703,819		0		**$ 703,819**	3	3.00	Y	N	S	496.012		POP 121: $1,281,789 LF, $435,346 OF, 6 positions, 5.5 FTE POP 122: $100,000 OF
44	13	ODFW	Marine / CRM&OS Fisheries	**Recreational Shellfish Management, Monitoring, & Evaluation 010-06-01-23400:** This program develops regulations and management actions to manage harvest in sport shellfish fisheries. Analyzes data to support management actions, holds stakeholder and advisory committee meetings, develops and presents proposed actions for the OFWC. This program also gathers data on sport shellfish landings, including species, catch, effort, and biological parameters. Samplers also act as liaisons and points of contact for sport shellfish fishers.	2	11	0	0	1,460,529		0		**$ 1,460,529**	11	8.32	N	N	S	496.012 496.303		
45	13	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Oregon Hatchery Research Center 010-05-02-23000:** The Oregon Hatchery Research Center is a facility specifically designed to support both basic and applied research into the mechanisms that may create differences between wild and hatchery fish, and ways to better manage these differences to meet fishery and conservation objectives. The center is also charged with helping Oregonians understand the role and performance of hatcheries in responsibly using and protecting Oregon's native fishes. Research facilities include four artificial stream channels that simulate actual stream conditions, four concrete raceways, a tank farm comprised of 44 fiberglass tanks, an analytical lab, and a compete wet lab with heated, chilled, filtered and UV-treated water. The facility is currently funded with license dollars and some outside grants.	2, 4, 5, 7	9	0	0	1,198,708		0		**$ 1,198,708**	3	3.00	N	Y	-	496.012		

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46	15	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Watershed Council Liaisons 010-05-02-33000:** This program serves as the agency liaisons to local watershed councils in the implementation of habitat projects throughout Western Oregon.	3, 7, 8	9	38,236	329,646	0		0		**$ 367,882**	2	2.00	N	Y	-			
47	4	ODFW	Habitat Resources	**Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program 020-02-07-00000:** This program provides technical assistance to landowners and watershed councils on habitat restoration projects and culvert replacements, obtains grants and permits, provides on-site direction for project implementation, and conducts short and long term monitoring to evaluate changes in habitat conditions.	3, 7, 8	9	1,429,112	253,056	0		0		**$ 1,682,168**	13	10.76	N	Y	-			
48	16	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Sportfish Restoration Fund Boat Ramps 010-05-01-24000:** This section is responsible for working with outside agencies and constituents to disburse Sport Fish Restoration funds in order to purchase, maintain, or repair boat ramps for angling access.	2	11	0	0	0		2,348,810		**$ 2,348,810**	0	0.00	N	N	FO	Sport Fish Restoration Act	A portion of SFR funding is earmarked by federal statute for construction and repair of boat ramps for angling access.	
49	17	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Natural Resource Information Management Program 010-05-02-34000:** This program is a participant within the regional StreamNet Project, a cooperative venture of federal and state agencies and tribes in the Pacific Northwest. NRIMP provides support to the agency by providing technological support to field staff for management of data related to fish and wildlife management. This program provides GIS data, maps and reports, data standards and protocols, as well as information on angling opportunities within Oregon. (OF Obligated)	3, 7	9	0	0	25,365		1,058,706		**$ 1,084,071**	7	5.96	Y	N	S			POP 117: $483,383 FF, 3 positions, 3.54 FTE
50	5	ODFW	Habitat Resources	**ODOT Liaisons 020-02-08-00000:** Provides direct technical advice to ODOT to promote environmentally sensitive project designs, facilitate coordination between ODFW, ODOT, and other regulatory agencies on project-related issues to implement ODOT's Project Development, Construction, Maintenance, and Salmon Recovery Programs in a manner consistent with the missions of both agencies and to complete construction and maintenance projects on time and within budget constraints. (OF Obligated - ODOT)	3, 7	9	0	0	494,294		0		**$ 494,294**	2	2.00	N	N	-			

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51		ODFW	Major Construction and Acquisitions	**Major Construction and Acquisitions 089-00-00-00000:** The agency has one capital construction projects identified in its Major Construction/Acquisitions Six Year Plan. For the 2013-15 biennium, it is Clackamas Hatchery Intake System.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	11	0	0	0		0		$ -	0	0.00	Y	N	S			POP 201: $634,000 OF POP 202: $1,000,000 OF
	1	ODFW	Administration	**Administration 040-00-00-00000** Ensures fiscal integrity through sound budget and fiscal management. Supports fish and wildlife management through license sales; training; hunting and fishing information and education, recruitment, and marketing; network, application development, and technical support; Commission and legislative affairs; and contracting services. Provides core business functions such as payroll, purchasing, telecommunications, personnel, human resource management, and safety standards. Program budget includes agency debt service and government service charges.	10, 11	4	1,536,304	0	41,914,096		2,240,950		**$ 45,691,350**	127	125.60	Y	Y	S	496.1		POP 124: $351,505 OF, 2 positions, 2 FTE
	1	ODFW	Debt Service	**Debt Service 050-00-00-00000:** Funding to pay Certificates of Participation and Bond Financing.	10, 11	4	354,775	0	2,437,854		0		**$ 2,792,629**	0	0.00	N	N	D			
	9	ODFW	Wildlife Management	**Wildlife Administration 020-01-10-00000:** Responsible for the administration of wildlife programs throughout the state. Provides oversight and policy development and implementation of the agency's wildlife programs.	10	4	124,293	0	1,882,078		564,309		**$ 2,570,680**	9	9.50	N	N	S	496.012, 496.124, 496.146, 496.162, 496.225 to 496.242, 496.303 (4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12), 496.550,496.555, 496.558, 496.562, 496.566, 497.112 (2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, [illegible]		
	6	ODFW	Inland Fisheries	**Fish Division Administration part of 010-05-01-21000:** This program provides the policy guidance and management for fish programs throughout Oregon. This program is also responsible for oversight and management of inland fisheries as well as Columbia River and marine fisheries.	10	4	0	0	2,655,151		0		**$ 2,655,151**	8	7.50	N	N	S	506.001 to 506.995, 507.010 to 507.050, 508.006 to 508.960, 509.010 to 509.910, 511.006 to 511.806, 513.010 to 513.040		
							13,911,052	5,356,500	153,552,436	0	102,831,415	0	**$ 275,651,403**	1,285	1,106.25						

7. Primary Purpose Program/Activity Exists

1	Civil Justice
2	Community Development
3	Consumer Protection
4	Administrative Function
5	Criminal Justice
6	Economic Development

19. Legal Requirement Code

C	Constitutional
D	Debt Service
FM	Federal - Mandatory
FO	Federal - Optional (once you choose to participate, certain requirements exist)
S	Statutory

Document criteria used to prioritize activities:

PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION FOR 2013-15

Agency Name: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

2013-15 Agency Request Budget **Agency Number: 63500**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Priority (ranked with highest) Agcy	Prgm/ Div	Agency Initials	Program or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	Identify Key Performance Measure(s)	Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code	GF	LF	OF	NL-OF	FF	NL-FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)	Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)	Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)	Legal Citation	Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)	Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request

The department actively engaged the public during development of its 2013-15 Agency Request Budget. The department conveneed its External Budget Advisory Committee (EBAC) made up of over 40 public members who have been engaged in agency issues over time. EBAC members are from many different organizations, and include land-based industry, public officials, and sportsmen group representatives. The department also convened 14 town hall meetings across the state. There were approximately 45 members of the public that attended these meetings, along with agency staff.

The department prioritized programs based on core statutory responsibilities (ORS 496.012 and 506.109, in particular) .

10% REDUCTIONS OPTIONS (ORS 291.216)
Prioritized List of Program Reductions by Fund Type - 2013-15 ARB Budget

Acton	Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	POS	FTE	Fund Type	Total Funds	Agency Program Priority
5% General Fund Reductions			**2**	**2.61**	**GF**	**$ 693,607**	
1	Administration	Reduce Services and Supplies. ODFW will delay implementation of technology, reduce or eliminate agreement for technology support, reduce outreach at Oregon State Fair and other tradeshows.	0	0.00	GF	94,554	**TAKEN**
2	Wildlife Division - Habitat Resources (Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program)	Reduce Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program (WOSRP) biologist position to 0.39 FTE plus related S&S. This would reduce the agency's ability to provide technical assistance to private landowners, watershed councils, and others on stream and riparian habitat restoration in the Umpqua basin.	0	0.61	GF	96,458	47
3	Fish Division - Inland Fisheries (Watershed Council Liaisons)	Reduce Watershed Council Liaison Program by 38,236. This would reduce work with local watershed councils in the implementation of habitat projects in western Oregon.	0	0.00	GF	38,236	46
4	Fish Division - Inland Fisheries (Oregon Hatchery Research Center)	Reduce Other Fund (License) for Oregon Hatchery Research Center (OHRC) and backfill GF in higher priority programs. This would reduce the program which would need to rely on funding from contracts or other sources to continue. At this time there are no funds identified to backfill this reduction at the OHRC.	2	2.00	GF	464,359	45
10% General Fund Reductions			**1**	**1.61**	**GF**	**$ 693,608**	
5	Wildlife Division - Habitat Resources: (Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program)	Reduce Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program (WOSRP) biologist position to 0.39 FTE plus related S&S. This would reduce the agency's ability to provide technical assistance to private landowners, watershed councils, and others on stream and riparian habitat restoration in the Yaquina basin.	0	0.61	GF	96,459	47
6	Fish Division - Inland Fisheries (Oregon Hatchery Research Center)	Reduce Other Fund (License) for Oregon Hatchery Research Center (OHRC) and backfill GF in higher priority programs. This would result in the closure of the OHRC.	1	1.00	GF	502,595	45
7	Administration	Reduce Services and Supplies. ODFW further reduce outreach at Oregon State Fair and other tradeshows, reduce personal service contracts, shift to electronic mailing, and online education courses.	0	0.00	GF	94,554	not ranked
5% Lottery Funds Reductions			**2**	**1.88**	**LF**	**$ 267,979**	

Prioritized List of Program Reductions by Fund Type - 2013-15 ARB Budget

Acton	Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	POS	FTE	Fund Type	Total Funds	Agency Program Priority
8	Wildlife Division - Habitat Resources: (Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program)	Reduce one biologist and one assistant biologist in the Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program (WOSRP). This would reduce the agency's ability to provide technical assistance to private landowners, watershed councils, and others on stream and riparian habitat restoration in the Umpqua basin, and limit it in Western Oregon.	0	0.56	LF	73,761	47
9	Fish Division - Inland Fisheries (Watershed Council Liaisons)	Reduce Watershed Council Liaison Program by $194,217. This would reduce work with local watershed councils in the implementation of habitat projects in western Oregon.	2	1.32	LF	194,218	46
10% Lottery Funds Reductions			**1**	**1.60**	**LF**	**$ 267,978**	
10	Wildlife Division - Habitat Resources: (Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program)	Reduce one biologist position and one assistant biologist position in Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program (WOSRP). This would reduce the agency's ability to provide technical assistance to private landowners, watershed councils, and others on stream and riparian habitat restoration in Western Oregon, and limit it in the Yaquina basin.	0	0.56	LF	73,761	47
11	Fish Division - Inland Fisheries (Watershed Council Liaisons)	Reduce Watershed Council Liaison Program by $135,429. This would reduce work with local watershed councils in the implementation of habitat projects in western Oregon.	1	0.68	LF	135,428	46
12	Fish Division - Inland Fisheries (Endangered Species Act & Scientific Take Permitting)	Reduce Endangered Species Act Permitting Program by $58,788. This would eliminate the program responsible for issuing Scientific Take Permits and ESA permit review.	0	0.36	LF	58,789	42
10% Other Funds Reductions			**68**	**67.59**	**OF**	**$ 15,307,877**	
13	Fish Division - Natural Production: (Information and Resource Management)	Reduce the Natural Resource Information Management Program Supplies and Services. This impacts ODFW's ability to provide support for GIS data, maps, reports, and data standards.	n/a	0.13	OF	25,365	60
14	Fish Division - Natural Production: (Oregon Hatchery Research Center)	Close the Oregon Hatchery Research Center. This impacts ODFW's ability to determine impacts of hatchery techniques and hatchery raised fish on fisheries.	3	3.00	OF	1,198,708	53
15	Fish Division - Marine: (Recreational Shellfish Management, Monitoring, & Evaluation)	Eliminate the Recreational Shellfish Management, Monitoring, & Evaluation. This would reduce the Department's ability to develop regulations and manage harvest in Oregon’s sport shellfish fisheries.	11	8.32	OF	1,460,529	52

Prioritized List of Program Reductions by Fund Type - 2013-15 ARB Budget

Acton	Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	POS	FTE	Fund Type	Total Funds	Agency Program Priority
16	Wildlife Division - Habitat Resources: (ODOT Liaisons)	Eliminate ODOT Liaison Program. This would eliminate the agency's ability to provide dedicated technical assistance to ODOT in the implementation of its Jobs and Transportation Act, Project Development, Construction, Maintenance, and Salmon Recovery programs.	2	2.00	OF	494,294	50
17	Fish Division - Natural Production: (Endangered Species Act and Scientific Take Permitting)	Reduce the Endangered Species Act and Scientific Take Permitting program. This reduces the Department's ability to issue permits for Scientific Take and providing administrative and technical support in the implementation of Endangered Species program.	1	0.89	OF	168,021	49
18	Fish Division - Natural Production: (Hydro Program)	Reduce the Hydro Program. This reduces the Department's ability to address statewide hydroelectric issues and to negotiate re-licensing efforts.	13	12.67	OF	2,256,609	48
19	Fish Division - Natural Production: (Inflow Stream)	Reduce the Water Quality/Quantity program. This reduces the Department's ability to deal with stream flow, hydro relicensing, and water quality issues.	2	3.13	OF	1,025,030	46
20	Fish Division - Natural Production: (Warmwater Fish Biologist)	Reduce the Warmwater Fish program. This reduces the Department's ability to manage Oregon’s warmwater fisheries.	2	2.31	OF	133,316	45
21	Fish Division - Columbia River Investigations	Reduce the Columbia River Investigations program. Significantly reduces ODFW’s ability to manage white and green Sturgeon as well as the recently listed Eulachon Species.	0	0.83	OF	201,443	42
22	Wildlife Division - Habitat Resources: (Intra-agency Coordination)	Reduce Interagency coordination with other agencies. This reduces the Department's ability to address land and water use issues associated with fish, wildlife, and their habitats.	1	2.38	OF	662,875	40
23	Wildlife Division - Habitat Resources: (Habitat Conservation Biologists)	Eliminate the Habitat Conservation Biologists. This would elimitate Inter-agency and intra-agency coordination to provide education and assistance to landowners and state agencies to protect watershed health.	3	3.00	OF	572,705	36
24	Wildlife Division - Wildlife Management: (Volunteer Program)	Eliminate the Volunteer Program. This program assist with wildlife surveys, habitat improvement, nest box building and monitoring, public education, carpentry, computer and clerical work. Volunteer Host on Wildlife Areas also benefit wildlife.	3	2.51	OF	488,311	32
25	Wildlife Division - Conservation: (Marine Mammal Conservation)	Reduce Services and Supplies in the Marine Mammal Program.	n/a	n/a	OF	468	29

Prioritized List of Program Reductions by Fund Type - 2013-15 ARB Budget

Acton	Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	POS	FTE	Fund Type	Total Funds	Agency Program Priority
26	Capital Improvements: (Restoration and Enhancements)	Reduce grant awards from the Restoration and Enhancement (R&E) program. The reduction in the R&E program would reduce the amount of money available to any public or private non-profit organization as well as other state and federal agencies for fish and habitat restoration and enhancement projects.	0	0.00	OF	639,793	28
27	Wildlife Division - Wildlife Management: (Predator Control)	Eliminate program to address concerns caused by bear, cougar, furbearers, and wolves.	n/a	n/a	OF	100,412	25
28	Wildlife Division - Wildlife Management: (Damage, Green Forage & DEAR)	Eliminate programs to assists landowners with habitat improvement. This program also assists landowners with damage issues.	1	1.00	OF	594,519	20
29	Wildlife Division - Conservation: (Boneville Power Administration)	Reduce the BPA program. This program is responsible for the development and implementation of long-term mitigation programs.	n/a	0.25	OF	43,908	17
30	Wildlife Division - Conservation: Conservation Planning	Reduce the Conservation Planning Program.	n/a	n/a	OF	351,892	16
31	Wildlife Division - Wildlife Management: (Access and Habitat)	Reduce Services and Supplies in the Acces and Habitat Program. This program provides funding for projects providing access for hunting, improve habitat for wildlife, or a combination of Access and Habitat.	n/a	n/a	OF	698,269	12
32	Administration	Eliminate three positions in Contract Services and Payroll. This reduction will delay processing of contracts and compromise timely processing of payroll transactions.	2	2.00	OF	290,722	not ranked
33	Administration	Eliminate four positions in Fiscal Services Section. This reduction will create significant delays in billing and receiving which will negatively impact cash flow and create delays in financial reporting. This reduction may also present significant weaknesses in internal controls.	4	4.00	OF	615,708	not ranked
34	Administration	Eliminate four positions in the Budget, Contract, and Fiscal Services Sections. This reduction will create significant delays in procuring good and services as well as reduce budgetary assistance for program managers.	4	4.00	OF	730,477	not ranked

Prioritized List of Program Reductions by Fund Type - 2013-15 ARB Budget

Acton	Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	POS	FTE	Fund Type	Total Funds	Agency Program Priority
35	Administration	Eliminate four positions in License Services Section. This reduction will increase customer wait times for receipt of permits/licenses and processing time for landowner preference tags. It could also impact license sales.	3	3.00	OF	387,699	not ranked
36	Administration	Eliminate two executive support positions in the Director's Office. This reduction will severely reduce response time for public and legislative requests.	2	2.00	OF	319,024	not ranked
37	Administration	Eliminate three positions in Human Resources Division. This reduction will increase times for recruitment processes as well as reduce service levels for managers and staff needing human resource assistance.	3	2.88	OF	557,644	not ranked
38	Administration	Eliminate two positions and reduce one position (2.3 FTE) and related S&S in Information and Education Division. This would significantly reduce the availability of information to the public regarding hunting and fishing regulations and opportunities and could impact license sales.	3	2.30	OF	421,520	not ranked
39	Administration	Eliminate five positions in Information Systems Division. This reduction will impact application development, computer support, and network management and security. This reduction will also lessen Point-of-Sale agent support, access to data, and customer service.	5	5.00	OF	868,616	not ranked
10% Federal Funds Reductions			**48**	**42.46**	**FF**	**$ 10,335,368**	
40	Fish Division - Natural Production: (Information and Resource Management)	Eliminate the Natural Resource Information Management program. This affects ODFW's technical support for GIS data, maps, reports, and data standards.	6	5.71	FF	1,058,706	60
41	Fish Division - Natural Production: (Sport Fish Restoration Boat Ramps)	Eliminate disbursements for the purchase, maintainance, and repair of boat ramps for angling access.	0	0.00	FF	2,348,810	59
42	Fish Division - Natural Production: (Endangered Species Act and Scientific Take Permitting)	Reduce the Endangered Species Act and Scientific Take permitting program. This reduction reduces ODFW's ability to issue permits for Scientific Take and providing administrative and technical support in the implementation of Endangered Species program.	1	0.75	FF	97,331	49

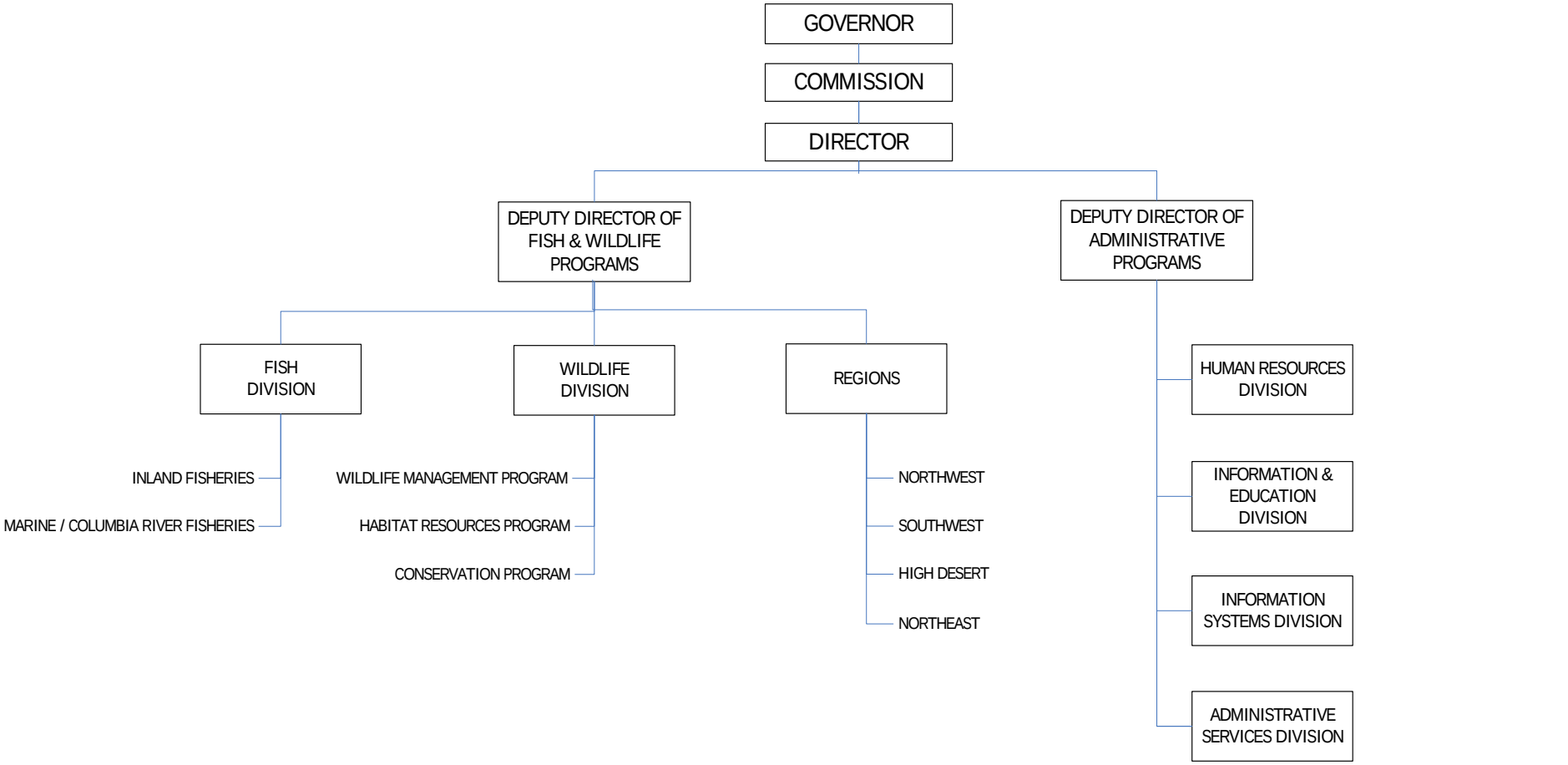
Prioritized List of Program Reductions by Fund Type - 2013-15 ARB Budget

Acton	Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	POS	FTE	Fund Type	Total Funds	Agency Program Priority
43	Fish Division - Natural Production: (Hydro Program)	Reduce Services and Supplies in the Hydro program. Reduces ODFW's ability to manage and respond to hydro power relicensing throughout Oregon.	0	0.00	FF	21,822	48
44	Fish Division - Natural Production: (Warmwater Fish Biologist)	Reduce the Warmwater Fish program. This reduction affects ODFW's ability to manage Oregon's warmwater fisheries.	4	2.25	FF	642,999	45
45	Fish Division - Natural Production: (Eastside Habitat Restoration Biologist)	Eliminate the Eastside Habitat Restoration program. Eliminates implementation of habitat projects in NE Oregon for BPA mitigation requirements.	9	8.75	FF	1,665,055	44
46	Fish Division - Interjurisdictional: (Columbia River Investigations)	Reduce the Columbia River Investigations program. Significantly reduces ODFW's ability to manage white and green sturgeon as well as the recently listed Eulachon species.	19	17.38	FF	2,274,926	42
47	Wildlife Division - Habitat Resources: (Intra-Agency Coordination)	Eliminate the federal match in the Intra-agency Coordination Program. This program coordinates with other agencies to address land and water use issues associated with fish, wildlife, and their habitats.	4	2.62	FF	654,067	40
48	Wildlife Division - Conservation: (Marine Mammal Conservation)	Eliminate the federal match in the Marine Mammal Conservation Program. This would eliminate the ability to oversee the health of marine mammals.	1	1.00	FF	271,134	29
49	Wildlife Division - Conservation: (Wolf Program)	Eliminate the federal match in the Wolf Program. This would eliminate the monitoring and distribution of wolves.	1	1.00	FF	136,685	23
50	Wildlife Division - Conservation: (Bonneville Power Administration)	Reduce the Conservation Planning Program. This program facilitates conservation by identifying and developing partnerships for implementing the Oregon Conservation Strategy (OCS), identifying priority fish and wildlife conservation needs and providing a process for reviewing and updating the OCS.	3	3.00	FF	611,787	16
51	Wildlife Division - Conservation: Conservation Planning	Reduce the Conservation Planning Program.	n/a	n/a	FF	327,951	16

Prioritized List of Program Reductions by Fund Type - 2013-15 ARB Budget

Acton	Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	POS	FTE	Fund Type	Total Funds	Agency Program Priority
52	Administration	Eliminate federally funded shooting range grant program which assists organizations, government agencies, and others in developing safe locations for recreational target shooting and hunter education training programs. Includes $64,095 reduction in Services and Supplies related to operation of mandatory Hunter Education program.	0	0.00	FF	224,095	not ranked

2013-15 Organization Chart



2013-15 GBB
Positions: 1,516
FTE: 1,257.91

Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commissioners

Bobby Levy, Echo - Chair
Congressional District 2
Term Expires: 11/30/14

Born in La Grande, Barbara (Bobby) has lived her entire life in Oregon and currently lives on a working farm near Echo with her family. An educator by profession, Ms. Levy has been an adjunct instructor in the Business Technology Department at Blue Mountain Community College, and continues to stay involved in education by substitute teaching. She received her Master's of Business Administration from Portland State University and a Master's in Teacher Education from Eastern Oregon University. She has served on numerous boards and committees, and is a member of the Hermiston Government Affairs Team, a starting board member of Eastern Oregon Women's Coalition, and a past board member of the Umatilla County Housing Authority. Throughout her life, she and her family have enjoyed hunting, fishing and outdoor activities in Northeast Oregon.

Michael Finley, Medford - Vice Chair
Western Oregon
Term Expires: 6/30/15

Michael Finley is President of the Turner Foundation, a private grant-making foundation that supports hundreds of grassroots, national and international organizations. Before joining the Turner Foundation, he spent 32 years with the National Park Service. During his career, Finley was Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park for 6.5 years and also served as Superintendent of Yosemite and Everglades National Parks and Assateague Island National Seashore. He directly managed hunting and fishing activities on National Park Service lands and waters in Alaska, Florida, Maryland, Virginia, California, Montana and Wyoming. He was also a commissioned law enforcement ranger and investigator for 10 years. Finley hunts and fishes, and is passionate about public recreation.

Gregory J. Wolley, Portland
Congressional District 3
Term Expires: 5/31/16

Gregory Wolley is originally from the San Francisco Bay Area, and has lived in Portland for the past for 24 years. He currently manages small business development programs for the City of Portland. Greg has previously worked as a forest planner and conservation education manager for the US Forest Service, a regional open space planner for Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces, and a preserve manager for The Nature Conservancy. He received his B.A. degree in behavioral biology from UC Berkeley, and an M.S. Degree in natural resource education from Southern Oregon University. Greg has served on numerous boards and advisory committees, including the Northwest Association of Environmental Professionals, the City of Portland Urban Forestry Commission, and parks and natural areas planning committees for Multnomah and Los Angeles counties. Greg's passion is introducing new audiences to activities and careers in the outdoors. He enjoys many outdoor activities, including fishing, backpacking and kayaking. He lives in the Grant Park neighborhood of Portland with his wife Sharon and their two children.

Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commissioners

Laura Anderson, Newport
Congressional District 5
Term Expires: 5/31/2016

Laura Anderson owns and operates Local Ocean Seafoods, a sustainability-focused seafood restaurant and fish market in Newport, Oregon. She also currently serves as the Executive Director of FISHCRED, a coastwide organization that represents commercial fishing business in Marine Spatial Planning. Coming from a commercial fishing family, she spent many summers working on her father's fishing boat before earning a Master's degree in Marine Resource Management from Oregon State University. In her younger years she served as a Peace Corps Volunteer working with artisanal fishers in the Philippines and also spent a year working in international business in Hanoi, Vietnam. Laura still enjoys traveling, particularly where it involves scuba diving and experimenting with new cuisines.

Bob Webber, Port Orford
Congressional District 4
Term Expires: 3/1/2014

Bob Webber grew up in Tigard. He attended Linfield College and Willamette University Law School. Bob and his wife Suzanne live on the Elk River outside of Port Orford. They have three daughters and five grandchildren. Bob is a partner in the law firm of Black, Chapman, Webber and Stevens in Medford,and works part time on the south coast. For the past 16 years, he has been a board member and past chairman of the 11,000-member Oregon Hunters Association. He is as an avid hunter and angler, and he also volunteers as a special prosecutor handling wildlife-related cases for the Curry County District Attorney's Office.

Holly Akenson, Joseph
Eastern Oregon
Term Expires: 6/30/15

Holly Akenson has been a wildlife biologist and educator, primarily working in rural areas of Eastern Oregon and Idaho. She received her M.S. in Wildlife Resources from University of Idaho and B.S. in Biology and B.S. in Education from Eastern Oregon University. Most recently she worked for Wallowa Resources, providing education and field experiences for youth, university students and the community on stewardship of the natural resources of Wallowa County. Prior to that Holly taught field programs for University of Idaho students and conducted research and monitoring on wolves, cougars, bighorn sheep, bald eagles, and Oregon's nongame Conservation Strategy Species for ODFW, IDF&G, and the Forest Service. She is a certified Wildlife Biologist. Holly currently works as a wildlife consultant and with her husband Jim, manages their tree farm. She serves on a local board promoting logging history. Holly is an avid archery and rifle big game hunter, angler, and wildlife photographer. She enjoys riding mules and taking a pack string into the mountains.

AGENCY SUMMARY

Mission Statement

The mission of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) is to protect and enhance Oregon's fish and wildlife and their habitats for use and enjoyment by present and future generations.

Statutory Authority

Statutory authority for the management of fish and wildlife resources in Oregon is found in Chapters 496 through 513 of the Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS). The statutes cover agency authority and responsibility for the administration and enforcement of wildlife and commercial fishing laws; licenses and permits; hunting, angling, commercial fishing and trapping regulations; and wildlife protective measures. The state Food Fish Management Policy and Wildlife Policy are the primary statutes that govern the management of fish and wildlife resources in Oregon.

Food Fish Management Policy - 506.109

It is the policy of the State of Oregon that food fish shall be managed to provide the optimum economic, commercial, recreational and aesthetic benefits for present and future generations of the citizens of this state. In furtherance of this policy, the goals of food fish management are:

1. To maintain all species of food fish at optimum levels in all suitable waters of the state and prevent the extinction of any indigenous species.
2. To develop and manage the lands and waters of this state in a manner that will optimize the production, use and public enjoyment of food fish.
3. To permit an optimum and equitable use of available food fish.
4. To develop and maintain access to the lands and waters of the state and the food fish resources thereon.
5. To regulate food fish populations and the use and public enjoyment of food fish in a manner that is compatible with other uses of the lands and waters of the state and provides optimum commercial and public recreational benefits.
6. To preserve the economic contribution of the recreational and commercial fishing industries in a manner consistent with sound food fish management practices.
7. To develop and implement programs for optimizing the return of food fish for Oregon's recreational and commercial fisheries.

Wildlife Policy - 496.012

It is the policy of the State of Oregon that wildlife shall be managed to prevent serious depletion of any indigenous species and to provide the optimum recreational and aesthetic benefits for present and future generations of the citizens of this state. In furtherance of this policy, the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission (Commission) shall implement the following coequal goals of wildlife management:

1. Maintain all species of wildlife at optimum levels.
2. Develop and manage the lands and waters of this state in a manner that will enhance the production and public enjoyment of wildlife.
3. Permit an orderly and equitable use of available wildlife.
4. Develop and maintain public access to the lands and waters of the state and the wildlife resources thereon.
5. Regulate the wildlife populations and the public enjoyment of wildlife in a manner that is compatible with primary uses of the lands and waters of the state.
6. Provide optimum recreational benefits.
7. Make decisions that affect wildlife resources of the state for the benefit of the wildlife resources and make decisions that allow for the best social, economic and recreational use of wildlife resources by all user groups.

Agency Strategic Plans

The guiding strategies for ODFW during the 2013-15 biennium and the following two biennia are derived from several sources: ODFW principles and priorities, the Oregon Conservation Strategy, the Nearshore Strategy, the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, and the 25 Year Angling Plan. Details about each of these sources follow.

Short Term Plan (2013-15)

Priorities

Each biennium, ODFW's leadership team reviews its mission and updates the agency's principles and priorities moving into the new biennium. Priorities are evaluated to see if they continue to mirror the direction of the Commission, the Governor, the Legislature, and constituents. The leadership team also evaluates whether the priorities reflect the agency's responsibility for what's best for Oregon's fish and wildlife resources, along with its commitment to leadership and excellence in the field.

For 2011-13, after much discussion and review, the core principles were retained, though they were re-ordered to reflect the agency's commitment to effective relationship building and pro-active management based on sound science.

Priorities were updated to direct efforts and to keep the agency focused on long term strategies like conservation and participation, while also recognizing the need to effectively respond to emerging issues.

The 2011-13 priorities are to:

- Provide leadership in conserving Oregon's fish and wildlife resources
- Maintain and enhance fishing, hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities
- Promote workforce development
- Ensure sustainable service to Oregonians by seeking diverse funding for the agency
- Effectively respond to emerging water and energy issues

For each of these priorities, the leadership team outlined specific strategies and actions to help guide implementation. These priorities and action items are posted on both ODFW's public and internal website so staff and the public can track progress in each area during the course of the biennium. Posters displaying ODFW's 2011-13 principles and priorities are also displayed in agency offices and field stations.

ODFW will develop priorities for the 2013-15 biennium during the first quarter of the biennium to incorporate Legislative priorities and effectively align available resources.

Long Term Plan (2013-19)

Principles

ODFW has five guiding principles for the next six years:

Effective relationships based on trust and confidence

This goal relates to the Oregon Benchmarks on volunteering (30) and feeling of community (32). ODFW conducts customer service surveys to assess its performance.

Proactive and solution-based fish and wildlife management based on sound science

This principle relates to the Oregon Benchmarks on healthy native fish populations (85, 86), healthy animal populations (88, 89) and protected habitats (87). ODFW tracks progress toward this goal through measuring performance in the areas of fish and wildlife population monitoring and wildlife damage complaints.

Work as a team to accomplish our mission

This principle does not directly tie to any of the Oregon Benchmarks. However, for ODFW to successfully carry out its mission and have a positive influence on environmental benchmarks, agency staff must work together as a team to accomplish the agency mission.

Promote workforce enhancement

This principle relates to the Oregon Benchmark on Labor Force Training Skills (29). In 2010, ODFW began using the Department of Administrative Services' iLearn System to track training opportunities and training hours. Other areas that relate to workforce enhancement include employment and recruitment, administration and compliance, and workforce management. In 2012, the ODFW Labor Management Committee initiated the first annual employee engagement survey. Results from the survey will guide improvements in training and career development for employees.

Fiscal Integrity

This principle does not directly tie to any of the Oregon Benchmarks. However, to successfully carry out its mission and have a positive influence on environmental benchmarks, ODFW must clearly demonstrate to the public that it appropriately spends and manages funds.

Oregon Conservation and Nearshore strategies

ODFW developed the Oregon Conservation Strategy (Strategy) in the 2005-07 biennium. It identifies six common conservation issues that affect species and habitats across the state. The Strategy provides a blueprint for voluntary actions that can be taken by landowners to address species and habitats of concern. ODFW meets with interested members of the public and land managers to identify potential projects and monitoring plans to evaluate the outcomes of habitat restoration work.

The Oregon Nearshore Strategy provides a strategic plan for ODFW's management of nearshore marine resources. The nearshore includes all ocean areas from the shoreline to 60 meter water depth and encompasses Oregon's three-mile territorial sea. The Commission adopted the Nearshore Strategy in December 2005. It gives a set of priorities for conservation and management of nearshore marine fish and wildlife and their habitats; an identification of current information gaps; research and monitoring needs for managing nearshore resources; and 16 recommended ODFW actions to address current priority nearshore issues.

Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds

The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds is the state's plan for restoring and protecting native fish populations and the aquatic systems that support them to achieve productive and sustainable levels of fish populations for environmental, cultural and economic benefits. The plan relies on cooperative efforts between state and federal agencies, tribal nations, local governments, private industry, landowners, interest

groups, watershed councils and individual citizens to restore the healthy function of Oregon's natural aquatic systems. Funding for the plan is provided by Lottery Funds as well as Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Fund. Lottery funds were provided through passage of Ballot Measure 66 in 1998 which dedicates 15 percent of Oregon Lottery net receipts to statewide conservation programs.

As the agency responsible for protecting and enhancing Oregon's fish and wildlife resources and their habitats, ODFW is a key player in the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. Some of the many activities performed by ODFW that support the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds are: creation of selective fisheries using hatchery fish; monitoring of spawning salmon and steelhead; monitoring of juvenile and adult survival rates; collecting stream habitat data and improving stream habitats; provision of fish passageways; provision of technical assistance for landowners; production of educational materials; and cooperative efforts with other agencies, groups and businesses to improve fish populations and habitats.

In addition to these many ongoing activities, ODFW implemented the Native Fish Conservation Policy in November 2002. This policy aligns fish management with current science and goals of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

25-Year Angling Enhancement Plan

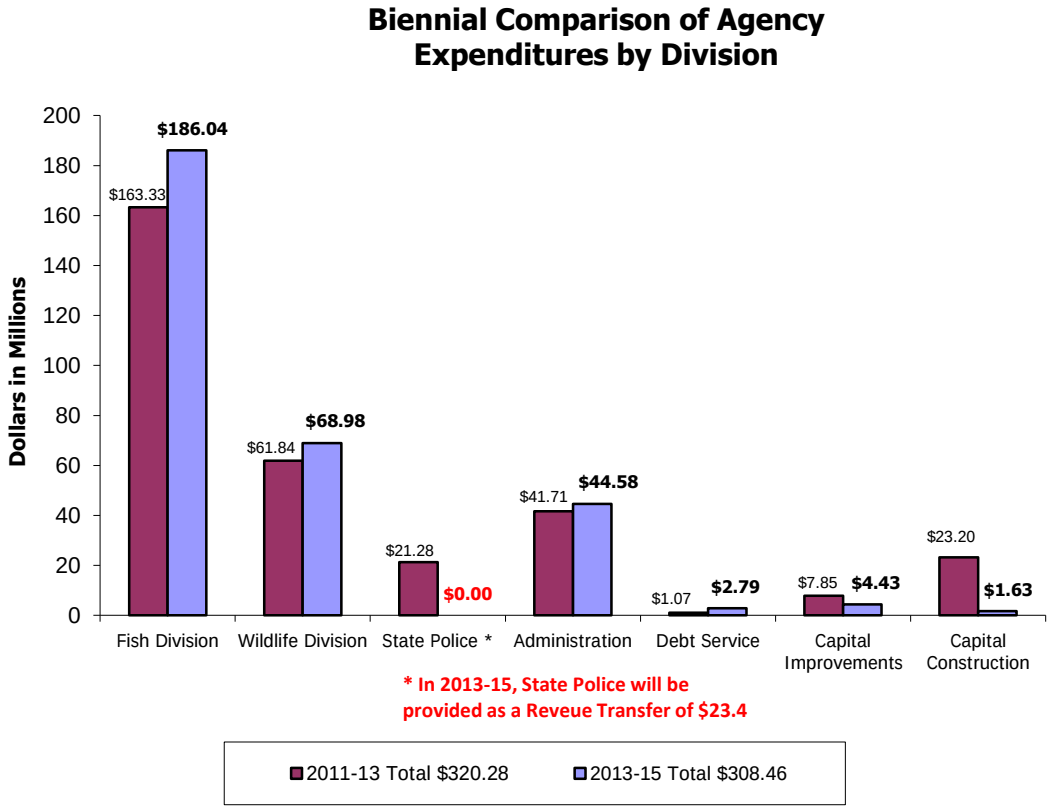
The 25-Year Angling Enhancement Plan was developed in response to a 2007 Legislative budget note and formally adopted by the Commission in 2009. The plan provides a framework, strategies, action and pilot projects that guide agency efforts to enhance recreational fishing opportunities in Oregon over the next 25 years. It is implemented in cooperation with the citizens of Oregon and public and private partners. Funding for the plan is through license dollars and Sportfish Restoration funding from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

Agency and Program Descriptions

Appointed by the Governor, the seven-member Commission hires the agency director, sets policy and adopts administrative rules. The director oversees agency operations and administration. Two deputy directors oversee ODFW's day-to-day activities.

The deputy in charge of fish and wildlife programs oversees activities of the Fish and Wildlife divisions and the four regions.
The deputy in charge of administration oversees Administrative Services, Human Resources, Information and Education, and Information Services.

In 2011-13, ODFW was comprised of 1,227.99 full-time equivalent employees (FTE) who staffed 25 district and field offices, and operated 33 hatchery facilities, 15 fish-rearing facilities and 16 wildlife areas.

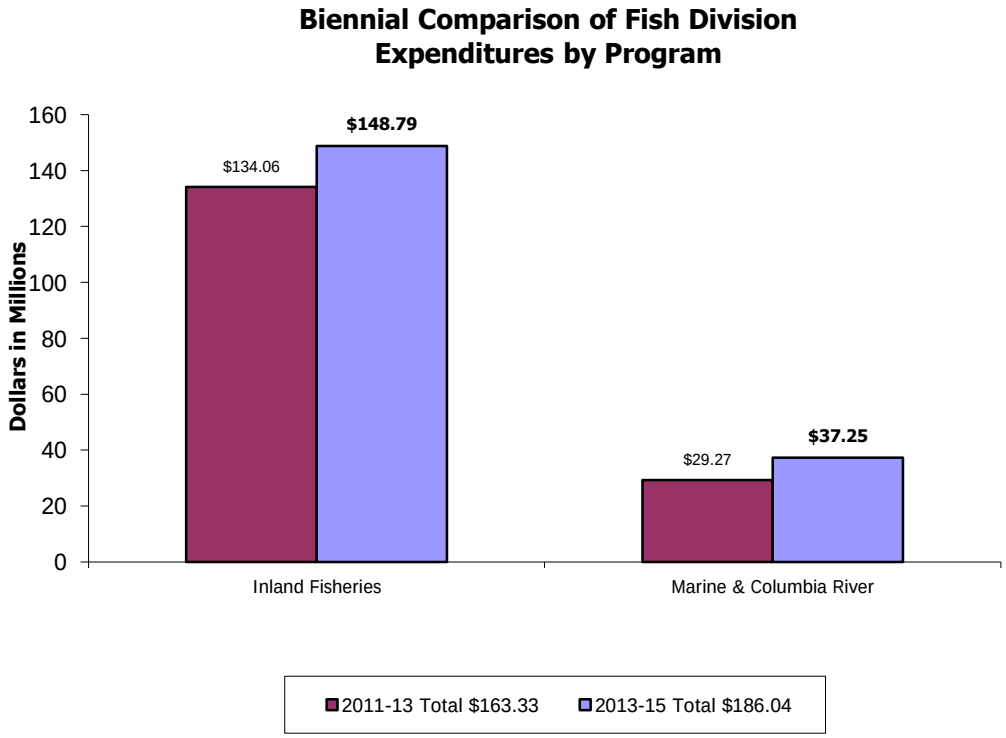


Fish Division

The Fish Division is divided into two program areas: Inland Fisheries and Marine and Columbia River Fisheries. All have responsibility for implementing the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. Following are primary program tasks for each area:

Inland Fisheries:

- Implement the rules, statutes, policies and management direction provided by the Commission and Oregon Legislature.
- Develop fish conservation and management plans for fish population recovery.
- Inventory fish populations and their habitats.
- Establish sport and commercial fishing seasons and associated regulations.
- Oversee the Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) to promote fisheries, education, fish recovery and habitat restoration through volunteers.
- Administer the Fish Restoration and Enhancement (R&E) Program to help promote and restore Oregon's fish resources.
- Provide fish screening and passage for migratory fish through construction of screens and passageways, and cooperative relationships with landowners and agencies.
- Manage the Real Estate Program to support land acquisition, exchange, disposal and all related activities.
- Produce fish at hatchery facilities to augment natural reproduction and provide fish for sport and commercial fisheries.



- Monitor fish health in agency programs, private rearing and research facilities and the natural environment.
- Provide technical support, through hatchery research and evaluation, to private and public organizations throughout the Pacific Northwest.
- Administer licensing of private fish propagation facilities and permitting for importation, transport and release of non-aquaria fish in Oregon.
- Provide engineering support and related construction management services.
- Ensure statewide consistency and application of natural resource protection statutes, policies and scientific criteria for existing and proposed hydropower projects.
- Maintain standardized and comprehensive fish, wildlife and habitat databases.

Marine and Columbia River Fisheries:

- Develop and implement Oregon's Columbia River and marine commercial and recreational fishery management programs.
- Represent Oregon in regional and international fish management councils.
- Participate in management of Oregon's marine habitat management programs.
- Assess the status of fished marine species through research and fishery monitoring.
- Plan and conduct research, monitoring and evaluation in support of marine and Columbia Basin fish management programs.
- Gather information on marine habitats and the biology of marine organisms.
- Monitor commercial and recreational fish catches and fishing activity in 12 ports along the Oregon coast.
- Develop, maintain and analyze fishery databases, and provide data to fishery management groups.
- Jointly manage Columbia River fisheries with the state of Washington.
- Represent Oregon in Columbia Basin fish mitigation and recovery forums.

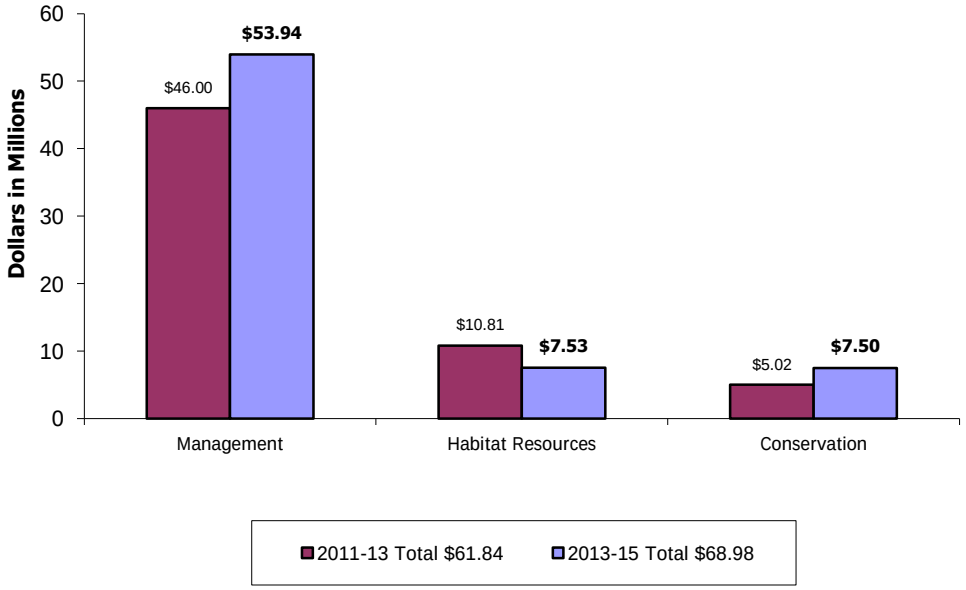
Wildlife Division

The Wildlife Division is divided into three areas: Wildlife Management, Habitat Resources and Conservation. A list of the primary program tasks for each area is provided below.

Wildlife Management:

- Conduct and use inventories and research to gauge overall health of big game and game bird populations.
- Establish hunting seasons and associated regulations.
- Work with landowners to prevent or reduce wildlife damage to agricultural and timber crops.
- Conduct research on furbearers, game birds, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, elk, black-tailed deer, mule deer, white-tailed deer, bear and cougar.
- Implement species plans for greater sage-grouse, wild turkey, black-tailed deer, mule deer, elk, bear, cougar, Rocky Mountain goat and bighorn sheep.
- Implement a new Hunter Harvest and Effort Survey.
- Represent Oregon on the Pacific Flyway Council.
- Manage ODFW-owned wildlife areas for ecological, hunting and viewing benefits.
- Provide hunting access through cooperative partnerships with private landowners and federal agencies.
- Provide assistance to landowners through various programs to conduct habitat improvement projects.
- Provide oversight of all administrative functions including the Wildlife Division budget, contracts and grants.

Biennial Comparison of Wildlife Division Expenditures by Program



Habitat Resources:

- Provide technical advice and assistance to local, state, and federal agencies and private landowners regarding land use activities and proposed developments.
- Provide technical expertise to private landowners and natural resource agencies on removal and fill actions, energy facility siting, mining, transportation, and forest management issues.
- Provide statewide oversight and consistency in applying natural resource protection standards.
- Coordinates the agency's response to hazardous material spill events that affect fish, wildlife or habitat, and obtains compensation for damages under state or federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment statutes.
- Provide direct technical support to Watershed Councils and private landowners in western Oregon to implement Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds measures that direct restoration and enhancement of salmonid habitats.
- Implement multiple portions of the six key conservation issues identified in the Oregon Conservation Strategy that affect species and habitats statewide.

Conservation:

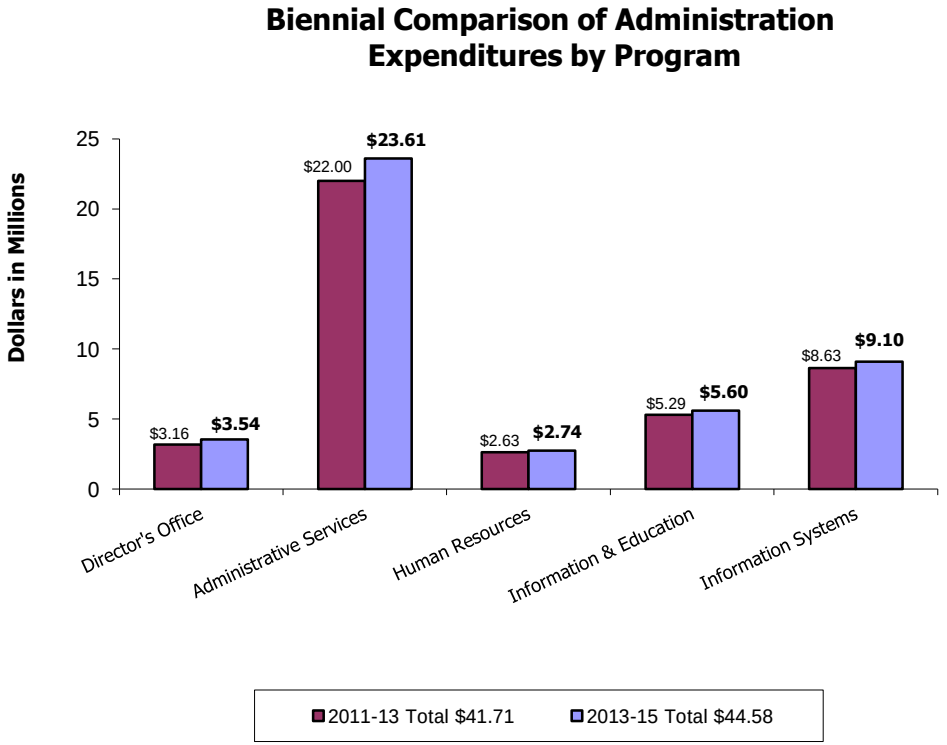
- Integrate the Strategy into agency programs and other natural resource agency initiatives to ensure long-term health
- and viability of wildlife species and their habitats.
- Implement Wildlife Integrity rules, which govern the importation, possession, sale and transportation of non-native wildlife.
- Ensure compliance with Oregon's Endangered Species Act (ESA) and manage species to avoid new listings.
- Coordinate with USFWS to manage species listed under the federal ESA.
- Implement the Oregon Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.
- Participate in wildlife habitat improvement projects that mitigate the loss of habitat due to construction of hydropower facilities.

Administration

The administration budget includes the Commission, Director's Office, Commercial Fish Permit Board and the four division areas: Administrative Services, Human Resources, Information and Education, and Information Systems. A list of the primary division tasks for each area is provided below.

Director's Office:

The Director's Office consists of the ODFW director and two deputy directors. The agency director oversees agency operations and administration, and provides leadership for fish and wildlife programs, including watershed enhancement and ODFW's role in implementing the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds and the Strategy. The director represents ODFW on the Governor's Natural Resources Cabinet and before Oregon's legislators and members of the U.S. Congressional delegation. The director also represents ODFW in cooperative efforts with other natural resource agencies within Oregon and throughout the United States, and with federal agencies such as the USFWS, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The Director's Office leads development and allocation of the ODFW biennial budget. Budget oversight includes monitoring federal revenue contracts in coordination with program managers. The Director's Office oversees information security directives and internal audit requirements.



Administrative Services:

- Contract Services: Provide technical support and oversight on contracts, grants and purchases including mobile communication devices; provide risk management services; and manage the agency's fleet.
- Fiscal Services: Process revenue and expenditures for ODFW programs; provide accounts receivable and payable services; process payroll; oversee inventory and fixed assets; and prepare financial reports.
- Licensing: Issue computerized, mail-order and commercial licenses; respond to constituents' questions on rules and license requirements; and provide support to 600 license agents.

Human Resources:

- Direct all human resources; safety and health-related activities; equal employment opportunity; recruitment; position classification; labor relations; affirmative action; and workforce enhancement.

Information and Education:

- Promote hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing opportunities through ODFW website, e-mail, telephone, public events, brochures, social media, and other electronic and printed materials.
- Respond to media and public inquiries regarding fish and wildlife management, Commission decisions, and fishing and hunting regulations.
- Manage ODFW external and internal websites.
- Certify more than 5,000 students per year in safe firearms handling and practice, hunter ethics and responsibilities, and wildlife conservation through statewide Hunter Education program.
- Teach basic angling skills, angler ethics and aquatic stewardship to more than 5,000 youth per year through the statewide Angler and Aquatic Education program. Provide free fishing opportunities to thousands of youth through the Youth Angling Enhancement Program and Free Fishing Weekend events.
- Offer hands-on instruction in fishing, hunting, crabbing, clamming and other outdoor activities through the Outdoor Skills program.
- Coordinate the Mentored Youth Hunter Program, which allows youth ages 9-13 to hunt without first taking a Hunter Education course.
- Provide outreach and support for the Oregon Conservation Strategy, the Nearshore Strategy, the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, and other natural resource plans and programs.
- Develop marketing efforts to promote and increase the sale of fishing and hunting licenses and participation in ODFW programs.
- Provide economic analysis and revenue forecast support for management of agency resources.

Information Systems:

The Information Systems Division develops and supports technology that enables ODFW's business operations and includes the following units:

- Help Desk: provides desktop computer support, Unisys mainframe operations, and other support services to employees.
- Network: provides technical support for enterprise systems including all servers, office network connectivity and security.
- Application Development: designs and develops custom business applications.
- Administration: provides guidance and support within the division and is the key liaison to both fish and wildlife divisions and field operations.

Environmental Factors

Every agency is faced with major challenges and trends that affect its ability to achieve its mission. Some factors affecting ODFW include:

- Instability of federal revenues due to competing Congressional priorities.
- ESA listings for a variety of fish populations.
- Variable ocean productivity and impact to important fish species.
- Concerns over possible introduction of animal diseases into the state.
- Increasing wildlife conflict with agricultural producers.
- Concerns over expanding wolf populations.
- A declining base of traditional customers as a smaller percentage of the population participates in angling and hunting.
- Shrinking wildlife habitat due to development.

Agency Initiatives

ODFW has a number of efforts underway driven by the priorities identified for the 2011-13 biennium. Some of the priorities and actions identified for 2011-13 are provided below.

Provide leadership in conserving Oregon's fish and wildlife resources

Strategy: Conservation Strategy Implementation

- Initiation of bird/bat monitoring programs in eastern Oregon to determine presence/absence, abundance, and other population parameters of select species that would likely be affected by large-scale energy development projects.
- Initiation of habitat restoration, enhancement and protection activities across a broad landscape. This includes restoration of important wetland complexes in eastern Oregon, restoration of sagebrush steppe habitats through juniper removal and conservation easements.
- Development of a Mitigation Policy guidance document.
- Develop a prioritized list of Strategy related projects that will be funded through parking permit revenues.

Strategy: Nearshore Conservation Strategy and Marine Reserve Implementation

- Develop and implement a fishery management plan to ensure continued sustainable conservation and use of fisheries resources.
- Gather information on nearshore species life history characteristics, population status, and habitat to improve nearshore fishery management and ensure ongoing resource sustainability.
- Implement a research program to evaluate the benefits of marine reserves to fish and wildlife and their habitats to better inform management of marine resources.
- Continue to expand and strengthen interagency collaboration on nearshore issues related to upcoming ocean development activities such as wave energy.

Strategy: Revitalize Oregon Plan Implementation, focusing on fish conservation and recovery plans and Salmon strongholds.

Maintain and enhance fishing, hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities

Strategy: Assess programs

- Survey customers to assess what programs and activities are working/not working to allow agency to increase effectiveness.

- Provide new youth hunting opportunities for big game and bird hunting.

Strategy: Get information about opportunities to the public

- Develop fishing access map that includes links to regulations.

- Work with Oregon State Shooting Sports Association (OSSA) and ranges to increase awareness of shooting ranges through addition of shooting range locations on online map. Planning is underway to use $50,000 to $75,000 committed by National Shooting Sports Foundation for promotion of shooting sports in Oregon.

- On-going development of strategic partnerships with industry, retailers, organizations, agencies and others to expand offering of "how to" workshops, clinics and outreach efforts. Involve industry, retailers, organizations, agencies and others in development of a collaborative strategy to recruit, retain and reactivate hunters, anglers and wildlife viewers.

- Focus on wildlife viewing. Enhance the Wildlife Viewing Map, provide more/enhanced viewing opportunities on ODFW properties, and look for additional partnerships on viewing (such as tours, on-line wildlife cameras, and others).

Ensure sustainable service to Oregonians by seeking diverse funding for the agency

Strategy: Identify new funding sources and expanded markets

- Increase marketing efforts, reaching out to diverse populations with the following actions:
  - Consult with Department of Human Services Hispanic Network and others for guidance on building effective relationships with diverse audiences. Develop network of contacts to provide guidance for ODFW efforts.
  - Update media mailing list and contact list to ensure outreach to diverse audiences.
  - Increase diversity depicted in photos used in publications.
  - Monitor ongoing human dimensions efforts regarding outreach and recruitment of diverse audiences.
  - Increase visibility of translation tool on ODFW website.
  - Increase availability of Spanish language versions of selected ODFW printed materials.
  - Research potential for holding limited number of pilot events for Hispanic audience.

- Marketing of the Habitat Conservation Stamp with funding dedicated to implementation of the Oregon Conservation Strategy.

Strategy: Increase and implement priority data collection efforts

- The Western Governors' Association directed states to build decision support systems to provide species and habitat data across large landscapes and across the western states. ODFW established an internal workgroup that is building the structure for a Decision Support System (DSS). This tool will more consistently collect, manage and display data and provide spatial mapping of species and habitats. Phase 1 of this project, using selected priority species and landscapes, will be completed and operational on-line by December 2013. The current budget is $100,000 and an additional $74,000 in requested federal grants. Additional fiscal resource needs will be identified as the project develops.

Criteria for 2013-15 Budget Development

ODFW has actively engaged the public during development of the 2013-15 Agency Request Budget. ODFW seeks input from an External Budget Advisory Committee (EBAC) which includes over 40 public members who have been engaged in agency issues over time. EBAC members are from many different organizations, including land-based industry, public officials and sportsmen group representatives. EBAC met in November 2010 and in April and July 2012 to help guide and direct ODFW regarding development of its 2013-15 budget request. Issues discussed with EBAC included the statewide budget development process, ODFW's program structure, revenue and expenditures, hunting and fishing participation, projected ending fund balances, and policy option packages.

ODFW also convened four town hall meetings across the state. There were approximately 40 members of the public that attended these meetings, along with ODFW staff. Input from the town hall meetings was discussed with the Commission at their May 2012 meeting. At each town hall, ODFW shared information about the agency, trends in hunting and fishing participation, ending balance, and the state budget development process.

These town hall meetings were advertised in advance and notices mailed to interested citizens. The minutes from the town hall meetings are available on ODFW's website. Written comments submitted at town hall meetings and directly to ODFW were also are available on ODFW's website.

The 2013-15 Agency Request Budget was presented to the Commission on August 3, 2012 for its input and approval. The Commission reviewed the agency's technical budget and materials developed under the Governor's outcome-based budget process for the state.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS IN 2013-15

(that Equal or Exceed $150,000)

2006

Agency Name:	FISH AND WILDLIFE			
Project Name:	NONE			
Mandated Project			By: N/A	
Budget				
Project Purpose				
Project Status				
SDC Involvement				
Estimate SDC Costs	Preliminary Estimate	Project Design Estimate		

Cost Summary							
Total estimated cost by fund (11-13):	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Non-Limited	Federal Funds	Non-Limited	Total Funds
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Total estimated cost by fund (all biennia):	$	$	$	$	$	$	$

Estimated Cost by category (11-13):	Personal Services	Services & Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Payments	Debt Service
	$	$	$	$	$
Estimated Cost by category (all biennia):	$	$	$	$	$

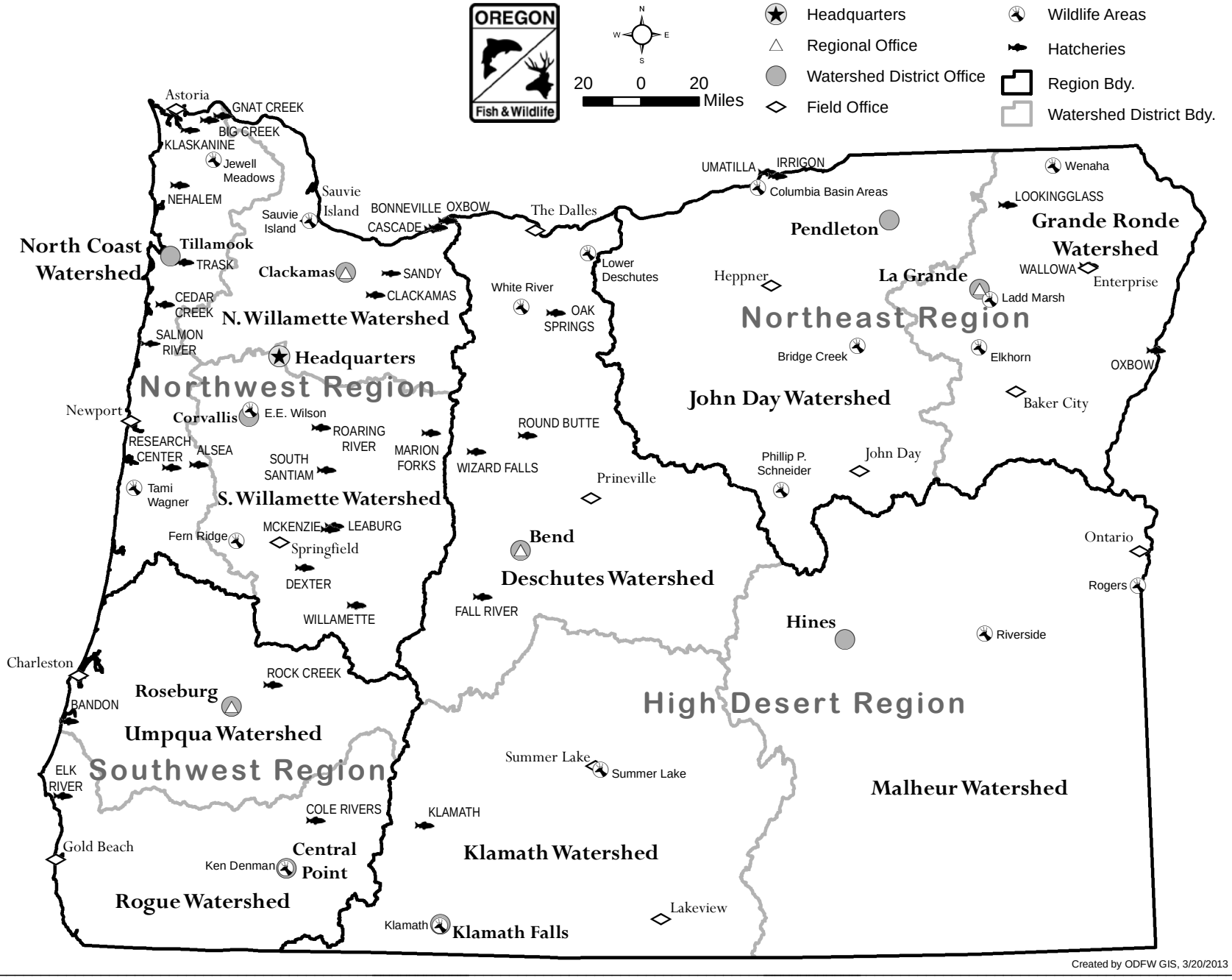
			Positions: Internal	
Expected Start Date:			Contractor	
Expected Completion Date:			FTE:	

Other Considerations

Coordination with Oregon State Police Enforcement Programs

The OSP Fish and Wildlife Division is the single enforcement entity designated by law to protect the state's fish and wildlife resources. The Superintendent of State Police and the ODFW Director formed a partnership through Cooperative Enforcement Planning so that enforcement efforts are directed toward ODFW's priorities and management goals.

ODFW projects spending $23.4 million during the 2013-15 biennium for OSP Fish and Wildlife Division services. The OSP Fish and Wildlife Division enforce fish, wildlife and commercial fishing laws, and protects natural resources. The members of the OSP Fish and Wildlife Division also enforce traffic, criminal, boating, livestock and environmental protection laws, and respond to emergency situations.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Headquarters
Regional Office
Watershed District Office
Field Office
Wildlife Areas
Hatcheries
Region Bdy.
Watershed District Bdy.
Astoria
GNAT CREEK
BIG CREEK
KLASKANINE
Jewell Meadows
NEHALEM
Sauvie Island
Sauvie Island
BONNEVILLE
OXBOW
CASCADE
The Dalles
UMATILLA
IRRIGON
Columbia Basin Areas
Wenaha
LOOKINGGLASS
Grande Ronde Watershed
Pendleton
North Coast Watershed
Tillamook
TRASK
Clackamas
SANDY
CLACKAMAS
CEDAR CREEK
N. Willamette Watershed
SALMON RIVER
Lower Deschutes
White River
OAK SPRINGS
Heppner
La Grande
WALLOWA
Enterprise
Ladd Marsh
Northeast Region
Bridge Creek
Elkhorn
OXBOW
Headquarters
Northwest Region
John Day Watershed
Baker City
Newport
Corvallis
E.E. Wilson
ROARING RIVER
ROUND BUTTE
RESEARCH CENTER
ALSEA
SOUTH SANTIAM
MARION FORKS
WIZARD FALLS
Phillip P. Schneider
John Day
Prineville
Tami Wagner
S. Willamette Watershed
MCKENZIE
LEABURG
Fern Ridge
Springfield
Bend
Ontario
DEXTER
Deschutes Watershed
Rogers
FALL RIVER
WILLAMETTE
Hines
Riverside
Charleston
ROCK CREEK
Roseburg
BANDON
High Desert Region
Umpqua Watershed
Summer Lake
Summer Lake
Southwest Region
ELK RIVER
Malheur Watershed
COLE RIVERS
KLAMATH
Gold Beach
Central Point
Ken Denman
Klamath Watershed
Rogue Watershed
Lakeview
Klamath
Klamath Falls
Created by ODFW GIS, 3/20/2013

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of

Annual Performance Progress Report (APPR) for Fiscal Year (2011-2012)

Original Submission Date: 2012

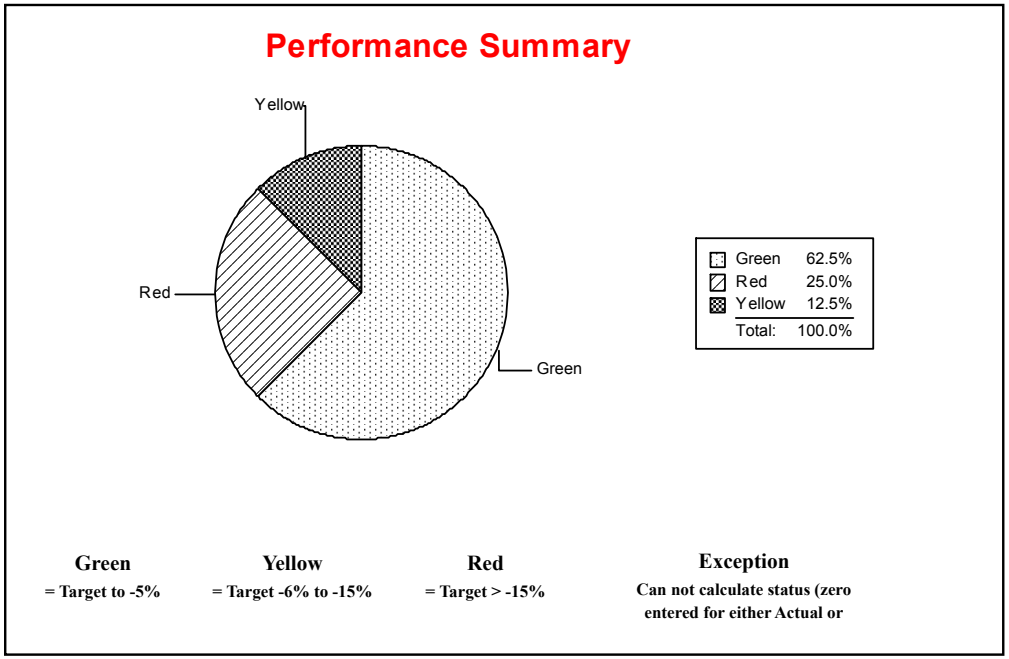
Finalize Date: 10/5/2012

2011-2012 KPM #	2011-2012 Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
1	Hunting License Purchases - Percent of the license buying population with hunting licenses and/or tags
2	Angling License Purchases - Percent of the license buying population with angling licenses and/or tags.
3	Wildlife Damage - Number of wildlife damage complaints addressed annually.
4	Oregon Species of Concern - Percent of fish species of concern (listed as threatened, endangered, or sensitive) being monitored
5	Oregon Species of Concern Percent of wildlife species of concern (listed as threatened, endangered, or sensitive) being monitored.
6	Decreasing the Number of Unscreened Water Diversions - Number of unscreened priority water diversions.
7	Customer Service - Percent of customers rating their overall satisfaction with the agency above average or excellent. Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent" for timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise and availability of information.
8	Boards and Commissions - Percent of total best practices met by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, State Fish and Wildlife Commission.

New Delete	Proposed Key Performance Measures (KPM's) for Biennium 2013-2015
	Title: **Rationale:**

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Agency Mission: To protect and enhance Oregon's fish and wildlife and their habitats for use and enjoyment by present and future generations.	

Contact: W. Aaron Jenkins, Economist	**Contact Phone:** 503.947.6158
Alternate: Cameron Smith	**Alternate Phone:** 503-947-6160



1. SCOPE OF REPORT

Most general programs or activities are considered directly or indirectly by agency performance measures (KPMs), including: fish management, game management, hatchery production, marine resources, screens and passage, wildlife diversity, wildlife damage, habitat. For a comprehensive account of ODFW accomplishments and activities, the agency web page should be reviewed at http://www.dfw.state.or.us.

Rulemaking and administrative services, such as accounting, contracting, licensing and budget, are not directly addressed under the agency's KPMs.

2. THE OREGON CONTEXT

Oregon's societal needs or desired outcomes are stated in the agency's mission statement: "To protect and enhance Oregon's fish and wildlife and their habitats for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations."

There are several benchmarks that relate to the agency's mission. Benchmarks related to conservation include those linked to species at risk, such as Benchmarks 86, 87, and 88. Benchmarks related to state and local economies include those linked to income and employment such as Benchmarks 1, 4 and 11. The agency works with a wide range of partners including state agencies, local governments, businesses and non-governmental partners. Benchmarks can be accessed at http://benchmarks.oregon.gov.

3. PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

ODFW implements programs that influence the Oregon Benchmarks and Key Performance Measures (KPMs.) The 2011 Legislature deleted three KPMs. With those changes, ODFW currently has eight Key Performance Measures. One of those (Customer Service Survey) is reported on even-numbered years and thus is updated for this report. The agency is meeting or exceeding targets for 62.5% (5 of 8) of its KPMs reported during this period. Another 12.5% (1 of 8) of its KPMs are slightly below target, while 25% (2 of 8) fall below targeted levels. In recognition of their importance as metrics for performance, the ODFW leadership team has spent substantial time reviewing KPMs and will be proposing additional KPMs for 2015. This will allow the agency to incorporate metrics developed under the Governor's 10-year Plan for Oregon.

4. CHALLENGES

The agency faces challenges to the management of fish and wildlife and their habitats in the context of a changing environment. There are a number of factors that affect the agency's ability to meet its targets. These factors include changing climate conditions, natural species population variability, habitat loss, water use, and increasing human population and development pressures. These external and environmental factors are largely out of the agency's control.

5. RESOURCES AND EFFICIENCY

The Agency Requested Budget for ODFW for 2013-15 is $320 Million. ODFW has undertaken a variety of new projects related to Oregon's fish and wildlife resources, improving efficiency, and providing enhanced customer service.

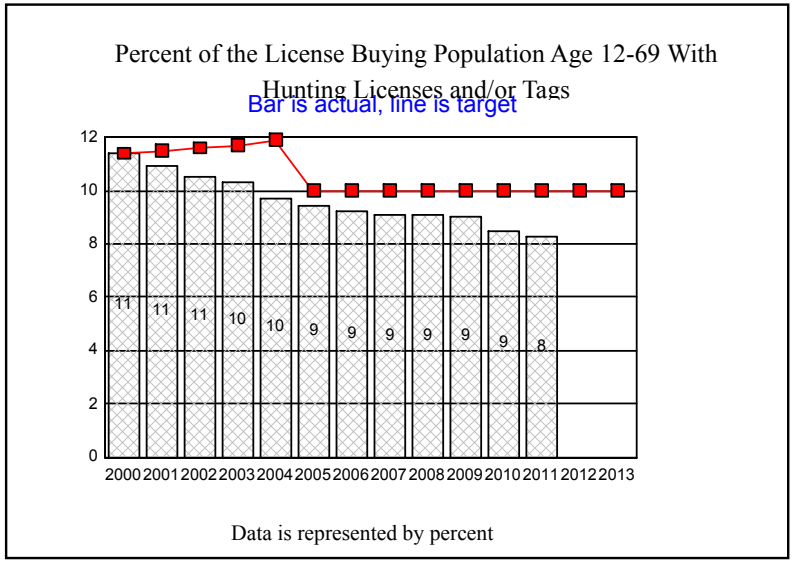
Examples of these efforts include:

- the Mule Deer Initiative and Black Tail Deer Initiative,
- an automated landowner notification system for the wolf program,
- gaining administrative efficiencies through process improvement using Lean methods,
- controlling costs through a headquarters building acquisition,
- new approaches for tag sale deadline and reinstatement of preference points,

- restructure/reorganization of commercial fishery regulations,
- continued expansion of social media such Twitter; RSS; Google Maps; Facebook; YouTube Videos;
- updated Oregon Hunting Access Map with range info on upland game birds,
- introduction of video streaming of Commission meetings,
- roll out of the first state program nationally to allow hunter education students to register with Point of System agents or online for courses,
- cell and smart phone updates on closures, harvest limits, or other fishing regulation changes.
- addition of Quick Response (QR) codes to the Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations that provide a direct link to information.

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

KPM #1	Hunting License Purchases - Percent of the license buying population with hunting licenses and/or tags	2000
Goal	Hunting license purchases are directly related to the agency mission; "To protect and enhance Oregon's fish and wildlife and their habitats for use and enjoyment by present and future generations."	
Oregon Context	License purchases are an indicator of participation in hunting activities.	
Data Source	ODFW license database and Portland State University Population Research Center Population Report	
Owner	ODFW, Administrative Services Division, Aaron Jenkins, (503) 947-6158	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The agency maintains game population levels to satisfy goals related to wildlife conservation and recreational opportunities. To help meet this goal, cooperative activities of the Access and Habitat Program are focused on improving habitat quality and access to private lands to provide hunting opportunities for the public.

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The original targets for this KPM anticipated growth in participation. In 2005 a more realistic target was adopted. The target is set at 10% of the state resident population with hunting licenses or tags.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

When measured in proportion to the growing state population, participation in hunting is declining in Oregon. Since 2000, the participation rate for hunting has declined from 11.4% to 8.3% of the State population ages 12 to 69.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Similar trends have been observed on a national and regional basis. Adjacent states such as California and Washington have exhibited similar or greater declines during the last decade.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Many social factors affect the level of participation, such as tastes and preferences and state population demographics. Causes of the variance in participation may include but are not limited to: (1) state population increases are greater in urban than rural areas (rural residents are more likely to hunt), (2) hunter population is aging, and (3) tastes and preferences are changing to favor other forms of recreation. Participation is also influenced by the quantity of hunting opportunity as well as the quality of hunting. Populations of game species have declined due to a variety of factors such as: (1) landscape scale changes in habitat such as increased control of wildfires and reduced timber harvest on federal lands resulting in less early seral stage habitat, (2) invasive species such as cheatgrass and medusahead outcompeting/replacing native species that provided better forage for wildlife, (3) increase protection of bear, cougars, and now the return of wolves resulting in increased predation, (4) increased human population and development means less habitat for wildlife, particularly lower elevation winter range, (5) increased disease issues including two old world louse species causing deer hair loss in western and more recently eastern Oregon. Reduced opportunity because of fewer animals available also contributes to the social factors because limited number of tags means some hunters are not able to hunt their accustomed areas each year which reduces family hunting traditions.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The agency continues to work to set to game species levels to satisfy statewide goals related to wildlife conservation and recreational opportunities. Within biological constraints, the agency also seeks to improve the quality of hunting experiences according to hunter preferences. The agency must continue the Access and Habitat Program, a cooperative program between landowners, hunters, and ODFW aimed at increasing the amount and quality of wildlife habitat, and increasing hunter access to private lands. The agency will also continue its efforts to recruit new hunters and to retain existing participants through outreach, education, and marketing.

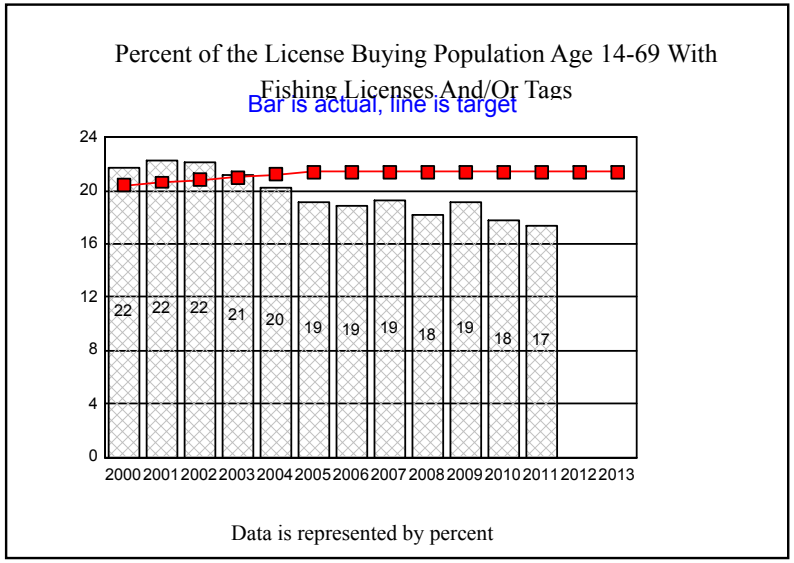
FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Data are reported by calendar year. The license data are from the ODFW license database annual reports. Population data are from the Portland State University Population Research Center Annual Population Report and Tables.

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

KPM #2	Angling License Purchases - Percent of the license buying population with angling licenses and/or tags.	2000
Goal	Angling license purchases are directly related to the ODFW mission, “To protect and enhance Oregon’s fish and wildlife and their habitats for use and enjoyment by present and future generations.”	
Oregon Context	License purchases are an indicator of participation in angling activities.	
Data Source	ODFW license database and Portland State University Population Research Center Population Report	
Owner	ODFW, Administrative Services Division, Aaron Jenkins, (503) 947-6158	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The agency maintains and enhances fish population levels to satisfy goals related to conservation and recreational opportunities. To help meet this end, hatcheries are utilized for stocking of anadromous species and trout.

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The original targets anticipated growth. In 2005, a more realistic target was set at a stable 21.4% of the state resident population.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

When measured in proportion to growing state population, participation in angling in Oregon is declining. Since 2000, the participation rate for angling has declined from 21.7% to 17.4% of the state population ages 14 to 69. However, the decline in the total number of anglers has been more stable through time, showing a decline of 9% since 2000.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Similar trends have been observed on a national and regional basis. California and western U.S. states in general have exhibited similar declines in angling license sales during the last decade.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Fish abundance is a major factor affecting these results. Social factors such as tastes and preferences and state population demographics also affect participation in angling. However, in a national study of recreational fishing by American Sportfishing Association, survey respondents indicated that "not enough time", "takes time away from family", and "health/age" are the main reasons why fishing is not longer a top activity for many people.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

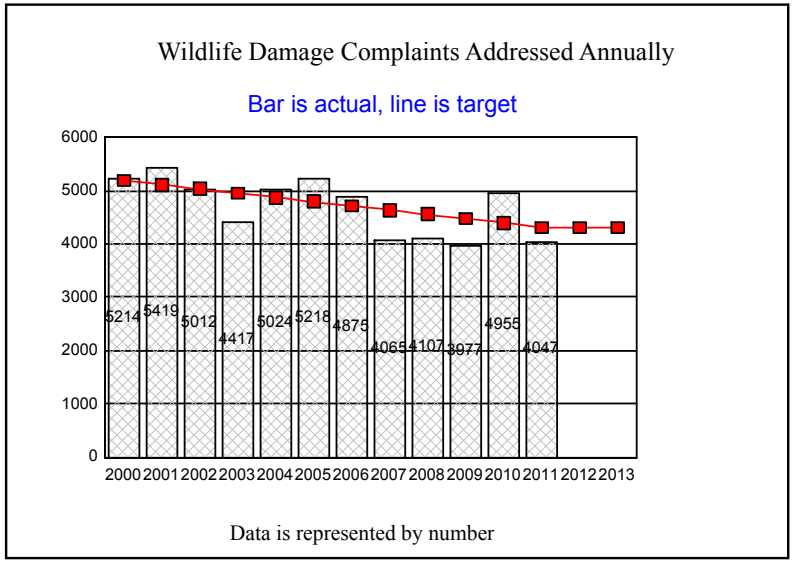
The agency will continue to maintain and enhance game fish species at levels needed to satisfy the statewide goals related to conservation and recreational opportunities. Within biological constraints, the agency also seeks to improve the quality of angling experiences by considering angler preferences and improving angler access (ODFW's Restoration and Enhancement Program). The agency will also continue its efforts to recruit new participants and retain existing participants through education, outreach, and marketing efforts.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Data are reported by calendar year. The license data are from the ODFW license database annual reports. Population data are from the Portland State University Population Research Center Annual Population Report and Tables.

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

KPM #3	Wildlife Damage - Number of wildlife damage complaints addressed annually.	2000
Goal	To reduce wildlife damage and associated complaints.	
Oregon Context	To reduce negative impacts on livestock ranches and private property.	
Data Source	ODFW, Wildlife Division damage complaint database	
Owner	ODFW, Wildlife Division, Eric Rickerson (503) 947-6311, Tom Thornton (503) 947-6310	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The agency seeks to decrease levels of wildlife damage while maintaining wildlife population levels that satisfy goals associated with both conservation and recreational opportunities such as hunting and wildlife viewing.

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Lower numbers of damage complaints allow the reader to infer that damage issues are being addressed and cooperative solutions to wildlife damage complaints have been identified and are effective.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The total number of complaints has varied from a high of 5,419 in 2001 to a low of 3,977 in 2009. There is no clear trend from 2000 to 2011, although the annual numbers have tended to be closer to 4,000 in recent years, relative to closer to 5,000 in past years. While there may be a downward trend in complaints, environmental factors can cause the number of complaints to vary widely from year to year. For example, bear complaints increased from 365 in 2009 to 921 in 2010, then declined to 457 in 2011. Future reporting might concentrate on specific categories of damage for consistency, interpretation of variance, and trends.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Since this is a state specific measure it is not possible to make comparisons to adjacent states.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The population levels of wildlife causing damage relative to the location of residences, ranches and farms is a major factor, movement of people from urban to rural areas also creates conflicts as they move into areas historically inhabited by wildlife and create attractive nuisances such gardens, ornamental plants, bird feeders and garbage. Changing land use/land cover can also cause conflicts, such as changing from pastures and forestry to nurseries and vineyards. Many other factors are also relevant such as weather and ecological conditions. Environmental factors can cause the number of complaints to vary widely from year to year, for example, (1) in dry years complaints of damage caused by deer and elk increase because animals move to agricultural lands, many of which are irrigated, (2) there is an increase in conflicts with bears reported during years when there are poor wild berry and acorn crops because the bear rely more on foods associated with humans, (3) years with distemper outbreaks result in increased raccoon and fox related complaints.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

ODFW personnel will continue working with landowners in both urban and rural areas to help address wildlife damage in a timely and cooperative manner.

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

7. ABOUT THE DATA

These data are reported by calendar year and include all wildlife-related complaints, including for bear, cougar, deer, elk, raccoons, coyotes, foxes, etc. Each complaint received and recorded by the department is addressed in some form, ranging from a site visit to provision of advice. Since all categories of damage complaints are reported, greater detail regarding specific types of damage might be obtained from the agency damage complaint database.

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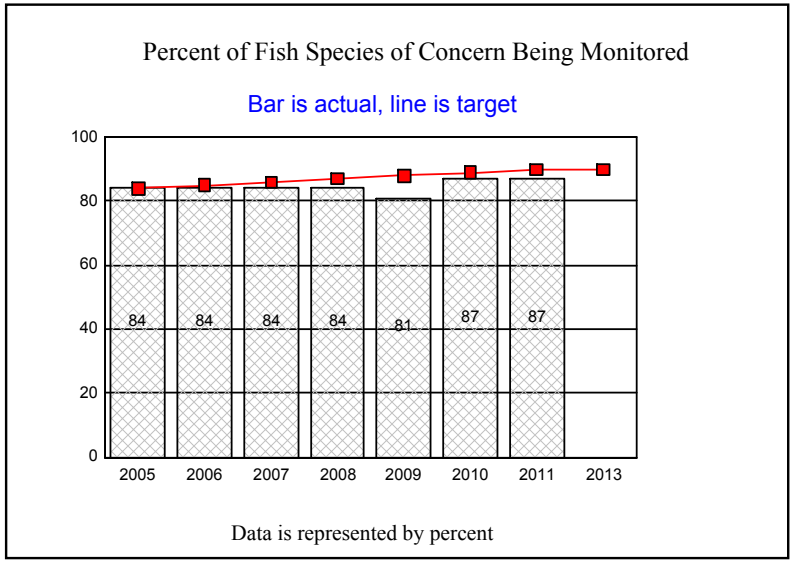
FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

KPM #4	Oregon Species of Concern - Percent of fish species of concern (listed as threatened, endangered, or sensitive) being monitored	2005
Goal	The general goal of conserving threatened, endangered or sensitive fish and wildlife species.	
Oregon Context	Goal is linked to OBM 86-percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk	
Data Source	Oregon list of endangered, threatened and sensitive fish species	
Owner	ODFW, Fish Division, Shivonne Nesbit (503) 947-6253	



1. OUR STRATEGY

Monitoring of population trends and relationships between fish populations and environmental factors are the basis of future management decisions. The Oregon Conservation Strategy is related to these efforts and includes public, nonprofit and private partners.

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Targets provide expectations of steady increases in the proportion of populations monitored. This is a relatively new measure without historical context so the target is still being evaluated. The specific activities and goals associated with different monitoring efforts are not considered by the target. In addition, monitoring all species might not be the best use of limited agency resources, especially when there is a need for concentrated monitoring effort due to priorities or emergencies.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

A relatively large proportion of fish species of concern are currently monitored by ODFW. Collaborative projects where ODFW is not the lead entity conducting the monitoring are not included in this measure. Because of resource constraints there are uncertainties related to species' status. Variation in the types, timeframe, and purposes of monitoring efforts are not reflected in this measure. The level of certainty at the current level of monitoring is another factor that is not considered by this measure.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Monitoring efforts in other states are likely to be similar, but each state's circumstances are different. This makes direct comparisons difficult.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The actual level and types of data collected, timeframe, context of threats and species status are factors related to prioritization of monitoring efforts. Given these factors, the actual level of monitoring and dedicated resources could increase without an increase or an actual decrease in number of species monitored.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

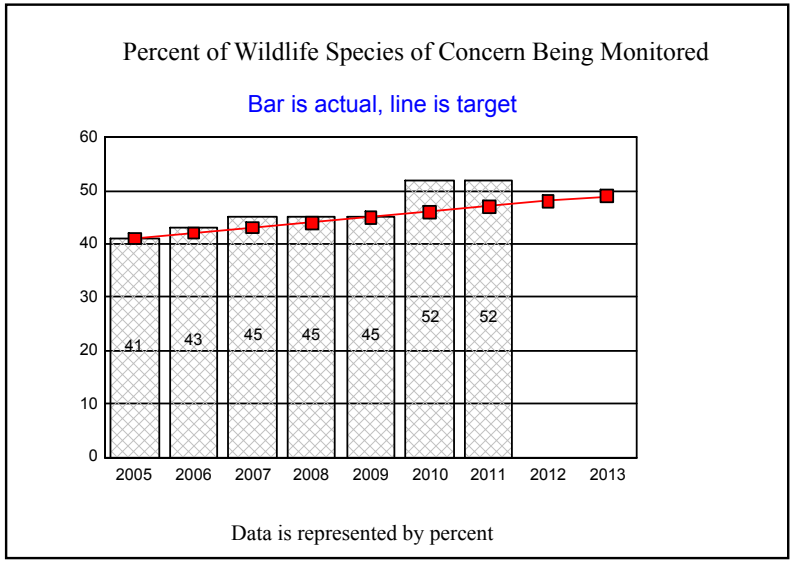
The agency will continue to seek funding sources that will allow for increased monitoring of these fish species.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

These data are provided by agency personnel from their knowledge of monitoring on an ongoing basis. Lists of threatened and endangered species can be found at:
http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/diversity/species/threatened_endangered_candidate_list.asp
Lists of sensitive species can be found at:
http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/diversity/species/sensitive_species.asp

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

KPM #5	Oregon Species of Concern Percent of wildlife species of concern (listed as threatened, endangered, or sensitive) being monitored.	2005
Goal	The general goal of conserving threatened, endangered or sensitive fish and wildlife species.	
Oregon Context	Goal linked to OBM 88-percent of monitored terrestrial species not at risk.	
Data Source	Oregon list of endangered, threatened and sensitive species	
Owner	ODFW, Wildlife Division, Eric Rickerson (503) 947-6311 and Martin Nugent (503) 947-6309	



1. OUR STRATEGY

Monitoring of population trends and relationships between wildlife populations and environmental factors are the basis of future management decisions. The Oregon Conservation Strategy is related to these efforts and includes public, nonprofit and private partners.

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Targets provide expectations of an increase in the proportion of populations monitored. This is a relatively new measure without historical context, so the target is still being evaluated. The activities and goals associated with different monitoring efforts are not considered by the target. In addition, monitoring all species might not be the best use of limited agency resources, especially when there is a need for concentrated effort due to priorities or emergencies.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The percent of wildlife species of concern being monitored was 52% in 2011. The actual activities such as the associated types of monitoring, timeframe and purpose of monitoring are additional factors not addressed by this measure. Because of resource constraints there are uncertainties related to species' status. The level of certainty at the current level of monitoring is another factor that is not considered by this measure.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Monitoring efforts in other states are likely to be similar, but each state's circumstances are different. This makes direct comparisons difficult.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The actual level and types of data collected, timeframe, context of threats and species status are factors related to prioritization of monitoring efforts. Given these factors, the actual level of monitoring and dedicated resources could increase without an increase or an actual decrease in number of species monitored. A number of species are monitored by ODFW's partner agencies and nongovernmental conservation organizations.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

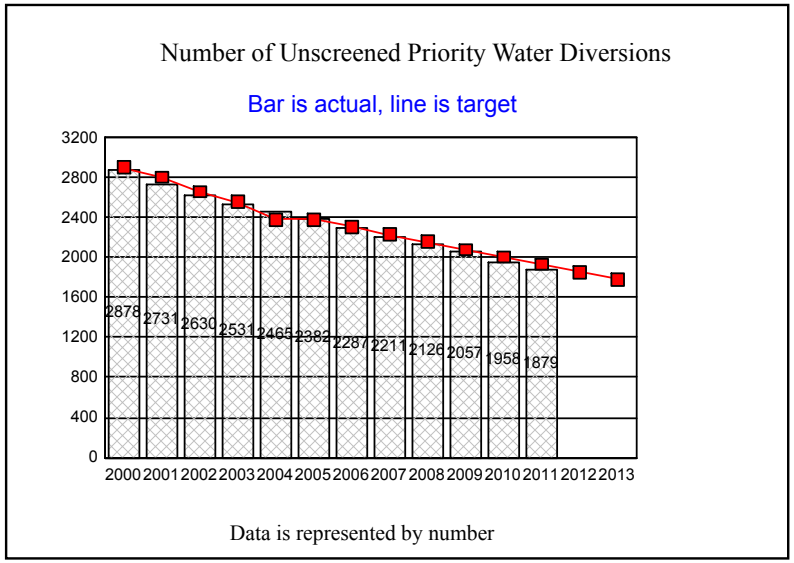
The agency will continue to seek funding sources that will allow for increased monitoring of these wildlife species.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

These data are provided by agency personnel from their knowledge of monitoring on an ongoing basis. Lists of threatened and endangered species can be found at:
http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/diversity/species/threatened_endangered_candidate_list.asp
Lists of sensitive species can be found at:
http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/diversity/species/sensitive_species.asp

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

KPM #6	Decreasing the Number of Unscreened Water Diversions - Number of unscreened priority water diversions.	2000
Goal	Improving survival of migrating salmon and steelhead and other fish inhabiting adjacent areas	
Oregon Context	Reducing the mortality of fish caused by entering irrigation diversions, linked to OBM 86, percent of freshwater species not at risk	
Data Source	Fish Screening and Passage Program database and annual report	
Owner	ODFW, Fish Division, Fish Screening and Passage Program, Alan Ritchey (503) 947-6229 and Pete Baki (503) 947-6217	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The measure is linked to the goal of improving survival rates of migrating salmon and steelhead, and improving fish habitat by decreasing the number of unscreened priority water diversions. Reducing the number of unscreened diversions will decrease fish mortality, which should contribute directly to freshwater fish population health.

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The target for this KPM is the number of unscreened diversions to decrease over time, as diversions are screened.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The target was met in 2011 by having reduced the number of unscreened priority water diversions to 1,879. The number of screens installed in each of the last five years has exceeded the targeted decrease in unscreened priority water diversions.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Screening efforts in other western states are likely to be similar but not directly comparable to Oregon given their unique water withdrawals and the number of waterways affected.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Relevant factors influencing results include the available funds for screen installation as well as the cooperation of landowners and water rights holders.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

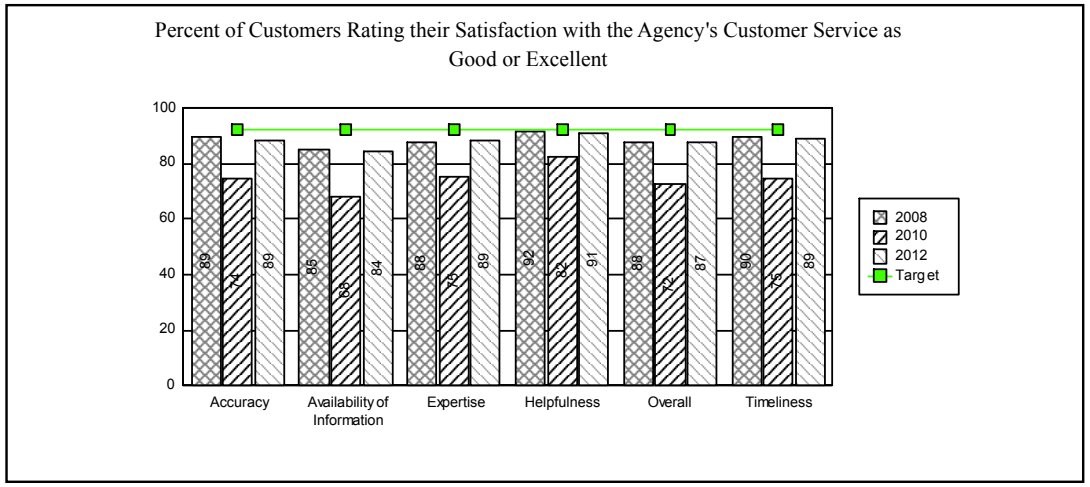
ODFW will continue to develop cooperative relationships with landowners and other entities and to seek funding for these efforts. The department is also concluding the statutorily required five-year review of prioritization of fish passage. This prioritization data will allow the future selection of passage projects to be based more closely on specific criteria related to fish habitat.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Data are reported by calendar year from records of the screens and passage program.

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

KPM #7	Customer Service - Percent of customers rating their overall satisfaction with the agency above average or excellent. Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent" for timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise and availability of information.	2006
Goal	To provide greater accountability and results from government by delivering service that satisfies customers .	
Oregon Context	To maintain and improve the following category ratings of agency service: overall quality of services, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise and availability of information.	
Data Source	ODFW survey of commercial license holders, people filing wildlife damage reports, landowner preference program participants, and recreational licenseholders who purchased at ODFW offices. Conducted in two years.	
Owner	ODFW Administrative Services Division, Aaron Jenkins (503) 947-6158	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The groups sampled in this survey are diverse, both with respect to interests and needs. The general strategy is to utilize feedback to address cited problems and improve the general level of service to ODFW customers.

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

We have set a target slightly over our current performance levels in order to establish a goal for improvement of customer service. The results for all six measures are presented in the graph.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent" ranged from 84.0% to 90.8% for the six categories. Customer satisfaction levels reported this year (2012) are similar to those in 2006 and 2008. The mail survey method was used in each of those three years. In 2010, an online survey format was used, where customers completed surveys in response to postcards directing them to a website. The response rate was only 14.8% for the online survey, while the rate was 24% for the 2012 mail survey. Under both survey methods, the category "Availability of Information" continues to be the lowest ranked in the survey results, so improvement is needed here. "Helpfulness" continues to be the highest ranked category.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

ODFW's customer satisfaction numbers are on par with most other agencies. Each agency faces a unique situation in serving its customers, with varying workloads and complexity of transactions.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The response rate may have been in lower in 2012 than in 2006 and 2008 because a one-piece mailer was used instead of a package of cover letter and postcard inside an envelope (as done in 2006 and 2008). However, overall response rates to mail surveys has been on the decline in recent years. A somewhat lower response rate is not expected to bias the results, as a sufficient number of surveys were returned to reach a margin of error of +/-5% at the 95% confidence level. The online survey format used in 2010 likely attracted more of the respondents who were particularly unhappy with ODFW service and management because the method required slightly more effort on the part of the customer than the mail survey. Discontent could have been a motivation for completing the 2010 survey. There also was not a safeguard against customers filling out more than one online survey.
For these reasons, the agency reverted to a doing a mail survey in 2012.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Specific feedback will be further reviewed to improve services. One specific area to improve is information availability. ODFW will continue to improve information provision in 2012 through updating the department website, growing presence in Twitter and Facebook, online hunter education course registration, and an additional online map for trout stocking in 50 Places to Fish near Medford. In addition, the department changed rules for free fishing weekend in order to align it with the Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation's free camping weekend.

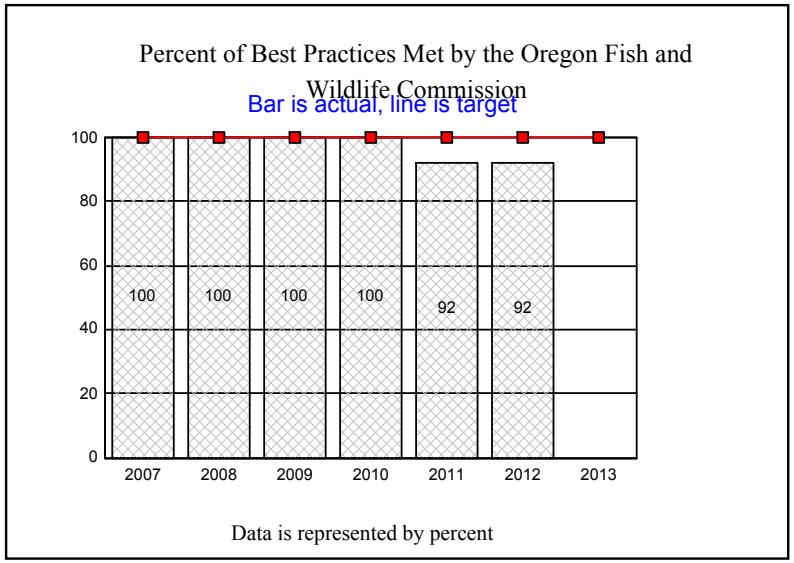
FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The agency plans to collect these data every two years.
a) Survey name: “ODFW Customer Service Survey”
b) Surveyor: Conducted by ODFW staff
c) Date conducted: Mailed on July 18, 2012 with all surveys received by September 24, 2012;
d) Sampling frame: The sample frame was restricted to resident customers that had service (i.e., had contact with ODFW staff) during the 2011 calendar year. Customer addresses were obtained from ODFW databases for the following four populations,
(1) Commercial license holders (fishing permits, fishing license, and fur taker licenses)
(2) People who had filed wildlife damage or sighting reports
(3) Landowners enrolled in the Landowner Preference Program (LOP), and
(4) Sport license holders who made purchases through an ODFW office.
e) Sampling procedure: Samples were selected in accordance with standard probability sampling formulae for a stratified random sampling design. Sampled customers were contacted via a single mailing that consisted of a mailer containing a cover letter and a detachable survey postcard.
f) Sample characteristics: The target margin of error for this survey was ±5 percentage points with 95% confidence level. The margin of error of 5% indicates that if 90% of the sample answered a certain way, then one can be “sure” that between 85% and 95% of the entire population would have answered that way (if they had been asked).The 95% confidence interval indicates that you are 95% sure that the true percentage of the population would answer within the margin of error (85% to 95% in this example). A potentially low response rate was anticipated and accommodated for by inflating the required sample sizes. 1520 surveys were returned for a response rate of 24.3%.
g) Weighting: Each customer was given equal weight no matter which group they belonged to.

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

KPM #8	Boards and Commissions - Percent of total best practices met by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, State Fish and Wildlife Commission.	2007
Goal	To improve service and accountability to the public by evaluating commission adherence to best management practices.	
Oregon Context	Improve governance of bodies such as state boards and commissions.	
Data Source	Annual self-review of practices by commission members. Utilize feedback to take corrective actions and encourage commission members to take part in training sessions.	
Owner	ODFW, Administrative Services Division, Aaron Jenkins, (503) 947-6158	



1. OUR STRATEGY

To assess current and develop future Commission activities according to best practices guidelines. The process will be used to clarify and communicate visions and ideas on the

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

"ideal" Commission practices and to evaluate opportunities to change processes to meet these goals.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The target is set to reach 100% of the best practices identified in the survey.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The current performance level is slightly below the target set at 100%. Commissioners felt that 92% of the best practices were being met. Some members thought the Commission could be doing more in terms of being involved with review of the Annual Performance Progress Report (APPR), ODFW's key communications, meeting with other governmental bodies, and participating in workshops or other training. Efforts are underway to address some of these suggestions. In 2013, the Commission is schedule to meet with its counterparts from California. In 2013, the Commission is also formalizing criteria for the Director's annual performance evaluation. The agency will also schedule an agenda item to review its KPM progress and Commission best practices. Performance under this KPM may also be influenced by changes in Commission membership during the reporting period. This turnover may have affected the extent of experience related to best practices.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Other boards and commissions have practices that vary widely. The Environmental Quality Commission (representing Oregon DEQ) has reported 100%, 90%, and 82% of best practices met in the last three years.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Many of the best practices are met by routine commission activities. Keeping on schedule for these activities will allow the Commission to continue to meet these practices.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The self-assessment process allows the Commission to think about how its activities meet best practices standards. With this information in mind, improvements can be made where they are identified.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The data are reported for fiscal year 2011. Commission members were asked to fill out a survey of 15 questions. All seven commission members completed the survey for the reporting period.

FISH and WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT of	III. USING PERFORMANCE DATA
Agency Mission: To protect and enhance Oregon's fish and wildlife and their habitats for use and enjoyment by present and future generations.	

Contact: W. Aaron Jenkins, Economist	**Contact Phone:** 503.947.6158
Alternate: Cameron Smith	**Alternate Phone:** 503-947-6160

The following questions indicate how performance measures and data are used for management and accountability purposes.

1. INCLUSIVITY	*** Staff :** Each year, performance data for KPMs are collected from staff and managers and trends are discussed. Budget requests proposed for the Agency Request Budget must also be linked to KPM. *** Elected Officials:** KPM results are presented a subcommittee of Ways and Means biennially as part of the budget process. The Legislature deleted three KPMs during the 2011 session. *** Stakeholders:** The Department has an External Budget Advisory Committee (EBAC) that provides input on the agency's budget. EBAC is composed of almost 40 members representing fishing, hunting, conservation, local government, and other organizations. In preparing the Agency Request Budget each biennium, the Department reviews trends in hunting and fishing participation (KPMs 1, 2), ending balance, agency priorities, and key investment areas. *** Citizens:** In preparing the Agency Request Budget each biennium, the Department hosts townhall meetings across the state. In 2012, the Department hosted town hall meetings in Wilsonville, La Grande, Bend, and Coos Bay. 45 members of the public participated in the town hall meetings. The Department presented information about in hunting and fishing participation (KPMs 1, 2), ending balance, and budget development. The Department also posts its annual KPM report on its website.
2 MANAGING FOR RESULTS	Each biennium the agency's leadership team reviews the mission, principles, and priorities to ensure its efforts reflect legislative direction and available resources. In 2011, the leadership team identified specific actions and timelines for each priority. This information was posted internally and externally. Progress is reviewed quarterly at the executive and management team levels. Annual progress reports are also posted on the internal website with an all staff announcement. This approach is intended to improve accountability, to ensure progress in key areas occurs during the biennium, and to communicate those priorities during the course of the biennium. Meeting these priorities will directly contribute to KPM performance.

	In 2011, the leadership team also conducted a comprehensive review of the agency's key performance measures in the hopes of pursuing a significant update with the Legislature during the 2013 session. The timeline for updating KPMs was adjusted to the 2015 session in light of the Governor's 10 Year Plan for Oregon. The Governor's 10 Year Plan is an outcome based approach to managing the State's resources. The agency held off its KPM update so that metrics arising from this new approach could be incorporated.
3 STAFF TRAINING	While there is no uniform training for staff on KPMs, the data and results for programs are reviewed in a number of ways. For example, the screens and passage program staff report on the number of screens installed each year (KPM 6). Hunting and angling education staff regularly review juvenile licenses and tags sold (KPM 1, 2). Customer service staff receive the feedback from the customer service survey (KPM 7).
4 COMMUNICATING RESULTS	*** Staff :** Web page to communicate ongoing agency progress across divisions. Annual updates to agency priority efforts posted on the internal website. *** Elected Officials:** Budget documents to relate agency progress for topics of special interest to elected officials. *** Stakeholders:** Web page and budget document to provide general agency information. *** Citizens:** Web page to provide general agency information.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Position Reclassification Report from 7/1/2011 through 12/31/12

Green is span of control

RECLASSIFICATION OR REPRESENTATION CODE CHANGE ON	EFF DATE OF RECLASS	NAME	POS#	PREVIOUS CLASS#	PREVIOUS CLASS TITLE	CURRENT CLASS#	CURRENT CLASS TITLE	PREVIOUS BASE SALARY	CURRENT BASE SALARY	CHANGE IN SALARY
Phase 1 Span of Control	5/14/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	1300120	X3775	SUPV FISH/WL BIOLGST	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	N/A	N/A	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	8/14/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	5230162	X0113	SUPPORT SVCS SUPV 2	C0323	PUBLIC SERVICE REP 3	N/A	N/A	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	8/14/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	2020176	X7000	PRIN EXEC/MANAGER A	C0860	PROGRAM ANALYST 1	N/A	N/A	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	8/14/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	2610133	X3775	SUPV FISH/WL BIOLGST	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	N/A	N/A	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	8/14/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	2000022	X8504	NATURAL RES SPEC 4	C8504	NATURAL RES SPEC 4	N/A	N/A	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	8/14/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	2100606	X3775	SUPV FISH/WL BIOLGST	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	N/A	N/A	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	8/28/2012	KANNIER, KATELIN E	1113273	X1322	HR ANALYST 3	X1322	HR ANALYST 3	4,100.00	4,100.00	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	8/28/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	1113227	X3775	SUPV FISH/WL BIOLGST	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	N/A	N/A	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	8/28/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	1113162	X3775	SUPV FISH/WL BIOLGST	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	N/A	N/A	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	MORDICA, TAMARA L	5210080	X0113	SUPPORT SVCS SUPV 2	C0108	ADMIN SPECIALIST 2	3,913.00	3,913.00	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	JEPSEN, DAVID B*	1000179	X8505	NATURAL RES SPEC 5	X8505	NATURAL RES SPEC 5	5,487.00	5,621.50	134.50
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	HAUGEN, WILLIAM L	2030027	X7000	PRIN EXEC/MANAGER A	C0860	PROGRAM ANALYST 1	3,820.00	3,820.00	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	THORPE, JOHN R	2030544	X7006	PRIN EXEC/MANAGER D	C8504	NATURAL RES SPEC 4	6,194.50	6,194.50	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	KRUTZIKOWSKY, GREGORY	0507137	X3775	SUPV FISH/WL BIOLGST	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	4,980.00	4,980.00	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	NELSON, THOMAS K JR*	2300789	X3775	SUPV FISH/WL BIOLGST	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	4,980.00	5,145.00	165.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	SIMPSON, PHILIP C	2820747	X3775	SUPV FISH/WL BIOLGST	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	4,302.00	4,302.00	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	THOMPSON, JEREMY	1300109	X3775	SUPV FISH/WL BIOLGST	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	4,100.00	4,100.00	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	CLOYD, VICKI J	5400042	X1321	HR ANALYST 2	X1321	HR ANALYST 2	5,228.00	5,228.00	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	WILLARD, CHRISTOPHER A	5100195	X7004	PRIN EXEC/MANAGER C	C0862	PROGRAM ANALYST 3	4,302.00	4,562.00	260.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	CHERRY, STEVE P	1400116	X3775	SUPV FISH/WL BIOLGST	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	4,515.00	4,515.00	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	NEAL, JEFF A*	2400602	X3775	SUPV FISH/WL BIOLGST	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	5,228.00	5,394.50	166.50
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	GILLIN, COLIN M	0507027	X6441	STATE VETERINARIAN	X6441	STATE VETERINARIAN	6,503.00	6,503.00	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	DONNELLAN, MICHAEL	2610637	X3775	SUPV FISH/WL BIOLGST	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	5,228.00	5,228.00	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	HARRIS, DAVID A	3000021	X3775	SUPV FISH/WL BIOLGST	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	5,487.00	5,487.00	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control	10/1/2012	TATE, MICHELLE LOUISE	1000217	X7000	PRIN EXEC/MANAGER A	C0860	PROGRAM ANALYST 1	3,458.00	3,458.00	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control & HB2020	4/6/2012	KUCERA, THERESE	5000003	Z0833	ASSISTANT	Z0830	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT	4,980.00	4,980.00	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control & HB2020	4/6/2012	PARKER, GREG	1113289	X0855	PROJECT MANAGER 2	C0855	PROJECT MANAGER 2	6,343.00	6,343.00	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control & HB2020	10/1/2012	HERMAN, JONATHAN C	5400041	X7006	PRIN EXEC/MANAGER D	X7006	PRIN EXEC/MANAGER D	6,992.00	6,992.00	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control Related	8/14/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	0507323	C0872	OPS/POLICY ANALYST 3	X7004	PRIN EXEC/MANAGER C	N/A	N/A	0.00
Phase 1 Span of Control Related	10/1/2012	SHRYOCK, JULIE L	0911099	X0113	SUPPORT SVCS SUPV 2	X7000	PRIN EXEC/MANAGER A	3,227.00	3,227.00	0.00
Position Reclass -- Class Abolished	3/22/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	5230085	X1410	SYS & PGRMNG SUPV 1	X1410	PRIN EXEC/MANAGER C	N/A	N/A	0.00
Position Reclass -- Equal Reclass	1/9/2012	HUGHES, JENNIFER	3000003	C0108	ADMIN SPECIALIST 2	C0119	EXEC SUPPORT SPEC 2	3,284.00	3,284.00	0.00
Position Reclass -- Equal Reclass	4/17/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	4100011	C0801	OFFICE COORDINATOR	C0104	OFFICE SPECIALIST 2	N/A	N/A	0.00
Position Reclass -- Higher level duties	7/1/2011	BELL, PATRICIA A	2820002	C0801	OFFICE COORDINATOR	C0118	EXEC SUPPORT SPEC 1	3,086.00	3,235.00	149.00
Position Reclass -- Higher level duties	7/1/2011	EDDY, DEBRA L	2820097	C8501	NATURAL RES SPEC 1	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	4,089.00	4,286.00	197.00
Position Reclass -- Higher level duties	11/1/2011	EDWARDS, JOSHUA S	2820272	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	C8501	NATURAL RES SPEC 1	2,695.00	2,816.00	121.00
Position Reclass -- Higher level duties	3/22/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	2820167	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	C8501	NATURAL RES SPEC 1	N/A	N/A	0.00
Position Reclass -- Higher level duties	3/22/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	2020126	X3775	SUPV FISH/WL BIOLGST	X8504	NATURAL RES SPEC 4	N/A	N/A	0.00
Position Reclass -- Higher level duties	3/22/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	1700051	C8342	FISH & W/L TECH SR	C8501	NATURAL RES SPEC 1	N/A	N/A	0.00
Position Reclass -- Higher level duties	3/22/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	2020987	X7004	PRIN EXEC/MANAGER C	X7006	PRIN EXEC/MANAGER D	N/A	N/A	0.00

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Position Reclassification Report from 7/1/2011 through 12/31/12

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RECLASSIFICATION OR REPRESENTATION CODE CHANGE ON	EFF DATE OF RECLASS	NAME	POS#	PREVIOUS CLASS#	PREVIOUS CLASS TITLE	CURRENT CLASS#	CURRENT CLASS TITLE	PREVIOUS BASE SALARY	CURRENT BASE SALARY	CHANGE IN SALARY
Position Reclass -- Higher level duties	3/22/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	2400419	C8341	FISH & W/L TECH	C4422	EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	N/A	N/A	0.00
Position Reclass -- Higher level duties	4/6/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	2820272	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	C8501	NATURAL RES SPEC 1	N/A	N/A	0.00
Position Reclass -- Higher level duties	4/23/2012	VACANT WHEN RECLASSED	2020125	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	C0872	OPS/POLICY ANAYST 3	N/A	N/A	0.00
Position Reclass -- Higher level duties	5/1/2012	ANLAUF-DUNN, KARA J	2020113	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	3,962.00	4,150.00	188.00

N/A: Not Applicable

*: Employee's salary eligibility date (SED) was 10/1/12, therefore increase due to SED not reclassification

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife New Hire Report from 7/1/2011 through 12/31/2012

HIRE DATE	NAME	REPR	CLASS	CLASS TITLE	APPT TYPE	STEP	BASE RATE	IF HIRED ABOVE STEP 2
8/29/2011	MCCOLLISTER, RUSSEL A	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	00	$1,979	Not Applicable
8/15/2011	JOHNSON, BRENDA M	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	01	$1,979	Not Applicable
3/5/2012	SKINNER, SHANNON L	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
4/2/2012	BELCHER, LINDSEY M	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
4/19/2012	CHAMBERS, RACHEL A	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
4/9/2012	MULLIGAN, ELIZABETH M	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	P	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
4/23/2012	FREDLEY, CHRISTOPHER M	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
11/15/2011	TOOKER, RACHEL L	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	P	01	$1,979	Not Applicable
10/7/2011	BYRD, EMILY A	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
6/3/2012	RICHARDSON, MARTIN D	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
3/20/2012	MEEHAN, SHAWNALY M	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
6/4/2012	FUCHS, NATHANIEL T	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
9/6/2011	SOMERS, DAN J	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	01	$1,979	Not Applicable
6/13/2011	TANNLER, DILLON S	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
7/9/2012	WARNER, TYLER J	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
10/1/2012	GRIFFIN, HILARY A	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	P	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
6/5/2012	HANLON-ABEITA, MARLA M	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	L	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
1/24/2012	AXTELL, TRAVIS L	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	L	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
10/29/2012	ALBERRY, DARIN	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	P	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
8/3/2011	RENNAKER, JAMES C	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	L	01	$2,380	Not Applicable
5/1/2012	RESSEL, ERIC J	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	L	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
7/13/2011	SCHMEISKE, MICHAEL G	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	L	01	$2,380	Not Applicable
7/3/2012	COLEMAN, MATTHEW D	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	L	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
7/9/2012	WOJCIK, BRANDON S	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	L	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
8/10/2011	MCKINNEY, SCOTT J	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	P	01	$2,380	Not Applicable
8/20/2012	CRAIG, MICHAEL S	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	P	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
9/21/2011	BAUMAN, KYLE B	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	P	01	$2,380	Not Applicable
6/5/2012	NELSON, JENNA A	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	L	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
6/12/2012	SPACE, JASON E	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	L	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
7/11/2011	MARICK, CORY E	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	P	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
8/22/2011	WALTERS, JASON L	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	P	01	$2,380	Not Applicable
11/7/2011	WILHELM, MICHAEL P	OA	C8342	FISH & W/L TECH SR	P	01	$2,585	Not Applicable
5/21/2012	HUGHES, EDWARD S	OA	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	L	01	$3,284	Not Applicable
10/12/2012	SCHNAPP, LAURA A	OA	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	L	01	$3,284	Not Applicable
11/1/2011	BRANDT, JASON R	OA	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	P	01	$3,235	Not Applicable

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HIRE DATE	NAME	REPR	CLASS	CLASS TITLE	APPT TYPE	STEP	BASE RATE	IF HIRED ABOVE STEP 2
7/2/2012	HIMMELREICH, ERIC P	OA	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	P	01	$3,284	Not Applicable
10/24/2011	MCLAUGHLIN, JOHN W	OA	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	L	01	$3,235	Not Applicable
6/13/2011	OSIPCHUK, MARIYA A	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
6/13/2011	SATTER, MICHAELA C	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$1,979	Not Applicable
6/13/2011	SPAULDING, TIFFANY L	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$1,979	Not Applicable
6/13/2011	HAY, JUSTIN M	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$1,979	Not Applicable
6/1/2011	CROSS, MARLENE R	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	RUSSELL, JUSTIN L	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	ROBERTS, WILLIAM G	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	WALTHER, ERIC J	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
3/5/2012	SKINNER, SHANNON L	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
7/19/2011	VANDEVELDER, BROOKS R	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$1,979	Not Applicable
9/1/2012	BELL, EMMA E	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
7/2/2012	KEPLER, RACHEL M	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
7/16/2012	GOODMAN, ANDREW C	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
7/16/2012	LITTLE, DYLAN T	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
9/24/2012	COLE, CELESTE	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
9/18/2012	COX, JOHN A	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
10/8/2012	GIBSON, CHELSEA D	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
9/10/2012	BURNELL, MARA N	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	PENK, MILES A	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
2/14/2011	DOWDY, JOSHUA W	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
12/6/2010	TUERS-LANCE, HOLLY E	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
9/5/2012	PIERCE, KRISTINE E	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
4/2/2012	WHEELER, JORDAN R	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
8/27/2012	FLEMING, ADAM C	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
3/1/2011	DUNPHY, LOGAN S	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$1,979	Not Applicable
3/12/2012	WILLIS, GERRISH B	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	CHAPMAN, KEVIN G	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
5/1/2012	BROWN, JEROMIE S	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
4/2/2012	NEAL, JESSE L	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
3/6/2012	SCHULT, MATTHEW B	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
4/2/2012	STINGLE, HOLLIE M	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
4/2/2012	STETSON, DENISE I	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
12/15/2011	BARAGONA, MICHELLE A	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable

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HIRE DATE	NAME	REPR	CLASS	CLASS TITLE	APPT TYPE	STEP	BASE RATE	IF HIRED ABOVE STEP 2
4/16/2012	JONES, CIERA E	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
4/16/2012	HIGGINSON, NATHANIEL J	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
11/1/2011	BATTLESON, SCOTT R	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$1,979	Not Applicable
11/1/2011	ALBERTSON, TAYLOR P	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$1,979	Not Applicable
4/16/2012	STODDART, TIFFANY R	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
6/12/2012	STARKEY, TYLER C	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
8/23/2011	TYHURST, PAMELA C	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$1,979	Not Applicable
8/22/2011	NEVILLE, GEORDAN K	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
5/21/2012	JESTER, MARIKAY V	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
6/13/2012	HEMMER, DARREN C	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
9/8/2011	CAREY, KEVIN D	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$1,979	Not Applicable
9/12/2011	TORREY, ELIZABETH M	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$1,979	Not Applicable
9/15/2011	MAYFIELD, BRIAN C	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	01	$1,979	Not Applicable
9/25/2012	LINTHWAITE, DAMON M	OB	C4116	LABORER/STUDENT WKR	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
2/9/2012	DAVIS, JEFFERY L	OB	C4116	LABORER/STUDENT WKR	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
4/4/2012	MORRIS, GABRIEL J	OB	C4116	LABORER/STUDENT WKR	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
8/1/2012	MORRIS, ISAAC J	OB	C4116	LABORER/STUDENT WKR	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
5/2/2011	LESTER, CHARLES D	OB	C4116	LABORER/STUDENT WKR	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
8/20/2012	HAMILTON, DARIN W	OB	C4116	LABORER/STUDENT WKR	S	01	$2,009	Not Applicable
6/13/2011	EISENHUT, NATHANAEL M	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	01	$2,380	Not Applicable
3/24/2012	DAY, JAMES E	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
3/1/2012	HARVEY, CHRISTOPHER S	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
7/19/2012	O REGAN, WILLIAM R	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
8/31/2009	WEBSTER, STEVEN P	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	01	$2,380	Not Applicable
12/15/2011	MULLEN, TREY S	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
4/2/2012	KRAJCIK, JENNIFER A	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
7/9/2012	HUFFMAN, RYAN M	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
2/23/2011	HOGAN, RYAN M	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	01	$2,380	Not Applicable
5/29/2012	HOBART, MICHAEL C	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
6/1/2012	MARION, BRANDON M	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
2/16/2012	FITZMAURICE, SEAN K	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	01	$2,416	Not Applicable
8/5/2008	KANNIER, KATELIN E	MMN	X1321	HR ANALYST 2	L	02	$4,039	Not Applicable
7/11/2011	GREEN, DANIEL G	MMS	X8343	F & W/L SUPERVISOR	P	02	$3,179	Not Applicable
11/14/2012	CUMMINGS, STACEY M	OA	C0104	OFFICE SPECIALIST 2	P	02	$2,318	Not Applicable

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HIRE DATE	NAME	REPR	CLASS	CLASS TITLE	APPT TYPE	STEP	BASE RATE	IF HIRED ABOVE STEP 2
4/16/2012	ZACHARY, JESSICA M	OA	C0210	ACCOUNTING TECH 1	P	02	$2,160	Not Applicable
9/10/1984	SPECHT, SUSAN K	OA	C1216	ACCOUNTANT 2	P	02	$3,284	Not Applicable
8/27/2012	BROWN, ROBERT G	OA	C1486	INFO SYSTEMS SPEC 6	L	02	$4,486	Not Applicable
4/9/2012	ROBERTS, PHIL M	OA	C1486	INFO SYSTEMS SPEC 6	L	02	$4,486	Not Applicable
9/19/2011	NEWHOUSE, AUMKARA J P	OA	C1486	INFO SYSTEMS SPEC 6	P	02	$4,420	Not Applicable
8/1/2011	OATES, HAYLEY J	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
9/1/2011	TATE, BLAKE J	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
9/1/2011	SAVOIE, SUZETTE E	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
9/1/2011	CARLSON, KIP D	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
8/15/2011	ORR, SCOTT T	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
8/15/2011	HEWLETT, DAVID S	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
8/15/2011	CROWLEY, BRENDAN J	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
8/15/2011	SHERWOOD, JULIA A	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
8/15/2011	MINDER, MARIO M	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
6/21/2012	HAUPT, KALEY M	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/8/2011	SANDERS, MICHAEL E	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
8/8/2011	NOVOTNY, ANGELA S	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
8/8/2011	RANSOM, ELIZABETH M	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
8/15/2011	JENKINS, ROBIN C	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
6/6/2012	FARWELL, STACIE R	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
2/6/2012	BENSON, BRADLEY K	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
10/3/2011	STREET, LAURA E	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
6/4/2012	MAJESKE, ANDREW A	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
9/26/2011	WHITESIDE, CASSANDRA J	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
6/11/2012	JOHNSON, JENNIFER N	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/8/2011	FARRELL, ANDREW S	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
3/1/2012	MCCARTY, NATHAN G	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/8/2011	KULPER, BRETT S	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
9/6/2011	HARMAN, CHRISTOPHER M	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
10/3/2011	MAY, HEATHER A	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
8/13/2012	SIDDONS, STEPHEN F	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/13/2012	HUFF, AUSTIN T	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
10/3/2012	BROWN, LAURA A	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
7/19/2011	NASS, ERIC R	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
8/13/2012	MCDOWELL, BRIANNA	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife New Hire Report from 7/1/2011 through 12/31/2012

HIRE DATE	NAME	REPR	CLASS	CLASS TITLE	APPT TYPE	STEP	BASE RATE	IF HIRED ABOVE STEP 2
8/13/2012	HUFF, NATHAN R	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/13/2012	TAYLOR, SARA F	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
9/10/2012	ANDERSON, JORDAN D	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
7/5/2011	PEPPER, CODY W	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
11/7/2011	JACOBS, BRYAN P	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
3/1/2011	POLLARD, ANNE M	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/16/2010	NEWBOLD, ANTHONY D	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
9/10/2012	HALLIDAY, ERIC M	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/21/2012	MARINELLI, THOMAS R	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
4/9/2012	ANDERSON, HOPE S	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	P	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
11/1/2012	RIGGIN, THATCHER J	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/1/2011	THOMPSON, VALERIE N	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
8/1/2011	COOK, CRYSTAL D	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
10/15/2012	EEKHOFF, JILL-ANN M	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
7/30/2012	OPHOFF, JOEL D	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	P	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/1/2011	HAYS, RICHARD E	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
7/15/2011	MCGOWAN, CHELSEA A	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
7/30/2012	MATTSON, ERIC W	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/1/2012	COUTU, JOSEPH D	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/8/2011	BJORK, SARAH J	OA	C3779	MICROBIOLOGIST 1	P	02	$3,235	Not Applicable
11/1/2011	MCDORMAN, ROSS A	OA	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	P	02	$2,473	Not Applicable
10/31/2011	SEIDEL, NIGEL E	OA	C8501	NATURAL RES SPEC 1	L	02	$2,945	Not Applicable
11/1/2011	ST CLAIR, BRANDI M	OA	C8501	NATURAL RES SPEC 1	L	02	$2,945	Not Applicable
3/15/2011	CHAMBERS, JACOB L	OA	C8501	NATURAL RES SPEC 1	P	02	$2,989	Not Applicable
6/4/2012	PRICE, MATTHEW J	OA	C8501	NATURAL RES SPEC 1	L	02	$2,989	Not Applicable
4/23/2012	WHITTY, JEFF M	OA	C8501	NATURAL RES SPEC 1	P	02	$2,989	Not Applicable
12/10/2012	JOHNSON, AMBER M	OA	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	P	02	$3,434	Not Applicable
2/15/2012	EDWARDS, JASON L	OA	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	P	02	$3,434	Not Applicable
5/14/2012	POLKOWSKE, STACY A	OA	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	P	02	$3,434	Not Applicable
1/3/2012	TENNANT, LORA B	OA	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	P	02	$3,434	Not Applicable
11/28/2011	LEUTHOLD, NIELS C	OA	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	P	02	$3,383	Not Applicable
5/1/2012	ATWOOD, PAUL M	OA	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	P	02	$3,434	Not Applicable
1/3/2012	MEEUWIG, MICHAEL H	OA	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	P	02	$3,962	Not Applicable
10/10/2011	ADREAN, LINDSAY J	OA	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	P	02	$3,903	Not Applicable
8/23/2012	LEBARGE, ANDREA P	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable

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8/15/2011	WICKS-ARSHACK, ADAM B	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
7/16/2011	WAGGONER, LOUISE H	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
8/1/2012	COUTU, JOSEPH D	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/1/2012	SROUFE, MATTHEW C	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
7/11/2011	BAILEY, ERIC D	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
7/11/2011	DERISCHEBOURG, SARA J	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
7/18/2011	MOSES, NICHOLAS P	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
8/13/2012	OLSON, SPRING A	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
7/28/2011	AGALZOFF, MICHAEL A	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
6/13/2011	GEORGE, BROOKE C	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
8/6/2012	HANSEN, JOHNATHAN D JR	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
7/2/2012	WATSON, BRANDON O	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/15/2011	BURCHFIELD, JAMES D	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	HASSETT, WHITNEY P	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
6/20/2012	HAIMES, KENNETH W	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/8/2011	KULPER, BRETT S	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
7/2/2012	GRUBB, ANTHONY J	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/8/2011	KNOWLTON, SUMMER F	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
6/20/2012	CONNELLY, JARROD T	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
10/15/2012	CHRISTIANSON, COLLIN M	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
7/22/2010	MASON, KRISTEN L	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
10/7/2012	REED, JODI R	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/6/2012	SELF, KATHARINE E	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
10/22/2012	HOUSE, JULIE M	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/1/2011	WEYBRIGHT, ADAM D	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
10/15/2012	KWAPISZESKI, JACOB M	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	HINMAN, CAMERON W	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
10/22/2012	NORTHRUP, ANDREW T	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
10/15/2012	PATRIDGE, MEGAN A	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
11/2/2012	FORSBERG, DIANA R	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
10/15/2012	BRODHEAD, KATHERINE M	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
6/21/2010	WELLS, JOSEPH X	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	XIONG, CHEE E	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
10/11/2011	HEATH, CHRISTIAN T	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
10/15/2012	MAYFIELD, MARIAH P	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable

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10/11/2011	ROSE, GORDON W	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
4/2/2012	BLUBAUGH, TIMOTHY J	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
12/1/2009	SPARKMAN, SCOTT D	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
5/28/2009	BRINK, GRANT A	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
9/4/2012	KOBER, JANUS C	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
3/5/2012	LANCE, MICHAEL J	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
10/11/2011	HEIM, KURT C	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
10/1/2011	BISHOP, KALEIGH M	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
4/26/2012	METZLER, JOSEPH P	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
4/26/2012	COLEMAN, CHRISTOPHER G	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
10/11/2011	ZAPATA, JUSTIN K	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
4/26/2012	FROST, CONRAD N	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
10/11/2011	WALKER, SARAH	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
4/26/2012	GRODE, JEANETTE K	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
10/11/2011	MOYER, KATHERINE R	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
4/26/2012	LASPA, OSSIAN A	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/8/2011	SANDERS, MICHAEL E	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
10/11/2011	MACKIE, TRAVIS	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
10/3/2011	SOUTHWORTH, REGINA B	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
5/15/2012	RODOMSKY, BRETT T	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
10/11/2011	GARNER, EMMA L	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
3/5/2012	ROTHENBUECHER, CARLA J	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
2/27/2012	BLACKHORSE, MARIAH R	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
2/27/2012	TRAINOR, TYREL S	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
4/1/2012	HOWE, PATRICIA J	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
4/26/2012	MCCOY, KELSEY J	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
10/11/2011	TAYLOR, MARGARET L	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
4/25/2012	EARL, KAMALA	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	DOUGLAS, CECILY J	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
6/11/2012	HEATH, ZACHARY X	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
9/6/2011	POWELL, BRITT L	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
5/17/2012	MOORE, BRIAN A	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	BIRON, JACOB M	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	HENDRICKSON, COLE A	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
9/6/2011	LESSICK, CHRISTIAN E	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable

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6/15/2012	LEHRMANN, TARA N	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	HANCOCK, JACLYN N	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	LUNDY, TIMOTHY A	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	MAXFIELD, BENJAMIN D	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
8/15/2011	PRITCHARD, KYLE R	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	ROMMWATT, MAYA C	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
6/18/2012	ZOMER, FRANKLIN N	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
6/15/2012	SNYDER, LACY M	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
9/7/2011	GILBREATH, EMILY E	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
9/30/2011	CORE, ANDREW J	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,052	Not Applicable
5/21/2012	HUFF, ANJA G	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	02	$2,083	Not Applicable
6/1/2012	WILLS, GARY T	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	02	$2,510	Not Applicable
8/20/2012	HONERMANN, BRUCE J	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	02	$2,510	Not Applicable
5/8/2012	AMDOR, BRETT A	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	02	$2,510	Not Applicable
11/7/2011	ADAMS, JOEL C	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	02	$2,510	Not Applicable
7/14/2011	JENKINS, WILLIAM A	MMN	X1163	ECONOMIST 3	P	03	$5,151	Was earning a comparable rate of pay
9/17/2012	WINSLOW, AMBER D	OA	C0104	OFFICE SPECIALIST 2	P	03	$2,416	Incorrect salary on job announcement
6/28/2010	CRUM, CASEY W	OB	C8341	F & W/L TECHNICIAN	S	03	$2,624	Was earning a comparable rate of pay
10/26/2012	RODRIGUEZ, ARTHUR H	OA	C1485	INFO SYSTEMS SPEC 5	P	04	$4,598	Was earning a comparable rate of pay
1/20/2012	CLEMENS, BENJAMIN J	OA	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	P	04	$4,350	Was earning a comparable rate of pay
1/5/2012	HOMEL, KRISTEN M	OA	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	L	04	$4,350	Increasing diversity and advance degree
10/1/2011	SINISCAL, ANTHONY C	OA	C8501	NATURAL RES SPEC 1	P	05	$3,383	Was earning a comparable rate of pay
9/17/2012	MONTEITH, LAURIE A	OA	C0104	OFFICE SPECIALIST 2	P	06	$2,735	Was earning a comparable rate of pay
7/13/2011	SWAGER, KEVIN D	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	P	06	$2,380	Was earning a comparable rate of pay
8/1/2011	SMIETANA, JOSEPH M	OA	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	L	06	$2,380	Was earning a comparable rate of pay
7/16/2012	JACKSON, JEFFREY B	OA	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	P	06	$4,150	Was earning a comparable rate of pay
5/10/2012	KAUTZI, LISA A	OA	C8502	NATURAL RES SPEC 2	P	06	$4,150	Was earning a comparable rate of pay
9/1/2011	OSIER MOATS, ELIZABETH	OA	C8503	NATURAL RES SPEC 3	P	06	$4,716	Recruiting difficulties
7/6/2004	FLORES, SHERYL MANLEY	OB	C3769	EXPRMNTL BIOL AIDE	S	06	$2,416	Permanent employee moved to seasonal. Same salary.
1/3/2012	IRELAND, ROBERT C	OB	C8501	NATURAL RES SPEC 1	P	07	$3,783	Was earning a comparable rate of pay
7/16/2012	GRAHAM-HUDSON, BERNADE	OA	C0872	OPS/POLICY ANALYST 3	P	08	$6,075	Was earning a comparable rate of pay

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Supervisory to Non Supervisory Ratios for Budgeted Positions
To Comply with HB 2020 and HB 4131

Effective Date	Supervisory Positions	Non Supervisory Position	Ratio
January 2013	195	1308	1 to 7
June 2012	224	1254	1 to 6

Pending changes:

Effective Date	Supervisory Positions	Non Supervisory Position	Ratio
October 2013	174	1329	1 to 8

- ODFW has more than 80 offices, hatcheries, and wildlife areas spread across the state. For example, if we change the manager position to a represented position at Wizard Falls Hatchery, the Fall River Manager would be assigned the supervisory duties. The distance between the two hatcheries is 67 miles away, an approximate travel time of 1 hour and 38 minutes.
- We also have 24 hours, 7 days a week operations at hatcheries.
- There is more complexity at hatchery and wildlife areas because people live and work on site. ODFW has more than 180 rental units, the largest of any state agency.

Summary of 2013 ODFW Legislative Concepts

LC 579 (HB 2390)

Concept Subject or Title: Use of agents to hunt or pursue black bears or cougar

What the Bill does: Oregon Revised Statute 498.164 (3) authorizes the department to appoint persons to act as agents for the department for the purpose of using one or more dogs to hunt or pursue black bears or cougars. ORS 498.164 is scheduled to be automatically amended on January 2, 2014, and the amended version of the statute will not authorize the department to appoint agents for the purpose of using dogs to hunt or pursue black bears or cougars. The Bill would extend the department's authority as written in the current version of the statute.

Statement of the Problem: Rules were needed to establish a process by which the department could utilize individuals with specialized skills to address specific management or research needs. This allowed the use of agents to address specific cougar and bear conflict situations and to capture cougar and bear for specific research or management projects, and allowed the department to use agents to conduct management activities such as those prescribed in species plans.

Agents have provided and continue to provide important services in the categories outlined above. In many areas of the state agents with dogs are the most expedient way to address conflicts caused by bear or cougar including human safety concerns and livestock damage. The department uses agents with dogs for administrative removal of cougar in target areas as part of the adaptive management approach described in the Oregon Cougar Management Plan. Agents also assist with research projects such as assisting with the capture of cougars for the placement of radio transmitters.

Relevant Background: In 1994, Oregonians passed Ballot Measure 18, which outlawed the use of dogs for sport hunting of cougars. Measure 18 provided exceptions for the use of dogs by the department and agents, but the statute did not clearly grant the department authority to designate agents. To clarify this issue, the 2007 Oregon Legislative Assembly enacted HB 2971, which authorized the department to appoint agents for assisting the department in its official duties by pursuing black bear and/or cougar with dogs subject to the department's direction and control. In 2008, the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission adopted administrative rules to implement the statute. These rules authorize two classes of agents 1) volunteer agents and 2) private contractors hired by the department on personal services contracts, for responding to specific conflict or management actions consistent with the Oregon cougar and bear management plans and/or to work on specific research projects.
Proposed Solution: Remove the sunset on ORS 498.164(3)(a)-(d).

Contact: Curtis E. Melcher, Deputy Director, 503-947-6044, curt.melcher@state.or.us

LC 581 (HB2249)

Concept Subject or Title: Increased investment flexibility for long term mitigation account

What the bill does: Creates a new account and gives ODFW statutory authority to invest money realized from the Willamette River Basin Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Wildlife Habitat Protection and Enhancement with the approval of the State Treasurer.

Clear statement of the problem: Currently, ODFW only has authority to invest funds in the Short Term Investment Fund.

Relevant background: Bonneville Power Administration and the State of Oregon signed an agreement that settles the long-term obligations for BPA wildlife habitat mitigation in the Willamette Valley. The agreement also requires a substantial investment in fish habitat restoration in the Willamette. This agreement will guarantee over $117 million over the next 15 years for wildlife habitat conservation and restoration.

Proposed solution: Create a dedicated account and provide the flexibility to invest the money in the Oregon Intermediate Term Pool. The agency will receive a better return on its investment as compared to simply depositing the money into a treasury account. However, the agency may not invest in the Oregon Intermediate Term Pool without legislative authority.

Draft bill language:
Willamette River Basin BPA Stewardship Fund. The money realized from the Willamette River Basin Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Wildlife Habitat Protection and Enhancement between the State of Oregon and the Bonneville Power Administration signed October 22, 2010 shall be credited to a special fund in the State Treasury, separate and distinct from the General Fund, to be designated as the Willamette River Basin BPA Stewardship Fund. Moneys in the Willamette River Basin BPA Stewardship Fund are continuously appropriated to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Willamette River Basin Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Wildlife Habitat Protection and Enhancement between the State of Oregon and the Bonneville Power Administration signed October 22, 2010. Moneys in the fund may not be used for any other purpose, except that the moneys, with the approval of the State Treasurer, may be invested as provided by ORS 293.701 to 293.820 and the earnings from the investments shall be deposited into the Willamette River Basin BPA Stewardship Fund.

Contact: Curtis E. Melcher, Deputy Director, 503-947-6044, curt.melcher@state.or.us

LC 582 (HB 2250)

Concept Subject or Title: Landowner Preference Program Sunset Extension

What the Bill does: Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 496.146 (4) provides the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission the authority to issue licenses tags and permits, including special hunting permits (Landowner Preference (LOP) Tags) for a person and immediate family members to hunt on land owned by that person in areas where permits for deer or elk are limited by quota. When a landowner is qualified under landowner preference rules adopted by the commission and receives a controlled hunt tag or a landowner preference tag for the landowner's property and does not use the tag during the regular season, the landowner may use that tag to take an antlerless animal, when approved by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife, to alleviate damage that is presently occurring to the landowner's property.

Oregon Laws 1995, chapter 460, section 2, *compiled as a note after* ORS 496.146 (Section 2), expanded ORS 496.146. The expansion became effective on January 1, 1996, and is scheduled to expire January 2, 2014.

Additional features of the expansion include:

- Adding doe and fawn antelope to the species for which LOP tags may be issued.
- With limitations, allows LOP deer or elk tags to be transferred to any person of the landowner's choosing
- Allows LOP tags for the hunting of deer or elk to be "split" into two tags may be used to take two antlerless animals for the purpose of alleviating damage that is presently occurring
- Establishes a fee of $30 to register for participation in the LOP program and a $15 fee to modify the landowner's tag distribution.

Statement of the Problem: Section 2 was designed primarily to increase the opportunity for landowners to alleviate property damage caused by deer, elk, or antelope. Although locations may change from year to year, addressing damage caused by wildlife continues to be a priority of the department.

Relevant Background: The Landowner Preference Program (LOP) was established to acknowledge the contribution of private lands to support wildlife and provide a form of compensation to landowners for resources used by wildlife. Tags are available to landowners, family members, and others designated by the landowner based on the acreage owned. Recipients of LOP tags may only hunt on the property for which they are registered.

Proposed Solution: Extend sunset on Oregon Laws 1995, chapter 460, section 2 through January 2, 2024.
Contact: Curtis E. Melcher, Deputy Director, 503-947-6044, curt.melcher@state.or.us

LC 583 (HB 2251)

Concept Subject or Title: SW Oregon Landowner Preference Pilot Program, Remove Sunset

What the Bill does: Oregon Revised Statute 496.291-Section 1 directs the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (department) to create and implement a Southwest Oregon Landowner Preference Pilot Program. This program is designed to address damage caused by elk on private lands in Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine counties.

Statement of the Problem: Elk damage to small dispersed private lands continues to be a problem in Southwest Oregon. Traditional methods of addressing damage (e.g. kill permits, special damage hunts and emergency hunts) have not always been effective. The Pilot Program provides another alternative for ODFW and landowners.

Relevant Background: In 2003, the Oregon Legislature approved a four-year pilot Landowner Preference Program to southwest Oregon to address elk damage in Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine counties. The 2007 Legislature extended the pilot program through June 2014, in order to more thoroughly evaluate the Pilot Program.

Proposed Solution: Remove the sunset on 496.291.

Contact: Curtis E. Melcher, Deputy Director, 503-947-6044, curt.melcher@state.or.us

LC 584 (SB 197)

Concept Subject or Title: Take of Wolves by Livestock Producers without a Permit

What the Bill does: This will allow for damage take of wolves by livestock producers without a permit in certain circumstances. It would add language to the wildlife damage statute (Oregon Revised Statute 498.012) authorizing the Commission to, by rule through the Oregon Wolf Plan, waive the permit requirement for the taking of wolves that are causing damage. This would provide landowners and livestock producers with more flexibility to handle wolf/livestock conflicts and would allow animal owners to kill a wolf or wolves without a permit that have caused damage on public or private lands legally occupied by the landowner.

Statement of the Problem: Currently, ORS 498.012 requires a permit for taking of game mammals, non-game wildlife and furbearers. However, a permit is not required for landowners or their agents controlling damage caused by cougar, bear, red fox or bobcat. There is a need to eliminate the permit requirements for taking wolves caught in the act of attacking livestock. Without a statutory change, livestock producers would be required to first obtain a permit before lethally taking a wolf. The proposed change would allow a livestock producer with no known past wolf activity on his or her property and who comes upon a wolf attempting to kill a domestic animal to take immediate legal action to protect their private property.

Relevant Background: This need is related to the wildlife damage statute and the Oregon Wolf Conservation and Management Plan (Plan). The 2005 Plan recommended three proposals that would require legislative action. Two have since been accomplished. The first one was amendment of ORS 496.004 to add the gray wolf to the statutory definition of "game mammal" with a special status designation. This occurred in the 2007 legislative session. The second was a creation of a state-funded and managed program to compensate livestock producers for wolf-caused losses and for implementation of proactive methods to prevent wolf depredation. This occurred in the 2011 legislative session.

The Plan discusses wolf conflict in a three phase approach. Phase I (0-4 breeding pairs) requires a permit to take wolves on private and public land. The department is currently in Phase 1 of Plan implementation. With this legislative change, Phase II (5-7 breeding pairs) would allow livestock owners without a permit to kill a wolf caught 'in the act' on either public or private land. At that time, the Plan language would be amended to allow for take without a permit for Phase II.

Proposed Solution: Amend ORS 498.012 to allow for take of wolves by livestock producers without a permit under certain circumstances.

Contact: Curtis E. Melcher, Deputy Director, 503-947-6044, curt.melcher@state.or.us

LC 585 (HB 2252)

Concept Subject or Title: Reduction of some fees, modification of agent fees for some license purchases

What the Bill does:
1. Authorizes the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission to offer fishing and hunting licenses valid for multiple years.
2. Charges non-resident active duty military the same fees for licenses as Oregon residents.
3. Increases the agent fee on non-resident licenses to offset credit card transaction fees so vendors do not lose money on these transactions.
4. Increases the agent fee on Juvenile Sport Pac to $5 to reflect the license agents effort to issue these products. The proposal makes agent fee for Juvenile Sports Pac consistent with the Adult Sport Pac.

Statement of the Problem:
1. Current fee structure limits licenses to a single year. Multi-year licenses would be more convenient for customer and could increase overall license sales and associated federal funds.
2. Current fee structure negatively affects active duty military personnel.
3. License vendors lose money on credit or debit card purchases of non-resident licenses and tags.
4. Agent fee for Juvenile Sport Pac does not reflect vendor efforts to issue these products. Proposal standardizes agent fee for Adult and Juvenile Sports Pac.

Relevant Background:
1. There is a relatively high annual turnover rate among licensed hunters and anglers with many individuals purchasing licenses on an infrequent basis. Other states have found multi-year licenses to be effective in retaining hunters and anglers from year to year. Multi-year licenses may also result in the agency receiving additional federal funds tied to license sales.
2. Non-resident license fees in Oregon are higher than resident fees. Allowing active duty military personnel to purchase licenses and certain tags at resident fees is a small gesture of our appreciation for their service to our country while retaining federal matching funds.
3. Credit and debit card transaction fees are based on price. Non-resident license fees are between $140 and $500. By statute, agents receive $1 for each license or tag issued, regardless of the cost of the license or tag. When a vendor takes credit or debit cards for these purchases, the bank transaction fee exceeds the statutory agent fee, causing vendors to lose money on these sales.
4. Adult and Juvenile Sport Pacs are multiple product bundles that requires much more effort for the vendor to fulfill. The Adult Sport Pac has a $5 agent fee to reflect the additional cost for vendors to issue these items. Due to an oversight when the Juvenile Sport Pac was developed in 2009, the agent fee remained at the statutory default of $2.

Proposed Solution: Give the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission the authority to offer fishing and hunting licenses for multiple years at a discounted rate. Give non-resident active duty military the same fees as Oregon residents. Increase the agent fee on non-resident licenses. Increase the agent fee on Juvenile Sport Pac to $5, consistent with the Adult Sport Pac.

Contact: Curtis E. Melcher, Deputy Director, 503-947-6044, curt.melcher@state.or.us

LC 586 (SB 198)

Concept Subject or Title – Clarifying the courts authority to revoke licenses issued by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for violation of the commercial fishing laws or rules.

Background – License suspensions can be a very effective tool in enforcing fish and wildlife laws and are used extensively by the courts in Oregon and around the country.

Statement of the problem – Currently, Oregon Revised Statute 508.485 authorizes the Fish and Wildlife Commission to, in certain circumstances, revoke a person's commercial fishing license. Unlike the wildlife laws, this ability is not extended to the courts. This has created confusion with many courts and the ODFW as to whether courts have the power to revoke such licenses. A few courts have ordered revocation of commercial fishing licenses for persons convicted of commercial fishing offenses. The ODFW has chosen to honor such revocations. This legislative concept is intended to put into statutory language what is already occurring in certain courts.

Proposed Solution – Amend ORS 508.485 to give the courts the authority to suspend or revoke a person's commercial fishing license.

Proposed Statutory Language – changes in red

508.485 Revocation and refusal to renew license for violation of commercial fishing laws or rules or theft of crab fishing gear. (1)Except for vessel licenses prescribed in ORS 508.285, 508.470, 508.775 to 508.796, 508.801 to 508.825, 508.880, 508.883, ~~and~~ 508.889 to 508.910, and as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the State Fish and Wildlife Commission may, in its discretion, revoke for the remainder of the license year any license issued to a person under the authority of the commission or the State Fish and Wildlife Director, and in its discretion may refuse the issuance of any license issued under the authority of the commission or director during any period not to exceed one year from the date of the license revocation order:
(~~1~~a) Upon conviction within this state of any person of violation of any of the commercial fishing laws or rules;
(~~2~~b) Upon receiving notice from the agency that regulates commercial fishing in the State of Washington of the conviction of any person in that state of an offense that was a violation of Columbia River commercial fishing rules adopted pursuant to the Columbia River Compact and that if committed in this state would be grounds for license revocation pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;
(~~3~~c) Upon conviction within this state of any person for violation of ORS 498.022, or any rule promulgated pursuant thereto, involving game fish, through the use of a license issued pursuant to the commercial fishing laws; or
(~~4~~d) Upon conviction within this state of a person for violation of ORS 164.043 to 164.065 when the subject of the theft is commercial fishing crab rings or crab pots, or the crabs taken there from.

(2) Except for vessel licenses prescribed in ORS 508.285, 508.470, 508.775 to 508.796, 508.801 to 508.825, 508.880, 508.883, and 508.889 to 508.910, a court may order the State Fish and Wildlife Commission to revoke any licenses or permits issued to a person under the authority of the commission or the State Fish and Wildlife Director pursuant to the commercial fishing laws. Such revocations may not exceed a two year period from the time of the ordered revocation. Revocation of licenses and permits is in addition to and not in lieu of other penalties provided by law.

(a) The license and permit revocation provisions of subsection (2) of this section apply to the following persons:

(1) Any person who is convicted of a violation of the commercial fishing laws, or any rule adopted pursuant thereto, or who otherwise fails to comply with the requirements of a citation in connection with any such offense.

(2) Any person who is convicted of a violation of ORS 498.022, or any rule promulgated pursuant thereto, involving game fish, through the use of a license issued pursuant to the commercial fishing laws; or

(3) Any person who is convicted of a violation of ORS 164.043 to 164.065 when the subject of the theft is commercial fishing crab rings or crab pots, or the crabs taken therefrom.

(b) When the court orders the revocation of license(s) or permit(s) pursuant to this section, the court shall take up any such license(s) and permit(s) and forward them, together with a copy of the revocation order, to the commission. Upon receipt thereof, the commission shall cause revocation of the appropriate license(s) and permit(s) in accordance with the court order.

(3) Any person whose license revocation involves the buying, selling, or dealing of food fish is prohibited from engaging in such activity under a similar license issued by the commission during the time period of the ordered revocation.

Contact: Curtis E. Melcher, Deputy Director, 503-947-6044, curt.melcher@state.or.us

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife - Summary of Program Efficiencies & Cost Savings

Region or Division	Type of Project (drop down list)	Project Name and Description	Estimated or Anticipated Annual Savings ($)	Give formulas or rationale for savings
Agencywide	Cost Containment	Energy savings by replacing old technology appliances and lighting with more energy efficient options at field offices throughout the state.	$5,000	Estimate based on figures from www.energystar.gov Some sites were not yet able to determine the savings as they were recently upgraded.
Agencywide	Cost Containment	Reduction in unnecessary leases. All regions reviewed their current leases for office equipment and eliminated leases or changed office equipment to lower cost leases.	$5,200	Based on lease renewal data
Agencywide	Cost Containment	Reduction in agency fleet expenses. Reduced the number of vehicles permanently assigned across all regions. Also promoted car pooling and traded for more fuel efficient vehicles.	$100,000	Totaled savings from each region. Data from regions were based on DAS lease rates, mileage, and fuel consumption data.
Agencywide	Improved Program Delivery	Kiosks being used to improve constituent communication and reduce staff time to input information on hunts and answer questions for easily available information. Installed computer terminal (kiosk) in the front office for use of the public. 11 Kiosks have been distributed so far statewide: Headquarters, Bend (2 including the touch screen), Sauvie Island, Springfield, Clackamas, Roseburg, Tillamook, EE Wilson, La Grande, and Corvallis.	$34,320	Savings are based on 3 hours per week per machine of staff time.
ASD	Cost Containment	Arranged for bulk recycling through Garten Industries, reducing the cost of recycling of secure documents at Headquarters. Gained additional space in storage area. Eliminated 84 boxes of records, thereby reducing need to send boxes to State Archives, which can no longer store items due to space constraints.	$500	Negotiated lower price for recycling from Garten based on using large bins instead of piece price for boxes.
ASD	Cost Containment	Reduction in postage and stationary to send out information on Controlled Hunts to applicants by developing a self-mailer. Letters used to be printed on paper and mailed in a legal envelop. Shifted to a self-mailer saving paper and postage.	$16,248	Before: 22662 * $1.19 = $26,967.78 for the original mailer. After: 22662*.473 = $10,719.13 Difference: $26,967.78 - $10,719.13 = 16,248.65

Region or Division	Type of Project (drop down list)	Project Name and Description	Estimated or Anticipated Annual Savings ($)	Give formulas or rationale for savings
ASD	Cost Containment	Reducing the cost of cell phone service by pooling minutes used agency wide versus an individual phone minute charge.	$72,000	Cost per minute comparison based on average monthly minutes used
ASD	Cost Containment	Reducing the cost of labor in the accounts payable process by developing an electronic purchase order form. Also moved to a more efficient way to trouble shoot billing issues. Eliminates the need for paper forms. Transactions occur much quicker and the electronic form has features which eliminate the common mistakes.	$144,000	Reduces the time spent correcting purchasing documents by 50%. Annual savings estimated based on one months sample of time required to resolve billing issues prior to the implementation of these efficiencies.
ASD	Improved Program Delivery	Developed online electronic tracking system for incoming grants and contracts. Provides all interested ODFW staff ability to view the status of an application or award at any time. Electronic searchable storage of funding agreements, budgets and associated materials.		Staff time savings - documents versions better tracked; documents not lost; less manual time spent tracking down status of grant/contract; submissions electronic.
ASD	Program Realignment or Consolidation	Improvement by eliminating steps in the payroll distribution process. Identified unnecessary steps and transport during printing, folding, stuffing, stamping, and mailing. Time saved by keeping process within P&D instead of delivery to ODFW to hold until payday mailing. Direct Deposit stubs are also received by employees earlier.	$3,600	Saved 8 cents per stamped envelope for meter charge plus insert charges of $130 total. 0.08 meter charge*1500=$120 + $130 for stuffing, sorting and mailing. Savings of $300/month.
ASD	Program Realignment or Consolidation	The process to dispose of items both within HQ and in field offices from one location to another was streamlined. Shifted process to pre-existing DAS Statewide Asset Management System as part of the project. Time saved by not having to mail items to HQ for disposal and the reduction in administrative time to track. We eliminated paper forms (in triplicate) and went entirely electronic.	$14,560	There were 560 PDR-SAM transactions and 480 PDR-EZ transactions during 2012.Changing from a paper form driven process to an accelerated electronic process saves approximately 0.5 hours per disposal of employee time due to reduced paperwork.
DO	Cost Containment	Amended the contract for publication of Hunting and Angling Regulations to reduce waste. Enhanced data tracking will allow for increased annual savings as demand lessens.	$15,000	Reduced order sizes based on waste over past 5 years. The cost of Fishing and Big Game regulations is approximately 0.25 per booklet. Reduced the order by 60,000 copies for the first year.

Region or Division	Type of Project (drop down list)	Project Name and Description	Estimated or Anticipated Annual Savings ($)	Give formulas or rationale for savings
DO	Cost Containment	Reducing the cost of storage by Headquarters programs by consolidating all current storage outside of the agency to within the new ODFW building. This will reduce trips to outside storage areas such as EE Wilson or The Dalles. Currently 3 trips per week are done by I & E for items at EE Wilson site.	$20,000	All Hunting and Fishing regulations will be stored in our warehouse, eliminating $10/mo per pallet charges at DAS Surplus. Needed a plan that would accommodate the needs of each area. Savings per yr from reducing off site storage. Additional savings for eliminating trips to EE Wilson have not yet been calculated.
DO	Improved Program Delivery	Developing a standardized public records request process for use throughout the agency. Reductions in staff time spent filling the requests and the cost for Department of Justice legal sufficiency reviews. Changes will also help to reduce the total time it takes to fill requests; the agency will be able to provide better service to constituents.		Savings have not yet been calculated.
DO	Reduced duplication with other agencies or programs.	Shared Internal Audit and Lean Leader positions among ODFW, Department of Agriculture (ODA), Department of Forestry (ODF) under an IGA. This allows all three agencies to have more capacity for Auditing and Lean without having each agency paying for full time employees in these positions.	$70,000	The ODF Internal Auditor will share time with 50% spend at home agency (ODF) and 25% of remaining time at ODA and ODFW. The ODFW Lean Leader shares time with 50% spend at home agency (ODFW) and 25% of remaining time at ODA and ODF on cost savings projects in their agencies.
Fish Div.	Improved Program Delivery	Restructured trout stocking program based on release location and proximity to nearest hatchery.	$25,600	Reduced miles driven and time required to stock trout. Estimated 10,000 miles and 200 driving hours eliminated per year. Saving estimated by miles eliminated*cost/mile + hours saved (driving speed mph)* estimated cost/hour) , $10,000 ($2.00/mile) + 200 hours ($28/hour) = $25,600

Region or Division	Type of Project (drop down list)	Project Name and Description	Estimated or Anticipated Annual Savings ($)	Give formulas or rationale for savings
Fish Div.	Improved Program Delivery	Evaluated ODFW's OAR's regarding commercial fisheries. As a result of this evaluation the program reorganized and streamlined three Administrative Rule divisions. This reorganization makes it easier for the commercial fishing industry, enforcement, and staff to interpret the rules.		Savings have not yet been calculated.
Fish Div.	Improved Program Delivery	Currently developing a Mobile Fish Map Application for use by the public. Creating a data-base driven program that allows user to access location, regulation and species information regarding recreational fishing opportunities in Oregon via mobile platforms.		Project underway. Could eventually provide savings in reducing the number of published fish regulations and create revenue via online ad sales. Savings have not yet been calculated
HD Region	Cost Containment	Use of Lake County Wildlife Rehabilitator. When injured wildlife are received and can be rehabilitated, they are transported by staff and previously the only available rehabilitators were in Klamath or Bend. Improves agencies ability to meet the needs of constituents and of area wildlife. In addition to developing a facility in Lake County our new rehabilitator has developed a group of dedicated volunteers to transport injured raptors either to her facility or to Klamath or Bend as needed.	$1,100	Eliminated 10 trips to Klamath or Bend/year from various locations in the county X $110/trip.
HD Region	Cost Containment	Partnered with Department of State Lands to improve mule deer habitat through juniper removal.	$2,000	Overhead cost reduction by administering the contract through ODFW. 20% of $20,000 per biennium.
HD Region	Cost Containment	Partnered with BOR and NW Youth Corps to replace Sam Ritchie Island Outhouse. Plans are to replace a non-functional outhouse with a new facility for recreational users of Lost River and Sam Ritchie Island. A NW Youth Corps crew will accomplish the construction and installation work saving ODFW labor costs.	$2,000	Partnered with BOR and NWYC to reduce agency expense. Savings in labor and transportation costs are approximate.

Region or Division	Type of Project (drop down list)	Project Name and Description	Estimated or Anticipated Annual Savings ($)	Give formulas or rationale for savings
HD Region	Cost Containment	Summer Lake Wildlife Area shrub plantings. Big Game winter range shrub habitats were burned in 2 recent wildfires. Lake County Chapter Oregon Hunting Association volunteered to plant shrubs in areas saving the cost of hiring a contract planting crew, or planting with department personnel.	$2,670	Wildlife Area Manager: 24hrs @ $47.20, Senior Technician: 40hrs @ 35.68, DAS vehicles @$.55/mile x 200miles
HD Region	Cost Containment	Utilized personnel/equipment from the Burns District BLM to stock fish in remote reservoirs of Harney and Malheur counties. Reduction in ODFW personnel time and fuel associated with stocking local reservoirs. Continue to provide fishing opportunities at remote reservoirs.	$2,860	Equipment = $160, Fuel = $500, Non-ODFW staff time = 88 hours.
HD Region	Cost Containment	Contracted with Trout Unlimited to conduct post-fire sampling of Lahontan cutthroat trout in Coyote Lakes basin as they could do it at a lower cost than ODFW. The TU biologists are based closer to the Trout Creek Mountains and therefore travel time was greatly reduced. ODFW able to concentrate personnel towards McDermitt Creek portion of the fire.	$3,400	TU spent: Equipment = $1,000, Fuel = $1800, Non-ODFW planning = 40 hours, Non-ODFW staff time = 120 hours. ODFW estimated expenses. Without outsourcing would have been: Equipment = $1000, Fuel = $3200, Truck rental = $1600, Labor 300 hours, per-diem $1200
HD Region	Cost Containment	Continued a cooperative agreement with a private landowner to irrigate and manage fields at Riverside Wildlife Area.	$5,800	Two months FW tech. at $3,108 per month. This work was completed by a private landowner. In return, he received payment from the department in the form of the crop harvested from the fields. It would have cost to us $7300 without outsourcing. Instead, cost to us $1500.
HD Region	Cost Containment	Partnered with Juniper Ranch to improve roads to stock fish at Juniper Lake. Staff utilized ranch equipment to assist in road improvements. Improved access for stocking trucks, good working relationship with landowner, and agreement in place to allow bank access for anglers on private property.	$7,300	Equipment = $2800, Supplies = 4500.
HD Region	Cost Containment	Energy Reduction. Replacing the existing pumps at Irrigon Hatchery, to an automated variable frequency pump drive reduces the amount of water needed to pump, thereby saving water and reducing energy usage.	$10,000	The amount of the grant was $20,000. Savings for improved efficiency has not been calculated

Region or Division	Type of Project (drop down list)	Project Name and Description	Estimated or Anticipated Annual Savings ($)	Give formulas or rationale for savings
HD Region	Cost Containment	Minimum/no-till agriculture. Reduces sheet erosion by leaving organic material on soil surface.	$12,000	200 acres x $20.00/acre workup x 3 operations/year
HD Region	Cost Containment	Beaver Relocations. Partnered with Klamath Watershed Partnership whose employees conducted trapping and relocation work as well as outreach to private landowners. Problem beaver on private lands are trapped and moved to suitable unoccupied habitat on public lands	$12,500	Employee costs estimated.
HD Region	Cost Containment	Restructuring of Grazing agreements to put responsibility of fence maintenance on the permittee instead of ODFW.	$14,272	Irrigation and fence maintenance by ODFW requires approximately 400 hours/year x $35.68/hour Senior Technician wage.
HD Region	Cost Containment	Reduced the labor required by ODFW in conducting spawning surveys for Bull Trout in the upper Malheur River tributaries by partnering with Burns Paiute Tribe. Limited assistance was also provided by USFS, BOR, and USFWS. ODFW was able to continue to monitor Bull Trout populations in the upper Malheur River basin with only two ODFW staff in the district.	$14,300	Equipment = $100, Fuel = $1200, Non-ODFW staff time = 520 hours.
HD Region	Cost Containment	Prescribed burns- Partnership with ODF, USFWS. The Klamath Wildlife Area burns 100 - 200 acres of upland and wetland habitat annually for wildlife benefits. Historically this undertaking would take hours of preparation and many person-hours of implementation due to the sensitive nature of air quality concerns in the Klamath Basin and the magnitude of the burns. Cooperation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service as well as the Oregon Department of Forestry has reduced the number of hours and the amount of personnel that ODFW would have to provide to safely ignite and control these burns. If ODFW was to contract these persons and equipment to burn the units, it would cost approximately $15,000 over two or more days. It also provides opportunity for ODF and USFWS to train new fire crews, allows for more professional burn prescription. The additional staffing and equipment also helps to insure that the fire does not escape the burn area.	$15,000	20 fire personnel with equipment for five to six hours per day. 120 person hours x $50.00/hour plus equipment. $7,500/day while burning

Region or Division	Type of Project (drop down list)	Project Name and Description	Estimated or Anticipated Annual Savings ($)	Give formulas or rationale for savings
HD Region	Cost Containment	Shrub Habitat Treatments on BLM Lands. This was a cooperative project with BLM in which decadent stands of ceanothus wedgeleaf was mowed to rejuvenate an important deer forage species. BLM provided administration of the contract . Had ODFW conducted the work would have cost 20,000.	$20,000	BLM administered contract to mechanically treat wedgeleaf ceanothus $150/ac x 200 ac/yr x 2 plus vehicle mileage costs
HD Region	Cost Containment	Cooperative Farming Program Agreements. The Klamath Wildlife Area, through its 5 and 10 year habitat management plans, manages wetland habitat for numerous species. Over time, large emergent vegetation (cattails and bulrush) begin to encroach on the wetlands, degrading the habitat quality for wildlife. After draining and burning a wetland, ODFW personnel and equipment would be used to disc (about 4 times) and plow (up to 2 times) a wetland unit to set back the large emergent vegetation prior to reflooding. With the use of the Cooperative Farming Program agreements, private agriculture works the wetlands and plants an organic grain crop in the wetland. They then harvest the crop, leaving up to 30% for wildlife use in later rotations. This is at no cost to the ODFW, and still allows ODFW to achieve their large emergent vegetation reduction goals. It provides improved wetland habitat for a diversity of wetland associated species.	$25,500	Cost are $20.00/acre to work a field. If 150 acres is covered 6 times then costs involved would be approximately $18,000. Seeding the crop for wildlife benefits costs $50.00/acre amounting to about $7500. Total savings is $25,500.
HD Region	Cost Containment	Sharing of resources to fund the Sage Grouse Initiative Biologist Position - Lakeview. Partnership with NRCS. Meets agency mission of improving sage grouse habitat and population performance. Aids in meeting United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) mandate resulting from Endangered Species Act (ESA) determination of candidate species by improving range conditions on private and federal lands	$53,196	NRS2, Step 2 position. Agreement is for NRCS to pay 75% (ODFW pays 25%) of $70,928 annual cost.
HD Region	Cost Containment	Collaboration with Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council and Lake County Soil and Watershed Conservation District to provide fish passage and screening. Fish passage and screening projects that have been the top priority for decades have been constructed or will be by fall 2013. These include projects on Thomas Creek, Honey Creek, Buck Creek, and Bauer's Creek. LCUWC has been very successful working with private land owners and bridging the gap between them and the department to implement habitat improvement projects.		Collaboration with the Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council has allowed Lake Fish District staff to focus on other fisheries issues without a decline in barrier removal for native migratory fishes.

Region or Division	Type of Project (drop down list)	Project Name and Description	Estimated or Anticipated Annual Savings ($)	Give formulas or rationale for savings
HD Region	Improved Program Delivery	Worked with United States Geological Survey (USGS) and Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon (CTWSRO) to obtain supplies and expertise to implement radio telemetry monitoring program	$21,092	CTWSRO cash ($31,100) and in-kind ($6,030), USGS in-kind labor and supplies ($5,055) for the biennium.
HD Region	Improved Program Delivery	Moyina Hill Habitat Improvement Project. Partnered with MDF and Glenco Foundation to improve agencies ability to meet stated mission of recruiting and retaining youth hunters/anglers, improves habitat for multiple species, provides improved access to hunting/angling	$55,000	Used $60,000 program funds to leverage $55,000/yr (to extend indefinitely) from private organizations
HD Region	Improved Program Delivery	Lower Deschutes River Fish Population Studies with Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs (CTWS). Information obtained was needed for fisheries management on Deschutes River and to implement recreational and tribal fisheries.		Savings provided by cooperation with USFWS/CTWS.
HD Region	Improved Program Delivery	Cooperative Sage Grouse Habitat Biologists. Improved service to private landowners in sage grouse habitat to improve range conditions to support sage grouse and sustainable ranching operations.		NRCS provides 75% of the funding for 2 ODFW NRS2 positions to work exclusively with private landowners in Malheur and Lake Counties

Region or Division	Type of Project (drop down list)	Project Name and Description	Estimated or Anticipated Annual Savings ($)	Give formulas or rationale for savings
HD Region	Program Realignment or Consolidation	Collaboration with Klamath Falls U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office and BOR to identify barriers to fish migration and entrainment. Combining grant resources of state and federal government reduces the cost to the state to implement and construct these projects by identifying funding sources and securing funding for fish passage and screening within the basin.	$300,000	Funding sources for Klamath Basin fish passage and screening in FY 2011-12. • National Fish Passage Program FY 2012 allocated funds to USFWS $463,898 • OWEB • RAC • National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (Klamath Keystone Initiative) • Western Native Trout Initiative • BOR Fish Passage and Screening program • Nature Conservancy • Wild lands • Private landowners • USFS • ODFW Additional funds provided for project management primarily by USFWS, Klamath Basin Rangeland Trust and USFS with BOR and ODFW managing much fewer projects annually. I assumed that ODFW, if operating as the lead, would not spend nearly the amount that is currently being spent on fish passage and screening. Therefore, I reduced the savings of ODFW to a dollar amount that was more reasonable for ODFW to spend annually on fish passage

Region or Division	Type of Project (drop down list)	Project Name and Description	Estimated or Anticipated Annual Savings ($)	Give formulas or rationale for savings
HD Region	Reduced duplication with other agencies or programs.	Coordinated with SWCD, NRCS, and Oregon Cattleman's Association to assist landowners impacted by the 2012 fires.	$3,000	600 acres seeded on private lands. Rangeland drill rental rate is typically $10 / acre (paid for by other entities.)
HD Region	Reduced duplication with other agencies or programs.	Sampled and treated McDermitt Creek and tributaries with assistance from Trout Unlimited, USFWS, and Nevada Department of Wildlife. Coordination allows less use of staff and resources by ODFW to accomplish the project.	$7,350	Equipment = $1200, Fuel = $2500, Non-ODFW staff planning = 200 hours, Non-ODFW staff time = 240 hours.
HD Region	Reduced duplication with other agencies or programs.	Partnered with Bureau of Land Management to coordinate wildlife surveys and share data to reduce duplication efforts. We acquired important biological data that could not otherwise be attained with current staffing levels.		Savings have not been calculated
ISD	Cost Containment	Reducing training costs by using online training. No travel time required, flexible access to training materials.	$9,800	ISD subscribed to 1 year of online training through Pluralsight, a technical online training provider to ramp up the knowledge needed for new development tools to re-write the Unisys system on a MS SQL and Windows platform. One week of training is roughly $1800. Using online, we paid $400 per person for the entire year, and the employee can take the training at a time that fits their schedule. 7staff x $1400 difference = $9800
ISD	Cost Savings	Updated to a newer telecommunications platform that provided a more reliable network at less cost. ODFW worked with DAS to implement the new platform per their direction. The circuits are more stable, reducing the need for support. The circuits in several cases simplified the network design. The average cost per Mb has been reduce by 55% over these 21 circuits.	$14,280	$119/month for 10 sites. Eliminated VPN charges.

Region or Division	Type of Project (drop down list)	Project Name and Description	Estimated or Anticipated Annual Savings ($)	Give formulas or rationale for savings
ISD	Improved Program Delivery	Eliminated the hard drive destruction and disposal process from ODFW by using Garten Industries for hard drive destruction. This is included in the service they provide, but we previously had not taken advantage of it due to security concerns. We verified their process meets required standards. This simplifies the secure disposal process for e-recycling and minimizes temporary storage needs. Allows Service Desk staff to direct more time resolving higher level issue for customers.	$5,040	Savings of over .5 hours of labor per hard drive.
ISD	Improved Program Delivery	Implementation of CD Create Software which is an automated solution to public record requests. This is a software application that is used to provide lists of sport licenses, tag, and documents for current and past years. Using this tool, ODFW has faster customer response, less time spent doing the work and more flexible to changes as licenses change.	$12,740	Average 8hr per week process compressed to 1hr per week through automation. Information now sent using e-mail / FTP services. 7hrs/wk X 52 weeks @ $35/hr = $12,740/year
ISD	Improved Program Delivery	Utilization of Agile Development Process. ODFW needed a method of gathering the facts and a quick feedback loop, which is what Agile Scrum offers. The business now has the ability to validate the development while in progress. Development team has focused work 'sprints'. Work and schedules better defined but the biggest advantage is less re-work because the customer gets to see what is being created almost immediately and we can course correct as needed to give the customer the product they want and will use.		The rationale was to be able to effectively re-write applications in a more supportable and contemporary system using common tools of development, MS SQL, C#, ASP .Net, and having the development method that made sense in a world of many unknown requirements for the agency (the development staff in ISD is almost all new, and not much institutional knowledge on the team.) Savings have not been calculated as there was no baseline to compare to.
NE Region	Improved Program Delivery	Switched from hand held tracking to fixed station tracking for Chinook radio telemetry in the Grande Ronde basin. This increased the number of observations and provided better data quality.	$15,000	Reduced seasonal personnel required for hand held tracking

Region or Division	Type of Project (drop down list)	Project Name and Description	Estimated or Anticipated Annual Savings ($)	Give formulas or rationale for savings
NE Region	Improved Program Delivery	Cooperative tagging of Chinook with Nez Perce Tribe and Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation at Looking glass	$20,000	Savings are attributed to salaries for work being completed by tribal staff rather than additional funds being required for ODFW employees.
NE Region	Improved Program Delivery	Enabled automated notification to select landowners of GPS Collared wolf locations. This improves notification to livestock producers in areas where wolves have depredated on livestock in the past. This information allows livestock producers to better protect their property.	$20,000	Prior to automated notification, 20 hours each week for approximately 8 months was spent manually texting landowners in a limited area defined by current wolf packs
NE Region	Program Realignment or Consolidation	At Fifteen mile Creek, ODFW switched from adult trapping to video monitoring for adult Winter Steelhead to improve accuracy of adult counts.	$25,000	Reduced labor needed to check traps.
NE Region	Program Realignment or Consolidation	These savings relate to the Columbia Habitat Monitoring Program(CHaMP) and juvenile salmonid surveys. ODFW joined forces and developed a joint implementation plan where CRITFC samples about 40% of the sites that are sampled annually. This lessened ODFW workload by reducing number of sites ODFW was responsible for.	$80,000	The savings come from The Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission(CRITFC) conducting surveys. Champ snorkel surveys on 25 reaches annually, doing QA/QC on the data, uploading data to a central database and cooperatively preparing data summaries.
NW Region	Improved Program Delivery	Improved quality of water delivered to the Clackamas Hatchery facility potentially resulting in lower incidence of fish pathogens and improved quality and survival of fish produced. Conducting feasibility study of changing the water delivery system from a pumped facility to a gravity fed system as part of an intake system upgrade to achieve ESA compliance. Would eliminate electrical costs associated with pumps.		Financial savings annually (long-term) through reduced electrical costs, and potentially reduced costs for pathogen treatment. Will require involvement and approval by PGE so outcome is unknown at this time.
SW Region	Cost Containment	Reduced the cost of Hydrogen Peroxide ordering and storage at Rock Creek Hatchery used for the treatment of infections in fish. Maximizes personnel work hours by eliminating need for technician to drive off site for chemical pick up.	$1,025	Using Public Drinking Water exceptions under DHS rules, hatchery will no longer have to order smaller, more expensive H2O2 barrels, or have to drive to other storage facilities to obtain.

Region or Division	Type of Project (drop down list)	Project Name and Description	Estimated or Anticipated Annual Savings ($)	Give formulas or rationale for savings
SW Region	Cost Containment	Renegotiated payment under janitorial service at Roseburg Office from 2 days/wk to 1 day/wk	$3,600	Saved $300/month
SW Region	Cost Containment	Charleston STEP feed donations at Bandon Hatchery.	$10,000	Value of feed per pound.
SW Region	Improved Program Delivery	Approval was gained from F&W Commission and NOAA Fisheries to allow wild Coho fishery to operate without statistical creel sampler working five days per week during the season. Also, saved idle time that creel sampler sat waiting for anglers during times of little or no effort. Data from previous two seasons showed low effort/harvest of wild Coho at Ten mile Lks.	$10,000	Used cost of operating creel in previous two seasons. EBA (Temp.) salary, vehicle, S&S is approx. $10-12k per 3 month season.
SW Region	Improved Program Delivery	Worked with North Umpqua Foundation and USFS to implement ongoing summer steelhead fishwatch position on Steamboat Creek. Funded by USFS and The North Umpqua Foundation. This protects wild summer steelhead holding in accessible pools from harassment and poaching. Maintains and improve wild runs, which could lead to increased recreational opportunity in the Umpqua Basin.	$20,380	Approximate cost for STEP 1 temporary laborer position for 5 months each year if paid by ODFW
SW Region	Improved Program Delivery	Utilizing a Low-Head oxygen system for rearing one-year steelhead to smolt at Rock Creek Hatchery. This maximizes personnel work hours by allowing technicians to spend time on other tasks when mortalities are reduced. Decreased mortality rates allow release goals to be consistently met.		LHO system expands rearing capacity for delicate steelhead fry, reducing pathogen and mortality issues. Possible future expansion could potentially eliminate the need for fry rearing at other hatcheries. Savings have not yet been calculated, but has the potential to save several thousand dollars in chemicals and transportation.
SW Region	Improved Program Delivery	Volitional release gate modification and installation at Rock Creek Hatchery. Vastly improves safety aspect of volitional smolt releases, as technicians no longer need to enter confined space to modify dam boards in underground running water. Volitional releases no longer route through hazardous wooden dam board channeling. New wheel driven gate directs water flow away from channel walls, eliminating possible injury of out-migrating smolts at hatchery.		Savings have not yet been calculated.
SW Region	Program Realignment or Consolidation	Coordination with the US Forest Service on management activities at Fish Lake in the Rogue Fish District resulted in cost sharing with other local angling groups.	$1,200	Direct labor savings for ODFW.

Audit Response Report

Following is a summary of financial or performance audits by the Secretary of State with completion dates between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2012. The summary for each audit includes any major findings or recommendations, the agency response to each finding or recommendation and a status update of each finding or recommendation, listing the changes the agency has made, or is making, to implement the recommendations.

Multi-Agency Audit: Agencies Should Explore Opportunities to Earn Purchase Card Rebates
Audit No. 2010-12
Date Issued: January 2010

Recommendation #1: Department explore the available strategies and analyze the associated costs and benefits of obtaining the annual volume and performance purchase card rebates offered through US Bank.

Original Response: ODFW will document a cost benefit analysis of obtaining purchase card rebates. This analysis is scheduled for completion by July 1, 2010.

Status: Analysis was completed November 2011 and concluded that the cost of monitoring turn days and amending federal grants exceed the potential rebate.

Recommendation #2: Department consider changing from monthly payment to a more frequent basis, and exploring options for electronic payment and interim rebate reports.

Original Response: ODFW will consider each of the mentioned strategies when preparing the cost benefit analysis mentioned above.

Status: Since analysis concluded that cost outweighed benefit of the rebate, ODFW has not implemented the mentioned strategies.

Selected Financial Accounts for the Year Ended June 30, 2009
Management Letter No. 635-2010-02-01
Letter Dated: February 22, 2010

Recommendation #1: Department management ensure expenditures are properly recognized, recorded, and classified in the accounting system.

Original Response: The misclassification of the expenditures as transfers was identified in the next risk assessment for financial close so that it would be correctly reported for fiscal year 2010. For ensuing fiscal years, ODFW will coordinate with Department of Administrative Services (DAS) Budget and Management Section to budget the costs so they will be recorded as expenditures. ODFW will also be hosting training for its Fiscal Staff to refresh them on identifying the appropriate period in which to post expenditures.

Status: ODFW has completed additional research and has coordinated with DAS Budget and Management Section and Oregon State Police (OSP). All concur that these costs are appropriately budgeted and accounted for using a special payment agency object to OSP. DAS State Controller's Division was neutral on the handling by ODFW. Because ODFW uses a special payment object, the expenditure compiles in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report as a transfer out unless DAS manually adjusts it. ODFW does not budget for these costs as expenditures because ODFW could not outsource for a like service for a like cost. OSP Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Division staff provides additional statewide enforcement (highway patrol, response to other emergencies, etc.). OSP also receives Lottery Funds and General Fund dollars for its Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Division. Fiscal staff has received refresher training on identifying the appropriate period in which to post expenditures. This was completed on June 11, 2010 as part of the Fiscal Year End communication memorandum.

Measure 66 Funding: Financial Accountability for the 2007-09 Biennium
Report No: 2010-27
Date Issued: July, 2010

Recommendation #1: ODFW, along with Oregon State Police, Department of Environmental Quality, and Oregon Department of Agriculture, should work with Oregon Water Enhancement Board (OWEB) and DAS to ensure that interest earned on Measure 66 allocated funds is credited to accounts dedicated to Measure 66 activities.

Original Response: ODFW agreed with the recommendation and committed to collaborate with OWEB and DAS for resolution by December 31, 2010.

Status: Measure 76 accounts have been established so that interest earned is credited to the account dedicated to Measure 76.

Recommendation #2: ODFW, along with Oregon State Police, Department of Environmental Quality, and Oregon Department of Agriculture should work with OWEB and DAS to estimate the cumulative interest earnings lost over prior biennia and explore potential actions to obtain reimbursement.

Original Response: ODFW agreed with the recommendation and committed to collaborate with OWEB and DAS for resolution by December 31, 2010.

Status: Interest earnings and crediting is now focused on Measure 76.

Selected Financial Accounts for the Year Ended June 30, 2011
Management Letter No. 635-2012-02-01
Letter Dated: February 1, 2012

Recommendation #1: ODFW management review the fee rates within the POS system to ensure all fees are compliant with statute and establish an ongoing monitoring process to ensure continued compliance.

Original Response Summary: The agent fee for the Juvenile Sportspac was corrected from $5.00 to $2.00 for sales starting May 27, 2011. The customers who purchased Juvenile Sportspacs for fiscal year 2010/2011 and the agents that sold them were identified. On November 28, 2011 a letter was sent to those businesses who overcharged agent fees for Juvenile Sportspacs requesting they submit payment to the ODFW by January 31, 2012 for those overcharged agents fees. Collection efforts continued for those agents with an outstanding balance owed. ODFW issued a news release and the Oregon Hunters Association put an article in their newsletter to advertise the availability of refunds. ODFW has issued refunds to customers upon request. An ongoing monitoring procedure will be established with the first review after the February 2012 legislative session.

Status: ODFW completed its review for the February 2012 legislative session. An error in rule rates was found and corrected.

Recommendation #2: ODFW management strengthen its methodology for accruing long-term federal revenue receivables. Specifically, we recommend management review the process for setting up and tracking awards in its Procurement Information Exchange (PIE) system, and modify its methodology to reflect delays inherent within the process.

Original Response: While ODFW annually reviews the methodology for accruing long-term federal revenue receivables, this task has been formally identified in the most recent risk assessment for financial close processes. For ensuing fiscal years, ODFW will look at current-year information as it becomes available to assist in refining our methodology. ODFW will review its Year-end Revenue Accrual/Adjustment procedure to refine our methodology for fiscal year end 2012. Fiscal Services will educate Contract Services on this methodology to help increase overall agency accuracy with estimating which contract will be billable and receivable for financial statement purposes.

Status: ODFW has reviewed the methodology for fiscal year 2012 and will continue to review the methodology annually. In addition, the department is in the process of updating its billing system to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of collecting its federal revenue reimbursements and the department will monitor its federal revenue receivables more closely.

Oregon's Access & Habitat Program

THE ACCESS & HABITAT BOARD
Landowners & Hunters Together for Wildlife

OREGON
Fish & Wildlife

2011 - 2013 Biennium Report

Prepared by the
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
and
Access & Habitat Board

January 2013

Greetings to the 77th Oregon Legislative Assembly,

I am excited to share with you the 2011-13 Legislative Report showcasing the Access and Habitat (A&H) program.

A&H was established in 1993 to open private lands to public hunters and improve wildlife habitat. The program is funded by a $4 surcharge on hunting licenses and the annual auction of special deer and elk hunting tags. These monies fund A&H grant projects.

Volunteers on regional and statewide A&H boards recommend projects to be funded. Their local knowledge and expertise is invaluable and I thank them sincerely for their time and service to the program.

The A&H program is an important tool for the Department's mission to conserve wildlife for the enjoyment of future generations because it provides:

Hunting access - National surveys cite lack of public hunting access as one of the major obstacles for hunters. In the 2011-13, biennium, A&H helped maintain hunting access to nearly 5 million acres of private land. This includes eastern Oregon ranches like the 39,000-acre Heppner Regulated Hunt Area that gives thousands of hunters a place to hunt mule deer or upland birds. In western Oregon, A&H funds dedicated Oregon State Police and sheriff deputy patrols that maintain public hunting access to over 3 million acres of private timberland.

Habitat improvements – Without healthy habitat, Oregon's wildlife cannot thrive. A&H grants during the 2011-13 biennium supported 250,000 acres of habitat improvements on private and public land. These included large-scale projects such as the Murderers Creek Winter Range Enhancement project near John Day, where over 15,000 acres of juniper trees were cut to enhance mule deer winter range and benefit other wildlife species. On the C2 Ranch outside of Medford, A&H grants improved habitat for black-tailed deer and turkeys by removing invasive blackberry and maintaining nutritious deer browse.

Building partnerships to stretch dollars - Another great asset to A&H is the network of partners who provide project funding, administration, and in-kind contributions. This network includes private landowners, local soil and water conservation districts, tribes, federal landowners, Oregon State Police and sportsmen/conservation groups. A&H partners provided an average of $3 for each A&H dollar spent on projects active during the 2011-2013 biennium. In one example, the Blue Mountains Elk Initiative, these many partners allowed A&H to leverage each program dollar spent for $20 in partner funds to improve elk habitat in northeast Oregon.

Economic benefits, especially in rural communities - In addition to direct financial benefits to landowners and contractors involved in A&H projects, hunting and hunting-related travel contribute significant economic benefits to Oregon, particularly in rural counties. A 2008 study funded by Travel Oregon and the Department found that hunters spent $135 million annually on travel related to hunting in Oregon—including $5.1 million in Grant County and $4.6 million in Harney County.

The A&H Program and similar ones like the Upland Cooperative Access Program and Regulated Hunt Areas are critical tools for conserving wildlife, recruiting and retaining hunters, and supporting Oregon's economy. I thank the program's board and council members, hunters, landowners, other A&H partners and the Oregon State Legislature for their continued support of this important program.

Director

Oregon's Access & Habitat Program 2011-2013 Biennium Report Executive Summary

Landowners & Hunters Together for Wildlife

About the Access & Habitat Program

The Access & Habitat Program (A&H) was created by the Oregon Legislature in 1993 for the purpose of improving public hunting access and wildlife habitat on private lands. A seven-member volunteer board, appointed by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission (Commission), reviews project proposals submitted by private landowners, timber and agriculture corporations, sporting organizations, public agencies, and others, and recommends funding for projects that further the A&H mission. Final funding approval for projects is determined by the Commission.

Funding, Revenue, and Expenditures

Program funding is derived from a $4 surcharge on hunting and combination licenses, allocations from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's (ODFW) Green Forage and Deer Enhancement and Restoration (D.E.A.R) programs, and proceeds from the annual auction and raffle of 10 deer and 10 elk tags. Revenues not spent during the biennium are retained in a dedicated reserve account for future expenditure.

Projected revenue for the 2011-2013 biennium (through June 2013) is $2,480,158, including $1,725,848 from hunting license surcharges, $187,490 from raffle sales, $422,325 from auction sales, and $144,495 from Green Forage and D.E.A.R programs. The program's limitation for the 2011-2013 biennium is approximately $3 million.

As of December 21, 2012, program obligations for the 2011-13 biennium include $456,210 for administrative activities and $2,531,226 for project grants (including those carried over from previous biennia). These commitments will spend approximately $507,000 from the reserve account, leaving a projected balance of $647,000.

Project Accomplishments: Hunting Access

Seventy-two percent of A&H projects provide public hunting opportunities on private lands. Law enforcement patrols on 4 million acres of industrial timberlands maintain public access to productive western Oregon forests. In addition, A&H funds provide public hunting access to nearly one million acres of farms, ranches, and other private lands throughout Oregon.

This biennium, A&H used grant funding awarded from the USDA Farm Service Agency to open over 60,000 new acres of private land, including lands in the Willamette Valley and Central Oregon where participation in A&H has historically been low.

Project Accomplishments: Wildlife Habitat

Projects approved during the 2011-2013 biennium improved habitat on over 122,000 acres of private land; A&H has improved a total of 1.4 million acres since its inception in 1993. Common habitat enhancements include juniper removal, noxious weed control, spring development, riparian restoration, and emergency seeding after wildfires.

Grant funds from the USDA Farm Service Agency were used to improve habitat on an additional 32,000 acres of private land. These improvements were targeted towards projects supporting the Oregon Mule Deer Initiative, the Blue Mountains Elk Initiative, and the Oregon Sage Grouse Initiative.

Obtaining the Complete Report

To obtain a hardcopy of the full report contact A&H Program Coordinator Matt Keenan at 503-947-6087 or matthew.t.keenan@state.or.us. An electronic copy of the report is available at www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/AH/publications.

Introduction

In 1993, the Oregon Legislature created the Access and Habitat Program (A&H). The law established an incentive-based program to improve public hunting access and wildlife habitat on private lands in Oregon. The program was reauthorized by the Legislature in 2009, extending its benefits to Oregon's citizens, hunters, and wildlife resources through December 2019.

This report to the Oregon Legislature provides an opportunity to reflect on program accomplishments to date for the 2011-2013 biennium.

These include:

- 76 active projects
- Matching funds of over $22 million
- Annual hunter access to nearly 5 million acres of private land
- Over 122,000 acres of new wildlife habitat improvements

Program Objectives

The A&H motto, "Landowners and Hunters Together for Wildlife", conveys the program's basic mission to foster partnerships between landowners and hunters for the benefit of the wildlife they both value. The program also seeks to recognize and encourage the important contributions made by landowners to the state's wildlife resources – stewardship that affects about 42 percent of Oregon's land base.

Improving landowner-hunter relations continues to be a high priority for Oregon sportsmen and women and for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).

How the Program Works

Revenue for the program is generated by a $4 annual surcharge on hunting licenses and other sources derived from hunters. A&H provides grants to private landowners, industrial timber companies, sporting groups, natural resource agencies, and others for projects designed to improve wildlife habitat and/or increase public hunting access on private lands. Examples of eligible projects include juniper removal, wildlife forage seeding, water development, noxious weed eradication, wetland restoration, law enforcement patrols, travel management areas, and public hunting leases on private lands.

Anyone wishing to receive a grant must complete an application describing the project and its benefits to wildlife and/or provisions for public hunting opportunities, cooperators, work schedules and procedures, and funding commitments. Project proposals are reviewed first by the appropriate A&H Regional Advisory Council, which sends its recommendations to the A&H State Board.

Proposals are reviewed by the Board and recommended projects are forwarded to the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission (Commission) for final funding consideration.

The Access and Habitat Board

Oregon Revised Statute 496.228 established a seven-member citizen board to provide oversight of the A&H Program. Appointed by the Commission, the Board consists of three members representing landowner interests, three members representing hunter interests, and one member representing the general public, who also serves as chairperson. The Board's role is to review A&H project proposals and make formal recommendations for project funding to the Commission. By statue, the Board is directed to recommend a mix of projects that balance access and habitat benefits statewide when reviewing grant proposals. Board members meet quarterly to review applications and conduct other program business.

Current Board Members

Board Chair and public representative **Barry DelCurto** is a rancher from Halfway who also has first-hand experience on small logging operations. He has worked closely with ODFW to improve wildlife habitat on his ranch. Prior to joining the A&H Board as a Landowner Representative, Barry served on the Northeast Regional A&H Advisory Council. Barry is currently serving his fifth term as chairman of the Pine Valley Rural Fire District.

Landowner Representative **Ronald Borisch**, of Keizer, is a Tree Farm Manager for Longview Timber's Silver Falls Tree Farm and has been involved in the Abiqua Basin and Linn County A&H hunter access projects. He is on the Board of Directors of both the Clackamas – Marion Forest Protective Association and Oregonians for Food and Shelter, and is a member of the Oregon Forest Industries Council Animal Damage Committee and North Cascade Animal Damage Cooperative. Ron is also a member of the Oregon Hunters Association.

Landowner Representative **Robert Jaeger** is a third generation wheat farmer from Condon. He participates in the ODFW Upland Cooperative Access Program and is involved in a wide variety of Natural Resource Conservation Service programs on his family's land. Robert has also been involved in the Oregon Wheat League.

Alan Christensen, of Portland, is an OSU trained wildlife biologist who has worked for state, federal, and non-profit conservation groups, including as Assistant Director of Natural Resources with U.S. Forest Service in Portland, and for hunter conservation organizations such as the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership. He has also served as chair of the International Grizzly and Wolf Working Group. Alan currently works as a project manager for Western Rivers Conservancy and serves as a Hunter Representative on the A&H Board.

Sisters resident and Hunter Representative **James Morrell** had a long career as a Captain in the U.S. Navy, commanding a destroyer squadron of seven ships and 2,000 men. He went on to earn a Masters of Business Administration degree from the University of Puget Sound. He has been very involved with various sporting groups, serving as Oregon State Chair of the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Field Administrator of Oregon Hunters Association, and former member of the A&H Deschutes/Klamath Regional Advisory Council.

Hunter Representative **David Stiefvater** is a retired electrician and traffic safety coordinator from Ontario. He has direct experience with A&H through his involvement with the Ontario Access Area, which provides upland and waterfowl hunting opportunities to hundreds of youth and adult hunters in the Ontario Area. David is also a committee member and habitat coordinator for both the National Wild Turkey Federation and Pheasants Forever, and is a member of the Oregon Hunters Association.

Steve McClelland left the A&H Board during the biennium after serving as both a Landowner Representative and the Board Chair. **Thomas Alkire** left after serving a term as a Hunter Representative.

A&H Regional Advisory Councils

Six regional councils serve in an advisory capacity to the A&H Board. The councils provide the initial review of grant proposals and forward their recommendations to the Board. Composed of landowner, hunter, and public representatives, volunteer council members bring grass roots expertise and local knowledge to the review process.

Regional Council Members

Northwest Region – North Willamette Council

A&H Regional Coordinator – Dave Nuzum

Wendell Locke	Chair	Gaston
Norm McLaren	Landowner	Seaside
Eric Shultz	Landowner	McMinnville
Carl Swartz	Landowner	Salem
Jim Buchanan	Hunter	Forest Grove
Brent Tannock	Hunter	Hillsboro
Truman Stone	Hunter	Dundee

Northwest Region – South Willamette Council

A&H Regional Coordinator – David Stroppel

Rich Owen	Chair	Albany
Nels Jensen	Landowner	Willamina
Bill Harris	Landowner	Florence
Gregg Munson	Landowner	Shedd
Rod Johnson	Hunter	Corvallis
Rod Mosman	Hunter	Salem
Ed Munson	Hunter	Salem

Southwest Region – Southwest Council

A&H Regional Coordinator – Vince Oredson

Betsy Smith	Chair	Medford
Bill Ryan	Landowner	White City
Mike Kaiser	Landowner	Eagle Point
Bill Buswell	Landowner	Winston
David Montgomery	Hunter	Jacksonville
Gary Grimes	Hunter	Shady Cove
Fred Craig	Hunter	Grants Pass

High Desert Region – Deschutes/Klamath Council

A&H Regional Coordinators – Meg Eden & Larry Pecenka

Teal Purrington	Chair	Madras
Rance Kastor	Landowner	Powell Butte
Bradley Klann	Landowner	Madras
Jack Remington	Landowner	Bend
Roger Borine	Hunter	Bend
Larry Lee	Hunter	Bend
James Reiss	Hunter	Sisters

High Desert Region – Malheur Council

A&H Regional Coordinator – Tom Segal

Fred Hellbusch	Chair	Hines
Kirk Davies	Landowner	Hines
Duncan Mackenzie	Landowner	Baker City
Ryan Peila	Landowner	Burns
Ramey Mosman	Hunter	Nyssa
Todd Dinsmore	Hunter	Ontario

Northeast Region – Northeast Council

A&H Regional Coordinator – Jon Paustian

Craig Ely	Chair	La Grande
Vicki McClaren	Landowner	Joseph
Shawn Bingaman	Landowner	Imbler
Larry Snyder	Landowner	Condon
John Groupe	Hunter	Pendleton
Morgan Olson	Hunter	Cove
Scott Spears	Hunter	Cove

A&H Funding Sources

Funding for A&H comes from three sources:

- A $4 surcharge on annual hunting and combination licenses
- Allocations from the ODFW Green Forage and Deer Enhancement and Restoration (D.E.A.R) programs
- Proceeds from the annual auction and raffle of 10 deer and 10 elk tags

A&H 2011-2013 Biennium Projected Revenue

Hunting License Surcharge*	$1,725,848
Raffle Tags*	$187,490
Auction Tags*	$422,325
Green Forage and D.E.A.R Programs	$144,495
Total Revenue	**$2,480,158**

* Revenue projected through June 2013. Revenue may vary depending upon actual number of hunting licenses sold and auction/raffle revenues

2011-2013 Program Expenditures

A&H revenues are used to fund approved project grants and administrative expenses, including one permanent statewide coordinator position. Revenues not spent during previous biennia have been retained in a reserve account. The reserve account balance going into the 2011-2013 biennium was approximately $1.2 million. Expected revenue this biennium is approximately $2.5 million. A&H has the authority (limitation) to spend about $3 million on program expenses. Approximately $2.5 million has been committed to project grants approved during the 2011-2013 biennium or carried over from previous biennia. Administrative expenses total $456,000, including funds to install new access area signs and systems to estimate hunter use and satisfaction. Therefore, approximately $507,000 will be used from the reserve account to fund A&H expenses during the 2011-2013 biennium; the projected reserve account balance at the end of the biennium will be approximately $647,000.

A&H 2011-2013 Biennium Budget Summary*

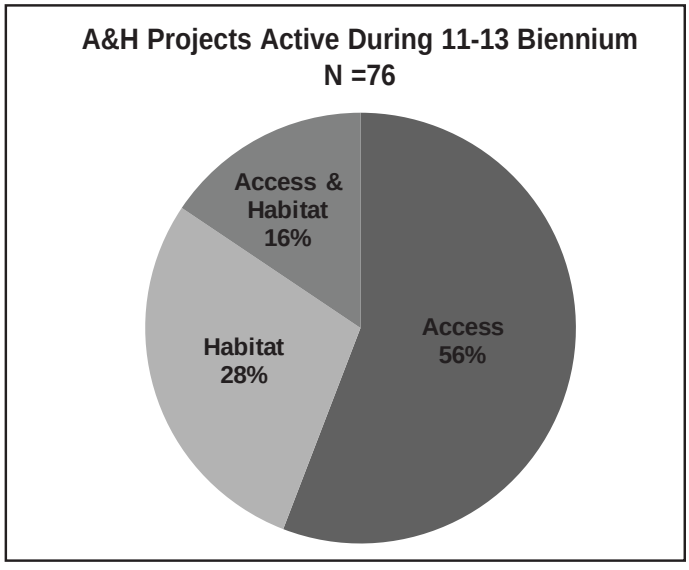
	Program Administration	Project Grants	Total
Beginning Balance (Limitation)	$456,210	$2,610,493	$3,066,703
Current Expenditures	$317,082	$1,642,604	$1,959,686
Remaining Obligations	$139,128	$888,622	$1,027,750
Available (additional) Funds	$0	$79,267	$79,267
Projected A&H sub-account balance at end of biennium			$646,863

* As of December 21, 2012. Does not include projects scheduled for Fish and Wildlife Commission review on March 7, 2013 and June 6, 2013

A&H Project Expenditures

The A&H statute establishes eligibility for projects that provide habitat improvement benefits, hunting access benefits, or a combination of both. The Commission approved 12 new projects from July 2011 through December 2012, bringing the total number of projects active during the biennium to 76.

A&H project cooperators contributed over $21 million in matching funds towards projects active during the 2011-2013 biennium. This means that over $3 of cooperator funds were spent on approved projects for every A&H dollar spent.



Access and Habitat Program Accomplishments*
December 21, 2012

	Projects Approved During 2011-2013 Biennium	Projects Active During 2011-2013 Biennium	Since Program Inception**
Total Number of Projects	12	76	449
Private Land Hunting Access (acres)	521,351	4,950,128	8.2 Million
Habitat Directly Improved (acres)	122,044	249,827	1.4 Million

* Does not include projects scheduled for Commission review March 17, 2013 and June 6, 2013
**Includes 2009-2011 projects approved after the 2009-2011 Biennium Report was written

Hunting Access Summary

Seventy-one percent of projects that were active during the 2011-2013 biennium included a public hunting access component, opening over 4.9 million acres of private lands throughout Oregon.

Hunting access was offered on private farms and ranches and extensive tracts of industrial forest lands. Volunteers served as gatekeepers for private timber companies, keeping a watch over properties and helping to maintain continued hunting privileges for the public. Regulated hunt areas were continued on private ranch lands in coordination with ODFW. Some projects provided hunting opportunities specifically for youth hunters. Travel management projects brought together private landowners, Oregon State Police (OSP), sheriff deputies, and ODFW to establish road management and law enforcement systems to help address big game management objectives while providing hunters with an enhanced hunting experience.

The majority of hunting opportunities on A&H project lands are for deer, elk, and upland birds. Projects also offer hunting opportunities for pronghorn, waterfowl, cougar, bear, wild turkey, coyotes, bighorn sheep, ground squirrels, and western gray squirrel.

Hunting access to A&H participant properties is monitored by ODFW field staff, OSP troopers, sheriff deputies, and participating landowners. A&H has recently increased efforts to quantify the number of hunters using these access areas. More information on this topic is included later in this report.

Habitat Enhancement Summary

The range of habitat improvement projects funded by A&H reflects the diversity of Oregon's landscape. A total of 249,827 acres of private land was improved to benefit wildlife. This includes over 122,000 acres on projects approved during the 2011-2013 biennium and over 127,000 acres on projects previously approved.

The following is a sample of the kinds of projects funded during the 2011-2013 biennium:

- juniper removal
- noxious weed eradication
- rangeland seeding
- spring development
- grazing management / fencing
- oak woodland restoration
- emergency seeding after wildfires
- habitat protection through law enforcement
- pasture and meadow fertilization

New Signs Help Identify ODFW Access Areas

ODFW administers a variety of hunting access programs on private lands. In western Oregon, most hunting access is provided through travel management areas on industrial timberlands. Throughout eastern Oregon, access is provided on regulated hunt areas, other A&H lands, and access areas funded through ODFW's Upland Cooperative Access Program. Historically, many different types of signs were used to identify these areas, and some hunters felt the signs were difficult to see.

New universal signs indicate species permitted to hunt and whether or not permission is required to access the property.

To help ensure that all hunters can locate and identify private land hunting opportunities, ODFW has initiated a new universal signage system. Large signs (16" x 24") are placed alongside major roads and are easily seen from a vehicle as hunters first cross the boundary into the access area. Smaller signs (10" x 10") are used to help mark property boundaries. Green signs are used to mark lands open on a "welcome to hunt" basis; yellow signs denote by-permission hunting opportunities, which require advanced reservation or permission. A&H played a large role in development and installation of the new signs because most private land access areas are funded through A&H.

The transition to the new signs will take place as existing signs are replaced when they become worn and weathered.

Hunter Use Data Critical for A&H Board

The A&H Board faces tough decisions in the coming years as many long-term access projects will sunset and seek re-authorization. Budget constraints will limit the number of projects that can be renewed. To help the Board make these difficult funding choices, A&H is implementing several tools to measure hunter use and satisfaction on access areas throughout Oregon.

Vehicle counters have been deployed on many eastern Oregon access areas to estimate the number of vehicles entering each area during the hunting season. Counts of ranch vehicles and other non-hunting activity will be subtracted to produce a final estimate of the number of hunters utilizing the area. Vehicle counters are also being used on travel management areas in western Oregon to estimate hunter use on industrial timberlands. Due to the size of these projects (some over 1 million acres), it is only possible to sample a small portion of the area and extrapolate a project-wide estimate from the sample.

Another tool being implemented throughout Oregon is self-serve permit boxes located at major access area entry points. Hunters are asked to complete and deposit Part A of the permit prior to hunting. After the hunt, they indicate any animals harvested, and their overall satisfaction with the hunting opportunity on Part B of the permit. The A&H Board recognizes that some high quality access opportunities may not support as many hunters as other properties, but may be equally as important to the program. Estimates of hunter satisfaction help provide this important information.

Self-Serve permit kiosks provide critical information about hunter use and satisfaction on A&H access areas.

"Oregon Open Fields" Program Increases Public Hunting Access, Wildlife Habitat

A&H received a boost this biennium from a federal grant known in Oregon as "Oregon Open Fields". Grant funding was provided by the Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program (VPA-HIP), a component of the 2008 Farm Bill. Administered by the US Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency, VPA-HIP provided block grants to states and tribes to implement or expand programs that provide public hunting access to private lands. Habitat improvement

projects located on private lands open to public hunting were also eligible for grant funding.

This grant program dovetailed perfectly with the objectives of A&H; administrative structure and proven ability to implement access and habitat projects made A&H very competitive in the application process.

A&H was awarded $1.56 million in March 2011 to be used for Open Fields Projects. This funding was originally intended to be obligated over a 3-5 year period. However, Congress terminated the program by prohibiting federal staff from administering VPA-HIP after September 30, 2012. Although this reduced the ability for access programs to reach their potential, Open Fields funding was spent on three priorities as originally proposed:

- Increase upland bird hunting access in the Columbia Basin. The Columbia Basin, which includes Morrow, Gilliam, Umatilla, Sherman, and Wasco counties, is comprised mostly of private lands and has historically provided a large portion of the upland game bird hunting opportunities in Oregon. Upland bird hunting opportunities are important for hunter recruitment because many new hunters begin by hunting upland birds. Ongoing A&H projects have improved game bird habitat in the Columbia Basin through technical assistance partnerships and direct habitat management. New public hunting opportunities funded through Open Fields have coupled nicely with these habitat initiatives and existing hunt programs.

- Implement a goose hunting program in the Willamette Valley. The Willamette Valley supports one of the most complex goose populations in North America, with 7 Canada goose subspecies either resident or wintering in the area. Overall goose numbers have been increasing for the past three decades and agricultural depredation has become so severe that the 2009 Oregon Legislature established a Goose Task Force that identified public hunting access as a key management tool for resolving these issues. Open Fields funding has provided public hunting opportunities for geese, waterfowl, and other species. The increased hunting pressure on these properties has helped keep geese off the fields, reducing crop damage.

- Improve wildlife habitat on private land access areas. One of the goals of VPA-HIP was to improve wildlife habitat on private lands enrolled in a state-sponsored access program. These improvements benefit wildlife on the property, creating a higher quality hunt for those that use the access area. Open Fields funding was targeted towards habitat improvements aligned with ODFW priorities including the Mule Deer Initiative, Blue Mountains Elk Initiative, and the Sage Grouse Initiative.

Open Fields Accomplishments

- Willamette Valley Goose Hunting Access: This new hunting access program offers goose hunters a choice of six private land parcels to hunt with no permission required. These properties will be open for public hunting through the 2015/16 hunting season. Hunters are excited about the program because public hunting access is extremely limited in the Willamette Valley. Landowners are pleased with the reduction in agricultural damage that resulted from public access. The steady pressure on these "welcome to hunt" properties hazes geese more effectively than the limited hunting some landowners previously allowed. The Open Fields grant provides administrative funding to post signs, designate parking areas, and facilitate hunter access, in addition to per-acre payments to landowners. Project coordination has been instrumental in securing long-term support of participating landowners. The Open Fields program has built a solid foundation of public goose hunting access in the Willamette Valley.

- Columbia Basin Hunting Access: Open Fields funds have helped expand public hunting opportunities in the Columbia Basin. A total of seven landowners have enrolled in the program, providing access to over 32,000 acres. Some of the properties are open on a "welcome to hunt" basis, and others require advanced reservations. An Open Fields Coordinator manages reservations and other hunter-related issues. The coordination between landowners and hunters reflects a fundamental strength of A&H and is largely responsible for the success of Open Fields access projects.

Columbia Basin Open Fields projects provide both big game and upland bird hunting opportunities.

Landowners are paid a per-acre rate similar to that of existing access projects in the region.

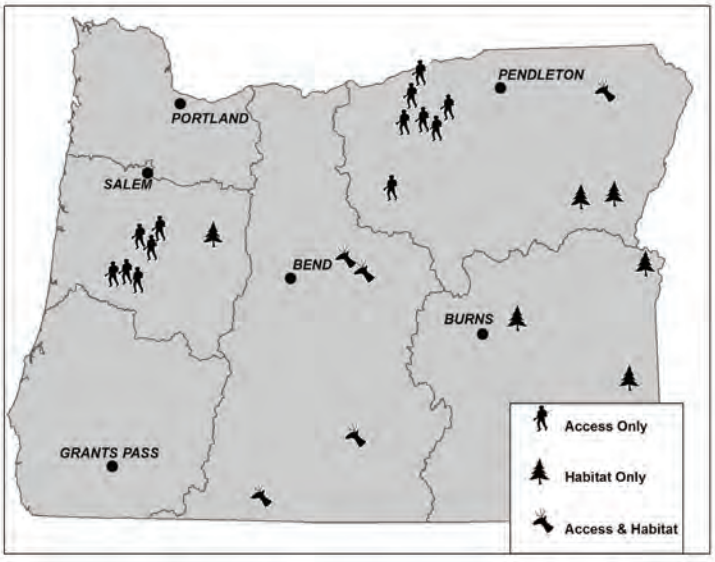
Administrative funds from the Open Fields grant were used to implement a day-use permit system that provides estimates of hunter use and user-reported satisfaction. These data, shown in the table below, underscore the benefits provided by the Open Fields program.

- Habitat Projects: The habitat component of Open Fields has been extremely successful, particularly given the short timeframe landowners had to complete the projects. Only lands that allow public hunting access were eligible to receive habitat improvement grant funds. Some Open Fields habitat projects were conducted on existing A&H access areas. Other properties enrolled in the access program to meet this requirement. Over 32,000 acres of wildlife habitat was improved with Open Fields funding. These projects provided over 23,000 acres of new hunting access throughout Oregon.

The Future of Open Fields

The VPA-HIP is currently included in both versions of the Farm Bill being debated in Legislature. However, timing of passage and final inclusion of VPA-HIP is unknown at this point. If the program is included in the new Farm Bill, A&H intends to apply for additional grant funding to maintain current projects and expand hunter access and wildlife habitat benefits throughout Oregon.

Oregon Open Fields Project Distribution



Region	Hunting Parcels	Hunting Access (Acres)	Hunter Use Days*	Average Hunter Satisfaction Rating**
Willamette Valley	6	2,312	964	3.5
Columbia Basin	7	32,274	2,746	3.6

* Estimates projected through 2012/13 hunting season. ** Hunter satisfaction scale: 1-5.

Oregon Open Fields Projects 2011-2013

	Project Name	ODFW Watershed District/Region	Open Fields Grant Amount	Cooperator Funding
1	Aspen Valley Ranch, LLC	Deschutes	$296,949	$76,575
2	Bedrock Farms Access Area (2011)	John Day	$523	$500
3	Bedrock Farms Access Area (2012)	John Day	$523	$500
4	Bunker Hill Access Area (2011)	John Day	$1,452	$500
5	Bunker Hill Access Area (2012)	John Day	$5,808	$2,000
6	Calvin Farms Access Area (2011)	South Willamette	$821	$500
7	Calvin Farms Access Area (2012)	South Willamette	$3,504	$2,000
8	Carman Ranch Habitat Improvement	Grande Ronde	$102,945	$14,150
9	Cascade Timber Habitat Improvement	South Willamette	$42,000	$112,680
10	Daly Ranch Access Area	John Day	$4,824	$500
11	Dixie Meadows	Deschutes	$231,720	$50,015
12	Dutch Flat Access Area (2011)	John Day	$13,315	$500
13	Dutch Flat Access Area (2012)	John Day	$15,548	$500
14	Foster Ranch Habitat Improvement	Grande Ronde	$99,750	$5,000
15	Four Mile Access Area (2011)	John Day	$1,807	$500
16	Four Mile Access Area (2012)	John Day	$7,228	$2,000
17	Galen Kropf Farms Access Area (2011)	South Willamette	$2,192	$500
18	Galen Kropf Farms Access Area (2012)	South Willamette	$8,768	$2,000
19	Jordan Canyon Access Area (2011)	John Day	$1,578	$500
20	Jordan Canyon Access Area (2012)	John Day	$10,828	$2,000
21	Mackenzie Ranch Habitat Improvement	Malheur	$61,710	$4,600
22	Manning Farms Access Area (2011)	South Willamette	$1,766	$500
23	Manning Farms Access Area (2012)	South Willamette	$7,308	$2,000
24	McBride Rangeland Enhancement	Malheur	$27,844	$11,350
25	Moyina Hill Private Land Hunt Area	Klamath	$60,000	$18,600
26	Murphy Ranch Well Project	Klamath	$11,094	$10,700
27	Pine Creek Habitat Enhancement	Malheur	$45,000	$66,500
28	Social Ridge Access Area (2011)	John Day	$5,013	$500
29	Social Ridge Access Area (2012)	John Day	$21,852	$2,000
30	Tenbusch Farms Access Area	South Willamette	$2,864	$2,000
31	Widman Access Area Habitat Improvement	Grande Ronde	$100,000	$217,488
	Totals	**31 Projects**	**$1,196,534**	**$609,658**

Total Project Cost	Project Type	Habitat Acres	Private Land Hunting Access (Acres)	Access Duration (years)	Private Landowners Affected
$373,524	Access + Habitat	5,000	8,000	5	1
$1,023	Access	N/A	363	1	1
$1,023	Access	N/A	0[a]	1	0[a]
$1,952	Access	N/A	1,345	1	1
$7,808	Access	N/A	0[a]	4	0[a]
$1,321	Access	N/A	365	1	1
$5,504	Access	N/A	0[a]	4	0[a]
$117,095	Access + Habitat	3,185	3,185	3	1
$154,680	Habitat	150	0[b]	N/A	1
$5,324	Access	N/A	3,350	1	1
$281,735	Access + Habitat	4,000	7,000	3	1
$13,815	Access	N/A	9,246	1	1
$16,048	Access	N/A	0[a]	1	0[a]
$104,750	Habitat	640	0[b]	N/A	1
$2,307	Access	N/A	1,506	1	1
$9,228	Access	N/A	0[a]	4	0[a]
$2,692	Access	N/A	913	1	1
$10,768	Access	N/A	0[a]	4	0[a]
$2,078	Access	N/A	7,359	1	1
$12,828	Access	N/A	0[a]	4	0[a]
$66,310	Habitat	350	0[b]	N/A	1
$2,266	Access	N/A	736	1	1
$9,308	Access	N/A	25[a]	4	0[a]
$39,194	Habitat	1,245	0[b]	N/A	1
$78,600	Access + Habitat	300	7,000	3	1
$21,794	Access + Habitat	15,000	5,000	4	1
$111,500	Habitat	495	0[b]	N/A	1
$5,513	Access	N/A	4,535	1	1
$23,852	Access	N/A	0[a]	4	0[a]
$4,864	Access	N/A	298	4	1
$317,488	Habitat	2,000	0[b]	N/A	1
$1,806,192		**32,365**	**60,201**		**22**

[a] Recurring project - affected acres and landowners accounted for on previous line

[b] Habitat project conducted on existing A&H access area - access acres not presented

Access and Habitat Projects 2011-2013[a]

	Project Name	ODFW Watershed District/Region	A&H Grant Amount	Cooperator Funding
1	Abiqua Basin Access Project	North Willamette	$5,250	$13,797
2	Alvord/Kueny Access Area (2007)	Malheur	$120,125	$0
3	Alvord/Kueny Access Area (2011)	Malheur	$47,250	$2,000
4	Aspen Valley Habitat Improvement	Deschutes	$26,500	$8,637
5	Barry Point Wildfire Reseeding	Klamath	$55,000	$10,882
6	Bentz Access Area	Malheur	$10,000	$1,000
7	Bentz Access Extension Project	Malheur	$98,210	$0
8	Bloomer Access Area	Grande Ronde	$16,344	$1,500
9	Blue Mountains Elk Initiative (2009)	Northeast Region	$100,000	$2,477,105
10	Blue Mountains Elk Initiative (2010)	Northeast Region	$300,000	$7,431,315
11	C2 Ranch Access and Habitat Project (2011)	Rogue	$11,000	$122,200
12	C2 Ranch Habitat Improvement Project (2012)	Rogue	$24,000	$272,400
13	Carman Pasture Conversion Project	Grande Ronde	$39,580	$23,300
14	Castle Canyon Winter Range Enhancement	Deschutes	$22,000	$7,750
15	Columbia Plateau Cooperative Habitat Initiative	John Day	$90,000	$1,089,291
16	David Miller Access Project	Malheur	$32,525	$0
17	Davis Fire Rehabilitation	Malheur	$9,000	$13,600
18	DeGuire Access Project	Malheur	$59,825	$0
19	Ellis Farm Fertilization	North Coast	$14,040	$30,300
20	Forsea Access Area	Grande Ronde	$112,950	$2,500
21	Fox Valley Access Area	John Day	$7,317	$1,500
22	Hawkins Fire Seeding	Malheur	$9,696	$7,800
23	Heppner Regulated Hunt Area	John Day	$475,490	$69,840
24	Imnhaha River Canyon	Grande Ronde	$36,247	$36,500
25	Iron Mountain Access Area	Grande Ronde	$60,335	$1,500
26	Jackson Cooperative Travel Management Area	Rogue	$90,346	$116,000
27	Jenkins Access Area	Malheur	$165,415	$1,000
28	Juhl Access Project	Malheur	$20,280	$2,500
29	JWTR Travel Management Area	Klamath	$200,626	$703,800
30	Kareol Woodlands Habitat Enhancement	Grande Ronde	$25,200	$8,600
31	Lincoln County Forest Protection Project (2007)	North Coast	$100,000	$456,000
32	Lincoln County Forest Protection Project (2012)	North Coast	$150,000	$576,750
33	Linn County Forest Deputy Project	South Willamette	$60,000	$754,091
34	Lost Valley Ranch Regulated Hunt Area	John Day	$76,030	$39,095
35	Lucky Creek Habitat Enhancement	Deschutes	$25,760	$62,360
36	Mackenzie Access Project	Malheur	$286,500	$34,000
37	McBride Access Area	Malheur	$101,000	$1,000
38	McGinnis Range and Habitat Improvement	Grande Ronde	$31,803	$37,440
39	Micke Ranch Wildlife Enhancement	Klamath	$19,500	$25,000
40	MR King Ranches Access Area	Grande Ronde	$23,010	$1,500

Total Project Cost	Project Type	Improved Public Land Access	Wildlife Damage Assistance	Habitat Acres	Private Land Hunting Access (Acres)	Access Duration (years)	Private Landowners Affected
$19,047	Access		X	n/a	36,535	3	1
$120,125	Access	X		n/a	10,500	5	2
$49,250	Access	X		n/a	0[b]	2	0[b]
$35,137	Habitat			530	n/a	n/a	1
$65,882	Habitat			800	n/a	n/a	6
$11,000	Access	X		n/a	400	2	1
$98,210	Access	X		n/a	4,276	5	1
$17,844	Access		X	n/a	2,724	3	1
$2,577,105	Access & Habitat			5,535	10,000	5	15
$7,731,315	Access & Habitat		X	16,605	10,000	8	35
$133,200	Access & Habitat			930	9,500	1	1
$296,400	Access & Habitat			1,860	0[b]	2	1
$62,880	Access & Habitat			1,000	2,000	5	1
$29,750	Habitat			535	n/a	n/a	1
$1,179,291	Habitat		X	9,700	n/a	n/a	30
$32,525	Access			n/a	1,281	10	1
$22,600	Habitat			300	n/a	n/a	1
$59,825	Access	X		n/a	2,361	10	1
$44,340	Access & Habitat		X	90	260	3	1
$115,450	Access	X		n/a	9,330	5	1
$8,817	Access	X		n/a	1,355	3	1
$17,496	Habitat			400	n/a	n/a	1
$545,330	Access			n/a	39,625	5	5
$72,747	Access & Habitat		X	1,000	6,673	2	1
$61,835	Access	X		n/a	3,342	5	1
$206,346	Access & Habitat	X	X	2,700	17,070	4	2
$166,415	Access	X		n/a	13,233	5	1
$22,780	Access			n/a	1,700	5	1
$904,426	Access & Habitat	X		30,400	608,000	5	2
$33,800	Access & Habitat			284	284	2	1
$556,000	Access	X	X	n/a	294,372	5	14
$726,750	Access	X	X	n/a	14,138[b]	5	14
$814,091	Access	X	X	n/a	389,500	5	20
$115,125	Access		X	n/a	6,336	5	1
$88,120	Habitat			600	n/a	n/a	1
$320,500	Access	X		n/a	9,807	10	1
$102,000	Access	X		n/a	10,100	5	1
$69,243	Access & Habitat			410	1,721	2	1
$44,500	Access & Habitat			300	9,000	10	1
$24,510	Access			n/a	3,835	3	1

Access and Habitat Projects 2011-2013[a]

	Project Name	ODFW Watershed District/Region	A&H Grant Amount	Cooperator Funding
41	Murderers Creek Winter Range Enhancement	John Day	$300,000	$2,098,473
42	New River Aleutian Goose (2010)	Rogue	$49,500	$93,700
43	New River Aleutian Goose (2012)	Rogue	$49,500	$93,700
44	North Coast Travel Management Area	Northwest Region	$631,069	$75,500
45	Oblack Farm Fertilization	North Coast	$12,240	$21,040
46	Ontario Public Recreational Access Project	Malheur	$74,167	$9,807
47	Opie Access Project	Malheur	$60,500	$0
48	Otley Access Area	Malheur	$378,582	$0
49	Owsley Canyon Access Area	Grande Ronde	$4,350	$2,500
50	Palomino Butte Access Area	Malheur	$54,714	$600
51	Pine Creek Ranch Access Area	Malheur	$155,250	$2,500
52	Pringle Creek Habitat Enhancement	Deschutes	$32,566	$587,227
53	Rice Access Area	Grande Ronde	$11,080	$5,500
54	Roaring Springs Access Project	Malheur	$203,370	$0
55	Rogue Meadows Enhancement	Rogue	$16,000	$8,000
56	Ross Opie Access Project	Malheur	$41,650	$0
57	Rufenacht Access Area	Grande Ronde	$56,720	$2,500
58	Russell Canyon Water Enhancement	Klamath	$18,625	$18,900
59	Schmidlin Farm Fertilization	North Coast	$6,560	$12,770
60	Sled Springs Management Demonstration Area	Grande Ronde	$344,871	$394,402
61	Smutz Access Project	Grande Ronde	$17,675	$2,500
62	Starbuck Access Project	Malheur	$17,750	$0
63	Sullivan Z. Ranch Habitat Improvement	Grande Ronde	$50,000	$2,878,000
64	Sutherlin Access Project (2010)	Umpqua	$2,715	$15,000
65	Sutherlin Access Project (2012)	Umpqua	$2,715	$15,000
66	Temple Access Project	Malheur	$23,800	$0
67	Territorial Youth Deer Hunt (2010)	Umpqua	$7,944	$3,996
68	Territorial Youth Deer Hunt (2012)	Umpqua	$7,944	$3,996
69	Thomas Sage Steppe Habitat Management	Grande Ronde	$11,575	$7,110
70	Troy Ranches Access Area	Grande Ronde	$34,641	$1,500
71	Wendling Travel Management Area	South Willamette	$23,220	$23,734
72	Widman Access Area	Grande Ronde	$84,300	$2,500
73	Willamette Private Lands Law Enforcement	Northwest Region	$817,769	$861,519
74	Wilson Wetland Habitat Restoration	Grande Ronde	$10,000	$169,038
75	Zumwalt Prairie Elk Hazing (2010)	Grande Ronde	$96,600	$59,500
76	Zumwalt Prairie Elk Hazing (2012)	Grande Ronde	$32,000	$102,500
	Totals	**76 Projects**	**$6,900,116**	**$22,016,865**

[a] Includes all projects that were active during the 2011-2013 biennium. Several projects were approved during previous biennia.

Total Project Cost	Project Type	Improved Public Land Access	Wildlife Damage Assistance	Habitat Acres	Private Land Hunting Access (Acres)	Access Duration (years)	Private Landowners Affected
$2,398,473	Habitat			15,000	n/a	n/a	20
$143,200	Access & Habitat	X	X	1,800	4,780	2	4
$143,200	Access & Habitat	X	X	0[b]	0[b]	2	0[b]
$706,569	Access	X	X	n/a	1,500,000	5	6
$33,280	Access & Habitat		X	120	420	3	1
$83,974	Access			n/a	800	10	1
$60,500	Access	X		n/a	2,400	5	1
$378,582	Access			n/a	15,417	10	1
$6,850	Access		X	n/a	435	5	1
$55,314	Access		X	n/a	7,343	3	1
$157,750	Access	X	X	n/a	14,167	5	1
$619,793	Habitat			5,969	n/a	n/a	1
$16,580	Access			n/a	1,231	5	1
$203,370	Access	X		n/a	20,137	10	1
$24,000	Access & Habitat		X	200	170	3	6
$41,650	Access	X		n/a	1,646	10	1
$59,220	Access		X	n/a	5,199	5	1
$37,525	Access & Habitat			2,000	2,500	5	1
$19,330	Access & Habitat		X	69	106	3	1
$739,273	Access & Habitat	X	X	12,700	292,000	5	1
$20,175	Access		X	n/a	1,414	5	1
$17,750	Access			n/a	670	10	1
$2,928,000	Access & Habitat	X	X	20,000	9,600	2	1
$17,715	Access		X	n/a	89,600	3	2
$17,715	Access		X	n/a	0[b]	3	0[b]
$23,800	Access	X		n/a	932	10	1
$11,940	Access		X	n/a	4,477	3	2
$11,940	Access		X	n/a	0[b]	3	0[b]
$18,685	Habitat			1,200	n/a	n/a	1
$36,141	Access	X		n/a	5,696	3	1
$46,954	Access	X	X	n/a	89,300	2	3
$86,800	Access			n/a	8,430	5	1
$1,679,288	Access	X	X	n/a	1,250,000	5	20
$179,038	Habitat			190	n/a	n/a	1
$156,100	Access & Habitat		X	70,000	33,000	2	33
$134,500	Access & Habitat		X	46,600[b]	59,000[b]	1	0[b]
$28,916,981		**29**	**32**	**249,827**	**4,950,128**		**292**

[b] Recurring project - affected acres and landowners accounted for on previous line

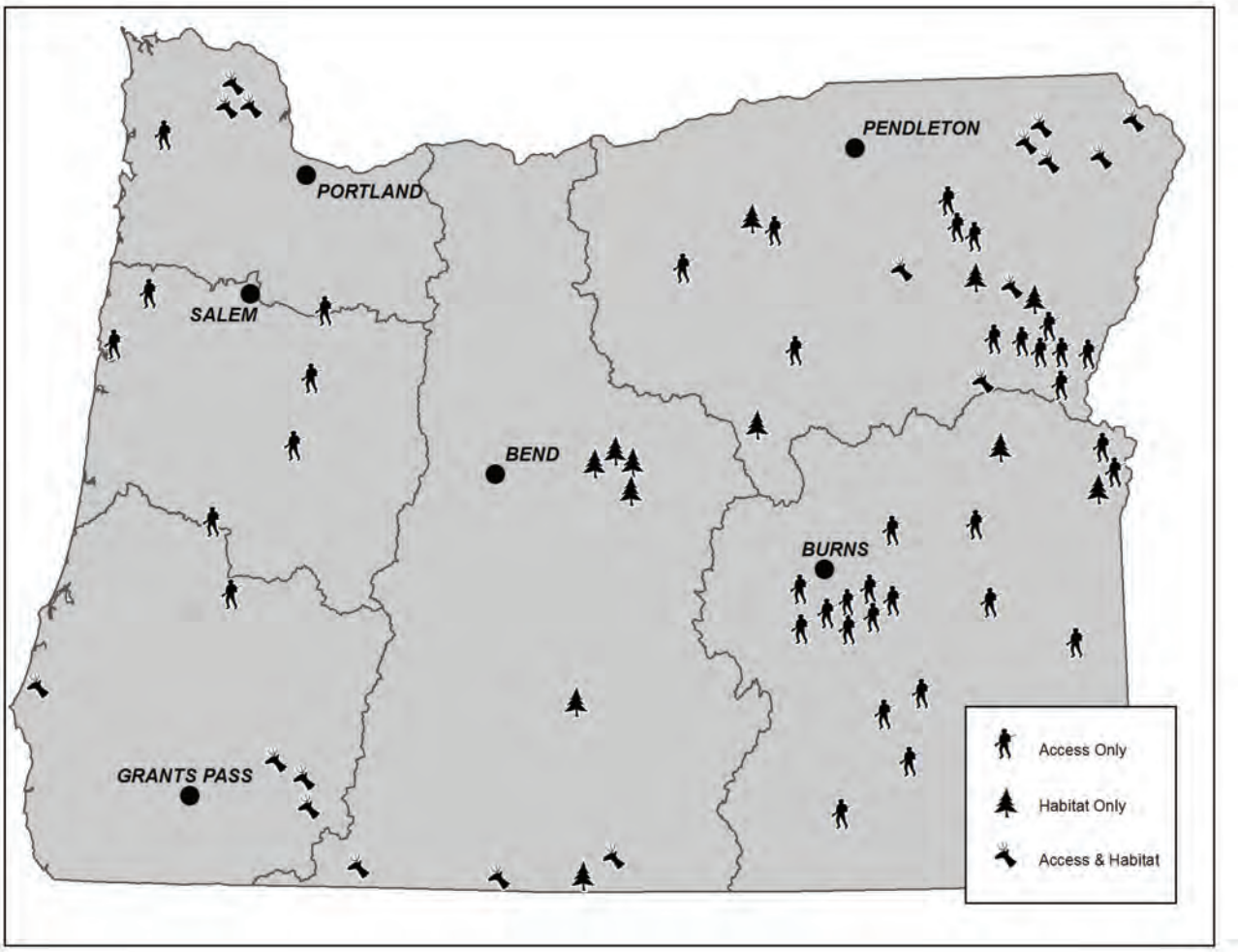
A&H Grantees and Cooperators for 2011-2013

A.N.E. Forest of Oregon, Inc.
Alan Haga
Alvord Ranch
Aspen Valley Ranch, LLC
Baker County Soil and Water Conservation District
Baker County Weed District
BAR C L, Inc.
Barry Shuart
Bedrock Farms, Joe Taylor
Bill Tracy
Birkmaier Ranch
Blue Mountain Habitat Restoration Council
Blue Mountains Elk Initiative
Boy Scouts Troop 535
Browne Consulting, LLC
Buckhorn Ranch
Bureau of Land Management
Burt Siddoway
Butterfield Ranch
C2 Ranch
Carl W. Hopp, Jr.
Carman Ranch, LLC
Cascade Timber Consulting
Charles Daly
Charlie Otley
Chris Brown
Chris Davis
Clyde White
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs
Dan and Nina Micke
Dan L. Forsea & Sons, Inc.
Daniel Starbuck
David Miller
David Moody
Don Shaw
Donald Dryer
Donald Opie
Doug Feldcamp
Dr. Joel Rice
Ducks Unlimited
Ducks Unlimited, Sunset Chapter
Dutch Flat Ranch, LLC
Earl King
Emery Investment
Fish Restoration and Enhancement Program
Forest Capital Partners, LLC
Foster Ranch, Inc.
Foundation for North American Wild Sheep - Oregon Chapter
Fred Olson
Galen Kropf
Gallatin Northeast Oregon Land and Timber, LLC
Gary and Kathy Bloomer
Gary and Suzanne Rea
Gary Bloomer
Georgia-Pacific
Gerald G. Scanlan
Giustina Land and Timber Co.
Giustina Resources Limited Partnership
Goose Lake Watershed Council
Grant Soil and Water Conservation District
Guistina Resources
Hampton Tree Farm
Hancock Forest Management
Hancock Timber Resource Group
Harvey Calvin
Helena Chemical
Indian Hill, LLC
Irwin Smutz
Jack Sparrowk
Jenkins Ranch
Jim Dovenberg
Jim Kamph
Jim Wood, DBA
John Breese
John Peel
John Temple
John Wilson
Jolene Juhl
JWTR Holding Company
JWTR LLC
Keating Soil and Water Conservation District
Krebs Ranch
Kueny Ranch
L.D. Bennet
Lake County Soil and Water Conservation District
Larry Oblack
Lee Bradshaw
Leonard Schmidlin
Leroy McBride
Lincoln County Association of Concerned Landowners
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office
Lincoln County Solid Waste District
Linn County Sheriff's Office
Linn Forest Protective Association
Linn Small Woodlands Association
Longview Timber Corporation
Lost Valley Ranch
Lynn DeGuire
Mark Mackenzie

Mark Rietmann
Mary Madison
Matt Morris
Miami Corporation
Mike and Nicky McGinnis
Mike Bentz
Mike Knapp
Morrow Soil and Water Conservation District
MP Ranch, Steve Peck
Mule Deer Foundation
Murphy Ranch, LLC
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Neal Dow
ODFW - Baker District
ODFW - Enterprise District
ODFW - Heppner District
ODFW - John Day District
ODFW - Klamath District
ODFW - La Grande
ODFW - Lakeview District
ODFW - Malheur District
ODFW - Ochoco District
ODFW - Rogue District
ODFW - South Willamette District
ODFW - Springfield
ODFW - Summer Lake Wildlife Area
ODFW - Umpqua District
Oregon Bow Hunters
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Oregon Department of Forestry
Oregon Hunters Association
Oregon Hunters Association - Capital Chapter
Oregon Hunters Association - Rogue Valley
Oregon Hunters Association - Tualatin Valley Chapter
Oregon Hunters Association, Columbia Basin Chapter
Oregon State Police
Oregon State Univeristy College Forest
Oregon State University Extension Service
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
Oregon Wildlife
Pacific Forest Trust
Pat Manning
Patrick Hatfield
Paul Neuharth Ranch, LP
Pheasants Forever - Columbia Plateau Chapter
Pheasants Forever - Malheur County Chapter
Pheasants Forever - Portland Metro Chapter
Plum Creek Timberlands, L.P.
Ralph Morter
Rich Martucci
Rick McKenzie
Roaring Springs Ranch
Robert Jones
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Hillsboro Chapter
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Lincoln County Chapter
Ron Anderson
Roseburg Forest Products
Rufenacht Land & Cattle Co.
Safari Club International Foundation
Safari Club International, Santiam River Chapter
Safari Club International, Southwest Washington Chapter
Simpson Resource
Snake River Sportsman
Starker Forest
Stephen Ellis
Steve Hawkins
Stimson Lumber Company
Sullivan Z Ranches
Summer Lake Irrigation District
The Campbell Group
The Hampton Tree Farm Affiliates
The Nature Conservancy
Thomas Angus Ranch
Tippet Ranch
Tri-County Cooperative Weed Management Area
Triple Creek Ranch
Troy Ranches
Unlimited Pheasants
US Army Corps of Engineers
US Bureau of Land Management
US Fish and Wildlife Service
US Forest Service
US Forest Service, La Grande Ranger District
US Forest Service, North Fork John Day Ranger District
Van Eck / Pacific Forest Trust
Virgil Harvey
Wallowa County Weed District
Wallowa Resources
Weyerhaeuser Company
Widman Ranch
Wilkinson Ranches
Willamette Industries
William Peila
William Tenbusch
Witty Ranch
Young Ranch

Project Distribution

The 76 projects approved as of December 2012 are located throughout the state, reflecting the general distribution of private lands in Oregon. Projects renewed during the biennium are only indicated once on the map.



Access & Habitat Program
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Wildlife Division
3406 Cherry Ave NE
Salem, OR 97303-4924
Phone 503-947-6087
Fax 503-647-6330

Cover Photo: Dawson Dollarhide after a successful day bird hunting on an A&H access area.
Text by Matt Keenan and Jim Yuskavitch
Photographs by ODFW staff

How to contact ODFW:

General Information (503) 947-6002 or 1-800-720-6339
Wildlife Division: (503) 947-6301
TDD (Hearing-impaired access) (503) 947-6339
Address:
3406 Cherry Ave NE
Salem OR 97303-4924

ODFW Web site: www.dfw.state.or.us

Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program
2011-2012 Legislative Report

Executive Summary

The Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) was established by the Oregon Legislature in 1981 as a program of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) that seeks to "achieve the recovery and sustainability of the state's native salmon and trout through the education of Oregon's citizens and their involvement with fish management efforts." Since then, more than 329,500 adult and youth volunteers have contributed nearly 3.2 million hours to an estimated 35,521 STEP projects.

The annual report summarizes the activities and accomplishments of STEP from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012. STEP activities are integral to accomplishing ODFW's fish management objectives. During the 2011-2012 period, statewide STEP volunteer efforts involved 6,157 youth and 6,030 adult volunteers contributing 131,816 hours on 1,443 projects. Volunteer time provided was the equivalent of 68.4 full time equivalents (FTEs), valued at $2,815,580.

The types of projects conducted through STEP reflect the diverse ways that volunteers can assist with fish and habitat management needs throughout Oregon. The issues and priorities within individual watersheds are often unique to those areas and the focus of STEP efforts can vary across the state. Generally, activities can be grouped into four main categories:

- **Education and Program Development:** During the reporting period, 61,500 people participated in STEP training, classes, tours, presentations or workshops, or visited STEP activities or displays at public events. These activities involved more than 4,723 youth and adult volunteers and included 717 individual Fish Eggs-to-Fry classroom projects that reached over 23,300 students. Oregon ranks number two in the nation for number of classrooms using classroom incubators.
- **Inventory and Monitoring:** More than 490 volunteers contributed 7,337 hours to participate in 76 projects to inventory and monitor fish populations, assess sport fisheries, conduct fish passage inspections and survey habitat in streams and rivers across the state.

- **Habitat Improvement:** More than 897 miles of waterways were improved for fish use by 765 volunteers through fish passage, in-stream, riparian and fish carcass placement projects, and the Keep Oregon Rivers Clean (KORC) program.
- **Fish Culture:** STEP volunteers assisted with rearing and releasing of approximately 4.5 million Chinook salmon, coho salmon, steelhead and trout for enhancement or augmentation purposes. Of these, 2,789,682 fish were fed and cared for by STEP volunteers before release and 15,119 fish were collected for broodstock.

STEP is funded by a combination of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Sport Fish Restoration (SFR) grant program and ODFW funds. The program has one full-time coordinator and one part-time administrative assistant in Salem and 11 STEP biologists located throughout the state.

The thirteen-member STEP Advisory Committee (STAC) is comprised of citizens appointed by the Governor. The committee meets quarterly around the state and advises ODFW on policy and the implementation of STEP. The committee administers the STAC Mini-Grant Program, funded through a $50,000 biennial grant from the ODFW Fish Restoration and Enhancement (R&E) Program Mini-Grants are available in amounts up to $2,000 for projects that further the goals of STEP. From October 2011 to September 2012, meetings were held at Salem, Reedsport, Brookings, and Newport.

Three new members were appointed to STAC during the reporting period. The members appointed were Jim Phelps for Northeast Oregon, Tom VanderPlaat for the Lower Willamette, and Brian Hudson for the Mid-Coast.

To receive a hardcopy of the Salmon Trout Enhancement Program 2011-2012 Legislative Report contact the Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program Coordinator, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, 3406 Cherry Ave NE, Salem, Oregon 97303 or at (503) 947-6232. An electronic copy of this Legislative Report, as well as previous reports, can be found at http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/STEP/

SALMON AND TROUT

ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (STEP)

2011-2012 Annual Progress Report

Prepared by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

This project was partially financed with funds obtained through the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program.

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BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

This report summarizes the activities and accomplishments of the Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012. The Oregon Legislature established STEP in 1981 as a program of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) that seeks to "achieve the recovery and sustainability of the state's native salmon and trout through the education of Oregon's citizens and their involvement with fish management efforts". Although this goal will not be achieved by the program acting alone, annual volunteer efforts through STEP to enhance fisheries and restore habitats lend critical support to the management programs of ODFW and contribute to the more extensive statewide efforts toward fish and watershed restoration under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

The role of STEP within ODFW is defined by Oregon Revised Statute (ORS 496.430 through 496.465) and Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR 635-009-0090 through 635-009-0150) specific to the program. Program activities are also guided by broader ODFW fish and habitat management policies including the Native Fish Conservation Policy (NFCP), Fish Hatchery Management Policy (FHMP), and the Fish Health Management Policy (FHMP). These policies establish direction for the broader ODFW fish and habitat management efforts that include STEP, provide support for a wide range of STEP activities, and set biological impact thresholds. The policies also allow STEP to work with other ODFW programs for which STEP can provide important volunteer and educational support.

The types of projects conducted through STEP reflect the diverse ways that volunteers can assist with fish and habitat management needs throughout Oregon. The issues and priorities within individual watersheds are often unique to those areas and the focus of STEP efforts can vary across the state. Generally, activities can be grouped into four main categories:

- **Education and Program Development** informs the public about Oregon's salmon and trout resources, their habitats, and STEP. Projects include classroom incubators (also known as the "Fish Eggs-to-Fry Program"), presentations, classes, volunteer training, tours, displays, printed materials, and equipment construction and maintenance.
- **Inventory and Monitoring** activities characterize fish populations and their habitats. Projects include stream and riparian habitat surveys and other methods used to study, monitor or inventory fish life history, presence, distribution or abundance.
- **Habitat Improvement** activities enhance, restore and protect habitat for native stocks of salmon, steelhead, and trout. Projects include the placement of large woody debris in streams, riparian protection and restoration, fish passage improvement and fish carcass placement for stream nutrient enrichment. This category also includes aesthetic improvements to lakes and streams achieved through the Keep Oregon's Rivers Clean (KORC) fishing line and tackle recycling program.
- **Fish Culture** activities produce fish to supplement natural fish production, augment fisheries, or, in the case of the classroom egg incubation program, provide educational opportunities. This category also includes fish rescued, transplanted, or reintroduced.

- **The 25-year angling enhancement plan** was adopted in February of 2010 to outline strategies for providing diverse, stable and productive angling opportunities and facilitate an increase in angling participation. Because of its strong connection to the volunteer base, and the local needs and interests, STEP is used to directly address recreational fishing priorities; specifically, opportunity, access and mentoring. While the focus is on youth anglers and families it also provides direct and indirect benefits to all anglers.

STEP is funded by a combination of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Sport Fish Restoration (SFR) grant program and ODFW funds (75 percent federal with 25 percent state match). The program has one full-time coordinator and one part-time administrative assistant located in the ODFW headquarters office in Salem. It is implemented in the field by 11 STEP biologists (nine 1.0 FTE and two 0.5 FTE) located throughout the state.

In addition, program oversight is provided by the thirteen-member STEP Advisory Committee (STAC) comprised of citizens appointed by the Governor. The committee advises the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission (Commission) and ODFW on policy and the implementation of STEP and presents the STEP Annual Progress Report to the Commission. The committee also administers the STAC Mini-Grant Program, funded through a $50,000 biennial grant from the ODFW Fish Restoration and Enhancement (R&E) Program. The Mini-Grants are available in amounts up to $2,000 for projects that further the goals of STEP and are reviewed for approval by STAC at their quarterly two-day meetings. From October 2011 to September 2012, meetings were held at Salem, Reedsport, Brookings, and Newport.

Three new members were appointed to STAC during the reporting period. The members appointed were Jim Phelps for Northeast Oregon, Tom VanderPlaat for the Lower Willamette, and Brian Hudson for the Mid-Coast.

Within each watershed management district, the STEP biologist fill several roles including fish and habitat biologist, educator, outreach specialist, community or technical advisor, and lead for volunteer management. The program works with a variety of individuals, groups and organizations including adult and youth volunteers, angling and conservation interests, watershed councils, soil and water conservation districts, private landowners, schools, individual students, and other state, federal and local government agencies. Through STEP, these individuals and organizations work with ODFW to conduct community-based watershed restoration and species recovery efforts throughout Oregon.

Summary of Current Efforts

The following summarizes accomplishments of the program in 2011-2012:

- More than 61,500 people participated in STEP training, classes, tours, presentations or workshops, or visited STEP activities or displays at public events (Table 1). These activities involved over 4,723 youth and adult volunteers. This includes 717 individual Fish Eggs-to-Fry classroom projects that reached over 23,300 students.
- More than 490 volunteers contributed 7,337 hours to participate in 76 projects to inventory and monitor fish populations, assess sport fisheries, conduct fish passage inspections and survey habitat in streams and rivers across the state (Table 2).
- More than 897 miles of waterways were improved for fish use by 765 volunteers through fish passage, in-stream, riparian and fish carcass placement projects and the KORC program (Table 3).
- STEP volunteers assisted with rearing and releasing of approximately 4.5 million Chinook salmon, coho salmon, steelhead and trout for enhancement or augmentation purposes; 2,789,682 of these fish were reared (fed and cared for) before release and 15,119 broodstock fish were collected (Table 4).
- The agency continues to implement the 25-Year Angling Enhancement Plan. Major accomplishments by STEP include continuing to improve access to local angling sites and improved family fishing events. STEP continues to be involved with the Inland Sport Fish Advisory Committee (ISFAC); in fact a STAC member sits on the committee.
- Promoting close and easy access to angling opportunities and providing simple, low cost fishing opportunities for youth and families (i.e. still-water, “bait and bobber”) continues to be a priority for STEP. Assistance by STEP and STEP volunteers to restore inland trout fisheries will continue.

As indicated by the amount of work accomplished, volunteers made a substantial contribution to STEP and ODFW. Because STEP activities are integral to accomplishing ODFW’s fish management objectives, ODFW staff also contributes time and resources to the program beyond what is funded by the SFR grant. Highlights of the 2011-2012 statewide volunteer efforts include:

- 6,157 youth and 6,030 adult volunteers in Oregon participated in STEP activities.
- Volunteers participated in an estimated 1,443 projects, totaling 131,816 hours. This is equivalent to 63.4 full time employees.
- Using the estimated dollar value of $21.79 for volunteer time in Oregon for 2011, the value of STEP volunteer hours was $2,815,580.

Since the program was established in 1981, more than 329,500 adult and youth volunteers (Figure 1) have contributed over 3.2 million hours (Figure 2) to an estimated 35,521 STEP projects. This data does not include the many additional adult and youth who have participated in presentations, workshops, field tours, or classroom projects conducted through STEP.

For this report, each STEP biologist provided a narrative that describes their district and an overview of activities in that district for each of the four main program components (education and program development, inventory and monitoring, habitat improvement, and fish culture).

The appendices include the following program information:

- Appendix 1. A list of the current STAC members
- Appendix 2. A list of the current STEP biologists
- Appendix 3. A partial list of the schools that work with STEP
- Appendix 4. A partial list of the groups and organizations that work with STEP

Tables and Figures

Table 1. Education and development activities, participation and volunteer effort by STEP district, 2011-2012. Activities were defined as those projects having at least one participant or volunteer; figures in parentheses indicate the number of Fish Eggs-to-Fry classroom incubator projects.

EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

			Volunteers			
STEP District	Activities	Participants	Youth	Youth Hours	Adults	Adult Hours
Coos-Coquille	57 (167)	15,447	1,568	10,526	1,058	6,085
Eastern Oregon	43 (75)	7,236	0	0	324	2,382
Lower Rogue	56 (9)	3,240	9	37	272	1,583
Mid-Coast	73 (36)	5,672	22	157	481	3,131
Mid-Willamette	95 (70)	8,281	0	0	130	367
North Coast	3 (19)	1,085	0	0	1	20
North Willamette	45 (202)	8,576	0	0	104	772
Umpqua	48 (16)	5,689	242	1,824	322	3,556
Upper Rogue	26 (22)	1,809	4	4	124	358
Upper Willamette	25 (101)	4,372	5	30	44	268
STAC	13(0)	124	0	0	13	1,172
Total	**449 (717)**	**61,531**	**1,850**	**12,578**	**2,873**	**19,694**

Table 2. STEP inventory and monitoring activities, miles affected and surveyed and volunteer effort, 2011-2012. Activities were defined as those projects having at least one participant or volunteer.

INVENTORY AND MONITORING

				Volunteers			
STEP District	Activities	Miles Affected	Miles Surveyed	Youth	Youth Hours	Adults	Adult Hours
Coos-Coquille	3	32	32	0	0	21	159
Eastern Oregon	11	55	32	2	12	74	1,113
Lower Rogue	8	247	17	73	236	58	1,213
Mid-Coast	13	0	1	3	100	92	1,324
Mid-Willamette	5	0	18	5	25	41	247
North Coast	1	0	13	0	0	19	365
North Willamette	1	0	30	0	0	2	70
Umpqua	10	0	3	0	0	19	946
Upper Rogue	15	9	3	1	9	42	738
Upper Willamette	9	15	15	2	16	37	764
Total	**76**	**358**	**164**	**86**	**398**	**405**	**6,939**

Table 3. Habitat restoration activities, miles affected and restored and volunteer effort by STEP district, 2011-2012. Activities were defined as those projects having at least one participant or volunteer.

HABITAT

				Volunteers			
STEP District	Activities	Miles Affected	Miles Restored	Youth	Youth Hours	Adults	Adult Hours
Coos-Coquille	3	7	1	33	198	47	374
Eastern Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Rogue	11	42	2	108	222	35	154
Mid-Coast	10	152	3	0	0	58	261
Mid-Willamette	8	81	0	3	15	13	276
North Coast	5	225	0	12	10	18	110
North Willamette	24	78	0	290	1,115	74	345
Umpqua	1	0	0	0	0	2	10
Upper Rogue	9	168	73	14	44	21	250
Upper Willamette	16	66	0	2	10	35	178
Total	**87**	**819**	**78**	**462**	**1,614**	**303**	**1,958**

Table 4. Fish culture activities and volunteer effort by STEP district, 2011-2012. Activities were defined as those projects having at least one participant or volunteer; figures in parentheses indicate the number of Fish Eggs-to-Fry classroom incubator projects. For classroom incubation projects, this table reflects only the number of fish reared and released. Participation and volunteer efforts for the classroom incubator program were included under education and development (Table 1).

FISH CULTURE

	Number of Fish				
STEP District	Activities	Broodstock Collected	Incubated	Reared	Released
Coos-Coquille	19 (167)	11,705	1,922,299	1,401,247	2,614,073
Eastern Oregon	0 (75)	0	15,000	0	11,600
Lower Rogue	5 (9)	480	135,639	83,325	126,777
Mid-Coast	8 (36)	2,080	265,233	45,665	269,034
Mid-Willamette	0 (70)	0	19,600	0	9,800
North Coast	12 (19)	363	180,900	279,648	211,683
North Willamette	15 (202)	0	86,500	610,861	685,576
Umpqua	10 (16)	491	426,339	368,936	425,200
Upper Rogue	3 (22)	0	7,050	0	4,261
Upper Willamette	2 (101)	0	10,000	0	162,253
Total	**74 (717)**	**15,119**	**3,068,560**	**2,789,682**	**4,520,257**

	Volunteers				
STEP District	Youth	Youth Hours	Adults	Adult Hours	Total Hours
Coos-Coquille	3,235	29,541	978	17,208	46,749
Eastern Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Rogue	55	403	120	7,793	8,196
Mid-Coast	10	100	245	11,122	11,222
Mid-Willamette	0	0	0	0	0
North Coast	166	760	679	9,545	10,305
North Willamette	3	36	85	515	551
Umpqua	365	655	204	11,476	12,131
Upper Rogue	2	14	46	368	382
Upper Willamette	35	278	92	1,080	1,358
Total	**3,871**	**31,787**	**2,449**	**59,107**	**90,894**

Figure 1. Number of volunteers who participated in STEP activities, 1981-2011. Values for 1981-1990 and 1993 are estimates. (Note: 1986-1990 and 1993 were updated in 2011 based on discovery of a 1993 report.)

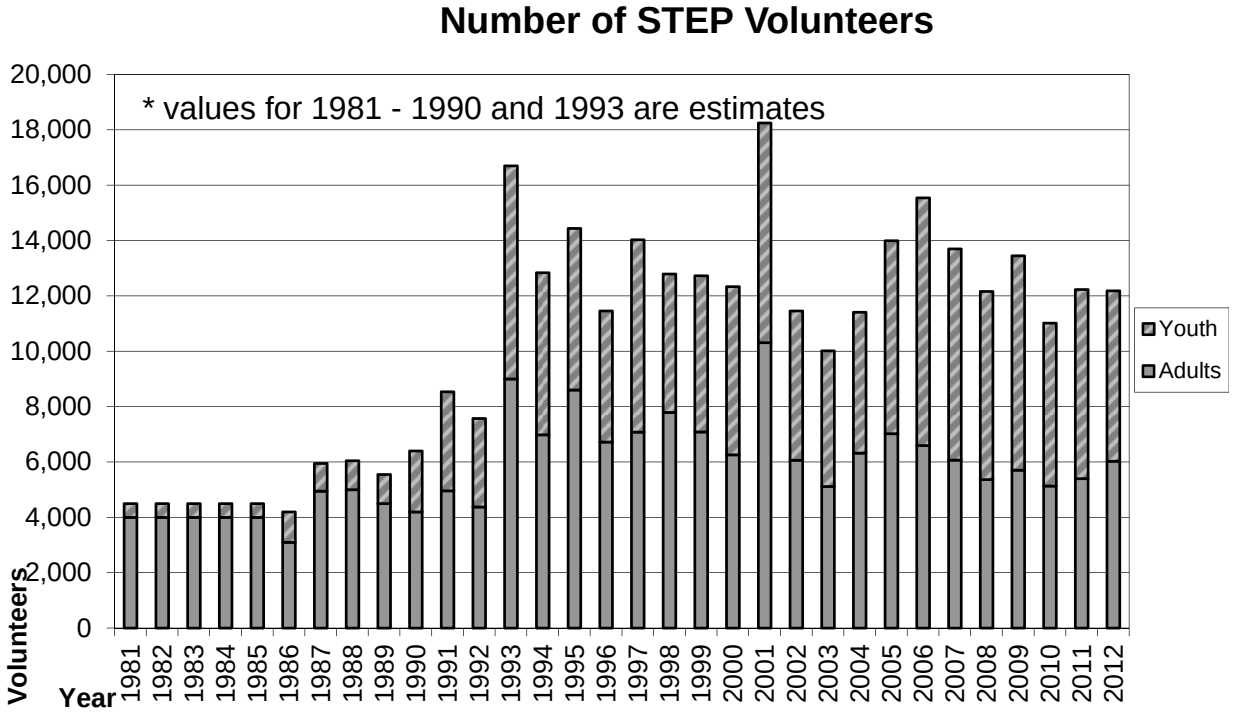
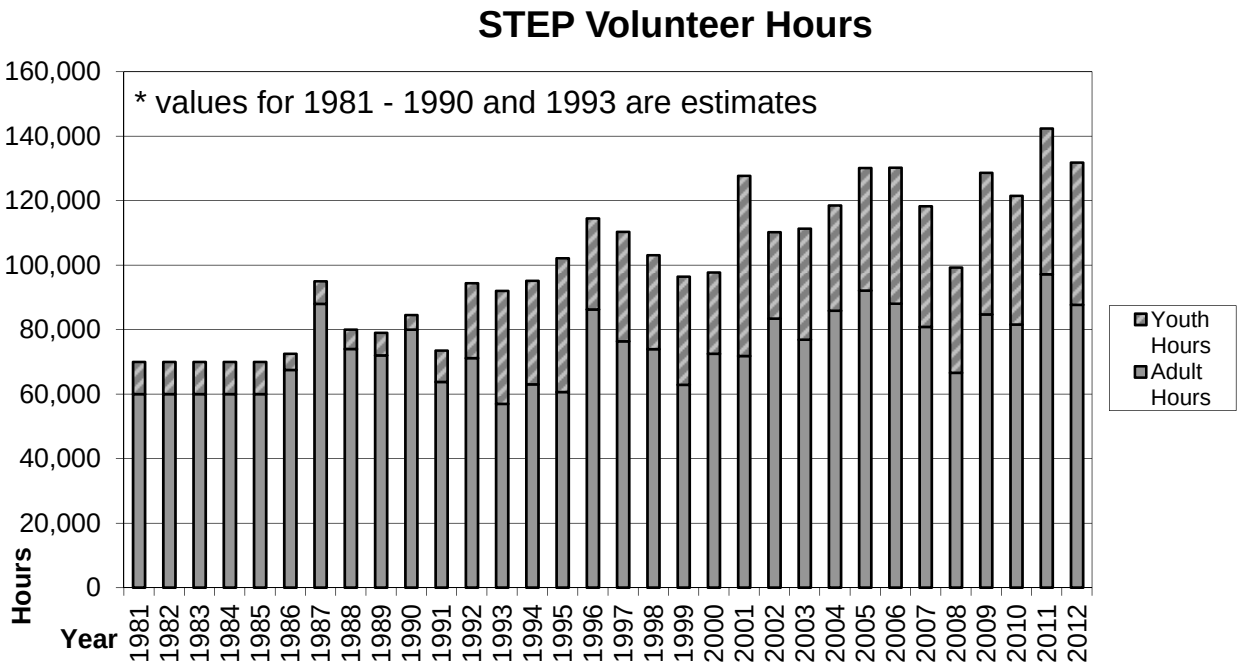


Figure 2. Hours contributed by volunteers towards STEP activities, 1981-2011. Values for 1981-1990 and 1993 are estimates. (Note: 1986-1990 and 1993 were updated in 2011 based on discovery of a 1993 report.)



INTRODUCTION

Education and Program Development

STEP biologists and volunteers conduct a variety of activities that help develop the program and educate the public about Oregon's fish resources. These include:

- Presentations to groups, teaching classes, conducting tours, and holding workshops.
- Hosting displays or booths at fairs and festivals, and preparing written materials such as articles, news releases, websites, brochures, and STEP publications.
- Training STEP volunteers or project cooperators with the technical skills that allow them to conduct or assist with projects.
- Maintaining or constructing equipment or facilities.
- Assisting with program administration and other activities.

FishWorks, a quarterly newsletter, is published to highlight STEP and R&E Program activities and provides information on upcoming events and the value of projects to fish management.

Inventory and Monitoring

Volunteers assist ODFW in conducting a variety of inventory, monitoring and evaluation projects to provide information on Oregon's salmon, steelhead and trout, their habitats, and associated fisheries. The major types of activities conducted through STEP are:

- Angler or creel surveys
- Fish passage or culvert inspections
- Fish population or distribution survey or monitoring
- Fish life history or other investigations
- Stream and other aquatic habitat surveys
- Miscellaneous monitoring activities (e.g., water quality monitoring)

To conduct these surveys, volunteers become skilled in sampling methods and learn a wide variety of fish or fishery sampling techniques, including adult and juvenile fish traps, electro-fishing gear, seines, gill nets, trap nets, snorkeling, hook and line, radio telemetry, and creel surveys.

Habitat Improvement

Each year, volunteers conduct or assist with numerous habitat improvement projects on private and public lands throughout Oregon. These include efforts to improve or restore:

- Fish passage
- In-stream habitat
- Riparian, off-channel, wetland, or floodplain habitat
- Stream nutrients through fish carcass placement
- Aesthetic qualities through the Keep Oregon's Rivers Clean program

Although the stream nutrient enrichment program is not strictly a STEP activity, many carcass placement projects rely heavily on the manual labor of STEP volunteers, as access to sites can be poor and carcasses must be placed in a manner that simulates natural distribution and conditions.

Carcass placement occurs in streams where populations of spawning anadromous salmonids are well below historic levels.

STEP is in a unique position in that it can bring all aspects of restoration under one program. These include pre and post project monitoring, technical guidance, equipment, labor, and access to funding and outreach.

KORC program was created to collect and recycle discarded angling line and tackle continued in 2011-2012. Currently, over 100 stations have been installed and are being maintained by volunteers within the fish districts.

Fish Culture

STEP volunteers conduct or assist with all stages of fish propagation, including collecting and spawning adult fish, incubating eggs, and rearing, acclimating, and releasing juvenile fish. STEP volunteers often work in conjunction with ODFW fish hatcheries at one or more of the stages in the fish production cycle. In a few locations where there are no ODFW hatchery programs due to lack of facilities or hatchery capacity, STEP volunteers operate facilities that perform the entire rearing cycle from broodstock collection to release. In both cases, STEP propagation efforts are guided by ODFW management objectives, and are consistent with the guidelines, practices, and protocols outlined by hatchery management policy.

Because STEP fish culture projects are an integral part of ODFW fish management programs, oversight of STEP propagation activities occurs in a variety of ways. Initially, STEP propagation proposals go through an approval process at the local, regional, and Fish Division levels within ODFW to ensure the projects will meet fish management objectives and are consistent with policies regarding potential impact to native fish populations. Specific legal limitations regarding STEP also exist that, in addition to ensuring the projects are in compliance with other applicable goals, policies, rules, and plans, limit the duration and size of projects. STEP propagation projects operate on three to five year cycles depending on the type of project and fish species involved. Once the cycle is complete, the project must be reviewed through a formal renewal process. In addition, STEP propagation projects that rear and release more than 100,000 fish must receive authorization from the Commission. Presentation of the project at a Commission meeting also serves as an opportunity for public comment. Public comment during the propagation project review process can also be submitted directly to staff or can be provided when the project is presented for review by STAC at a regularly scheduled STAC meeting. If public interest warrants, ODFW may choose to hold additional public meetings to present and discuss projects under review.

The importance of STEP fish culture efforts to Oregon's fish resources has provided program activities some legal protections such as not having to obtain water rights for approved STEP projects. STEP biologists work closely with volunteers to ensure a facility complies with the applicable operating and reporting requirements for ODFW fish hatchery facilities and those of STEP. The program biologists also help carry out the project logistically, work with other ODFW staff to coordinate cooperative propagation efforts, and provide technical assistance. STEP fish propagation facilities are funded, built, operated, and maintained by the volunteers with ODFW assistance and oversight.

The purpose of STEP fish propagation programs is to rehabilitate or supplement populations of naturally-produced salmon and trout or augment fisheries with hatchery fish. Thousands of

volunteers have assisted Oregon's fisheries through their involvement in STEP and their donation of money, materials, equipment, and countless hours of time and labor. Without these efforts, ODFW's propagation ability would be greatly diminished in many areas. Many projects have more than a single purpose and often serve as educational opportunities to increase public understanding and stewardship of Oregon's fish resources and the aquatic environment.

STEP fish culture projects are generally grouped into the following types:

- Classroom egg incubation program projects that release unfed fry, also known as the "Fish Eggs-to-Fry" program.
- Stream hatchbox projects that release unfed fry.
- Fish rearing projects. All activities included here involve feeding and caring for fish.
- Projects that acclimate fish before release.
- Projects that collect adult broodstock.
- Miscellaneous activities including volunteer help at ODFW hatcheries for maintenance, broodstock collection, spawning, marking, stocking, and other duties, and salvage of wild fish.

Northwest Region

Lower Willamette STEP

Jeff Fulop, STEP Biologist
Danette Faucera, Assistant District Fish Biologist
Todd Alsbury, District Fish Biologist
Tom Murtagh, District Fish Biologist

Lower Willamette STEP covers the Department's North Willamette Watershed District (NWWD), and with the Portland metropolitan area inside its boundaries, has the largest population of any STEP district in Oregon. The large angling population presents the district with the challenge of meeting the varied needs of a broad and changing demographic. There are also numerous fish management constraints associated with conservation and recovery of native fish species and species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The district mission is to provide ongoing and improving angling opportunities, improvements to habitat for fish and wildlife, and a continuing contribution to the quality of life that people in this area have come to enjoy and expect.

The district covers waters from the eastern slopes of the coast range east to Mt. Hood, and from the city of Clatskanie south to Salem. The larger river basins include the Columbia, Willamette, Sandy, Clackamas, Tualatin, Molalla, Yamhill and Pudding and their many tributaries. The varied landscape includes farmland, urban areas, forest lands, mountains and wetlands. Fish species include salmon, steelhead, a variety of trout and sturgeon. There is also a wide diversity of warm water angling opportunities with several species of warm water game fish present in the district.

Population growth along with the associated development and urban sprawl, and the ever-changing constituency continue to place considerable strain on the natural resources. District staff strives to maintain a balance between fish and wildlife protections, continued opportunities

in fishing, hunting or outdoor viewing enjoyment, while meeting the new demands on the resources associated with rapid population growth and development.

EDUCATION AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Free Fishing Weekend

The Passport to Fishing event held annually for eighteen years was replaced in 2012 by a less structured fishing event at St. Louis Ponds near Woodburn. Although the event was scaled back from "Passport" attendance was still high with over 700 adults and youth enjoying the day along with about 25 volunteers and five ODFW staff. At the event, volunteers assisted participants with setting up gear, bait, angling techniques, and handling their catch. This Free Fishing Weekend event is sponsored by ODFW and jointly organized by the NWWD Volunteer Coordinator and STEP.

Family Fishing Events

STEP coordinated and produced nine Family Fishing Events in the NWWD, continuing the efforts of getting local youth and adults actively involved and interested in fishing. With most of the people in the district residing in urban areas, holding these close-in events provides opportunities for participants of all ages to experience the outdoors while discovering that they can remain close to home.

For 2011-2012 the events were held at Canby Pond in Canby, St. Louis Pond in Gervais, Trojan Pond in Rainier, Mt Hood Community College Pond, and Sheridan Pond in Sheridan. The events attracted over 1,260 participants, many of them first-time anglers. Several hundred trophy trout in addition to legal-sized trout were stocked for the events.

Under the guidance of the STEP biologist, volunteer groups including the Association of Northwest Steelheaders (ANWS), ODFW Angler Education Instructors, and members of the angling community provided assistance in teaching kids about fishing, handling their catch and selecting the right equipment, as well as how to interact with the environment. Volunteers also assisted in setting up equipment and provided help at the registration areas. More than sixty volunteers donated over 450 hours of time helping to make these events successful.

Fish Eggs-to-Fry Program

NWWD STEP has experienced tremendous growth in the classroom incubator program. An expanding enthusiasm and desire to implement the program into classroom curriculum continues to bring new schools to STEP as once again over 200 classrooms participated. These incubation projects hatched eggs and released nearly 80,000 unfed salmon and trout fry into a dozen different STEP-approved lakes, ponds and streams within the NWWD. Several local chapters of the ANWS, the local OSU Extension Service (4-H), Center for Research in Environmental Sciences & Technologies, and Reed College sponsored classroom incubation projects in schools around the Portland Metro Area. With the ongoing growth of the program, its implementation would not be possible without the dedication of the many volunteers. More than 30 volunteers from ANWS contributed over 250 hours and nearly 900 miles of travel to the program. This extensive commitment to the schools includes the purchase of the incubation equipment, delivery of the fish eggs to the classroom, and support services to each of the participating schools.

Other Outreach

STEP staff continued to write the angling recreation report for the NWWD, providing updated information to local anglers about all types of fishing opportunities in the area. This report is published weekly on the ODFW website and is one of the most popular destinations on the site.

STEP staff continued to take the lead as author and editor of the NWWD portion of the Spring Fishing Forecast and the Winter Steelhead Guide both found on the ODFW website, various online publications, and distributed to local media.

STEP staff attended monthly meetings of several local angling groups, keeping this valuable volunteer base aware of upcoming opportunities and issues. Monthly meetings also provide a venue to show appreciation for volunteer efforts.

STEP staff participated in several outreach activities by attending summer camps and visiting classrooms to assist at fishing events, and discuss STEP in the schools and career opportunities in the natural resource fields.

STEP staff represented the NWWD at the 2011 Oregon State Fair and the 2012 Sportsmen's Show providing information and updates about ODFW activities and STEP opportunities in the NWWD and around Oregon.

INVENTORY AND MONITORING

Sandy River Creel Surveys

STEP, along with the Sandy Chapter of ANWS, assisted NWWD staff performing creel surveys on the Sandy River in an effort to determine catch and effort by anglers fishing for winter steelhead, spring Chinook salmon and summer steelhead. Anglers were interviewed at boat ramps and along the river banks as part of an ongoing effort to evaluate ODFW hatchery strategies on the Sandy River.

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT

Stream Nutrient Enrichment Program

The 18th year of the district's stream nutrient enrichment program was completed with cooperation from the Clackamas Hatchery, Sandy River Hatchery, the United States Forest Service, and the USFWS Eagle Creek Hatchery. The carcasses are intended to mimic historic run densities of spawning Chinook and coho salmon in area streams and increase stream nutrient levels for aquatic organisms.

More than 290 youth volunteers and 70 adult volunteers contributed to the project, placing nearly 60,000 pounds of coho and Chinook salmon carcasses in the Sandy River Basin, the Clackamas River Basin, and the Yamhill Basin. Volunteers from the ANWS, students from various local schools, SOLV (Stop Oregon Litter and Vandalism), members of the Sandy River Watershed Council and Clackamas River Watershed Council, Timber Lake Job Corp, and the Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde assisted with the carcass distribution effort.

Line and Tackle Collection

In an effort to expand the KORC program three new gear collection stations were installed at St. Louis Ponds during the spring of 2012, much of the work being performed by volunteers from the ANWS. These new sites will go along with four line and tackle collection stations in their

sixth year of use on the Sandy River. STEP and volunteer members of the Sandy Chapter of ANWS maintained the stations. Stations in their fourth or fifth year of use can also be found on the Clackamas River, Blue Lake Park, Herman Creek, and Salish Ponds, all maintained through volunteer efforts. Additional materials are being prepared for new stations to be installed in several popular fishing spots in the district.

FISH CULTURE

Fish Acclimation Projects

Acclimation facilities have become a key component of fish release strategies in the NWWD and operation of these facilities is an important function of STEP. Releases from acclimation sites are intended to coincide with hatchery production and provide increased angling opportunities on the Willamette, Clackamas, and Sandy Rivers. Recent improvements in local fisheries can be attributed to these acclimation projects.

The Foster Creek facility continued to be a productive site for STEP. From that site 51,000 spring Chinook salmon smolts, 25,000 winter steelhead smolts, and 16,000 summer steelhead smolts were acclimated and released into the Clackamas River in the early spring of 2012. This pond is located on property owned by the Bradshaw family. Under the guidance of STEP the Bradshaw's and additional volunteers maintained the facility, performed all fish culture activities, and assisted with release.

The Clear Creek Acclimation Facility was completed and put into production in spring of 2009. Spring of 2012 marked the fourth year of releases from this site. Feeding and daily maintenance was provided by volunteers from the McLoughlin Chapter of ANWS who donated over 180 hours to this project. During the months of March and April over 145,000 spring Chinook salmon smolts were acclimated and released to provide additional returns to the extremely popular Willamette River and Clackamas River sport fisheries.

The Eagle Creek Acclimation Facility, located at Eagle Fern Park, was completed and put into production in early 2010. With funding from a Fish Restoration and Enhancement Program the Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation was able to build this facility on the banks of Eagle Creek a few miles up from the confluence with the Clackamas River. This site is operated in cooperation with STEP, the NWWD staff, Clackamas County Parks, and volunteers. Feeding and daily maintenance was provided by youth and adult volunteers who donated nearly 100 hours to this project, with instrumental support provided by the Clackamas County Parks Department.

The Eagle Creek Acclimation project provided for the acclimation and release of nearly 240,000 spring Chinook salmon smolts into Eagle Creek. As a major tributary of the Clackamas River these smolt releases will be instrumental in providing additional returns to the Willamette and Clackamas Rivers, as well as reintroducing a once popular spring Chinook fishery to Eagle Creek.

The Bull Run River acclimation facility saw its second year of production in 2012 at the site of the decommissioned Portland General Electric Bull Run Powerhouse. Releases of spring Chinook salmon from this site are part of a district strategy to address stray rates by giving the salmon a return destination away from the wild fish sensitive Upper Sandy Basin. The Bull Run site saw over 130,000 spring Chinook salmon smolts released in spring of 2012, with tremendous help from volunteers with the Sandy Chapter of ANWS.

Mid-Willamette STEP

Karen Hans, STEP Biologist
Alex Farrand, Assistant District Fish Biologist
Steve Mamoyac, District Fish Biologist

The Mid Willamette STEP district is a geographically diverse area in the South Willamette Watershed District (SWWD) reaching across the Willamette Valley from the crest of the Coast Range east to the crest of the Cascades. The Willamette River travels the length as it flows from McKenzie River confluence downstream to the agricultural lands north of Salem. Within this area, three major river systems flow from the western slopes of the Cascades into the Willamette (North Santiam, South Santiam, and Calapooia). Another five (Glen/Gibson, Rickreall, Luckiamute, Marys, and Long Tom) drain the eastern slopes of the Coast Range. The District is also one of the most populated regions of Oregon. Salem, Eugene, Corvallis, and Albany are the larger urban areas but a number of smaller cities, towns, and rural communities are scattered throughout. The natural resource concerns that have accompanied the area's historical land uses of timber harvest and agriculture have been complicated by the challenges posed by urbanization.

In spite of the growing human population and resulting changes to the landscape the Willamette River Basin continues to support a diversity of fish. Native among these include spring Chinook salmon, winter steelhead, rainbow and cutthroat trout. Several salmonid species have also been introduced including fall Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and summer steelhead. Although the focus of STEP efforts in this area is upon the native salmonids, the program through its educational, monitoring, and habitat efforts also provides benefits to the basin's many other native fish.

Aquatic Sampling at Adair Summer Program

A failure to recognize the importance of watershed rather than just stream health has led to the degradation and loss of aquatic habitats across Oregon. In this area, one of the results has been federal listings under the ESA of the Mid Willamette's two native stocks of salmon and steelhead. In response, the State of Oregon and its citizens have initiated a comprehensive and cooperative community-based approach to watershed restoration under the Oregon Plan. Although all ODFW programs have an important role in this effort, STEP finds itself uniquely situated in that its responsibilities include many of the major components of the Oregon Plan. Most importantly, the foundation of STEP is community involvement with these activities. The focus of STEP in this District has been therefore to involve area groups, schools and individuals in all aspects of ODFW's local fish management efforts.

Because the area's population is large and still growing, STEP must emphasize outreach and education in the Mid Willamette basin. This is achieved in-part through direct community involvement with many ODFW activities but particularly monitoring and inventory efforts and educational programs. Adult and youth participation with these projects not only demonstrates the ability that communities have to assist with the more technical needs of fish recovery but also provides the "hands on" experience that allows for increased awareness and fosters stewardship. Of special interest have been new inventories on waters that are considered "at risk" and for

which little or no fishery information exists. The data gathered has been essential to habitat protection and restoration efforts throughout the basin, especially those in the agricultural and urban areas.

EDUCATION AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Technical Assistance

During this period, the STEP Biologist gave presentations detailing fish resources, management issues and ODFW volunteer opportunities to a variety of interests including: students, teacher or other educational organizations; angler and conservation groups; Watershed Councils; and other federal, state, and local agencies. The District works with eight watershed councils in a variety of roles including providing general information, providing technical expertise to habitat and inventory projects, assisting with volunteer training, and assisting with the development of action plans and restoration priorities. The STEP Biologist provides technical assistance to many agencies and organizations on fish related matters including the road related repair or culvert replacements in Linn, Lane, Polk and Benton Counties, Department of State Lands regulatory actions, Oregon Department of Forestry enforcement actions, and habitat restoration projects throughout the district. The STEP Biologist is a member of the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Region 3 Technical Review Team; the Glen Gibson Watershed Council, Long Tom Watershed Council, Calapooia Watershed Council, and Luckiamute Watershed Council's technical teams; and the Benton County Wetland and Riparian Workgroup. During the contract period the STEP Biologist attended fifteen meetings, offering technical advice and fishery perspectives on a variety of district fish issues.

Youth Education

Many school districts in the mid-Willamette district send students to outdoor schools and this has provided the STEP Biologist with additional educational opportunities for the program. The STEP Biologist, or STEP volunteers, participated in 15 Outdoor Schools/Days and summer camp fishing clinics, and four youth angling events. The STEP Biologist also taught fish biology at the Northwest Flytiers Expo; and taught salmon biology at three Salmon Walks sponsored by the Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation and the Sierra Club; as well as Forest Expo Day, Corvallis/Philomath District Spring Field Day; and Kid's Day for Conservation. The STEP Biologist, along with volunteers from the Albany Chapter of ANWS, ODFW Angler Education Instructors, and the Senior Fishing Buddies, hosted stations on fishing and fish biology at outdoor schools and summer camps organized by the Boy Scouts, Polk County Soil and Water Conservation District, OSU Extension Service (4-H), Corvallis School District, and U.S. Forest Service. At the fishing stations, students catch trout and sunfishes, and learn about catch and release techniques. At outdoor schools with fish biology stations, students learn about fish anatomy, physiology, environment adaptations, habitat needs, and challenges posed by humans. One of the most popular activities at outdoor school is fish dissection. The students share a juvenile steelhead or salmon to dissect and learn the internal and external anatomy and physiology of the fish. The STEP Biologist also teaches watershed process to students at

Kids Fishing at 4H pond.

outdoor schools or at their schools. Two camp facilities have in-ground "river boxes" or a portable stream table is brought to the school to show how stream systems function.

One of the STEP Biologists most popular activities are fish dissection at district area elementary, middle, and high schools. Steelhead smolts from the South Santiam Hatchery are frozen individually each year and are then used for the dissections. Students work in teams to dissect the fish. Volunteers from the ODFW's Angler Education Program, the Albany Chapter of ANWS, and the Senior Fishing Buddies, as well as many parents and school volunteers assist with the dissection. For many students, this is their only opportunity to do a dissection on any type of animal as opposed to a plastic model or virtual computer program. The STEP biologist includes information on fish biology, such as how fish hear, see, detect odors, and osmoregulate in fresh and saltwater, as well as similarities between fish and human biology. The STEP Biologist will also dissect an adult salmon or steelhead carcass at Family Science Night events. During this reporting period, the STEP Biologist and volunteers hosted fish dissections at eleven elementary, middle school, high school classes, and Family Science Nights in the district.

INVENTORY AND MONITORING

Fish Populations and Their Habitat in Streams

STEP again led the district's small stream sampling effort with fish surveys and hoop traps. These efforts involved students from local schools and district area landowners. The primary intent of this program has been to document the presence of cutthroat trout in waters where little or no fish information exists and to get a sense of relative abundance. However, additional benefits from the program come from raised awareness for the "little brown fishes" in the area and educational opportunities for students. Information on fish presence has in-turn been used by cities, counties, watershed councils, and state and federal agencies to develop habitat restoration and protection plans as well as to identify individual project opportunities. The data gathered from traps and surveys will be used in the future to plan habitat restoration projects.

Jane Goodall Environmental Middle School

In the Salem area, students from Jane Goodall Environmental Middle School and other local high schools assisted the STEP Biologist to sample local streams with seine nets and electroshocking. Students collected fish, macroinvertebrate, and habitat data on two reaches of Pringle Creek; one above and one below where the creek goes underground for several hundred feet. Data from the sampling efforts will be used to produce a fish presence report on Salem area streams. The report will be made available to City, County, and State Agencies, as well as citizen groups and watershed councils.

Electroshocking as part Cutthroat Study

Cutthroat Trout Surveys in the Long Tom River

STEP also partnered with the Long Tom Watershed Council on a study of cutthroat trout in three Long Tom River Basin sub-watersheds. The study, funded by a Fish Restoration and Enhancement Program grant, is investigating the movements of cutthroat trout in Ferguson, Bear, and Owens Creeks by capturing fish then monitoring their movements around the basins

with array stations. Data collected will also provide information on growth, survival, and population numbers. Volunteers worked together to monitor the traps, electroshock the creeks, tag the fish, and record data for the study. Teams of three volunteers worked in all weather conditions to check the traps three days a week from January to May. In all, 35 volunteers assisted with the study.

Staff worked with volunteers from STEP, Oregon State University, and watershed councils to assist with snorkel surveys on the Calapooia River, Crabtree Creek, and the Little North Fork Santiam River.

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT

Partnerships and Technical Assistance

Because much of the land in the Mid Willamette basin is privately owned, restoration efforts rely heavily on the cooperative participation of private landowners. In addition to efforts with other state, local and federal agencies, STEP works closely with watershed councils, industry, individuals and the more traditional landowner assistance agencies to conduct stream nutrient enrichment, in-stream and riparian habitat, and fish passage restoration projects.

STEP is in a unique position in that it can bring all aspects of restoration under one program. These include pre and post project monitoring, technical guidance, equipment, labor, access to funding, and outreach. During this time period, STEP made ten site visits to offer technical and grant seeking advice to landowners throughout the district. The STEP Biologist provided technical advice to the USFWS, US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, as well as the Calapooia, Luckiamute, North Santiam, South Santiam, Long Tom, and Mary's River Watershed Councils on the fish passage and habitat restoration projects.

In the upper Long Tom Watershed, a significant habitat restoration project was completed in 2012. The owners of the Polyrock Ranch worked with the Long Tom Watershed Council, OWEB, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and STEP to remove an irrigation dam on Jordon Creek. The project was part of a comprehensive plan to improve in-stream and riparian habitat along the creek. The restoration project also included upgrading or removing six culvert/ford crossing, fencing hundreds of feet of creek frontage, and planting thousands of trees and shrubs.

Carcass Placement

The placement of salmon and steelhead carcasses into area streams for nutrient enrichment is accomplished only through the efforts of volunteers and has surprisingly become one of the more popular STEP activities. To replicate historic abundance and distribution, fish are placed in five different rivers and streams in the district. This past year, salmon and steelhead carcasses that were used as brood for programs at the South Santiam Fish Hatchery were again placed in the Santiam and Calapooia basins. Volunteers from the Albany Chapter of ANWS and STEP contributed many hours toward carcass enrichment efforts in the mid-Willamette district. Hundreds of spring Chinook salmon and summer steelhead carcasses were distributed to the South Santiam River and its tributaries. Volunteers assisting with carcass distribution included students from Sweet Home High School.

FISH CULTURE

ODFW fish propagation programs in the Mid Willamette basin have evolved greatly over the last decade. With greater emphasis now placed upon the restoration and conservation of the basin's wild fish resources and the current federal listings of upper Willamette spring Chinook salmon and winter steelhead under the ESA, the STEP District's fish culture program looks much different from that of the 1980's. Concern surrounding the potential impacts of introduced fry upon native populations, and the primary need for habitat enhancement in those streams identified as deficient in natural production, have changed the focus of the program's efforts.

Fish Eggs-to-Fry Program

The Egg to Fry Classroom Program within the District is for educational purposes only and is not intended to contribute to fish production goals. However, as an educational program, it is without a doubt one of the most successful and cost effective ways to teach a large number of students about salmon and trout biology. In addition, students and adults participating in the program come away from the experience with a respect and appreciation for salmon and trout, and for their habitat. In the mid-Willamette STEP District, schools with students from kindergarten to high school and from urban and rural areas participate in the program. During this period, 47 classrooms raised 13,000 spring Chinook salmon and 24 schools raised 6,300 rainbow trout.

Students Releasing Fry

Eggs are delivered to each classroom by ODFW staff or volunteers. A brief presentation helps to prepare the students for the project and convey the importance of their effort. STEP volunteers, members of the Senior Fishing Buddies, ODFW's Angler Education Instructors, and members of the Albany Chapter of ANWS provide invaluable assistance with the classroom egg incubation program. These volunteers have recruited and "adopted" a number of schools in their local areas for which they provide information and incubation equipment, lend technical expertise, and assist during field trips to the release sites. The Senior Fishing Buddies have been particularly active in the Salem area where, with financial assistance from a STAC Mini Grant, they have placed incubators in area schools.

Spring Chinook salmon fry were released into the North Santiam, South Santiam, and Calapooia River Basins. Rainbow trout are released at a number of selected locations scattered throughout the valley including reservoirs and many local, isolated ponds. The fry stocking program in the ponds has had surprising success. One location is Pagoda Pond at the Oregon 4-H Center near Salem where hundreds of children every year participate in outdoor school and summer camp fishing programs.

Upper Willamette STEP

Shannon Richardson, STEP Biologist
Kelly Reis, Assistant District Fish Biologist
Jeff Ziller, District Fish Biologist

The Upper Willamette STEP district coordinates volunteer efforts to maintain, protect, restore, and monitor native populations and the habitats of salmon and trout within the headwaters of the Willamette River. The major river systems in the district are the McKenzie, Middle Fork Willamette, and the Coast Fork Willamette. Spring Chinook salmon are the only anadromous salmonid native to the area, although a summer steelhead run has been established in the McKenzie, Middle Fork, and mainstem Willamette Rivers. Resident and/or fluvial populations of rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, and bull trout are also found within the district. Releases of hatchery spring Chinook salmon, summer steelhead, and rainbow trout are conducted in various streams and rivers within the district. In addition, rainbow, cutthroat, and brook trout are released into a number of High Cascade Lakes to provide a unique fishery that is popular among anglers. Spring Chinook salmon and bull trout are federally listed as "Threatened" under the ESA.

Responsibility for implementing the STEP program in the Upper Willamette is shared between the STEP biologist and other district staff. Staff believes that assigning the STEP responsibilities broadly among all members allows greater flexibility and more effective integration of STEP activities throughout all fish management activities.

A variety of individuals and local organizations participate in STEP, including the McKenzie Flyfishers, Cascade Family Flyfishers, Emerald Empire Chapter of ANWS, Trout Unlimited, Coastal Conservation Association, McKenzie River Guides Association, Backcountry Horsemen, and three watershed councils. In addition, STEP works with industrial timber companies such as Weyerhaeuser, Guistina Land and Timber, Guistina Resources, and Rosboro Lumber on a variety of habitat improvement projects within the district. ODFW staff regularly attends meetings of these groups to exchange information between agencies and organizations, answer questions, and to recruit new volunteers. Volunteers are also recruited from area schools, universities, and a variety of youth groups.

The Upper Willamette STEP biologist would like to recognize the dedicated staff from Leaburg Hatchery, McKenzie Hatchery, Willamette Hatchery, and Dexter Hatchery for all their hard work in working with the STEP program. Hatchery staff assists STEP with many projects that could not be conducted without their help.

EDUCATION AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Technical Assistance

The STEP Biologist served on the Coast Fork Willamette Watershed Council's Technical Committee tasked with providing technical expertise for projects sponsored by the council. STEP assisted the council to obtain funding for and implement several projects in the watershed.

The STEP Biologist participated in the Cedar Creek Planning Group which was formed to bring resource agencies and landowners together to address water quality and habitat issues in Cedar Creek, a tributary to the McKenzie River. The group obtained a STEP Water Right Exemption in order to ensure sufficient in-stream flow in Cedar Creek to support aquatic life.

There is a five-year evaluation period associated with this water right exemption. Members of the group worked together with volunteers to evaluate and monitor conditions and act as an advisory group for restoration actions that occur in Cedar Creek.

The STEP biologist chaired the local Salmon Watch Steering Committee, which was formed in early 2012 to address the need for a grassroots organization and support. The Steering Committee elected to hire a part-time coordinator in partnership with McKenzie Watershed Council. With the support of the coordinator and many dedicated volunteers, this group was able to bring more than 1,300 local students into the field to learn about salmon ecology.

Youth Education

STEP staff and volunteers hosted three Youth Angling Enhancement Program events located in Cottage Grove and Eugene. These events provided kids with the chance to check out a fishing rod, obtain instructions on casting, and to catch one of the many trout that were stocked in each of the locations. These events continue to become more popular and repeat participants are seen each year. The third event, held at Eugene's Alton Baker Park, occurred on Free Fishing Weekend in place of the event that had previously been held at the Leaburg Hatchery. The event was a huge success with approximately 600 participants.

A proud angler with his first two fish.

STEP staff participated in a number of Salmon Watch field trips this year at Carmen Smith Spawning Channel along the McKenzie River and Whittaker Creek. During these field trips, local students learn about salmon ecology, including lessons on macroinvertebrates, riparian zones, water quality, and salmon biology.

STEP biologist helped plan and participate in a Kid's Adventure Club event in partnership with Travel Lane County. This event served over 200 school-age children and provided them with the opportunity to cast both spinning gear and fly rods, tie their own flies, create fish-themed art projects, observe watershed function at the stream table, and see trout and salmon in the demonstration aquarium.

The Springfield district office hosted a Fisheries Division intern this summer, coordinated through the STEP biologist. The intern participated in many projects, including High Lakes stocking, High Lakes monitoring, fish sampling and restoration planning. He also had the opportunity on several occasions to cross train with wildlife staff.

Program Outreach

STEP Biologist gave presentations to a variety of groups including the Cascade Family Flyfishers and Trout Unlimited. Talks were focused on issues regarding fish populations, habitat, and the fishery in the Upper Willamette Basin. STEP also recruited volunteers from these presentations to participate in a variety of upcoming projects. STEP staff also presented at the City of Creswell's Earth Day celebration held at Garden Lake Park.

The STEP Biologist presented a half-day program to staff at Camp Lutherwood regarding fish populations and habitats, and ways to incorporate young campers into habitat preservation and restoration activities.

STEP staff, in cooperation with volunteers, presented a paper at the poster session of this year's Oregon Chapter American Fisheries Society meeting in Eugene. The poster exhibited results of the first two years of a five-year mark-recapture study of native rainbow trout on a five-mile reach of the McKenzie River.

INVENTORY AND MONITORING

Fish Surveys

STEP staff worked with volunteers to conduct minnow trap surveys of fish presence in Cedar Creek. This information will be used to examine fish distribution and to evaluate the STEP water right exemption. During this year's sampling, Chinook salmon fry and Oregon chub were captured within Cedar Creek. STEP biologist also conducted culvert assessments with staff from McKenzie Watershed Council.

STEP volunteers participated in an angler mark-recapture population estimate for rainbow trout on a five mile reach of the McKenzie River. The project was intended to determine a baseline population size (fish per mile) of rainbow and cutthroat trout following the cessation of stocking hatchery rainbow trout in the reach. STEP staff conducted training for volunteers regarding how to floy tag fish and record data.

STEP volunteers attend a radio tracking training.

Staff assisted the Long Tom Watershed Council with fish inventory along Amazon Creek. While Amazon Creek is a tributary to the Long Tom River, which is within the Mid Willamette management area, it was more practical from a geographic standpoint for the Upper Willamette District to perform the work. There were three hoop traps at various locations that were run largely by volunteer efforts and conducted additional electro-fishing surveys.

High Cascade Lakes Sampling

Volunteers assisted staff with collecting information on fish survival in the High Cascade Lakes. Volunteers hiked into designated lakes, sampled for fish presence with hook and line, and recorded various physical and biological data. This project is very popular with the public and will continue to be conducted to provide needed information on fish survival in the High Cascade Lakes.

Gold Lake Trapping

Volunteers from the McKenzie Flyfishers assisted with an on-going project to monitor brook trout in Gold Lake in an effort to enhance the lake's rainbow trout fishery. Brook trout are numerous in Gold Lake, and promote decreased condition of both brook and rainbow trout. With this effort, the group sought to disrupt brook trout spawning by electro-fishing in the spawning tributaries to Gold Lake. A total of sixty fish were removed and sent to ODFW pathology. A later trapping effort in June resulted in length and weight data for 110 fish.

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT

Carcass Placement

STEP staff worked with staff from the McKenzie Hatchery to out plant carcasses. Nearly 1,500 adult carcasses totaling almost 18,000 pounds were distributed into the mainstem McKenzie River and spawning tributaries. In addition, STEP volunteers out planted approximately 1,200 carcasses to Little Fall Creek in the Middle Fork Willamette basin and approximately 250 carcasses to Mosby Creek in the Coast Fork Willamette basin.

Riparian Restoration

STEP staff, along with multiple local agencies, participated in a partnership to conduct a variety of water quality and habitat restoration projects in Cedar Creek, a tributary / side channel to the McKenzie River. This partnership is a long term effort designed to increase flows to restore native fish habitat and water quality. In addition, STEP is working with landowners to conduct riparian and in-stream habitat improvements that are intended to reduce water temperatures and improve habitat conditions for native fish and wildlife.

Mosby Creek fish habitat enhancement

STEP staff continues to partner with Coast Fork Willamette Watershed Council on the Mosby Creek habitat enhancement project. Funds were obtained from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board to conduct a rapid bio-assessment within the Mosby basin; the work will occur in the spring of 2013. Temperature monitoring of Phase I construction is on-going and funds for Phase II in-stream work are tentatively in place.

FISH CULTURE

High Cascade Lakes Backpack Stocking

STEP staff coordinated the bi-annual backpack and horseback stocking event for the High Cascade Lakes. Volunteers packed approximately 58,000 fingerling cutthroat and rainbow trout into 62 High Cascade Lakes. This continues to be enormously popular, and requires significant coordination from staff.

Two young volunteers getting backpacks loaded with fish

Classroom Egg Incubator

Approximately 10,000 spring Chinook salmon eggs were incubated by 86 teachers in 48 different schools as part of the Classroom Incubator Program. The unfed fry were released by individual teachers in December at Alton Baker Canoe Canal in Eugene.

McKenzie River Trout Stocking

Staff and volunteers worked with the McKenzie River Guides Association and local hatcheries to stock over thirty river miles of the McKenzie River with legal-sized rainbow trout. The guides navigate an ODFW stocking boat downriver while a volunteer nets fish into the river.

North Coast STEP

Ron Rehn, STEP Biologist
Robert Bradley, Assistant District Fish Biologist
Chris Knutsen, District Fish Biologist

The North Coast STEP area includes all of the coastal basins extending from Neskowin Creek north to the Columbia River, and from the Lower Columbia River tributaries to Plympton Creek. The North Coast STEP District covers all of Tillamook and Clatsop Counties, and portions of Columbia, Washington, Yamhill, and Polk Counties. This area holds fifteen major river systems and over 2,600 stream miles.

All district fish management staff work with STEP volunteers, but the STEP Biologist has primary responsibility for administering, coordinating and reporting program activities. Projects are identified and guided by local fish management and hatchery needs with a focus on outreach, habitat restoration, and fish propagation efforts.

Volunteer groups in the area have a high interest in fish culture programs. STEP volunteers operate two fish rearing facilities and one acclimation pond, and they provide key support to several ODFW hatcheries. The area also has a small hatchbox program using spring and fall Chinook salmon and a growing classroom egg incubation program involving students from seven school districts. Staff works closely with a number of watershed councils, educators, angling groups, and civic organizations throughout the district.

EDUCATION AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Education and Outreach

Other outreach and educational activities that occurred this year included: exhibits at the Tillamook County Fair, Washington Elementary Salmon Watch, Tillamook School Salmon Watch, presentations to the North Coast Chapter of ANWS, and Tillamook County Children's Clean Water Festival. The Tillamook County Children's Clean Water Festival is a day-long event in which every fourth grader in Tillamook County participates in activities and hands-on interactive displays pertaining to overall watershed health. Over 250 students were involved in this event.

Fish Eggs-to-Fry Program

The North Coast STEP classroom incubator program this year involved delivering eggs and giving presentations to students in ten schools, elementary through high school, the Bay City public library, and the Tillamook Forest Center. These programs participated in the hatching and releasing of spring Chinook salmon, fall Chinook salmon, winter steelhead, and summer steelhead fry into approved streams.

Improvements to Fishing Access

In June of 2011, plans funded through a Fish Restoration and Enhancement Program grant were completed for the Loren's Pond Enhancement Project. This project aims to provide diverse, stable, and productive angling opportunities by improving the aesthetic quality, and adding features such as restrooms, picnic tables, ADA access points, and improving angler access at the Loren's Pond/Drift access site along the Trask River. The STEP program assisted the Tillamook

Bay Watershed Council in securing another grant to implement the design beginning spring of 2012. The project is currently under construction and is scheduled for completion June 2013.

Replacement Lake Lytle Fishing Dock

The North Coast STEP Program assisted the Rockaway Beach Lions & Lioness Clubs with a project to replace the fishing dock on Lake Lytle. This dock was constructed and installed on Lake Lytle by ODFW in 1988 to allow angler access to open water beyond shoreline vegetation, and is operated under a City of Rockaway Beach Conditional Use Permit with ODFW. Lake Lytle is located a couple of miles north of Rockaway Beach along Hwy 101, and since its construction, the dock sees almost daily use from late winter through fall. Through several years of use and winter storms, the dock has been repaired on a number of occasions and now must be replaced. The Rockaway Beach Lions & Lioness Clubs and NCWD STEP program secured an R&E Grant and the project was completed spring of 2012.

Family Fishing Events

During this reporting period, 616 people participated in North Coast Watershed District (NCWD) Family Fishing Events and other organized fishing events. The Tualatin Chapter of ANWS assisted the NCWD STEP program in providing guidance in basic fishing skills at these events.

Volunteer with youth at Hebo Lake.

A Disabled Angler Fishing Day also occurred in conjunction with Camp Rosenbaum, the YMCA, and the Tillamook Anglers. Individuals from across the region come to Camp Rosenbaum and enjoy a day of fishing, fun, and a BBQ. Approximately 325 people with disabilities participated in this year's event.

INVENTORY AND MONITORING

Temperature Monitoring

The Salmonberry STEP Monitoring Project continues to provide valuable data through winter steelhead spawning surveys and temperature and macroinvertebrate monitoring on the Salmonberry River. This information is utilized by ODFW and many other resource groups and agencies. Headed by Ian Fergusson, the Salmonberry STEP Monitoring Project has utilized volunteers from AmeriCorps, Clark-Skamania Flyfishers, Native Fish Society, Northwest Steelheaders, Oregon Trout, Rainland Flycasters, Sierra Club, and Trout Unlimited since 1993 to carry out these monitoring projects.

Nehalem River Radio Telemetry Study

In December 2011 a radio telemetry project to determine baseline migration characteristics of adult hatchery and wild steelhead returning to the North Fork Nehalem River began. This project is an attempt to improve the winter steelhead sport fishery in the lower North Fork Nehalem and increase angler catch rates of hatchery fish. The project will consist of a four to five-year study (depending on interim results) to evaluate the North Fork Nehalem winter steelhead fishery. The objectives are to use radio telemetry to describe general migratory behavior of adult wild and hatchery-origin winter steelhead, and evaluate the relationships between hatchery steelhead juvenile release location and subsequent adult catch by sport anglers. Stray rates relative to release location will also be documented where possible.

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT

Stream Nutrient Enrichment

As part of the ODFW stream nutrient enrichment program the STEP Biologist and other NCWD staff directed and assisted volunteers in the distribution of over 137,462 pounds of fish carcasses into 222 miles of North Coast rivers and streams from the Little Nestucca to the lower Columbia River tributaries to benefit salmonids and other species.

FISH CULTURE

Volunteer Hatchery Programs

The Tillamook Anglers continue to operate Whiskey Creek Volunteer Hatchery, releasing approximately 100,881 spring Chinook salmon smolts and an additional 99,000 fall Chinook salmon fry into the Wilson and Trask rivers. The Nestucca Anglers also continue to operate Rhoades Pond, rearing 67,306 fall Chinook salmon smolts for release into Three Rivers and the Nestucca River. This year, the Wild Winter Steelhead Broodstock Collection Programs continued on the Nestucca and Wilson Rivers. Over sixty volunteer anglers participated in these programs, collecting over 230 wild winter steelhead to be used as broodstock by ODFW hatcheries.

High School Hatcheries

Astoria High School's hatchery program released 34,750 coho salmon and 19,485 Chinook salmon presmolts into Young's Bay. Warrenton High School's program released 5,623 coho salmon, 7,936 Chinook salmon, and 350 winter steelhead presmolts into Skipanon River.

Installing new lining in Rhoades Pond.

Rhoades Pond Upgrades

Nestucca Anglers obtained funding through an R&E grant in August of 2011 to make much-needed repairs to the facility. The pond liner was damaged during a flood event several years ago. In addition, the outlet structure is in overall poor shape and due for a total replacement (this structure is from the original 1976 construction). In addition, the intake at the river and supply line needs replacement. Total project cost is estimated at $90,000 and is scheduled for completion spring of 2013.

Mid-Coast STEP

Christine Clapp, STEP Biologist
John Spangler, Assistant District Fish Biologist
Derek Wilson, Assistant District Fish Biologist
Bob Buckman, District Fish Biologist

The Mid Coast District includes coastal watersheds from the Salmon River (Cascade Head) to Tahkenitch Lake, extending from headwater streams on the western slope of the Coast Range to their estuaries. This includes several large rivers including the Salmon, Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, and Siuslaw. Direct ocean tributaries such as the Yachats River and Beaver, Big, Tenmile, and Cummins Creeks also support Mid Coast salmonid populations. Siltcoos and Tahkenitch Lakes are two large coastal lakes in the southern Mid Coast that are especially important for coastal Coho salmon. In addition to Coho salmon, Mid Coast waters support populations of spring and fall Chinook salmon, summer and winter steelhead, Chum salmon, cutthroat trout, and other native non-game fishes.

Christine Clapp has lead responsibility for STEP program activities in the Mid Coast, and John Spangler performs STEP duties in the Siuslaw basin. The Mid Coast program works with local community members from various volunteer groups on a diverse range of projects focused on fisheries management and conservation. Mid Coast STEP volunteer groups include the Depoe Bay Salmon Enhancement Commission, Florence STEP, Longview Hills Fishing Club, Central Coast Fly Fishers, the OSU Fish and Wildlife Department, and the ANWS.

Education and outreach is a central part of the Mid Coast program and will become more important as population growth on the Oregon Coast continues and pressure on the region's natural resources increases. Inventory and monitoring of Mid Coast fish populations through STEP includes the operation of eight fish traps and volunteer assistance with spawning surveys. Habitat restoration is also an essential focus of the Mid Coast STEP, fostering collaboration between landowners, watershed councils, interest groups, fishing clubs, and volunteers. The Mid Coast also contains one of the oldest STEP propagation programs in the state, and fish culture continues to attract volunteers and provide an additional education component to the Mid Coast program.

EDUCATION AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Fish Eggs-to-Fry Program

During the 2011-2012 school year, the Fish Eggs-to-Fry classroom incubator program was active at the Beverly Beach Visitor's Center, Neighbors for Kids After-School Program, and in 39 classrooms (preschool-12), representing eleven schools in Lincoln and Lane counties. Biologists and volunteers used the Fish Eggs-to-Fry program to teach students about salmon and trout life-cycles, habitat requirements and good natural resource stewardship. Conducting the program includes training assistants, providing and maintaining equipment, delivering eggs, providing presentations and field trips, and coordinating with hatchery staff.

Students learning about aquatic food webs and steelhead habitat prior to fry release

The program includes an introductory classroom presentation upon egg delivery, a habitat requirements and restoration goal presentation after incubation, and a field trip for fry release. Adult steelhead dissections are also provided to add a comparative, hands-on approach to understanding salmonids and their habitat requirements by learning about their anatomy and physiology. For the first time on the Mid Coast, a high school intern mentored four of the third grade classrooms that participated in the Fish Eggs-to-Fry Program.

Education

Mid Coast biologists and volunteers offered additional educational opportunities to many children within the Lincoln and Siuslaw School Districts, including classroom dissections, after-school program activities, and support for the Florence Stream Team. Salmon biology and aquatic ecology were also taught at several outdoor schools, after-school programs, and fifth grade field trips in Lincoln County.

Mid Coast STEP volunteers leading a steelhead dissection

Mid Coast STEP also partnered with the Hatfield Marine Science Center for several of their summer Sea Camp programs, as well as education days with eighth graders from the Lincoln County School District. In addition to fish dissections, Mid Coast STEP led an estuary seining trip in Yaquina Bay for camp participants to learn about juvenile fishes. Participants in the Fisheries Investigation Sea Camp also spent a day at the Siletz Falls fish trap learning about adult salmonid identification, fisheries management, aquatic insects, food webs, and salmonid biology.

Five Oregon State University students were also mentored as ODFW interns, assisting with trap operations and learning about fisheries management while gaining hands-on experience in a wide variety of district activities. The Mid Coast STEP biologist also participated in various public meetings and presented at volunteer meetings addressing Mid Coast issues and volunteer opportunities. Trap operation training was also held at South Fork Schooner Creek for members of the Longview Hills Fishing Club who operate this trap twice per week.

The Mid Coast STEP biologist received STAC mini-grants to develop youth fishing libraries and an aquatic science reference library on the Mid Coast. Four youth fishing libraries were installed throughout Lincoln County to provide fishing poles and cast practice poles for kids ages three to seventeen to check out for two weeks at a time. The aquatic science reference library contains books about fish biology and ecology, watershed function, stream hydrology and ecology, and fish and macroinvertebrate identification to use for ODFW and Lincoln County School District education programs, and to loan to volunteers who are interested in learning more about freshwater science and salmonids.

Family Fishing Events

Participants at a Family Fishing Event.

Volunteers led five successful family fishing events in the Mid Coast at Olalla Reservoir, Eckman Lake, Big Creek Reservoir, Cleawox Lake, and at the Lhuuke Illahee Fish Hatchery near Siletz. Additional youth angling events were offered at the Salmon River Hatchery and at Thissell Pond by Alsea Hatchery staff and volunteers.

Creeks and Kids

The 24th annual Creeks and Kids Workshop took place this year to train K-12 teachers how to teach watershed education. Participants learned how to integrate Stream Scene, Project WET and Project WILD Aquatic activities into their curriculum to meet state standards while educating their students about watershed health and aquatic ecosystems. The Mid Coast STEP biologist taught the aquatic ecology/macroinvertebrate focus group during the week and is working to expand the Creeks and Kids program to Lincoln County. Teachers attended from Prineville, Bend, Portland, and schools throughout the Willamette Valley.

INVENTORY AND MONITORING

Population Monitoring

Fisheries Investigation Sea Camp participants operating the Siletz Falls fish trap

Volunteers helped monitor fish populations at several fish traps including South Fork Schooner Creek, Palmer Creek, and Siletz Falls in the Siletz basin, the Bohannon fish trap on Drift Creek in the Alsea basin, Munsel Creek, Green Creek, and Whittaker Creek in the Siuslaw basin, and Little Woahink Creek trap in the Siltcoos basin. District staff coordinated, trained and assisted volunteers in fish trap operations including correct fish handling, species and gender identification, accurate data recording, and safety procedures. Volunteers organized all trap operations on South Fork Schooner Creek and assisted with various trap maintenance projects throughout the season. These trap operations provide essential information on fish returns for district management.

Five Oregon State University (OSU) interns were also hired and trained to assist with trap operations on the North Fork Alsea River, Siletz River, Palmer Creek, and Drift Creek. In addition, interns assisted with broodstock collection, snorkel surveys, estuary seining, and family fishing events. District volunteers and OSU interns also assisted ODFW staff with spawning surveys in the Siletz and Alsea basins, and the Depoe Bay Salmon Enhancement Commission completed spawning surveys on North Depoe Bay Creek.

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT

Habitat Restoration

STEP volunteers maintained 45 SOLV and 15 monofilament line recycling stations throughout the year, which also involved picking up litter at popular fishing sites. STEP volunteers organized beach clean-ups, helped ODFW staff remove dock debris along Alsea Bay, and restored access and removed pressure treated wood debris from South Fork Schooner Creek. Volunteers continue to help maintain restored riparian habitat within the Tami Wagner Wildlife Area on the Yachats River by participating in the wildlife staff's annual work party. The local STEP biologist also completed a large wood restoration project on Cougar Creek.

Nutrient Enrichment

As part of the ODFW stream nutrient enrichment program, biologists directed and assisted volunteers in the distribution of over 22,063 pounds of fish carcasses into 72 miles of Mid Coast streams.

FISH CULTURE

Broodstock Collection

Mid Coast STEP volunteers trying to shut down the Siletz Falls fish trap head gate during a winter storm

This year wild winter steelhead broodstock collection programs on the Alsea and Siletz Rivers were supported by 36 volunteer anglers. Wild winter steelhead are spawned at the Alsea Hatchery to enhance smolt stocking in these rivers. The hatchery winter steelhead program on the Siuslaw River was also supported by over 96 volunteers. STEP volunteers collect winter steelhead for broodstock at Green Creek, Whittaker Creek, and Letz Creek in the Siuslaw basin. The Florence STEP group also spawned Coho salmon at the Munsel Creek trap to use as broodstock for a small educational program at the Munsel Creek hatchery.

Fish Acclimation Projects

Mid Coast biologists provided coordination, technical support, and assistance to over 100 volunteers from the Florence STEP Group and the Emerald Empire Chapter of ANWS to operate the Siuslaw River winter steelhead hatchery program. Volunteers operated adult capture facilities, spawned fish, and reared eggs to the eyed staged. Mid Coast volunteers also assisted with winter steelhead smolt acclimation projects. Trapping and acclimation sites are located at Palmer Creek, Whittaker Creek, Green Creek, Munsel Creek and Letz Creek. The Florence STEP group acclimated winter steelhead smolts at Green Creek and Whittaker Creek. The Emerald Empire Chapter of ANWS reared an estimated 15,000 winter steelhead smolts for release from the Letz Creek facility. Longview Hills Fishing Club and Central Coast Fly Fishers also helped operate an acclimation site at Palmer Creek in the Siletz basin for approximately 50,000 winter steelhead smolts.

North Depoe Bay Creek

The Depoe Bay Salmon Enhancement Commission operated an educational Coho salmon hatchbox project with 20,000 eggs from the Trask Hatchery. Eggs were incubated in two hatchboxes along North Depoe Bay Creek and then transported to North Depoe Bay Reservoir where they rear over winter prior to release. This program is supported by the community, and youth from the Neighbors for Kids after-school program by assisting with the daily care and operation.

Munsel Creek Hatchery

Volunteers from the Florence STEP group operated an egg incubation facility on Munsel Creek to provide eyed eggs for the Siuslaw River winter steelhead program. Green eggs were collected from broodstock captured at Green Creek and Whittaker Creek and taken to the Munsel Creek Hatchery. Volunteers incubated approximately 192,000 eggs to provide enough eyed eggs for 85,000 smolts and twenty classroom incubators. In addition to steelhead, approximately 10,000 Coho salmon were incubated, reared, fin-clipped, and released from the Munsel Creek Hatchery.

Southwest Region

Umpqua STEP

Greg Huchko, STEP Biologist
Holly Huchko, Assistant District Fish Biologist
Laura Jackson, District Fish Biologist

The Umpqua Watershed and STEP area encompasses Douglas County and extends from Diamond Lake in the high Cascades to the Pacific Coast at Reedsport. Douglas County is the fifth largest county in the state, and the Umpqua watershed drains 3.2 million acres of land, and is the second largest coastal watershed in Oregon. About 90 percent of the land is forested and approximately 51 percent is publicly owned. The area is home to more than 100,000 people with Roseburg having the largest population of more than 20,000.

The Umpqua Basin supports runs of coho salmon, spring and fall Chinook salmon, and winter and summer steelhead. Other angling opportunities include rainbow trout at Diamond Lake, brook trout at various Cascade lakes, and a number of reservoirs that are stocked with trout and support warm water fish. STEP volunteer efforts range from educational projects and assistance with high lakes stocking to enhancing winter steelhead and fall Chinook salmon fisheries.

The Umpqua Watershed had another successful year with volunteers donating 20,298 hours. The program completed and/or developed seventy projects this year and reached over 3,000 people with its public outreach efforts.

EDUCATION AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The Umpqua STEP biologist helped coordinate 25 different educational events that reached 3,657 youth and 1,524 adults. This included six Free Fishing Day events that occurred in Douglas County, sixteen classroom incubators projects, as well as salmonid life cycle classes and angler education programs.

Eastwood Elementary Outdoor Days

The STEP biologist worked with partners in the Eastwood Regional Education Committee to further enhance the Eastwood Elementary Outdoor Days. This program focuses on water-cycles, food webs, macro invertebrates, Native American culture, and fish life-cycles. The curriculum for each topic was also summarized in a fourth grade level passport that included puzzles, word searches, fill in the blanks, or drawings to further explain the topic. Each child attending the field event received a passport and a string for a necklace. At the conclusion of each forty-minute time frame, the child's passport was stamped and they received a bead for their necklace before moving to the next station.

Angler Education

The STEP biologist also worked with US Forest Service and other state, federal and private organizations during the TSALILA Festival in Reedsport. This year's event featured identification of native and non-native fish of the Umpqua River as well as game fish and non-game fish. Each session was finished with a game called "Fish On" to help promote fishing and angling safety in which students cast fishing lines at fish targets. Other educational programs completed this year included the Glide Forestry Tour, Creek Days in Myrtle Creek, and multiple YMCA events.

Angler education programs took place at Bowman's Pond, Herbert's Pond, and the Roseburg YMCA. These programs focused on knot tying, identifying various game and non-game fish, and how to use different types of fishing gear.

Canyonville Education Events

The Canyonville acclimation site had over 600 students and 60 adults attend the releasing, life cycle, and fin clipping seminars. This included four different schools from southern Douglas County. There were over 80 volunteers with five stations for the three days of winter steelhead releasing. These different stations included the following subjects: anatomy, health condition, trap and ladder operation, aquatic life, habitat, and fishing/boater safety that were all taught by volunteers. The STEP biologist did hands-on weighing, measuring, and smolt condition data collection with the kids.

Nichols Park Boat Ramp

Nichols Park Boat Ramp, opened fall 2012

The Nichols Park boat ramp project located on the South Umpqua in Winston was completed this past fall. This will open up over 11 miles of river access to anglers for winter steelhead and smallmouth bass. The Umpqua Fishermen Association (UFA) is working on a possible phase II that will involve an acclimation site as well as an educational outreach center.

Additional developments

The classroom incubator program will be expanding in cooperation with the Partnership for Umpqua Rivers.

The Umpqua STEP biologist revised and updated the "50 Places to Fish within 60 Minutes of Roseburg" pamphlet and map. These pamphlets have been available to the public via the Roseburg ODFW office as well as the Roseburg Visitors Center and various outdoor stores in

town. Last year 5,000 copies were distributed and there are plans to increase that number to 10,000 copies this spring. A large map showing these locations has been posted at Winchester Dam, where nearly 70,000 people visit every year.

Another project that was developed was the partnership between ODFW, the UFA, and the Douglas County Food Bank. Hatchery coho adults collected from Cow Creek at the Galesville trap that are considered excess and not needed for broodstock were taken to the food bank. These fish were distributed to those in need throughout the county and were a welcome meal to those families and individuals that received them last year. This program was successful and will be continued this year.

The Umpqua Fishermen Association received a grant from the Cow Creek Tribe for $2,000 to help purchase fishing gear and food for free fishing day. Since the 1980's Free Fishing Day has been one of our biggest events and gets local organizations to work together to help educate kids.

INVENTORY AND MONITORING

The STEP biologist coordinated with volunteers and staff in monitoring steelhead, coho salmon, and fall Chinook salmon at various trapping locations throughout the district. This data is used during regulation proposal reviews as well as propagation proposals.

High Lakes Surveys

Three high lakes in the district were surveyed this year. This data is used to analyze the stocking strategies for the high lakes. Multiple volunteers helped with this project and we plan to continue these efforts into the future.

Fall Chinook Salmon Spawning Surveys

Further monitoring efforts for fall Chinook salmon included incorporating volunteers during spawning ground surveys in lower Umpqua tributaries and the Calapooya. These surveys provide information regarding both wild returning fish and hatchery origin fish distribution and abundance.

Creel Log Books

Creel log books were given to several fishing guides on the Umpqua River to help collect fall Chinook salmon catch rates and effort of anglers. This will assist the district in evaluating the hatchery fall Chinook salmon STEP program.

Gardner Lake

Gardiner-Reedsport-Winchester Bay (GRWB) STEP is going to set up a water monitor system on Gardner Lake to help improve water quality going into the hatch house. Water temperature, Ph, dissolved oxygen and algae will be monitored by Douglas Soil and Water Conservation and Oregon State University research staff.

Diamond Lake

The STEP biologist and Diamond Lake staff assisted with the effort to remove and monitor the shiner population in Diamond Lake. This includes the removal of over 100,000 shiners and the monitoring of the lake's food availability.

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT

Carcass Placement

Gardiner-Reedsport-Winchester Bay (GRWB) STEP continued its participation in the nutrient enrichment program by placing carcasses from spawning events at the hatchery into the North Fork of the Smith River.

Camp Creek

The in stream design work has been completed for additional restoration projects to take place in Camp Creek. This habitat project would help fall Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, winter steelhead, and cutthroat trout. Camp Creek is a tributary to the lower Umpqua River. The STEP Program, GRWB volunteers and PUR will be working together to complete the project.

FISH CULTURE

Umpqua Fishermen Association volunteers will be releasing nearly 237,000 pre-smolt fall Chinook salmon into Calapooya Creek in the spring. They also assisted with broodstock collection of coho salmon and the release of 60,000 coho salmon smolts. Gardiner-Reedsport-Winchester Bay (GRWB) STEP volunteers will release approximately 80,000 pre-smolt fall Chinook salmon into Winchester Bay in the spring.

Umpqua Fishermen Association installed a new water line source to their rearing ponds that will increase winter survival during adverse water conditions as well as using the old water source as a backup.

Marking

With the use of volunteers and school students the UFA was able to adipose fin clip 95% of their Chinook using volunteer labor.

The Gardiner-Reedsport-Winchester Bay (GRWB) STEP also utilized student volunteers to assist with fin clipping nearly 55,000 pre-smolts were marked during a one week period. This was a very educational experience for the students and plans have been made for the schools to be involved again next year. The school is also thinking about starting a Junior STEP Program in the future. The hatch house installed a new chiller and filtration system to help improve water quality. This should help decrease mortality rates that have increased over the past several years.

Acclimation and Release

Winter steelhead acclimations and releases took place this past year at Eastwood Elementary, Canyon Creek acclimation site, and the Seven Feather acclimation site. These events not only contribute additional winter steelhead and therefore angling opportunities in the basin, but also provide a great educational experience for local students and adults. Over 108,000 winter steelhead were released in 2012.

High Lakes Stocking

High Lake Stocking Volunteers

The STEP program also coordinated the district's High Lakes stocking using volunteers from Oregon Equestrian Trails. Volunteers stocked 11 lakes in the district with over 14,000 brook trout and 3,000 rainbows. Over 35 volunteers assisted with this year's stocking and again the project was very successful.

Tenmile, Coos, and Coquille STEP

Gary Vonderohe, STEP Biologist
Tom Rumreich, STEP Biologist
Chris Claire, Assistant District Fish Biologist
Mike Gray, District Fish Biologist

The Tenmile, Coos, and Coquille STEP area is located on the southern Oregon coast and is recognized as having been the birth place of STEP over thirty years ago. The area is bordered on the north and east by the Umpqua Basin and by the New, Sixes and Elk Basins to the south. The area holds three major watersheds, the Tenmile, Coos, Coquille, and several smaller streams that flow directly to the ocean. Both the Coos and the Coquille watersheds have long inter-tidal reaches and large estuaries, while the Tenmile is dominated by several large freshwater lakes.

The area program emphasizes citizen involvement with efforts to protect and enhance salmon, steelhead, and trout.

Early in the development of STEP, education and outreach became a significant part of the local program, as it was recognized that educating the public and particularly area youth would be important toward achieving the long-term goals of STEP in general. Education through involvement increases awareness about the needs of native fish through habitat recovery and protection efforts. In addition to outreach activities, habitat restoration has been an important part of STEP with the initial habitat projects having taken place even before the program was formally established. Large numbers of volunteers also continue to be involved in the area's extensive fish culture program that includes broodstock development, spawning, egg incubation, rearing, and acclimation projects.

EDUCATION AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Millicoma Interpretive Center

The Millicoma Interpretive Center (MIC) continues to be a popular place for student groups and others to come and learn more about the life histories of salmon and steelhead. This past year the facility received its largest number of visitors since the facility began. Visiting student groups and the general public get a unique "hands-on" learning experience. Groups are involved with the collection of broodstock, spawning, egg and fry care, and fin marking. Most of the student groups get an opportunity to incubate eggs in their classroom aquaria. This forges a great connection between their activities at MIC and the life cycle of salmon.

For the fifth year, campers staying at the former Western Rivers Girl Scout Camp near the MIC devoted an entire week to the continued construction of a forest interpretive trail. Trail

construction was initiated as an "Eagle Scout Project" in the mid 1990's. The trail was constructed by dozens of school age children. The expansion of the trail system has been a goal for over a decade. This year the youths constructed a loop in the trail. The trail has already been used extensively by visiting school groups. The trail features a good example of a riparian corridor and a diverse forest. The camping organizations involved in the construction of the trail have adopted the project and plan to work on extending the trail every summer for the next several years. This year students from North Bend High School devoted a day to working on upgrading the trail system.

Funds from an R&E grant along with many other donations have been dedicated to the repair and upgrades at the Millicoma Interpretive Center. When the facility was constructed in the early 1990's, volunteers had limited funding available to them to use in the construction of the facility. Many of the buildings have been degraded over time because of the very wet environment. The STEP biologist, along with students and volunteers, has been conducting the work for several months. The project is projected to be completed in 2013.

Family Fishing Events

ODFW hatcheries provided 1,900 legal rainbow trout for stocking in the vacant steelhead acclimation pond at Millicoma Interpretive Center. This has been a huge success with hundreds of children participating in the catching of these trout. Many children caught their very first fish this past year. Volunteers and hosts passed out many first fish certificates again this past spring.

A separate event was held at Empire Lake in the City of Coos Bay as part of the annual Child Advocacy Center's Family Fun Day. For a second year, 3,000 rainbow trout were stocked into the lake for the event. This year over 525 trout were caught with a total of 339 children participating this year. Lunch was provided to all of the participants by Northwest Natural Gas. There were also many other family friendly activities available that day.

On Eel Lake, the STEP biologists and volunteers held a fishing clinic on Free Fishing Weekend for the twelfth straight year. This event features a course that children can learn everything from knot tying to fish identification. Once the children complete the course they are allowed to fish in the net pen. The trout are fed by the volunteers for approximately one month prior to the event. Volunteers with the Eel/Tenmile STEP Association rear 1,000 trout from a local hatchery in a net pen in Eel Lake specifically for the clinic. A total of 310 children again participated in this year's event at Eel Lake.

The STEP biologist facilitated the stocking of legal rainbow trout into portable fire suppression ponds for children to catch as part of five events. The first event was part of the North Bend Jubilee and a trout pond was placed in the Pony Village Mall in North Bend. This year an extensive angling clinic was added to the event in the mall. Children were taught knot tying, how to fish local lakes, spinner making, casting, and other needed angling skills. A second trout pond, in partnership with Safeway, was set up in Pony Village as part of a prostate cancer awareness event. Mingus Park in Coos Bay was the location of the third trout fishing event. This pond was a partnership with the Coos Bay Fire Department and part of the city's annual Fourth of July celebration. Ponds were also set up as part of the annual Charleston Seafood Festival.

Fishing poles and gear were provided to the children at these events. A total of 2,319 children participated in the angling in the trout ponds. Most children caught fish to take home. A total of

330 fishing rods and reels were given to some of the children that participated in these events. The hope is to continue the trout ponds for many years to come. Local fire departments from North Bend, Coos Bay, Charleston, and the Coos Forest Protection District were instrumental in the setup of these ponds. Nearly 450 first fish certificates were given out as part of these events.

For the third year, the STEP biologist and a small group of volunteers conducted a one day fly fishing workshop at LaVerne Park on the North Fork of the Coquille River. There were 20 adults that participated in the workshop. Participants learned many things like how to tie fishing knots, how to identify aquatic insects, and how to cast a fly rod.

Coquille High School Educational Hatchery

Volunteers and students continued to work on the Coquille High School Educational Hatchery during the year. New informational and educational displays were installed at the site. During the winter, the high school students continue to be teachers themselves in what is now known to be "Tour Tuesday." Elementary school classes devote an afternoon learning salmon life histories and their struggle to survive. The high school students spawn and incubate salmon and steelhead eggs at the station which provides a wonderful "hands-on" experience for the younger students. This is a wonderful time to see the older students impart resource awareness and education to these younger students. For the adult volunteers and teachers, it is a time to sit back and enjoy.

At Coquille High School this past spring, for the fifth year in a row, hundreds of students were involved with the marking of the fall Chinook juveniles that are spawned and raised at the facility. This was a great "hands on" opportunity for students to take part in marking these fish so that they could be better monitored as they migrate to the ocean and back again to the facility. Many students said that marking the fish was the highlight of their entire school year.

Morgan Creek Hatchery

The reconstruction of the educational and fish cultural facilities continued at Morgan Creek Hatchery during the report period. Work continued on a second building. This new building will provide 2,800 square feet of a covered work area. The main components of the new building are a large spawning/fin-clipping area and a wader room for the participating students. Youths in the Upward Bound Program continue to be important contributors to the construction of this building. The building was designed around the coded-wire-tagging trailer that is at the facility for one week each spring. The new building is large enough to comfortably have up to three classes, or nearly 90 volunteers, marking fish at the same time. This new building has become an important educational and fish cultural tool at the facility.

Noble Creek Hatchery

Volunteers with Coos River STEP continued to use the four deep matrix hatchboxes that they purchased several years ago, to incubate salmon at the hatchery until they are ready to be fed. These deep matrix hatchboxes replaced most of the older style hatchboxes at Noble Creek Hatchery. Coos River STEP volunteers also purchased and installed automatic fish feeders. These feeders automatically dispense fish food once an hour throughout the day. These feeders made a great improvement in the way we feed juvenile Chinook at Noble Creek Hatchery.

Other Outreach

For the third year, STEP has partnered with the Coquille Indian Tribe to operate a booth at the annual Salmon Celebration. The booth had a live adult Chinook salmon in a large aquarium, juvenile Chinook salmon, demonstrations on reading scales, extracting coded-wire-tags, decoding the tags, games and contests, as well as many informational displays. This booth was a huge success as over 700 visitors took time to learn more about salmon. Over 25 volunteers staffed the booth for the weekend. Many of the visitors to the booth left with a greater appreciation about salmon and salmon management.

INVENTORY AND MONITORING

Habitat Surveys

Throughout the district, habitat for salmonids has been compromised by culverts that block passage for adult and juvenile fish. Volunteers have expended a considerable amount of time and effort to correct these passage problems. More work is needed in the form of habitat surveys that identify problem culverts and subsequent follow-up corrections. Each stream within the three major basins has specific habitat limitations. Only detailed surveys can identify the problems so that they can be corrected.

Monitoring

The most important monitoring operation that volunteers are involved with each year is the fall Chinook salmon recruitment surveys that are conducted in the Coos and Coquille estuaries. In the Coos River Basin volunteers release in excess of two million Chinook salmon juveniles annually. With the large numbers of fish released, an evaluation of the impacts on wild Chinook salmon is needed. One way to measure the impacts is to monitor the growth and abundance of Chinook salmon in the estuary.

Coquille High students seine for juvenile salmon.

With the number of juvenile Chinook salmon collected in the Coos Basin, the District STEP Biologist has been estimating the total number of juvenile Chinook in the basin using a mark/recapture estimate. This monitoring begins in the spring and continues through the fall of the year. Volunteers in the STEP program play a key role with assistance conducting surveys for this long-term monitoring project.

This past summer the District STEP Biologists continued to monitor the hatchery winter steelhead juveniles in the Coos and Coquille basins with the help of volunteers. The sampling occurred near the winter steelhead acclimation sites looking for hatchery steelhead that have residualized and are not migrating to the ocean this year. This monitoring will help district staff manage the hatchery steelhead program in both basins by documenting the number of hatchery steelhead found during surveys each year. This information may be used to help decide if changes are necessary to the hatchery steelhead program to reduce impacts to native fish.

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT

Habitat Restoration

Planting trees on stream bank.

Habitat restoration projects are an important component of the volunteer projects in the district. The largest habitat improvement project conducted by volunteers, mostly hosts at the facility, involved the planting of hundreds of trees along Morgan Creek and a newly restored wetland area nearby. Douglas Fir and Western Red Cedar were the only trees planted this year at the location. Prior to planting, about one-half acre of blackberries were removed.

This year a local nursery donated many large potted trees that are valued at over $3,000. Many of the trees donated and planted at Morgan Creek were over fourteen feet high.

District STEP biologist designed and secured funding for a spawning gravel augmentation project for Winter Arm Creek, a tributary of Eel Lake. This project will put approximately 140 cubic yards of spawning gravel into the stream for coho salmon and winter steelhead. The project will be completed in 2012-2013.

Carcass Placement

Salmon carcasses were again placed in numerous district streams during the report period. ODFW staff and volunteers placed over 8,000 salmonid carcasses into ten different streams. Most of these carcasses were fish returning to Coos Basin STEP facilities.

FISH CULTURE

Large numbers of volunteers continue to be involved in the extensive fish cultural programs in the District. There are eight broodstock development, eight spawning, nine egg incubation, five rearing, and fifteen acclimation projects in the District. The fish cultural operations in the District involve the largest number of volunteers in recent years.

Broodstock Collection

Youth of all ages help gather and spawn broodstock.

Broodstock collection and development programs in the District continue to be a success overall. Volunteers involved in the collection of naturally produced salmon and steelhead for incorporation into hatchery programs donated a significant amount of time. The collection of naturally produced salmonids is always very labor intensive. For more than twenty years, a significant proportion of the steelhead has been acquired through angler donations. In the Coos River basin, about forty percent of the steelhead broodstock were again donated by anglers.

Angler donations are a slow, time-consuming process that involves many volunteers. The steelhead collections in the Coos and Tenmile were back on track the past two seasons. Returns to both Eel Lake and to Millicoma Interpretive Center were back to normal return levels.

Fry Releases


Volunteers operating the Dellwood fish trap.

The District STEP biologist coordinated the collection and distribution of salmon and steelhead eggs from ODFW hatcheries or STEP incubation facilities to volunteers. As a result, 164,317 fry were released from a variety of hatchboxes in the Coos and Coquille basins. Most of the unfed fry releases are conducted as a rehabilitation project. The fry are released above human-made barriers to upstream migration of salmonids. The barrier, such as a culvert, has been or is scheduled to be corrected. Coho salmon are released for one life-cycle of three years. The Chinook salmon fry releases in the Coquille River basin are conducted for the purpose of a payback program. These fry are a replacement for the loss of production of wild Chinook salmon that are taken and used in the lower river smolt program.

The newest program for releasing fry was the Fourth Creek project in lower Coos Bay. Fourth Creek is a stream that historically had a good population of coho salmon until a reservoir was constructed on the stream. The reservoir had only a spillway and no fishway. Subsequently, coho salmon have not been able to access the stream for many decades. Five years ago the Coquille Indian Tribe reconstructed the reservoir and added a "state-of-the-art" fishway. Releasing fry into the stream and reservoir will hopefully reestablish a coho population in this stream. This is a true rehabilitation project.

Pre-Smolt Releases


Kids helping fin clip (mark) fall Chinook.

Large numbers of Chinook salmon pre-smolts are released in the Coos River Basin. The premise behind the releases is the recognized limitation of spawning habitat in the Coos watershed that is available for Chinook salmon. Spawning habitat in the Coos began to be compromised in 1887 when the practice of splash-damming rivers started. Splash-damming was a process by which logging companies ran logs down the rivers during freshet events with the use of a large dam that was removed at a designated time. Prior to running logs down the river, logs and rocks that provided critical stream habitat were removed. This activity removed the river gravel that Chinook salmon needed for spawning. The Chinook salmon pre-smolts program in the Coos addresses the limited spawning habitat by producing large numbers of juveniles to utilize the Coos estuary. Coastal fall Chinook salmon rear almost extensively in coastal estuaries and the Coos estuary is the largest in Oregon. A total of 1,923,910 Chinook salmon pre-smolts were released into the Coos Basin in the spring of 2011. A total of 1,202,167 Chinook were marked in the spring of 2012 in the Coos basin. Most of the Chinook were marked by students.

For the fifth year in a row, Chinook salmon were released into the Fourth Creek reservoir as part of a cooperative partnership with the Coquille Indian Tribe. The fish were reared at Bandon Hatchery and acclimated in an alcove of the reservoir. A blocking weir was constructed to prevent the juvenile Chinook salmon from entering the reservoir proper.

The acclimation this year was a success. The fish held and fed well in this new rearing area then left the reservoir in a timely manner.

Fish Eggs-to-Fry Program

Again this year the number of classroom egg incubation projects also increased in the district. A total of sixteen classroom incubators were operated at fifteen different schools, reaching a total of 167 classrooms. More classroom aquaria are planned in the near future. This past year over 4,928 students at fifteen schools observed eggs hatch and develop. At the time the eggs are distributed, the students are presented with a lesson by the STEP biologist on the biology of salmon eggs and salmon in general. This lesson further imparts resource ownership to the children.

Coos Fall Chinook Salmon Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

During this report period, 9,271 fall Chinook salmon returned to the three STEP facilities in the Coos River basin. In 1983 only four Chinook returned to STEP facilities in the Coos River basin.

A total of 4,213 volunteers were involved in the fish cultural programs in the District. Fin marking of the reared fish, which is part of the Coos Fall Chinook Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, demands a larger number of participants than any other volunteer project. A main objective of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is to increase the number of marked fish released in the Coos River Basin. A total of 1,220,556 fall Chinook were marked this past spring at five different facilities. The percentage of fall Chinook released from Morgan Creek continues to increase as the number of students and volunteers also increases. During the report period over 72% of the Chinook released from Morgan Creek were marked.

The increased number of marked Chinook will also provide better monitoring and evaluation of the interactions of juvenile hatchery Chinook salmon with their naturally produced counterparts in the Coos Bay estuary. Juvenile interactions are an important component of the new monitoring and evaluation plan.

During the report period, volunteers, staff, and students operated the South Coos River Trap as part of the monitoring and evaluation project. A total of 2,323 Chinook salmon were captured, marked, and released into Coos River. The trap was also used to conduct a Peterson Mark Recapture Population Estimate of Chinook in the South Coos River. The ODFW staff estimate of Chinook salmon in the South Coos River basin based on the information gathered was 9,404 adults and 1,174 jacks.

Students observing and handling fry being reared at Millicoma Interpretive Center.

Rearing and Acclimation

In 2012 Chinook salmon presmolts were reared and released from the Coquille High School. A total of 7,852 presmolts were released from the facility. Students at the school participate in the entire process which includes trapping, holding and spawning the fish for the program. The eggs are fertilized and incubated through the “eyed stage.” Coquille High School is the only facility other than Bandon Hatchery where eggs are incubated to the “eyed stage.”

Approximately 126,266 fall Chinook salmon smolts were released from three locations in the Coquille River basin. Two of the groups were placed into acclimation sites in the lower portion of the river. The two acclimation sites are Sevenmile Creek and Ferry Creek.

For the third year, releases of Chinook salmon presmolts were conducted from Bandon Hatchery into Ferry Creek in the lower Coquille River. A total of 10,533 presmolts were marked by volunteers and released into Ferry Creek. The purpose of the program is to develop a Chinook salmon broodstock that returns to Bandon Hatchery. This is a paired program with 10,064 Chinook smolts that are acclimated in lower Ferry Creek. All hatchery presmolt and smolt Chinook salmon released into the Coquille Basin this year were fin clipped. This is the first year that all Chinook have been marked since the program began in 1983. STEP volunteers operated a total of twenty rearing or acclimation projects during the report period. Acclimation sites continue to be improved with each passing year. These projects take a considerable amount of volunteer and staff time along with financial resources to operate.

Lower Rogue STEP

John Weber, STEP Biologist
Steve Mazur, Assistant District Fish Biologist
Todd Confer, District Fish Biologist

The Lower Rogue Watershed District is part of the Rogue Watershed District. The Lower Rogue Watershed District includes coastal basins from Four Mile Creek south to the California border. New River, Elk and Sixes Rivers, Euchre Creek, Rogue River, and other miscellaneous coastal tributaries are included in this district.

The focus of the STEP program within the district is to utilize volunteer resources to accomplish management objectives. The STEP Biologist works primarily with local clubs, landowners, timber companies, watershed councils, educators, and school groups. The majority of volunteers that engage in STEP activities in this watershed district belong to one of two local STEP groups: Oregon South Coast Fisherman (OSCF) or Curry Anadromous Fishermen (CAF). The groups consist primarily of retired individuals interested in performing meaningful work that will help restore and maintain fish populations within local watersheds. The CAF's primary focus is aquaculture and education while the OSCF's focus is on population monitoring, broodstock collection, and habitat restoration. All groups consider fishery education a high priority and often cooperate with other local entities to accomplish common objectives.

The Rogue Watershed is in the third year of developing a conservation plan for fall Chinook salmon in the Rogue Species Management Unit. The public advisory committee and ODFW have completed a final draft and several management strategies which will be proposed to the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission in January 2013 for adoption. The two district STEP groups have a member on the advisory committee.

Volunteers participated in projects associated with fish culture, education of youth, habitat restoration, and population monitoring. Fish culture and population monitoring comprise the majority of volunteer effort.

EDUCATION AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Program outreach news releases were written for local newspapers, radio, and TV stations. The objective was to recruit volunteer involvement, inform the public of project results, and give volunteers recognition for their accomplishments.

Lower Rogue STEP biologist made thirty presentations at organized fishing group meetings. Primary topics discussed were fish management policy, habitat problems and solutions, angling regulations, STEP guidelines, district management objectives, and volunteer recruitment.

A total of 51 presentations were made to students at local schools. Topics included: Salmonid life history, fish anatomy, fish culture, angling, habitat protection, and restoration. Some of the presentations involved a field trip relative to the topics discussed.

Azalea Festival

The Oregon South Coast Fisherman and STEP biologist conducted the annual portable fishing ponds at the Brookings Azalea Festival. OSCF has hosted the fishing event since 1989. Approximately 90 children participated in the event this year. The event includes displays of various ongoing STEP projects which creates a great atmosphere to recruit young anglers and volunteers.

Free Fishing Day

On June 9, 2012 the annual free fishing day event was held at Libby Pond. Over 72 kids registered for the event organized by ODFW. Volunteers from CAF and OSCF sponsored the derby and were on hand to register children.

Kids were assisted with fishing tips, instruction, registration and measurement of trout. Hot dogs and beverages for the event were provided by CAF. Participants caught over 220 rainbow trout during the derby. In addition fishing rods and equipment were donated to be given away in a raffle.

Ice Box Access

Oregon South Coast Fisherman maintained an access agreement with a Chetco River front landowner. The area has been a popular access point for local area anglers for many years. Beginning in 2001 OSCF has been involved with the cleaning and maintenance of the area. This opportunity may not have been possible without the OSCF's positive history working with the landowner. The gate will be opened during fishing season for access.

Slam'n Salmon Derby

In an effort to develop the STEP program and encourage volunteer involvement, the Lower Rogue STEP biologist and OSCF operated a booth during the annual Labor Day Slam'n Salmon derby at the Port of Brookings.

Volunteers maintained a tent that housed a mobile aquarium with live adult salmon and displays demonstrating district STEP activities. Staff used this opportunity to discuss related projects and issues. An estimated 240 people visited the booth throughout the weekend and a number of people joined the STEP groups.

Port Orford Water Festival

The STEP biologist and volunteers with CAF hosted two exhibits at the second annual Port Orford Water Festival. An indoor display included a 50-gallon aquarium with various local anadromous species and fact cards with information on each fish. Also displayed was information on various district STEP projects. Outdoors CAF volunteers taught Angler Education and in the afternoon hosted a fishing outing at Arizona Pond State Park.

Cherish the Chetco

Cherish the Chetco was sponsored by U.S. Forest Service and the Southcoast Watershed Council at Redwood Bar. The effort was organized to bring attention to the conservation and recreation activities on the Chetco River.

Lower Rogue STEP and volunteers with OSCF hosted an exhibit and provided multiple activities to individuals visiting Redwood Bar on the Chetco River. The exhibit displayed STEP opportunities in the Chetco basin while the activities included angler education, salmonid angling techniques, and driftboat outfitting and rowing techniques.

Reel Fish Day

The Lower Rogue STEP, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, and the South Coast Watershed Council office sponsored Reel Fish Day, an angler education day for Brookings and Gold Beach elementary school third grade classes. This event was held at Arizona Beach State Park and is designed to complement the STEP Fish Eggs-to-Fry program that has been offered over the last two decades. In 2012 all of the third grade classes in the Lower Rogue STEP district attended the event.

Volunteers taught casting, line tying, and hook baiting. An aquatic education curriculum was presented once the core skills of angling were taught. Youth fished with assistance from Angler Education instructors in the pond which was stocked with trout prior to the event. Participants were given the option to keep or release their fish. Those that chose to retain their catch were taught the responsibility of packaging and cleaning their fish for a meal. With the success of Reel Fish Day the Brookings, Port Orford, and Gold Beach school districts will continue to send their third grade classes to this event.

Pikeminnow Derby/ Dissection

The fish caught from the second annual Rogue River Pikeminnow Derby was preserved through the summer to be dissected in the biology classes at Gold Beach High School.

The STEP biologist provided a presentation to discuss topics about local student STEP opportunity, invasive species and what is known currently about the non-native Umpqua Pikeminnow (*Ptchocheilus umpquae*) in the Rogue River. Students dissected the pikeminnow to determine anatomy and food habits based on the size and weight of each individual specimen. The results were compiled for the fishing guides and participants of the Derby.

This project has stimulated students to think about how this invasive species impacts the Rogue River. Questions like: How does this species interact with all sizes of salmonids and other native fishes? Do pikeminnow feed on and impact other non-native species in the river? What size of juvenile salmon do pikeminnow prey on in the Rogue River? With these questions being asked, there is no doubt this project will continue in future years.

INVENTORY AND MONITORING

Chetco Scale Sampling

Oregon South Coast Fishermen volunteers assisted in an intensified fall Chinook salmon scale sampling effort conducted on the Chetco River. The sampling effort is planned to improve data on age and hatchery/wild composition estimates for the Chetco River. The volunteers used drift boats and covered the mainstem reaches while ODFW sampled in the tributaries. During the 2011 brood year volunteers and staff collected 660 samples.

Chetco River Scale Collection

Estuary Seining

The STEP biologist and OSCF volunteers completed their 21st year seining Chinook salmon smolts in the Chetco River estuary. The project consists of volunteers setting a juvenile beach seine at select stations bi-weekly from June through September. These index surveys characterize abundance and development of native fall Chinook salmon smolt. In addition, the data is used to indicate when hatchery Chinook salmon smolt should be released to have the least impact on native fish utilizing the estuary.

Winchuck River Screw Trap

Volunteers operated a downstream migrant trap just upstream of the Winchuck River estuary. Operation of the trap represents the continuation of a 23-year database. The OSCF have operated the trap for the past thirteen years, doing work that would otherwise be unaccomplished under current district staffing levels. The data obtained from the trap is used by ODFW to assist in managing fall Chinook salmon.

The 2012 Winchuck trapping season concluded with 66 days of trap operation and 6,269 fall Chinook salmon smolt sampled.

Huntley Park Seining

The Huntley Park Seining Project represents a continuation of a 37-year adult salmonid monitoring database. This project is conducted annually from July throughout October at Huntley Park on the lower Rogue River. The Huntley project is a high priority to the district and harvest managers.

The Huntley Park data is used to monitor stock abundance, age composition and hatchery/wild ratio of summer Steelhead, coho salmon, and fall Chinook salmon.

Later in the season, wild fall Chinook salmon broodstock are collected for the Indian Creek Hatchery STEP facility.

A number of STEP and local volunteers participate every year, rain or shine. The 2012 sixteen-week study included 44-days of data collection with approximately 516 hours of volunteer service.

Chetco Coded Wire Tag Recovery

The STEP biologist and OSCF volunteers developed a sampling plan to recover tags from returning Chetco River fall Chinook salmon. The OSCF have received Fish Restoration and Enhancement grant funding to tag 35,000 from each Ferry Creek acclimation and mainstem releases through brood years 2010-2012.

Snout Collection Station

Snout Recovery Stations

During the summer two snout recovery stations were built to be located at several boat ramps. Volunteers solicited prizes to raffle to anglers that donated tagged snouts. Each of the newly built stations will have cards for anglers to fill out to include with the snout. If the card is filled out correctly and the snout has a tag the angler will be entered into drawings that will be conducted throughout the 2012 season.

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT

Stream Enrichment

Volunteers with the Curry Anadromous Fishermen and the Oregon South Coast Fishermen assisted ODFW with placement of fall Chinook salmon carcasses. A total of 1,447 fall Chinook salmon carcasses from Elk River Hatchery and Indian Creek STEP Hatchery were distributed in the Chetco River, Euchre and Brush Creeks and lower Rogue River tributaries.

Estuary Riparian Enhancement

District staff with help from Oregon Stewardship and local students improved estuary riparian habitat along Euchre, Hunter Creek, Pistol, and Winchuck rivers to improve Chinook salmon production. Oregon Stewardship contacted the landowners of the estuaries for access and planting on their property. Students from Brookings and Gold Beach schools planted willow and spruce trees in early spring of 2012 and followed up with watering and weeding. Reports indicate good growth and excellent survival of last year's plantings. This is an annual project that is difficult to achieve without the leadership of Oregon Stewardship.

Chetco River Fish Salvage

Oregon South Coast Fishermen volunteers spent six days salvaging stranded Chetco River fall Chinook salmon juveniles from off channel pools. Volunteers located pools that were no longer connected to the river and that had a high risk of dewatering over the summer months. The majority of the fish salvaged were Chinook, some juvenile winter steelhead was observed in the catch.

FISH CULTURE

Chetco River Broodstock Collection

Volunteers and fishing guides assisted ODFW staff in collecting broodstock for the Chetco River hatchery programs. A total of 129 fall Chinook salmon and 112 winter steelhead were collected and transported to Elk River Hatchery.

Chetco Brood Collection

Ferry Creek Acclimation

ODFW and OSCF acclimated fall Chinook in Ferry Creek Reservoir. Fall Chinook salmon were acclimated at the Ferry Creek Reservoir is an unused water source for the City of Brookings that flows into Ferry Creek. Volunteers reared two 16,500 fish groups of fall Chinook salmon smolt.

The goals of the acclimation project: 1) Increase harvest opportunity by increasing the length of time the returning adults hold in the Chetco estuary, and 2) reduce the proportion of naturally spawning hatchery fish in the wild population.

Indian Creek STEP Hatchery (Lower Rogue)

Indian Creek Fish Release

Wild Lower Rogue fall Chinook salmon broodstock are collected, transported, and spawned at the Indian Creek Hatchery STEP facility. The resulting offspring are incorporated into a smolt program for supplementation of Lower Rogue Chinook salmon stock. A total of 83,325 fall Chinook salmon were marked and reared to smolts by volunteers. The full sized smolts were released into the Rogue River estuary in the late summer of 2012.

Upper Rogue STEP

Charles A. Fustish, STEP Biologist
Dan Van Dyke, District Fish Biologist

The Upper Rogue STEP district includes most of the Rogue watershed extending from the headwaters near Crater Lake downstream to Mule Creek near the community of Agness. Cole Rivers, an early Rogue District Fish Biologist, estimated there were about 2,400 miles of stream in the basin. The Rogue watershed has the largest human population of any coastal watershed in Oregon. Approximately 400,000 people live in the district, posing challenges for fish and wildlife resources but also providing a large number of schools, service clubs, sportsman's clubs, and volunteers to assist in various STEP projects that educate citizens and improve fish habitat throughout the basin.

Display of the water in Little Butte vs. the Rogue

The diversity of fish species native to the Rogue is narrow, but the river has and continues to produce large numbers of salmon and steelhead. The Rogue River is reported to possess the strongest runs of salmon and steelhead of all the coastal streams in Oregon. One species, the coho salmon, is listed as “Threatened” under the Federal ESA.

This year over 158 district STEP volunteers put in over 1,833 hours and drove 4,377 miles to complete the various projects described in this report to help meet District management objectives. The focal point for volunteer activities continues to be the Small Stream, Urban Stream, Intermittent Stream Project of monitoring and outreach. The work is intended to highlight fish use in streams that are often overlooked by agencies and the general public and encourage good stewardship among streamside landowners and cost-effective restoration projects.

EDUCATION AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Public Outreach

The Upper Rogue STEP biologist continued to work with schools during the report period, with the primary activity being the Classroom Incubator Program, maintaining contact with schools throughout the activity, coordinating volunteers, and arranging for egg delivery. A total of 22 teachers participated in the program. In most cases a curriculum developed by STEP biologists was used to promote learning about egg development, salmonid life cycles and fish habitat requirements. Presentations were made on the native fish of the Rogue River basin, their life cycles, physiology, and habitat to campers at Stewart State Park, and to students at Madrone Trail Charter School and Sams Valley Elementary.

The Small Stream, Urban Stream, Intermittent Stream Project

The Small Stream, Urban Stream, Intermittent Stream Project of monitoring and outreach continued to be a focal point of the STEP program in the Rogue Valley. This effort is aimed at the following: creating awareness of the fish resources using these streams, in order to promote stewardship and protect habitat; gaining additional fish distribution information; and developing interest and support for restoration actions on individual streams.

Hoop Trap on Bitterlick Ck.

Key to the project, volunteers operate upstream migrant "hoop" traps to survey for fish use during winter. This year upstream migrant hoop traps were operated on Bitterlick Creek (Little Butte Creek), Dry Creek (Rogue River), George Creek (Illinois River), Ashland Creek (Bear Creek), Swanson Creek (Whetstone Creek), and Lazy Creek (Bear Creek). The trap data and restoration opportunities are communicated to the public through a variety of techniques. The Upper Rogue District STEP Biologist coordinates all aspects of the project: identifying sites; maintaining hoop traps; recruiting and training volunteers; writing brief summaries of survey results; and working to publicize the results within the community. Information was provided to the Medford Mail Tribune for an article on salmonids and other species living in Ashland Creek during the hoop trap project, and for the Ashland Daily Tidings later in the year. Additional information was provided to the Mail Tribune for a larger article on improving conditions in Bear Creek, in time for the Bear Creek Festival (see below).

Training sessions were conducted to help volunteers successfully participate in district monitoring efforts. The STEP biologists provided training in fish identification, trap operation and safety practices in support of several projects—hoop trap surveys, smolt trap surveys, and fish salvage. Five fish identification workshops were conducted to help identify fish captured in traps and while salvaging fish from isolated pools in drying streams. The Upper Rogue STEP Biologist reviewed an interactive fish identification course developed by an Upper Rogue Watershed Council volunteer.

Other Outreach

Other specific outreach activities conducted by the Upper Rogue STEP Biologist:

- Staffed a display at the annual Bear Creek Festival at North Mountain Park in Ashland. On display were juvenile steelhead, sculpin and native and exotic crayfish captured from Bear Creek. Discussion centered on salmon life histories and a variety of stewardship topics.
- Participated in the "See Our Salmon" viewing at Touvelle State Park, sponsored by the Seven Basins Watershed Council and the Stream Restoration Alliance of the Middle Rogue.
- Operated an underwater camera on Ashland Creek in Lithia Park to provide live fish viewing to the public and promote the concept that Ashland area residents live in the "headwaters" of Bear Creek.
- Participated in two Stream Scene and Project WILD workshops provided to 22 local educators and organized by the Upper Rogue and Bear Creek watershed councils and other partners. The presentation focused on the importance of riparian habitat and the native fishes of the Rogue River. Each teacher was provided a Rogue native fish poster.
- Staffed a display at the inaugural Little Butte Creek Watershed Festival held at the interpretative center at the Harnish Wayside in Eagle Point. Earlier the district developed a display on summer steelhead and the importance of Little Butte Creek for the interpretative center. The festival display highlighted water quality challenges in Little Butte Creek.

Display at Harnish Wayside

- A mobile display tank with adult spring Chinook and steelhead was a big hit at the annual Shady Cove Spam Festival. Salmon life history, habitat needs, and the importance of riparian habitat were discussed. Homeowners with property on the Rogue River were encouraged to sign up for a consultation on how to improve riparian habitat on their property.

INVENTORY AND MONITORING

Surveys

In 2005, ODFW implemented a program of increased monitoring and outreach on small streams, urban streams, and intermittent streams of the Rogue Watershed. A key component is surveying for the relative abundance of salmon and trout using these streams during winter high flow periods. The information is collected to inform the public about the importance of these small streams as refuge for salmonids during winter storms. Volunteers were recruited through ODFW's STEP and trained to monitor and identify fish species captured in the traps throughout the winter. Through the 2011-2012 report period, 28 streams have been sampled. Since its inception, the project has been a useful tool in finding out where fish go during high flow periods and has increased our knowledge of the distribution of threatened coho salmon. Also, many fish passage barriers and habitat improvement projects have been identified throughout the Rogue District.

Fish Traps

In 2011-2012, 28 volunteers spent 326 hours and drove 2,183 miles to sample hoop traps placed in Bitterlick Creek, Dryer Creek, George Creek (tributary to the Illinois River), Ashland Creek, Swanson Creek, and Lazy Creek in the Rogue River Basin.

Bitterlick, Dryer, Ashland, and Swanson Creeks were sampled for the first time during the 2011-2012 sample period. Native species we captured included Chinook salmon fry, juvenile and adult steelhead, juvenile cutthroat trout, sculpins dace and signal crayfish. Non-native species included redside shiners, banded crayfish, and juvenile brown bullheads. Most of the fish were captured in the Lazy and Ashland Creek traps. Flows were too low during most of the winter in Bitterlick, Dryer, and Swanson Creeks to allow fish passage to trap locations. Three foot high jumps near the mouths of Bitterlick and George Creeks were identified as fish passage barriers. Only salmonids including adult and juvenile steelhead, juvenile coho salmon, and cutthroat trout were captured in Ashland Creek. An outreach project with an underwater camera showed juvenile coho salmon and steelhead rearing in Ashland Creek during the month of August. We never captured anything in Dryer Creek. We plan to survey it during a period of high flows to see if fish can make it up to the trap site. We plan to have volunteers construct and test a temporary fish ladder during the winter of 2012-2013 at the barrier in George Creek.

The hoop trap in Lazy Creek was placed to allow us to sample and study Klamath small scale suckers. Volunteers from St. Mary's School captured and measured 26 Chinook salmon fry, eight juvenile steelhead, one sculpin, and exotic species including twenty redside shiners, 57 banded crayfish, and two juvenile brown bullheads. Based on past years' data, we believe that the suckers are using Lazy Creek for spawning. Because of the late installation date of May 8th in 2012, we were unable to capture Klamath smallscale suckers during the 2011-2012 sample season. In the 2012-2013 sample year, we plan to place the trap above a barrier in Lazy Creek with a temporary fish ladder to test its effectiveness early in the fall. We then plan to move the trap below the barrier by March 1, 2013 to gain more information on the life history and spawning habits of Klamath smallscale suckers in small, urban, and intermittent streams.

Griffin Creek fish trap.

Traps were placed in the East and West Forks of Jones Creek by volunteers to move down stream migrating juvenile steelhead past a barrier when an irrigation canal is filled capturing the stream. The low catch in 2012 of two juvenile steelhead was probably due to limited steelhead spawning in upper Jones during the winter of 2011-2012 and by low rainfall. Catches during the last six years of study ranged from 0-8,770 steelhead fry. The Stream Restoration Alliance of the Middle Rogue has obtained funds to study the problem and develop a solution. We plan on working with volunteers during the winter of 2012-2013 to survey the stream to look for potential barriers in both forks. A trap was also placed in Murphy Creek to trap and haul salmonids past known fish barriers.

A fyke trap installed in Griffin Creek during the summer months captured juvenile brown bullhead and juvenile and adult fathead minnows. A recent fall die-off of juvenile salmonids in the same area of the stream indicates that Griffin Creek may support salmonids during the fall, winter, and spring before summer temperatures become too warm for salmonids.

Heather Fulmer Memorial Cancer Derby

The first annual Heather Fulmer Memorial Cancer Derby was held at Fish Lake on August 4, 2012. Forty-nine anglers entered the tournament and caught one brook trout, nineteen rainbow trout, and two spring Chinook salmon. Of the 49 entrants, 23 had fish for the 4 pm weigh in. The brook trout was the longest fish at 12.5 inches and won the top prize in the tournament. At the request of the organizer, ODFW STEP provided 100 salmon ID cards, 100 trout ID cards, 100 warmwater fish ID cards, and 100 fishing starter kits for giveaway bags for each entrant. The catch statistics for tournament entrants were 0.09 fish/hr, 0.45 fish/angler, and 10.7 hours per fish. However, if fish released and creel samples from non-tournament anglers are included, catch statistics increased to 0.43 fish/hr, 1.1 fish/angler, and 2.3 hours/fish.

Spawning and Distribution Surveys

Volunteers conducted a spawner survey of heavily mined Picket Creek during the winter of 2011-2012. Only one adult coho salmon and two redds were found during the sample period. The paucity of spawners is probably due to the low winter flows in Pickett Creek, and the disturbance of gravel in the stream during the summertime mining season.

Volunteers and STEP personnel sampled Mingus Creek upstream from Highway 99 to determine fish distribution in areas upstream from previous presence absence surveys with one person seines and electrofishing gear. Two juvenile steelhead 5.5 and 6.5 inches long were captured just downstream from where the stream comes out of a one foot diameter culvert that goes underneath a plywood mill. The pipe appears to capture the stream about 0.75 miles upstream. The headwater of Mingus Creek is a spring pond about a mile upstream from the start of the culvert. Both fish were very fat and in good condition probably due to the vast numbers of scuds and aquatic insects available. We plan to discuss the possibility of re-routing the stream around the culvert with the owners of the mill to improve fish passage to the upper reaches of this highly productive stream.

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT

Habitat Restoration

There are many culverts, particularly on the urban streams, and passage in and out of them is not always easy for salmonids. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife personnel and volunteers plan to develop wooden passage structures for passage barriers where feasible and allowed by the permit process, while funds are being sought for permanent repairs. Irrigation ditch crossings can block the movements of adult salmonids on their way upstream to spawn. When the same irrigation ditches are installed in the spring, they can capture the streams and downstream migrant salmonids and keep them from making it to the ocean. The small, urban, and intermittent stream project has located many structures that are blocking fish movements. Department personnel and volunteers are already working with irrigation districts and other water users to fix these problems.

A student intern from the Geography Department of Southern Oregon University spent forty hours photographing and measuring fish barriers at bridges and culverts on Anderson Creek.

Ed Haynes, twelve other Boy Scouts from Troup 7 and David Haight spent 44 hours building and placing 50 spider blocks as habitat for warmwater fish in Whetstone Pond at the Denman Wildlife Area.

Stream Nutrient Enrichment

Carcass Placement Crew

A total of 42 volunteers from eight different groups placed 2,048 (6,874 pounds) of salmon and steelhead carcasses in four stream reaches totaling 12.2 miles. There were 1,536 coho salmon carcasses placed in Taylor, Sugarpine and the West Branch of Elk Creeks, and 512 steelhead carcasses placed in the South Fork of Little Butte Creek.

Keep Oregon's Rivers Clean Program

Volunteers have collected over 200 pounds of monofilament in the Rogue Basin in the seven years since the Monofilament Recycling Program started in 2004. Not only does the project improve the looks of the riparian habitat, it also saves birds and small wildlife from becoming entangled. This year's total, 8.2 pounds is the lowest amount collected. Previous year's weights of monofilament recycled ranged from thirteen to 46 pounds. The low amount of monofilament recovered this year warrants further study during 2012-2013 to determine whether or not increased volunteer efforts and outreach is needed in areas of high angler use.

Fish Passage

Fish passage checks were performed in the early fall and after each major freshet by volunteers at 30 culverts and fish passage structures in Josephine and Jackson Counties. Department personnel were called in when culverts or fish ladders became plugged after freshets. Six volunteers drove 839 miles and worked 150 hours to check fish passage at the structures in 2011-2012.

Fish Passage Barrier on Lazy Ck.

FISH CULTURE

Fish Salvage

To improve angling opportunities in local reservoirs, 47 volunteers fished for eight hours each to capture 1,065 largemouth bass from Hyatt Reservoir where they have been overpopulated for the last few years. Of the total caught, 100 went to a reservoir near Bend, 350 went to Lost Creek Reservoir, 200 went to Fern Ridge Reservoir, and 415 went to Applegate Reservoir. The catch rate was 23 fish per angler and it took an average of 0.35 hours to catch each fish.

Two volunteers salvaged 24 juvenile steelhead, 68 juvenile coho salmon, 52 redside shiners and 140 sculpin from isolated pools of the lower four miles of Trail Creek and transported them to the Rogue River at the mouth of Trail Creek.

Egg to Fry Program

A total of 7,050 eyed spring Chinook salmon eggs from Cole Rivers Hatchery were delivered by three volunteers to 22 classrooms from Prospect to Cave Junction in the Rogue River Basin during the fall of 2011. A total of 4,261 survived to swim-up stage and were released into the Rogue River.

High Desert Region

Eastern Oregon STEP

Jennifer Luke, STEP Biologist
Shannon Hurn, Roger Smith, Brett Hodgson, Rod French, Jeff Yanke,
Bill Duke, Jeff Neal, Tim Bailey, Eastern Oregon District Biologists

The Eastern Oregon STEP program is administered by the ODFW High Desert and Northeast regions. These regions together cover the entire state east of the Cascades. This area includes the following major watersheds: Deschutes, Klamath, Malheur, Malheur Lake, John Day, Umatilla, Grande Ronde, and Owyhee.

The STEP Biologist and local volunteers work with ODFW districts and hatcheries to identify specific projects requiring volunteer recruitment, supervision or training. Project definition and direction come from the individual fish management districts and are based on the annual needs. The STEP program focuses its efforts on monitoring trout populations, conducting aquatic education programs, and restoring fish habitat. Volunteers assist with a variety of surveys including electro-fishing, trap netting, redd, and snorkel surveys. ODFW fish biologists utilize information gathered from these surveys to evaluate, monitor fish species, and meet fish management objectives.

Activities involving schools, teacher education, and general public education about fish populations and their habitats are a high priority for the Eastern Oregon STEP district. STEP volunteers eagerly share their knowledge of both fishing and conservation and their involvement fosters the next generation of conscientious anglers and conservationists.

EDUCATION AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Students at Kokanee Karnival.

Kokanee Karnival

Kokanee Karnival Youth Education Program continues to be a popular education program for Deschutes, Jefferson, and Crook County elementary students. In 2011-2012, 390 students participated in the Kokanee Karnival Comprehensive Education Program. This program includes classroom activities as well as field trips to learn about salmon and their habitat. The students also tour a hatchery and attend a spring fishing clinic.

Approximately 1,500 students participated in the Kokanee Karnival Electives Program in which teachers sign up for classroom activities such as raising trout, basic trout biology class, and (or) angler education. Kokanee Karnival receives exceptional support from both the volunteer community and our financial sponsors. Partners for the Kokanee Karnival include STEP, Central Oregon Flyfishers, Sunriver Anglers, USFWS, and the Deschutes National Forest. The STEP biologist serves on the Kokanee Karnival steering committee, coordinates portions of the program, and provides training, technical assistance and volunteer recruitment.

In 2011-2012, the STEP biologist recruited and scheduled volunteers to serve as instructors at Kokanee Karnival's seven-day angling clinic. The STEP biologist prepared activities and

materials for the Trout Dissections, Angling Clinic, Fall Streamside field trip, Fish Eggs-to-Fry, and Kokanee Karnival classroom presentations.

Outreach Events

The STEP biologist participated in salmon and trout related outreach activities for students of all ages. The STEP biologist presented information or provided materials for events sponsored by the following events: Ponderosa and High Lake's Elementary "Science Camp," Klamath Falls P.L.A.Y. event, Madras 4-H Pond Tour, Wolftree, Powell Butte School Ochoco Creek field days, Central Oregon Flyfisher Youth Flyfishing Event, and Prineville's "Fish Festival."

The STEP biologist attended several Central Oregon Flyfisher and Sunriver Angler group meetings for volunteer recognition and outreach purposes.

Fort Klamath Fishing Clinic

The STEP biologist and Klamath Hatchery coordinated the third annual Fort Klamath Angling Clinic. Students participated in a fishing clinic where they learned about fishing regulations, fish identification, and conservation. Students were able to try fly-fishing and spin casting in a stocked pond. The STEP biologist was responsible for developing content, funding, training volunteers, contacting teachers and providing equipment.

Creeks and Kids Teacher Workshop

Teachers learn about fish sampling

The Eastern Oregon STEP biologist and Malheur District Biologist instructed and helped coordinate a week-long teacher workshop, "Creeks and Kids," also coordinated by Western Oregon University and funded through ODFW's Fish Restoration and Enhancement Program. Teachers were taught stream and fisheries related activities to enhance their school curriculum. The majority of their activities are drawn from the STEP publication, *The Stream Scene*. The STEP biologist was responsible for field and classroom instruction of trout sampling methods and procedures, fish identification, basic trout biology, and trout habitat. Twenty-eight teachers participated in this workshop.

Klamath Falls Steelhead Dissection and Fish Eggs to Fry

The STEP biologist along with staff from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service offered a Fish Eggs to Fry and Salmonid Dissection in Klamath Falls. Teachers were provided lesson plans for related activities. Rainbow trout eggs were delivered to teachers and steelhead trout from Cole River Hatchery were provided for fish dissection classes.

Youth Angling

In addition to seven days of youth angling clinics during Kokanee Karnival, the STEP biologist coordinated three youth angling events at Pine Nursery and Shevlin Pond in Bend.

Volunteer at fishing event in Bend.

INVENTORY AND MONITORING

East, Paulina, Lava Lake Invasive Tui and Blue Chub Control

Volunteer collecting data on trout during East Lake Chub removal project.

Three popular trout fishing lakes (East, Paulina, and Lava) have deteriorated due to an overpopulation of invasive chub. As part of a five year chub control plan, OSU Cascade interns and volunteers are mechanically removing chub with trap and fyke nets. The STEP biologist and district staff directed the efforts of the interns. Trap nets are set on the shoreline during chub spawning season, and nets are emptied daily. The interns and volunteers are trained to set the nets, remove fish from the nets, haul fish to the disposal site, and collect biological data. In conjunction with mechanical control, ODFW will implement a modified fish stocking program to enhance biological chub control through the use of piscivorous rainbow trout. In 2012, STEP volunteers, along with ODFW staff, removed 20,000 pounds of chub from these lakes.

North Fork and South Fork Crooked River Trout Population Survey

Hook and line sampling on N. Fk. Crooked River.

The district biologist and STEP biologist coordinated and supervised volunteers who assisted with electrofishing and hook & line population surveys on the North Fork and South Fork Crooked Rivers. Volunteers assisted biologists by hiking into remote areas, carrying sampling gear, netting fish, and collecting biological data. The North Fork and South Fork Crooked River often provide excellent angling opportunities to anglers willing to hike into remote areas and get away from the crowds.

Deep Creek Basin Redband Trout Sampling

ODFW organized an effort to document trout distribution and densities in several Deep Creek tributaries. Volunteers from Central Oregon Flyfishers and Trout Unlimited assisted with this fish sampling effort. ODFW's Prineville Assistant District Fish Biologist coordinated most aspects of the project. Although the STEP biologist was not present, STEP provided sampling equipment and meals for this campout project.

FISH CULTURE

Fish Eggs to Fry: Program

Seventy-seven classrooms from all over Eastern Oregon, including Klamath Falls, Milton-Freewater, Elgin, Drewsey, and Vale raised trout in classroom incubators and used STEP publications, Fish Eggs To Fry and The Educator's Resource Guide for Hatching Salmon in the Classroom. The STEP biologist coordinated the classroom trout incubator projects and trained volunteers to assist teachers and give presentations. All trout were released in ponds or reservoirs.

Headquarters

STEP Administration

Kevin Herkamp, STEP Coordinator
Debbi Farrell, Program Assistant
Rhine Messmer, Recreational Fisheries Program Manager

EDUCATION AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Salmon Trout Advisory Committee

STAC held four meetings across the state:

- January 2012, Salem
- April 2012, Reedsport
- June 2012, Brookings
- September 2012, Newport

STAC members at the Siletz Falls

Three vacancies occurred during this time period and work was done to recruit and appoint replacements. The thirteen STAC members are appointed by the Governor to represent the volunteer community in specific geographic areas of Oregon. Recommendations have been made for the three vacancies and are awaiting final review and appointment by the Governor's Office.

Program materials and updates

Several new STEP outreach and promotional items were developed and printed, including handouts that outline the STEP and mini-grant programs. The development of several new educational materials related to the Egg-To-Fry Program began in late 2011 with funding provided through an R&E grant to the Association of Northwest Steelheaders.

FISH CULTURE

Propagation Reviews

Three of the fifteen approved STEP propagation projects were reviewed during this time period bringing the total renewed projects to twelve of fifteen. STEP projects that rear fish for release (including incubation) require a STEP Fish Propagation approval. Approvals are good for three to five years after which time they have to be renewed. The review is used to ensure the project is consistent with state law, the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, and ODFW fish management policies (e.g. the Native Fish Conservation Policy) and includes review by ODFW District, Region, and Fish Division staff. Individual projects range in size from 15,000 fish to over 2.2 million and include the production of Coho, Fall Chinook, Winter Steelhead, and Rainbow Trout.

APPENDICES

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Appendix 1: Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program Advisory Committee (STAC)

STAC Position	Member	Term[1]	Expires
Lower Willamette	Tom VanderPlaat	1st	January 2016
Lower Willamette	Lin Howell	1st	July 2014
Mid-Willamette	Vacant		
Upper Willamette	Leslie Wade	1st	October 2013
North Coast (Seaside-Astoria)	Vacant		
North Coast (Tillamook-Pacific City)	Patrick Gefre	1st	October 2013
Mid-Coast	Brian Hudson	1st	January 2016
Umpqua	Mike Brochu	2nd	June 2013
Tenmile, Coos and Coquille	Reese Bender	1st	January 2016
Lower Rogue	Richard Heap	2nd	March 2013
Upper Rogue	Vacant		
Eastern Oregon (Central-Southeast)	Dave Dunahay	2nd	September 2014
Eastern Oregon (Northeast)	Jim Phelps	1st	March 2016

*List current as of September 30, 2012

[1] A maximum length-of-service policy of two 4-year terms was implemented in 1996.

Appendix 2: Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) Staff

Statewide:

Kevin Herkamp, STEP Coordinator
3406 Cherry Avenue NE, Salem, OR 97303
Email: Kevin.Herkamp@state.or.us
Phone: (503) 947-6232
Fax: (503) 947-6202

Debbi Farrell, R&E / STEP Program Assistant
3406 Cherry Avenue NE, Salem, OR 97303
E-mail: Debbi.L.Farrell@state.or.us
Phone: (503) 947-6211
Fax: (503) 947-6202

North Coast STEP:

Ron Rehn, STEP Biologist
4909 Third Street, Tillamook, OR 97702
E-mail: Ron.F.Rehn@state.or.us
Phone: (503) 842-2741
Fax: (503) 842-8385

Mid-Coast STEP:

Christine Clapp, STEP Biologist
2040 SE Marine Science Dr., Newport, OR 97365
E-mail: Christine.M.Clapp@state.or.us
Phone: (541) 265-9894 x253
Fax: (541) 867-0311

John Spangler, Assistant District Biologist
4480 Hwy 101, Bldg E, Florence, OR 97439
E-mail: John.J.Spangler@state.or.us
Phone: (541) 902-1384
Fax: (541) 997-2958

Umpqua STEP:

Greg Huchko, STEP Biologist
4192 N. Umpqua Highway, Roseburg, OR 97470
E-mail: Greg.F.Huchko@state.or.us
Phone: (541) 440-3353
Fax: (541) 673-0372

Tenmile, Coos, and Coquille STEP:

Gary Vonderohe, STEP Biologist
P.O. Box 5430, Charleston, OR 97420
E-mail: Gary.R.Vonderohe@state.or.us
Phone: (541) 888-5515
Fax: (541) 888-6860

Tom Rumreich, STEP Biologist
P.O. Box 5430, Charleston, OR 97420
E-mail: Thomas.J.Rumreich@state.or.us
Phone: (541) 888-5515
Fax: (541) 888-6860

Appendix 2 (continued)

Lower Rogue STEP:
John Weber, STEP Biologist
P.O. Box 642, Gold Beach, OR 97444
E-mail: John.A.Weber@state.or.us
Phone: (541) 247-7605
Fax: (541) 247-2321

Upper Rogue STEP:
Chuck Fustish, STEP Biologist
1495 E. Gregory Road, Central Point, OR 97502
E-mail: Chuck.A.Fustish@state.or.us
Phone: (541) 826-8774
Fax: (541) 826-8776

Lower Willamette STEP:
Jeff Fulop, STEP Biologist
17330 SE Evelyn Street, Clackamas, OR 97015
E-mail: Jeff.S.Fulop@state.or.us
Phone: (971) 673-6034
Fax: (971) 673-6071

Mid Willamette STEP:
Karen Hans, STEP Biologist
7118 NE Vandenberg Avenue, Corvallis, OR 97330
E-mail: Karen.M.Hans@state.or.us
Phone: (541) 757-4186 x251
Fax: (541) 757-4252

Upper Willamette STEP:
Erik Moberly, STEP Biologist
3150 E. Main Street, Springfield, OR 97478
E-mail: Erik.R.Moberly@state.or.us
Phone: (541) 726-3515 x28
Fax: (541) 726-2505

Eastern Oregon STEP:
Jennifer Luke, STEP Biologist
61374 Parrell Road, Bend, Oregon 97702
E-mail: Jennifer.A.Luke@state.or.us
Phone: (541) 388-6363
Fax: (541) 388-6281

*List current as of September 30, 2012

Appendix 3: Schools that work with STEP

The following is a partial list of schools and school districts that work with STEP. This includes schools conducting volunteer projects and those participating in the Classroom Incubator Program. Also included are the universities and community colleges whose student interns with or volunteer for the program. Please contact the STEP Program Assistant at (503)-947-6211 if your school has been left off this list.

Elementary, Middle, and High Schools

7 Oak MS
Abiqua School
Adams Elementary
Altamont Elementary
Alternative Youth Activities
Arts and Technology K-8
Ash Creek Elementary
Astoria High School
Azalea Middle School
Bandon High School
Barlow High School
Bear Creek Elementary
Blossom Gulch School
Bob Belloni Ranch
Bohemia Elementary
Bonanza Elementary
Broadway Middle School
Brookings Harbor High School
Buena Vista Elementary
Buckingham Elementary
Bunker Hill School
Calapooia MS
Cal Young MS
Camas Ridge Elementary
Cascade Middle School
Cave Junction High School
Centennial Elementary
Central Christian School
Cesar E Chavez Elementary
Charlemagne Elementary
Cheldilin Middle School
Chiloquin Elementary
Churchill High School
Clackamas High School
Condon Grade School
Conger Elementary
Coos Bay school district
Coquille High School
Corridor Elementary
Corvallis High School
Cottage Grove HS
CREST/West Linn-Wilsonville Schools
Creswell HS
Crow School
Crook County Middle School
Culver High School
Dalles Middle School
Dorena School
Douglas Gardens Elementary
Driftwood Elementary School
East Elementary School
Eastside Elementary
Eastwood Elementary School
Eddyville School
Edgewood Elementary
Edison Elementary
Elizabeth Page Elementary
Elk Meadow Elementary
Elkton School
Elton Gregory Middle School
Estacada High School
Evergreen Elementary
Family School
Ferguson Elementary
Florence School District Stream Team
Florence Schools
Forest Ridge Elementary
Gervis MS
Gervis Outdoor School
Gilham Elementary
Gladstone High School
Glide High School
Gold Beach High School
Guy Lee Elementary

Harding Learning Center
Harrisburg Elementary
Hartman School
Hawthorne Elementary
Heppner High School
Hidden Valley High School
High Lakes Elementary
Hillcrest School
Hillcrest School
Hines School
Holt Elementary
Hoover Elementary
Howard Elementary
Jefferson School
Jefferson MS
Jewell Elementary
John Tuck Elementary
Juniper Elementary
Kalmiopsis Elementary School
Kelly MS
Kennedy MS
Kids Zone After-School/Summer
Knappa High School
Lane Community College
Latham Elementary
LaPine Elementary
LaPine Middle School
Laurel Elementary
Lava Ridge Elementary
Lewis and Clark
Liberty Elementary School
Lighthouse School
Lincoln School
Lincoln School
M.A. Lynch Elementary
Madison School
Madison MS
Madras Elementary School
Marcola Elementary
Marshfield High
McCornack Elementary
McKay HS
Meadowview Elementary
Middle School
Millicoma Mid. School
Moffitt Elementary
Monroe MS
Montesorri School
Mowhawk HS
Mrytlecrest School
Neahkahnie Jr. High
North Bay School
North Bend Middle School
North Eugene HS
North Sherman Elementary School
Oakland School District
Parkdale Elementary
Parker Elementary
Patterson Elementary
Pendleton High
Peterson Elementary
Philomath 6th grade
Phoenix Elementary School
Pilot Butte Middle School
Pine Eagle High School
Pine Ridge Elementary
Pleasant Hill MS
Prairie Mountain School
Powers School
Redmond High School
Reedsport High School
Reedsport Middle School
Reynolds High School
Ridgeview Elementary
Riley Creek Elementary School
River Road Elementary
Riverbend Elemntary
Robert Frost MS
Roosevelt MS
Roseburg School District
Shasta MS
Sheldon HS
Sherman High School
Siletz School
Sisters Middle School
South Eugene HS
South Sherman Elementary School
Spencer Butte MS
Spring Creek Elementary
Springfield MS
St Francis School
St Josephs School

Stanfield High School
Sutherlin School District
Taft Elementary
Tallent Middle School
Terrebonne Community School
Territorial Elementary
Three Rivers School
Thurston MS
Tillamook High School
Tom McCall Elementary
Tumalo Elementary
Twin Oaks Elementary
Vale Elementary
Village School
Walterville Elementary
Warrenton High School
West Linn High School
Westmoreland Elementary
Westside Elementary
Westside Magnet School
Willagillespie Elementary
Willakenzie Elementary
Willamette HS
Willow Creek Elementary
Winston School District
Yolanda Elementary
Yoncalla School District
Yujin Gakuen Elementary

Colleges and Universities

Oregon State University
Willamette University
Southern Oregon University
Umpqua Community College
Reed College

Appendix 4: Groups that work with STEP

The following is a partial list of volunteer organizations, agencies, and other groups that work with STEP. Due to the large number of participants, it is possible that some groups were inadvertently left off this list. Please contact the STEP Program Assistant at 503-947-6211 if your group has been overlooked. We also appreciate the efforts of the thousands of affiliated and unaffiliated individuals that volunteer with STEP.

Organizations

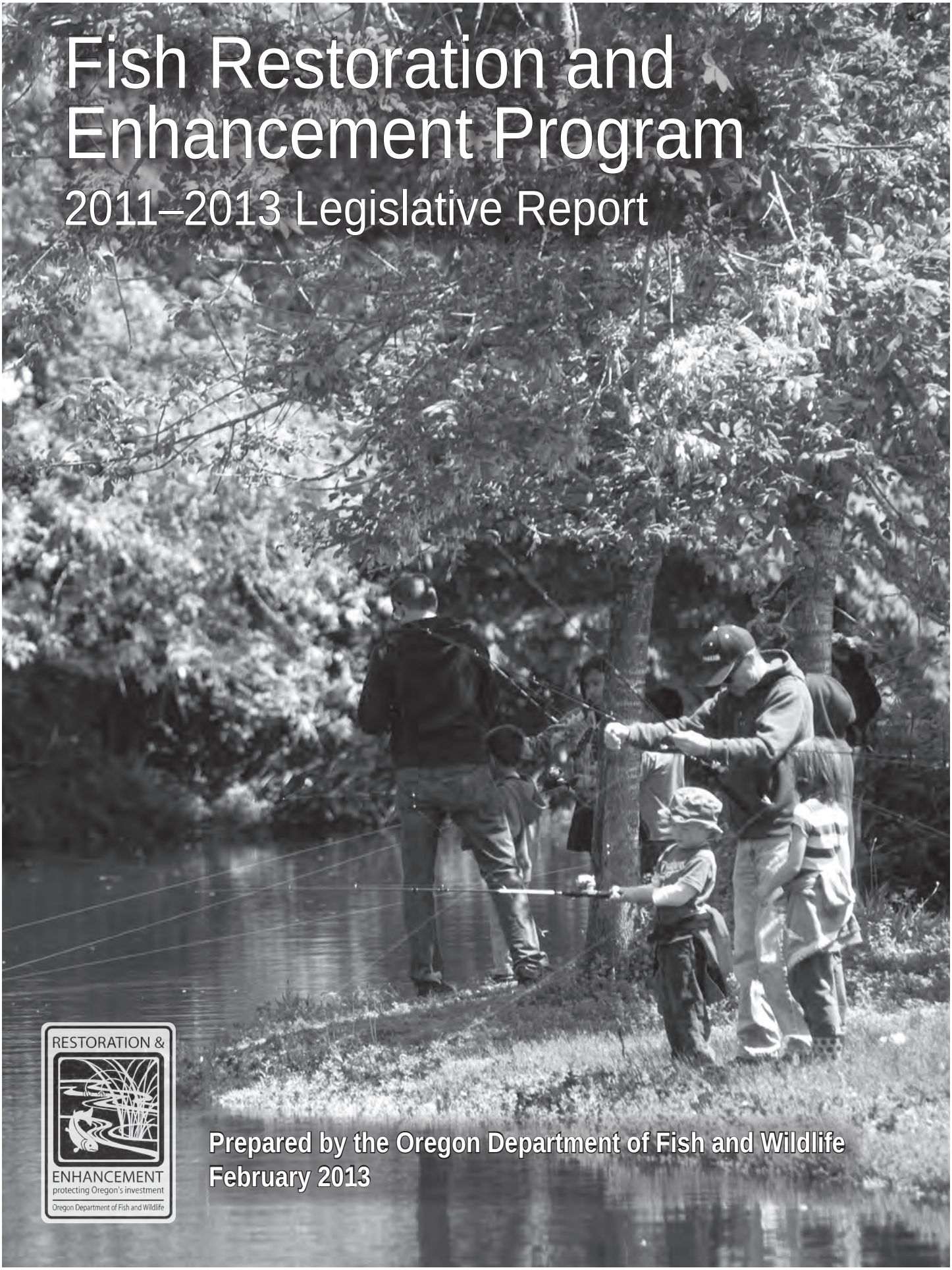
American Fisheries Society
American Rivers
ANWS - Association of Northwest Steelheaders
ANWS - Albany Chapter
ANWS – Emerald Empire Chapter
ANWS – McLoughlin Chapter
ANWS – Molalla Chapter
ANWS – Newberg Chapter
ANWS - Mid-Coast Chapter
ANWS - Sandy Chapter
ANWS - Tualatin Valley Chapter
ASE interns
Backcountry Horsemen
Baptist Church of Waldport
Bi-Mart
Boy Scouts
Boys and Girls Club
Camp Lutherwood
Cascade Family Flyfishers
Central Coast Flyfishers
Central Oregon Bass Anglers
Central Oregon Flyfishers
Coastal Conservation Association
Coos River STEP
Coquille River STEP
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians
Curry Anadromous Fishermen
Depoe Bay Salmon Enhancement Commission
Eel Tenmile STEP
Florence STEP Group
Flycasters
Freshwater Trust
Gardiner-Reedsport-Winchester Bay STEP
Grande Ronde Tribe
KBSC
KDC volunteers
Klamath Country Flycasters
Kokanee Power
Long View Hills Fishing Club
Lower Umpqua Fly Casters
Mckenzie Flyfishers
McKenzie River Guides Association
Middle Rogue Steelhead Chapter of Trout Unlimited
MRWCS/FT
Native Fish Society
Natural Resources in Polk Co.
Nestucca Anglers
Oregon Equestrian Trails Volunteers
Oregon Public Broadcasting
Oregon South Coast Fisherman
Oregon Stewardship
Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation
OSU Extension Summer Camp
Rainland Flycasters
Salmon Watch
Santiam Flycasters
Senior Fishing Buddies
Sierra Club
SOLV
South Coast Anglers STEP
Southern Oregon Flyfishers
Starker Forest
Sunriver Anglers
Sunriver Resort
Tillamook Anglers
Trout Unlimited
Twin Rocks Friends Camp
Umpqua Fishermen Association
Youth Employability Support Services
YMCA
4-H

Government
Bureau of Land Management
City of Canyonville
City of Cave Junction
Forest Service
Lane County
Natural Resource Conservation Service
Tualatin Hills Parks & Recreation
US Fish and Wildlife Service

Watershed Councils
Alsea Watershed Council
Ashland Watershed Council
Bear Creek Watershed Council
Calapooia Watershed Council
Clackamas River Basin Council
Coast Fork Willamette Watershed Council
Illinois Valley Watershed Council
Long Tom Watershed
Lower Nehalem Watershed Council
Luckiamute Watershed
McKenzie Watershed Council
Marys River Watershed
Mid Coast Watershed Council
Middle Fork Willamette Watershed Council
Middle Rogue Watershed Council
Polk Co. Soil and Water
Port Orford Ocean Resource Team (POORT)
Sandy River Basin Council
Seven Basins Watershed Council
South Coast Watershed Council
Upper Rogue Watershed Association

Fish Restoration and Enhancement Program

2011–2013 Legislative Report



RESTORATION & ENHANCEMENT
protecting Oregon's investment
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Prepared by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
February 2013

Oregon
John A Kitzhaber, MD., Governor

Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97303
(503) 947-6201
FAX (503) 947-6202
www.dfw.state.or.us/

Greetings to the 77th Oregon Legislative Assembly,

I am delighted to share with you the 2011-13 Legislative Report for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Fish Restoration and Enhancement Program (R&E Program). Since 1989, the R&E Program, under the guidance of the citizen-led R&E Board, has provided more than $46 million to a wide variety of sport and commercial fishery projects designed to enhance or restore these fisheries throughout Oregon.

The Legislatively created Fish Restoration and Enhancement Act of 1989 allows the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to restore state-owned fish hatcheries, enhance natural fish production, improve fish passage and protection facilities, and provide additional public access to fishing waters using dedicated angling license surcharge dollars, and commercial salmon fishery contributions.

The R&E Program is committed to making sport fishing in Oregon easy, accessible, and fun. In addition to hatchery improvement and habitat restoration projects, the R&E Program also supports fishing pier and boat ramp improvements, fishing education programs, angling surveys, high lake fishery restoration, and the use of science-based management to improve fishing opportunities.

On the ground for this biennium, these projects ranged from new public and disabled fishing access at St. Louis Ponds, near Salem, the purchase and equipping of six family fishing event trailers for use around the state, improvements to the Steamboat Creek fish ladder in the North Umpqua drainage, High Lakes chub removal in Central Oregon, purchase of a new Sandy Hatchery stocking truck and equipment, and the administration of a public opinion survey to collect information about coastal freshwater fishery preferences and the best locations for these fisheries. The results from the survey will be used to inform decisions being made in the development of the Coastal Multispecies Conservation and Management Plan.

Commercial salmon fisheries also benefit from the R&E Program through projects that improve the long-term sustainability of salmon and steelhead populations. One example of a commercially funded project is the "Chetco River Chinook Salmon Coded Wire Tag Study" which will determine the effectiveness of current release strategies based on return rates. Commercial funds also support a variety of projects that restore critical spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and steelhead.

The R&E Program strives to fund a balanced mix of projects that restore and enhance Oregon's fisheries statewide by working with fisheries professionals, government agencies, and angler groups. R&E Program funds are typically matched by dollars or in-kind contributions from project sponsors and their partners like the Association of Northwest Steelheaders, the North Coast Salmon and Steelhead Enhancement Fund, Oregon Wildlife, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board and many others.

In the last biennium, the R&E Program allocated nearly $5.0 million to a variety of projects, matched by almost $9.0 million in cash and in-kind contributions – a return of $1.80 for every dollar spent by the program. This demonstrates how the R&E Program has helped create valuable partnerships, increased the ability of local angler groups to develop and manage projects, and provided economic benefits to rural communities throughout Oregon.

I would like to thank the fishing public—sport and commercial--for their support of our efforts to conserve and enhance Oregon fisheries. It is our duty to ensure that every R&E dollar is well spent and provides real benefits to Oregon fish and their habitats.

Also, I would like to extend many thanks to the R&E board members, who volunteer over 100 hours of their time each year holding meetings around the state and recommending high quality projects to the Fish and Wildlife Commission for approval. Their passion for maintaining and improving fishing opportunities in Oregon, and their determination to return R&E funding directly back to the angler, is critical to the success of this program.

Tight Lines,

Roy Elicker

Roy Elicker,
Director

Oregon's Fish Restoration and Enhancement Program 2011-2013 Biennium Report

Executive Summary

About the Restoration & Enhancement Program

On June 29th, 1989, the Oregon Fisheries Restoration and Enhancement Act was signed into law. Since then the Restoration and Enhancement (R&E) Program, under the guidance of the citizen-led R&E Board, has provided over $46 million to a wide variety of sport and commercial fishery projects throughout Oregon. A seven-member volunteer board, appointed by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission (Commission), review project proposals submitted by non-profit organizations or public groups including the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). Final funding approval for projects is determined by the Commission.

Funding, Revenue and Expenditures

Dedicated funding for the program includes a surcharge ($1-$10) on all Oregon angling licenses and commercial gillnet and troll permit fees ($74 and $64, respectively). A fee of $0.05 per pound on all commercial salmon and steelhead landings also helps generate funding for the R&E Program.

Projected revenue for the 2011-2013 biennium (through June 2013) includes $216,427 from commercial salmon landing fees, $171,838 from commercial salmon troll and gillnet permits, and $4,156,118 from angling license surcharges. Total projected revenue for the biennium is $4,544,383. The Program's limitation for the 2011-2013 biennium is approximately $5.8 million, making it possible to add remaining funds from the 2009-2011 biennium to the 2011-2013 program budget.

As of January 23rd, 2013, Program obligations for the 2011-2013 biennium include $528,571 for administrative activities and over $4.6 million for 118 projects from around the state of Oregon. These R&E funds have been matched by $9.0 million in contributions from project partners.

Project Accomplishments

The R&E Program is a direct way for anglers to benefit from buying a fishing license as some of that money goes back to the fisheries in which they participate. The R&E Program benefits both freshwater and marine species that provide valuable sport fishing opportunities. R&E funding provides additional direct angler benefits by supporting Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) projects and projects that focus on angler education and new angler recruitment and retention. This biennium many critical ODFW hatchery maintenance projects could not have been completed without R&E support. The R&E Program also contributed to the present and future health of Oregon's recreational and commercial fisheries by providing the required matching funds for many habitat restoration projects primarily funded by the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board. These projects were supported by R&E because they provide quality rearing and spawning habitat for native fish populations on which Oregon's sport and commercial fisheries depend.

Of the 115 projects approved as of December 2012, 24 were related to hatchery maintenance or propagation efforts, 20 were fishing access projects, another 20 were monitoring or research projects, 14 were habitat restoration projects, 14 more helped improve or restore fish passage, 12 were education projects, 2 contributed to fish liberation activities, and 12 were classified as miscellaneous restoration or enhancement projects.

R&E projects create economic stimulus in rural and urban communities throughout Oregon. Many local businesses not only supply materials for local R&E enhancement projects but also receive economic benefit from the anglers participating in fisheries that benefit from R&E Program activities.

To obtain a hardcopy of the full report contact R&E Program Coordinator Josie Thompson at (503) 947-6259 or Josie.E.Thompson@state.or.us. An electronic copy of the report is available at http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/RE/

Introduction

On June 29th, 1989 the Oregon Fisheries Restoration and Enhancement Act of 1989 was signed into law. The act established the Restoration and Enhancement Program (R&E Program) at the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). The act allowed the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to manage a comprehensive program and allocate dedicated funds to projects that:

- Rehabilitate or restore fish production facilities (including fish liberation equipment);
- Rehabilitate or restore fish passage or protection facilities;
- Collect information on physical and biological characteristics of streams, lakes or estuaries; or information on recreational or commercial use of fisheries;
- Increase recreational or commercial opportunities or access to fish resources;
- Increase fish production; or
- Improve fish management.

The program was reauthorized by the Legislature in 2009, extending its benefits to Oregon citizens and state fish resources through December 2019. This report to the Oregon Legislature provides an opportunity to review program accomplishments for the 2011-13 biennium.

How the Program Works

Revenue for the program is generated by a surcharge on sport fishing licenses ($1- $4 for residents, $2-$10 for non-residents) along with revenues from commercial gill-netting and troll fishing permits fees ($74 and $65, respectively). A fee of $0.05 per pound on all commercial salmon and steelhead landings is also dedicated to the program.

Program funds are allocated in the same proportion as the revenues received from commercial and recreational sources generated within the biennium. Current estimates for the 2011-2013 biennium show that recreational surcharge fees account for 91.5% of the program's revenue while the commercial fees have generated 8.5%.

With these funds the R&E program continues to fund many types of privately sponsored projects and support ongoing ODFW programs that are integral to fisheries management. Any public or private non-profit organization may request funding for projects which relate to the goals of the R&E Program. Typical applicants include: watershed councils, the ODFW and other government agencies, fishing organizations, county governments and municipalities, soil and water conservation districts, and educational institutions. Classifications of eligible proposals include: fish habitat restoration, hatchery maintenance, fish propagation improvements, new and improved angler access, research and monitoring efforts, angler education, and fish passage restoration. Anyone wishing to receive a grant must complete an application describing the project and its benefits to recreational and/or commercial fisheries, project location, project partners, a tentative work schedule, and a detailed budget.

After passing through the initial application acceptance process, project proposals are reviewed by the ODFW Internal Review Team, a 10-member panel consisting of experts and regional representatives. The Review Team provides scores and comments to the R&E Board regarding each proposal's technical merit and its applicability to the agency's policies and goals. Proposals are then presented to and reviewed by the Board. Project proposal funding recommendations from the Board are then presented to the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission (Commission) for final funding approval.

How the Program Benefits Anglers, Commercial Fishers and Oregon

The R&E Program is a direct way for anglers to benefit from the fisheries they participate in as angler license fees predominantly support the program. The R&E Program supports many research and monitoring projects which inform management decisions and are indirectly related to maintaining and increasing fishing opportunities. Some of these studies also inform the development and implementation of recovery plans for fish listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Other examples of projects with direct angler benefits funded by R&E include: new and improved fishing docks, piers and boat launches, angler education and family fishing events, high lakes fishery restoration and angler recruitment and retention programs. Many habitat and passage restoration projects are also funded by angler license dollars.

The R&E program is not just for freshwater fish, it also benefits marine species that provide valuable sport fishing opportunities. This biennium, R&E provided the Black Rockfish PIT Tagging Project (part of the ODFW's Marine Resources Program) with funds to purchase more PIT tags

and new detection wands. The data collected in this ongoing project allows fisheries scientists to better estimate and track black rockfish populations along the central coast of Oregon, where the popularity of this fishery has greatly increased over the last two decades.

R&E funding provides additional direct angler benefits by supporting hatchery maintenance projects for the Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP). The ODFW Salmon and Trout Advisory Committee (STAC) "mini-grant" program, which supports many small projects undertaken by STEP groups and educators, is also funded by R&E.

Commercial salmon fishing revenue is often allocated to hatchery maintenance and habitat restoration projects. Many important ODFW hatchery maintenance projects that ensure continued operations would not be completed without R&E commercial funding support. Some examples from the 2011-2013 biennium include pipeline replacements, water system valve replacements, pump motor replacements, and the replacement of worn-down fish holding pens which are important for hatchery broodstock collection efforts.

R&E projects create economic stimulus in rural and urban communities throughout Oregon. Many local businesses not only supply materials to local projects funded by R&E, but also receive economic income from the anglers participating in fisheries that benefit from R&E projects.

Restoration Projects Summary

Oregon Administrative Rule (635-009-0210) requires R&E Board members to recommend "a mix of projects which provide a balance between restoration and enhancement benefits" to the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission for approval.

Restoration projects, as described in Oregon Revised Statute (496.289 (7)(b)) and Oregon Administrative Rule 635-009-0205, may include but are not limited to:

- Modification of existing fishways and existing screens;
- Hatchery restoration;
- Liberation equipment;
- Projects that rehabilitate or restore fish production facilities (including fish liberation equipment);
- Projects that rehabilitate or restore fish passage or protection facilities;
- Projects that collect information on physical and biological characteristics of streams, lakes or estuaries; or information on recreational or commercial use of fisheries.

Examples of restoration projects funded in the 2011-13 biennium include:

11-007 Coastal Wild Coho Fishery Creel Surveys (Recreational Fishery Use)
Funding for this project was used to conduct creel surveys on wild coho salmon fisheries along the Oregon coast in 2011 and 2012. The data collection efforts made it possible to open these fisheries in certain basins that met the biological requirements, after receiving approval from the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission and the NOAA Fisheries.

11-104 Cedar Creek Hatchery Pipeline Replacement (Hatchery Maintenance)
This project involved the replacement of a leaky, aging pipeline that supplies water to the incubation and early-rearing buildings and five rearing ponds at Cedar Creek Hatchery. The hatchery's entire annual production depends on this pipeline for two to three months each year.

11-127 East Fork Millicoma Oxbow Reconnection (Passage Restoration)
Reconnection of the East Fork Millicoma River Oxbow will restore access to over 16 miles of anadromous habitat that was historically important for fall Chinook, coho, chum salmon and steelhead and cutthroat trout.

11-133 Sandy Hatchery Replacement Liberation Truck (Liberation Equipment)
Funding for this project went towards replacing a critically important liberation truck used to move over one million fish per year and to stock trout throughout the North Willamette Watershed District. The new unit will be used to haul a greater number of salmon and steelhead smolts to the select areas in the Columbia River Estuary in 2013, not to mention the many smolts it will transport to the Sandy and Clackamas Rivers.

Enhancement Projects Summary

Enhancement projects, as described in Oregon Revised Statute (496.289 (7)(a)) and Oregon Administrative Rule 635-009-0205, may include but are not limited to:

- Angler access:
- New fishways and screens;
- Habitat;
- New hatchery equipment and technology;
- Public education;
- Aquatic inventories;
- Projects that increase recreational or commercial opportunities or access to fish resources;
- Projects that increase fish production; or
- Projects that improve fish management.

Examples of enhancement projects funded in the 2011-13 biennium include:

11-001 Aldrich Pond Fishing Enhancement Project (Increase Recreational Fishing Opportunities and Fish Production)
Funds for this project were used to rehabilitate two trout lakes owned by ODFW on the Phillip Schneider Wildlife Area near Dayville, Oregon and restore them to healthy and productive water bodies for fish. The lakes were trophy trout fisheries for many years, but then became deoxygenated by excessive silt and weed accumulation and the loss of the original cool water sources.

11-062 Coos Master Watershed Stewards Program for Youth
(Education & Habitat Restoration)
In partnership with the Coos Watershed Association and Oregon Sea Grant's Watershed Education (WE) program, R&E funding helped support this outdoor, service-learning program for economically-disadvantaged youth, emphasizing on-the-ground watershed stewardship action including habitat restoration for salmon.

11-135 Spatial Data Development for Fishing Regulations Map
(Access & Education)
Oregon's angling regulations can be complicated and difficult to interpret. Funds for this project were used to complete the first step in developing an ODFW fishing map application, a tool to help current and future anglers access real-time regulations for every water body in Oregon.

This future application will be user-friendly and available online.

The Restoration and Enhancement Board

The legislation that established the R&E Program in 1989 also established a citizen's advisory board to assist ODFW in administering the R&E program. The R&E Board consists of seven members that are appointed by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission. Each member can serve no more than two, four-year terms. The membership represents the public-at-large, commercial fishing, and sport fishing interests. Board members meet four times a year to review grant applications and conduct other program business. Specifically, the R&E Board members do the following:

- Work with ODFW staff to actively solicit a variety of proposals that provide direct benefits to fisheries throughout Oregon;
- Serve as "ambassadors" for ODFW in their communities and encourage local R&E projects;
- Review and make funding recommendations on projects submitted for funding by various organizations;
- Seek public input concerning projects.

Current R&E Board Members

Bob Bumstead
Eugene resident Bob Bumstead represents Recreational Fisheries. A retired schoolteacher and university professor, he has been a partner with the McKenzie Watershed Council for the past 15 years. He is a member of the Eugene Salmon Watch Steering Committee and the ODFW Inland Sport Advisory Council, as well as volunteering regularly on many ODFW fisheries projects. In addition, he is the scholarship chair of the Asian American Foundation of Oregon. His first term expires December 31, 2013.

Jack Glass
A full-time, second-generation fishing guide since 1985, Jack Glass, of Troutdale, is a Recreational Fisheries representative. He has been a member of numerous ODFW working groups involved with managing and enhancing Oregon's fisheries and has traveled to Washington, D.C. to represent Columbia River fishing issues. He belongs to five fishing organizations and is a member of the Oregon State Marine Board Guide Advisory Committee. His second term expires August 31, 2015.

Lonnie Johnson
Lonnie Johnson, of Grants Pass, is a retired printer who represents Recreational Fisheries. He is president of the Oregon Black Bass Action Committee and Conservation Director for Oregon BASS Nation. His other fisheries-related activities include being a past member of the ODFW Angler Regulation Review Board and the ODFW External Budget Advisory Group, a current member of the Warm Water Working Group and the Inland Sport Fishing Action Committee, as well as a volunteer for ODFW electro-fishing studies. He is also involved with youth projects for his local Kiwanis Club. His second term expires October 31, 2014.

John Alto
John Alto is third-generation salmon troller who represents Commercial Troll Fisheries. He lives in Sherwood. A troller since 1987, he owned and operated the commercial dory F/V Fishtale for 12 years and currently owns and operates the wood salmon/albacore troller F/V Tyee. He has gillnet fished in Alaska and on the Columbia River, and has served on the Commercial Salmon Troll Permit Board for 12 years. His first term expires August 31, 2015.

Gary Soderstrom
Clatskanie resident Gary Soderstrom represents Gillnet Fisheries. He is a fourth generation Columbia River gillnet fisherman and was president of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union for 10 years. Soderstrom has made numerous trips to Washington D.C. to lobby for reform of the Magnuson Act and is an active member of the Lower Columbia River Watershed Council. His second term expires October 31, 2014.

Dixie Boley
Dixie Boley is a retired second grade teacher who lives in Gold Beach and is a Fish Processing Industry representative. She and her husband fished commercially, and owned and operated the F/V Frances from 1975 to 2008. She opened Fishermen Direct Seafood, a retail-processing-wholesale fish market in Gold Beach in 1998. She is a lifetime member of the Curry Fishermen's Association, a member of the Nearshore Commercial Rockfish Advisory Committee and a member of the Slow Foods movement. Her second term expires August 31, 2015.

Greg Silbernagel
Public-at-Large representative Greg Silbernagel is a resident of Pendleton and Executive Director of the Umatilla Basin Watershed Council. He is a member of the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Small Grant Review Committee and works regularly with Umatilla County Commissioners on local restoration projects. In addition, he is a member of the leadership Pendleton Steering Committee and the City of Pendleton River Quarter Committee. He studied Tourism and Outdoor Leadership at Oregon State University Cascade Campus and has worked with outfitters in Alaska. His first term expires December 31, 2016.

R&E Funding Sources

Sport Revenue Sources	
Resident Sports Pac License Surcharge	$4
Resident Juvenile Sports Pac Licence Surcharge	$1
Resident Combo Angling License Surcharge	$4
Resident Angling License Surcharge	$4
Resident Juvenile Angling License Surcharge	$2
Non-Resident Angling License Surcharge	$10
Non-Resident Juvenile Angling License Surcharge	$2
Daily Angling License Surcharge	$2
7-Day Angling License Surcharge	$5
Commercial Revenue Sources	
Trolling Permit Fee	$65
Gillnetting Permit Fee	$74
Salmon and Steelhead Landing Poundage Fee	$0.05 / lb.

R&E 2011-2013 Biennium Projected Revenue

Commercial landing fee*	$216,427
Commercial permits*	$171,838
Recreational license surcharges*	$4,156,118
REVENUES TOTAL*	$4,544,383

*Revenue projected through June 2013. Revenue may vary depending upon actual number of recreational fishing licenses and commercial permits sold and commercial landings total.

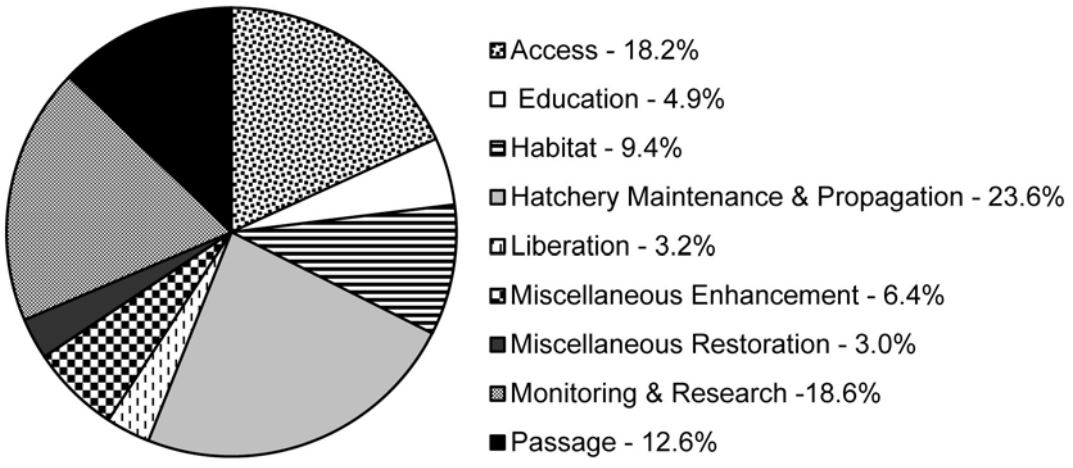
2011-2013 Program Expenditures

R&E Program revenues are used to fund approved project grants and administrative expenses, including one full-time R&E Program Coordinator position, a full-time R&E Program Administrative Assistant, and partial funding for the Statewide STEP (Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program) Coordinator position.

In addition to approximately $800,000 in carry-over funds (returned funds from the 2009-2011 biennium) the projected revenue for the current biennium is approximately $5.3 million, as this total is less than the approved limitation of $5.8 million. Of the approximately $5.3 million of funding available, $528,571 and $4,812,812 has been earmarked for administrative activities and project grants, respectively. Program expenditures through January 21st total $317,137 for administrative activities and $2,391,467 for project grants. The remaining R&E Program obligations within the 2009-2011 biennium total $2,447,131.

The R&E administrative rules and statutes establish funding eligibility for projects that provide fisheries restoration or enhancement benefits, and that the R&E Board recommend "a mix of projects which provide a balance between restoration and enhancement benefits" to the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission for approval. In this biennium, approximately $2.2 million will be allocated to restoration projects and $2.6 million will be allocated to enhancement projects. The Commission approved 115 projects from July 2011 through December 2012, and 3 were carried over from the 2009-2011 biennium. Of the 115 projects approved thus far, 24 were related to hatchery maintenance or propagation efforts, 20 were fishing access projects, another 20 were monitoring or research projects, 14 were habitat restoration projects, 14 helped improve or restore fish passage, 12 were education projects, 2 contributed to fish liberation activities, and 12 were classified as miscellaneous restoration or enhancement projects. Of these categories, the greatest proportion of R&E funding was allocated to hatchery maintenance and propagation projects (23.6%), followed by monitoring and research projects (12.6%), access projects (18.2%), passage projects (12.6%) and habitat restoration projects (9.4%).

Percent Revenue Allocated by Project Type (2011-2013)



R&E 2011-2013 Biennium Budget Summary

	Program Administration	Project Grants	Total
Beginning Balance	n/a	n/a	$797,000
Tottal Projected Revenue	n/a	n/a	$4,544,283
Total Funds	$528,571	$4,812,812	$5,341,383
Current Expenditures	$317,137	$2,391,467	$2,708,604
Remaining Obligations	$211,434	$2,235,697	$2,447,131
Total Remaining Funds	$0	$185,648	$185,648

Partnerships and the R&E Program

Developing and maintaining partnerships is a major focus of the R&E program. Through matching funds from organizations such as the Association of Northwest Steelheaders, Oregon Wildlife, and watershed councils, many proposals that provide positive benefits to Oregon anglers become a reality. Creative R&E partnerships allow ODFW to implement projects that otherwise would not be done due to lack of funding or staffing. R&E partnerships provide the public with the opportunity to participate in hands-on activities and get a better understanding of resources and recreational fishery management challenges. Partnerships also help to build trust and support between the public and ODFW and foster communication. Through collaborating on small local projects with angling organizations and other non-profit groups, the R&E program helps build public advocacy for fishery resources in Oregon communities that is reflected in local and statewide political support for the program and ODFW. R&E project cooperators provided $8,973,421 in matching funds and in-kind contributions for 2011-2013 approved projects. This means that for every R&E dollar spent, nearly $2 in time, donated materials and money will be contributed toward the completion of approved projects.

On the following page, is a listing of program partners which have contributed funds or volunteer time to R&E projects in 2011-2013:

R&E Program Grantees and Project Partners 2011-2013

Organization / Agency / Individual	Project Sponsor	Cash Match Contributor	In-Kind Match Contributor
American Rivers		x	
Association of Northwest Steelheaders and the Albany, Middle Rogue and Tillamook Chapters		x	x
Baker County			x
Baker Valley Soil and Water Conservation District	x		x
Bay Area Sportsmen's Association		x	
Big Lava Lake Resort		x	x
Bonneville Power Administration			x
Bureau of Land Management		x	x
Caudell's Landscape		x	
Central Oregon Flyfishers		x	x
City of Brookings			x
City of Independence	x	x	
City of John Day		x	x
City of Rockaway Beach			x
City of Seaside		x	x
City of Vernonia		x	x
Clatsop County Fisheries	x	x	x
Coastal Conservation Association	x		x
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Oregon		x	x
Coos Basin Salmon Derby		x	
Coos Watershed Association	x		x
Coquille Watershed Association	x		x
Curry Anadromous Fishermen		x	
Curry County			x
Curry Soil and Water Conservation District	x		
Doryman's Association		x	
Ducks Unlimited		x	
East Lake Resort		x	x
Ecotrust		x	
Fish America Foundation		x	
Fremont-Winema National Forest	x		
Geos Institute	x		
Greenbelt Land Trust	x		
International Port of Coos Bay			x
Izaak Walton League		x	
Jefferson County	x		

Organization / Agency / Individual	Project Sponsor	Cash Match Contributor	In-Kind Match Contributor
John Day - Canyon City Parks and Recreation Department	x		x
Josephine County Public Works Department			x
Klamath Basin Rangeland Trust	x		
Klamath County Flycasters		x	
Klamath County Guides Association			x
L. Parks		x	
Landowner - Andy and Maryrae Thomson			x
Landowner - Drews Valley Ranch			x
Landowner - Eric Schwartz			x
Landowner - Evelyn Hardin			x
Landowner - Harry Davis		x	
Landowner - Heide and Dale Sause		x	
Landowner - Jim and Maria Bradshaw			x
Landowner - Juniper Ranch			x
Landowner - Kurt Koehler		x	
Lincoln County Public Works			x
Lincoln Soil & Water Conservation District	x		
Long Tom Watershed Council			x
Long Tom Watershed Council	x		
Lower Nehalem Watershed Council			x
Lower Nehalem Watershed Council	x		
Lower Rogue Watershed Council			x
Lower Rogue Watershed Council/Curry SWCD	x		
Marion County			x
Marshfield High School			x
Mary's River Watershed Council	x		
McKenzie River Guides Association			x
McPheeter's Turf, Inc.			x
Medford Water Commission			x
Menasha Campbell		x	x
Mid-Coast Watershed Council	x		
Mid-Willamette Valley Angling Club		x	
Monument Soil & Water Conservation District	x		x
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation		x	
Necanicum Watershed Council	x		x
Nehalem Marine			x
Nestucca Anglers	x		x
Nestucca Valley Sporting Goods		x	

Organization / Agency / Individual	Project Sponsor	Cash Match Contributor	In-Kind Match Contributor
North Coast Salmon and Steelhead Enhancement Fund		x	
Ocean Coalition for Educating Anglers (OCEAN)		x	
Oregon Bass & Panfish Club			x
Oregon Coalition for Educating Anglers	x		
Oregon Community Foundation		x	
Oregon Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program		x	x
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality			x
Oregon Department of Agriculture		x	
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	x	x	x
Oregon Department of Forestry			x
Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development		x	
Oregon Hatchery Research Center		x	
Oregon Institute of Marine Biology		x	
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department		x	x
Oregon Sea Grant			x
Oregon South Coast Fishermen	x		x
Oregon State Marine Board		x	
Oregon State Police, Fish and Wildlife Division	x		
Oregon State University - Cascades			x
Oregon Stewardship			x
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board		x	x
Oregon Wildlife		x	x
Pacific Salmon Commission		x	
Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers	x		
Paulina Lake Resort		x	x
Port of Port Orford	x	x	x
Portland State University			x
Rockaway Beach Lions Club	x	x	
Rogue Flyfishers		x	x
Roseburg Resources, Co.			x
Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program			x
Seaside School District		x	x
Siuslaw Watershed Council	x	x	x
South Coast Watershed Council			x
South Santiam Watershed Council	x		
Southern Oregon Flyfishers		x	x

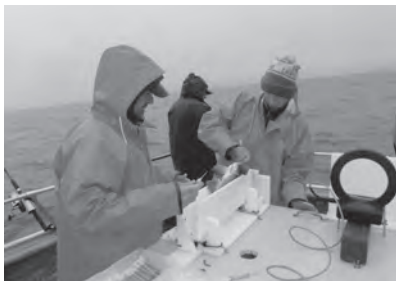
Organization / Agency / Individual	Project Sponsor	Cash Match Contributor	In-Kind Match Contributor
State of Oregon		x	
Steamboaters (North Umpqua)		x	
Stream Restoration Alliance	x		x
Sunriver Anglers		x	x
Sunset Empire Parks and Recreation District		x	
The Aspinwalls		x	
The Campbell Group		x	
The Nature Conservancy		x	
The North Umpqua Foundation		x	
The Wetlands Conservancy		x	
Tillamook Anglers Corp		x	x
Tillamook Bay Watershed Council	x	x	x
Tillamook County			x
Trout Unlimited		x	
U.S. Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Service		x	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		x	
U.S. Forest Service		x	x
U.S. Geological Survey			x
United Community Action Network			x
Umpqua Derby		x	
Upper Rogue Watershed Association	x		x
Vernonia Lions Club	x	x	x
Vittle Vendors		x	
Western Oregon University	x		x
Weyerhauser		x	x

2011-2013 R&E Project Highlights

Project 11-094 STEP/AAE Family Fishing Event Trailers

Angler education, especially aimed at youth, is a major focus of ODFW's public outreach efforts. More than 40 family and youth oriented fishing events are sponsored annually by ODFW, regularly attracting more than 15,000 participants. To help increase capacity and effectiveness for these events, the R&E Program provided a $73,700 grant to purchase six Aquatic and Angling Education Trailers for various Salmon Trout Enhancement Program and Aquatic and Angling Education program events. The trailers are outfitted with fishing gear, educational aids, tables, chairs, displays and other materials needed for aquatic and angling educational events and activities. The trailers and the equipment stored in them make it easier and more efficient for STEP biologists and AAE staff to set up and run events.

The trailers are stationed at Springfield, Gold Beach, Charleston, Newport, Burns/Lakeview and Pendleton/John Day. In 2010, the R&E Program provided $28,000 towards the purchase of 7 trailers. With the addition of the six new trailers, nearly every ODFW district and all watershed regions have ready access to one.



Project 11-052 Black Rockfish PIT Tagging

The R&E Program is helping to fund a black rockfish population study along the central Oregon coast, providing a $9,880 grant that was used to purchase 1,700 Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tags and 5 new PIT tag readers with updated technology.

High black rockfish harvest levels between the 1960s and 1990s substantially reduced Oregon's black rockfish population, which reproduce very slowly. In order to better manage harvest and conserve black rockfish populations, fisheries managers need to know more about rockfish population dynamics and by-catch mortality.

This study, conducted by ODFW, began in 2002 with a goal of accurately determining the black rockfish population in the nearshore waters off the central Oregon coast. The project involves capturing, tagging and releasing about 3,000 black rockfish each year, then counting how many of those fish are caught by sport and commercial fishers. The number of tags retrieved and the estimate of total harvest permits researchers to estimate the central coast black rockfish population size, which is currently estimated to be between 1.5 to 2 million fish.

Research data from this study allows fishery managers to prevent the depletion of the black rockfish population while continuing to provide, and even increase, fishing opportunities. For example, population data from this study showed that the black rockfish population was large enough to increase the 2010 daily bag limit from six to seven fish.

Project 11-074 Northeast Oregon Spring Chinook Creel Surveys

Creel surveys are a critical part of fisheries management and are regularly supported by the R&E Program. One recent creel survey that received $23,976 in R&E funding was the Northeast Oregon Spring Chinook Creel Surveys, which tracked the 2012 hatchery spring Chinook salmon harvest in the Wallowa River, Imnaha River, Lookingglass Creek and Catherine Creek. R&E funds were used to hire three of five creel surveyors who interviewed anglers to determine how many fish they caught, whether they were wild or hatchery fish, and other data.

Because the wild spring Chinook in these streams are protected under the Endangered Species Act, along with wild steelhead and bull trout, the ODFW must provide NOAA Fisheries with a monitoring plan before these fisheries can be opened for harvest each year. Data collected includes the incidental catch and mortality of all listed species affected by the fishery. This information allows fisheries managers to gauge the impact angling has on listed species and allows a continued harvest fishery of hatchery spring Chinook on these streams, which is popular with anglers and important to the local economy.

For the 2012 spring Chinook season in those four streams, anglers harvested a total of 721 hatchery spring Chinook and caught and released 198 wild fish.

Project 11-091 Wizard Falls Circular Starting Ponds

Wizard Falls Hatchery along the Metolius River in central Oregon not only produces about two million rainbow trout, brook trout, Atlantic salmon and spring Chinook salmon each year but is also one of ODFW's most popular

hatcheries with the general public, receiving about 70,000 visitors annually. But the 20 65-year-old concrete circular starting ponds, where most of the hatchery's fish are initially raised, were crumbling. Leakage between ponds allowed fry to escape and water to mingle, increasing the potential for spreading disease to different fish stocks. In addition, the ponds were becoming an eyesore to the visiting public.

With no cost effective way to repair the ponds, the R&E program provided a $96,910 grant to replace them with eight state-of-the-art concrete raceways. Now the ponds are functional again and escapement and potential disease is under control, allowing trout and salmon that are stocked for recreational fishing or reintroduction programs in eight Oregon watersheds to be raised in a more secure and healthy environment. In addition, the new ponds present a more aesthetically pleasing experience for hatchery visitors.

Project 11-109
High Lakes Chub Removal and Biological Study

Paulina, East and Big Lava lakes in the mountains of central Oregon have long been popular recreational fisheries, where anglers can catch rainbow trout, brown trout, kokanee and Atlantic salmon. But the lakes have populations of non-native Tui and blue chub that probably escaped from live fish used as bait dating back to the 1920s.

By 2009 chub populations in the lakes had grown to epidemic levels and were competing with trout and salmon for food. The impact on the recreational fisheries was significant as trout and salmon numbers declined and the remaining fish were smaller and less healthy. In addition, the chub caused a shift in zooplankton composition in East and Paulina lakes that made them more susceptible to increased toxic blue-green algae blooms.

In 2010 and 2011, ODFW, along with resort owners and local fishing groups, trapped and removed more than 36,000 pounds of chubs from East and Paulina lakes. The R&E Program provided $7,050 towards that effort.

In 2012, the R&E program awarded a $9,000 grant to continue chub control on East, Paulina and Big Lava lakes. The funds were used to hire two biological interns from the Oregon State University Cascades Campus who helped trap chubs and collect biological data on the efficacy of the removal program. Preliminary monitoring is showing an increase in size and abundance of trout and anglers are reporting increased catches.

Project 11-067
Steamboat Fish Ladder Passage Improvement

A tributary of the North Umpqua River, Steamboat Creek provides vital resting pools and spawning habitat for wild summer steelhead. The North Umpqua is world famous for its summer steelhead angling and the upper reach includes a "fly-fishing only" section that attracts anglers from around the world.

In the 1950s, a three-story, 20-step fish ladder was built at Steamboat Falls to improve upstream passage for the steelhead runs as well as lamprey and spring Chinook salmon. However, the old design allowed the ladder to become regularly clogged with debris, especially during high water flows, which blocked fish passage. In addition, high spring and early summer water levels prevented ODFW staff from entering the ladder to clear the blockages until late June or July.

A $100,000 grant from the R&E Program helped fund repairs and upgrades to the fish ladder that reduces the amount of debris that collects in it and makes it easier and safer for ODFW staff to access and maintain.

Project 11-088
Myrtle Point Wetland Enhancement

Located off the South Fork Coquille River, Myrtle Point Wetlands is a typical coastal floodplain that provides important habitat for a variety of fish and wildlife species, especially wintering habitat for wild Oregon coastal coho salmon. However, development over the preceding decades has taken its toll including water withdrawals for agricultural uses, livestock grazing that damaged riparian habitat and introduced fecal coliform bacteria into the river, and numerous culverts that prevented juvenile salmon from reaching rearing and refuge habitat.

The Coquille Watershed Association, with a $50,641 grant from the R&E Program, is embarking on a major effort to restore habitat on the privately owned 280-acre wetland. Work will include planting native trees and shrubs, removing invasive plants, replacing culverts to improve fish passage and fencing riparian areas to keep out livestock.

The Coquille River Subasin Plan determined that the Coquille coho salmon population could be recovered by restoring winter habitat, making this project especially critical for boosting Oregon coastal coho numbers.

Projects 11-023 & 11-102 Sauvie Island ADA Fishing Pier Repair & St. Louis Ponds ADA Fishing Piers

Improving angling access is one of the R&E Program's funding priorities. Two recent projects funded by the R&E Program have improved angling access at popular fishing sites located near large population centers; the Sauvie Island ADA Fishing Pier Repair project and the St. Louis Ponds ADA Fishing Piers project

A $143,975 grant went to repair two disabled accessible fishing piers on the Gilbert River in the Sauvie Island Wildlife Area, the Gilbert River Fishing Pier and Big Eddy Fishing Pier. Located near Portland, both piers are popular with warmwater anglers. Work included repairing the pier's foundations and stabilizing areas where the bank was eroding.

At the St Louis Ponds public fishing site, located near Gervais in the Willamette Valley, a $122,000 R&E grant helped pay to construct and install three fishing docks to provide access for disabled anglers at three ponds. This is a very popular angling location where ODFW holds various youth angling events.

Previously, the R&E Program provided $69,600 in funding to build a 2,300-foot-long disabled accessible asphalt walkway at St Louis Ponds.

Future Goals for the R&E Board and Staff

The R&E Board and ODFW will continue to pursue the following strategies:

- Recommend funding for projects that provide and ensure high-quality fishing opportunities around the state of Oregon for present and future generations.
- Encourage participation in the program by state watershed councils and other coordinated resource planning groups.
- Support projects which seek to recruit and retain new anglers to the sport of fishing, and promote the diverse array of fishing opportunities in Oregon.
- Foster partnerships between fishing organizations, outdoor sporting retailers, ODFW, and local communities for the benefit of the state's fisheries resources.
- Make improvements to the R&E funding process which help ensure that funds are allocated to the most efficient and beneficial projects, while also maintaining a user-friendly and simplified application process.

As Oregon's population grows, it will continue to exert an ever-increasing strain on our public lands and resources. The R&E Program can help offset these effects by providing and promoting great fishing opportunities throughout the state, and demonstrating the connection between healthy fisheries and healthy watersheds. By connecting Oregonians to the outdoors through fishing and fish, the R&E Program encourages stewardship for our state's natural resources, which in turn helps to maintain Oregon's livability and natural beauty.

Approved Restoration & Enhancement Projects 2011-13*

Administrative and Mixed Use Accounts		Activity	R&E Funds	Match Contributions	Restoration / Enhancement
n/a	Program Administration	Administration	$513,571	n/a	n/a
n/a	Administration - Electronic Application Support	Administration	$15,000	n/a	n/a
11-020	Restoration Emergency Account	Miscellaneous (Restoration)	$85,000	$0	Restoration
11-009	Enhancement Emergency Account	Miscellaneous (Enhancement)	$50,000	$0	Enhancement
Commercial Projects		Activity	R&E Funds	Match Contributions	Restoration / Enhancement
09-288	Youngs Bay Forklift Replacement (Carry Over)	Hatchery Maintenance	$18,930	$4,108	Restoration
11-028	Creeks and Kids Watershed Workshops	Education	$30,226	$10,880	Enhancement
11-048	South Coast Fall Chinook Spawning Surveys 2011	Monitoring	$4,700	$8,520	Restoration
11-054	Chetco River Chinook Salmon Coded Wire Tag Study	Propagation	$29,460	$20,520	Enhancement
11-062	Coos Master Watershed Stewards Program for Youth	Education	$19,725	$14,902	Enhancement
11-079	Scholfield Creek Restoration	Habitat	$14,850	$37,757	Enhancement
11-087	Salmon River Hatchery Restoration Bundle	Hatchery Maintenance	$22,500	$4,452	Restoration
11-106	Big Butte Creek Gravel Augmentation Pilot Project	Habitat	$29,400	$2,925	Enhancement
11-107	North Coast Hatchery Fuel Tank Improvements	Hatchery Maintenance	$21,713	$14,016	Restoration
11-116	Big Creek Hatchery Maintenance Bundle	Hatchery Maintenance	$26,300	$6,699	Restoration
11-122	GRWB STEP Hatchery Water Filtration System	Hatchery Maintenance	$10,681	$11,771	Restoration
11-127	East Fork Millicoma Oxbow Reconnection	Passage	$23,290	$61,770	Restoration
11-129	West Fork Smith River Instream Restoration Phase 3	Habitat	$75,000	$457,927	Enhancement
11-134	Bandon Hatchery Adult Holding Pens	Hatchery Maintenance	$25,585	$1,715	Restoration

* Does not include projects which will be approved in the final funding cycle (March 2013).

Sport Projects		Activity	R&E Funds	Match Contributions	Restoration / Enhancement
09-221	Tum Tum River Trout Habitat Project (Carry Over)	Habitat	$1,735	$6,821	Enhancement
09-287	Fall River Fish Troughs (Carry Over)	Propagation	$53,560	$36,260	Enhancement
11-001	Aldrich Ponds Fishing Enhancement Project	Access	$59,605	$53,622	Enhancement
11-004	Borba Road Boat Slide Construction	Access	$10,000	$10,973	Enhancement
11-005	Cavender Pond Development	Miscellaneous	$28,690	$6,000	Enhancement
11-006	Chetco River Winter Steelhead Creel	Monitoring	$45,670	$13,284	Restoration
11-007	Coastal Wild Coho Fisheries Creel Surveys 2011	Monitoring	$111,240	$84,259	Restoration
11-008	Coos Fall Chinook and Coho Monitoring Project	Monitoring	$175,045	$68,848	Restoration
11-010	God's Valley Meadows Fish Passage Improvement	Passage	$35,000	$199,442	Restoration
11-011	Middle Fork Willamtete/Upper Hills Creek Reservoir Creel	Monitoring	$39,788	$29,114	Restoration
11-012	Independence Boat Ramp	Access	$61,560	$663,100	Enhancement
11-013	Life Cycle Monitoring Hatchery Fish Lift	Miscellaneous	$57,500	$50,000	Enhancement
11-014	Little Butte Creek Meander Restoration II	Habitat	$15,135	$600,877	Enhancement
11-016	OSP Patrol Boat	Monitoring	$106,919	$0	Enhancement
11-017	Owens Creek Fish Passage & Habitat Enhancement	Passage	$29,479	$69,600	Restoration
11-019	Price Creek Stream and Riparian Enhancement	Habitat	$39,450	$19,000	Enhancement
11-022	RR Hatchery Triploid Program & Pressure Vessel	Propagation	$45,000	$10,000	Enhancement
11-023	Sauvie Island ADA Fishing Pier Repair	Access	$143,975	$20,500	Enhancement
11-024	STAC Mini-Grant Program	Miscellaneous	$50,000	$0	Enhancement
11-025	STEP Fish Food Program	Propagation	$170,110	$2,454,552	Enhancement
11-026	Upper Yaquina Passage V2	Passage	$72,754	$209,692	Restoration
11-027	Vanderzanden Boat Slide Repair	Access	$9,700	$7,058	Enhancement

Sport Projects		Activity	R&E Funds	Match Contributions	Restoration / Enhancement
11-029	McEwen Valley Fish Passage Restoration	Passage	$15,000	$138,109	Restoration
11-030	Lower Williamson/Spring Creek Habitat Enhancement	Habitat	$28,450	$168,406	Enhancement
11-031	Shotpouch Trail Crossing Habitat Connectivity	Passage	$27,000	$153,301	Restoration
11-033	North Slough Tide Gate Replacement	Passage	$51,392	$91,700	Restoration
11-034	Taylor Lake Access Road Improvement	Access	$15,196	$0	Enhancement
11-035	Ocean Fish Preservation Education	Education	$4,500	$500	Enhancement
11-036	Luger Pond Handicap Fishing Access Development	Access	$19,980	$11,300	Enhancement
11-037	STEP Classroom Incubator and Chiller Units	Education	$25,000	$87,085	Enhancement
11-038	Rhoades Pond Restoration Project	Propagation	$75,250	$14,750	Restoration
11-039	Quartz Creek Anadromous Fish Habitat Restoration	Habitat	$26,542	$26,897	Enhancement
11-041	Adult Salmon Holding Pond	Hatchery Maintenance	$141,000	$32,322	Restoration
11-043	High Lakes Database Development	Miscellaneous	$29,567	$12,298	Enhancement
11-045	Fish Eggs to Fry Program Volunteer Guide	Education	$10,274	$27,308	Enhancement
11-046	Leaburg Hatchery Salmon Viewing Access	Education	$8,360	$0	Enhancement
11-050	Wallowa Lake Food Web Study	Research	$3,200	$9,450	Restoration
11-051	South Twin Lake Rotenone for Bullhead Removal	Miscellaneous	$65,000	$61,830	Enhancement
11-052	Black Rockfish PIT Tagging	Monitoring	$9,880	$172,760	Restoration
11-057	ODFW Angler Education Bobber Kits	Education	$16,200	$0	Enhancement
11-061	Clackamas Hatchery Intake Pump Repair	Hatchery Maintenance	$19,500	$0	Restoration
11-065	Hood River Research Program PIT Tag Antenna System	Monitoring	$6,917	$149,559	Restoration
11-066	Phillips Reservoir Fishery Restoration - Phase II	Miscellaneous	$18,463	$33,140	Restoration
11-067	Steamboat Fish Ladder Passage Improvement	Passage	$100,000	$230,000	Enhancement

Sport Projects		Activity	R&E Funds	Match Contributions	Restoration / Enhancement
11-068	Coastal Fish Management Public Survey	Research	$60,000	$15,901	Enhancement
11-069	St. Louis Ponds - Site Plan	Access	$25,200	$13,300	Enhancement
11-071	Alsea Winter Steelhead Project	Monitoring	$6,110	$6,110	Enhancement
11-072	Juniper Lake Water Developement	Access	$10,214	$17,900	Enhancement
11-073	Nehalem Hatchery Emergency Generator Replacement	Hatchery Maintenance	$40,000	$27,400	Restoration
11-074	Northeast Oregon Spring Chinook Creel Surveys	Monitoring	$23,976	$33,807	Restoration
11-076	Loren's Pond Enhancement Project Phase II	Access	$46,012	$52,355	Enhancement
11-077	Lake Lytle Angling Dock Replacement Project	Access	$35,107	$35,150	Restoration
11-078	Waggoner Creek Instream Restoration	Habitat	$43,230	$122,039	Enhancement
11-080	Alsea Hatchery Feeder Replacement	Hatchery Maintenance	$41,000	$6,000	Restoration
11-081	Jefferson County Fishing Pond Improvements	Access	$9,240	$1,793	Enhancement
11-082	Coho Creek Fish Passage Improvement Project	Passage	$30,000	$417,635	Restoration
11-083	Ferguson Creek Cutthroat Habitat Enhancement	Habitat	$29,000	$47,840	Enhancement
11-084	Replace Pontoons for Existing Custom Raft	Miscellaneous	$2,999	$1,272	Restoration
11-085	Print Revised Easy Angling Oregon	Education	$14,565	$1,335	Enhancement
11-086	Trout Creek PIT Tag Array	Research	$27,328	$18,682	Restoration
11-088	Myrtle Point Wetland Enhancement	Habitat	$50,641	$146,212	Enhancement
11-089	7th Street Fishing Pond Access Enhancement	Access	$64,920	$14,025	Enhancement
11-090	Trout Creek Acclimation Pond	Propagation	$31,750	$16,500	Enhancement
11-091	Wizard Falls Circular Starting Ponds	Hatchery Maintenance	$96,910	$27,426	Restoration
11-092	Marker Buoys for Deschutes Lake Fishing Boundaries	Access	$2,800	$2,970	Enhancement
11-093	Pressure Washer for Desert Region Liberation Trucks	Liberation	$4,000	$2,800	Enhancement

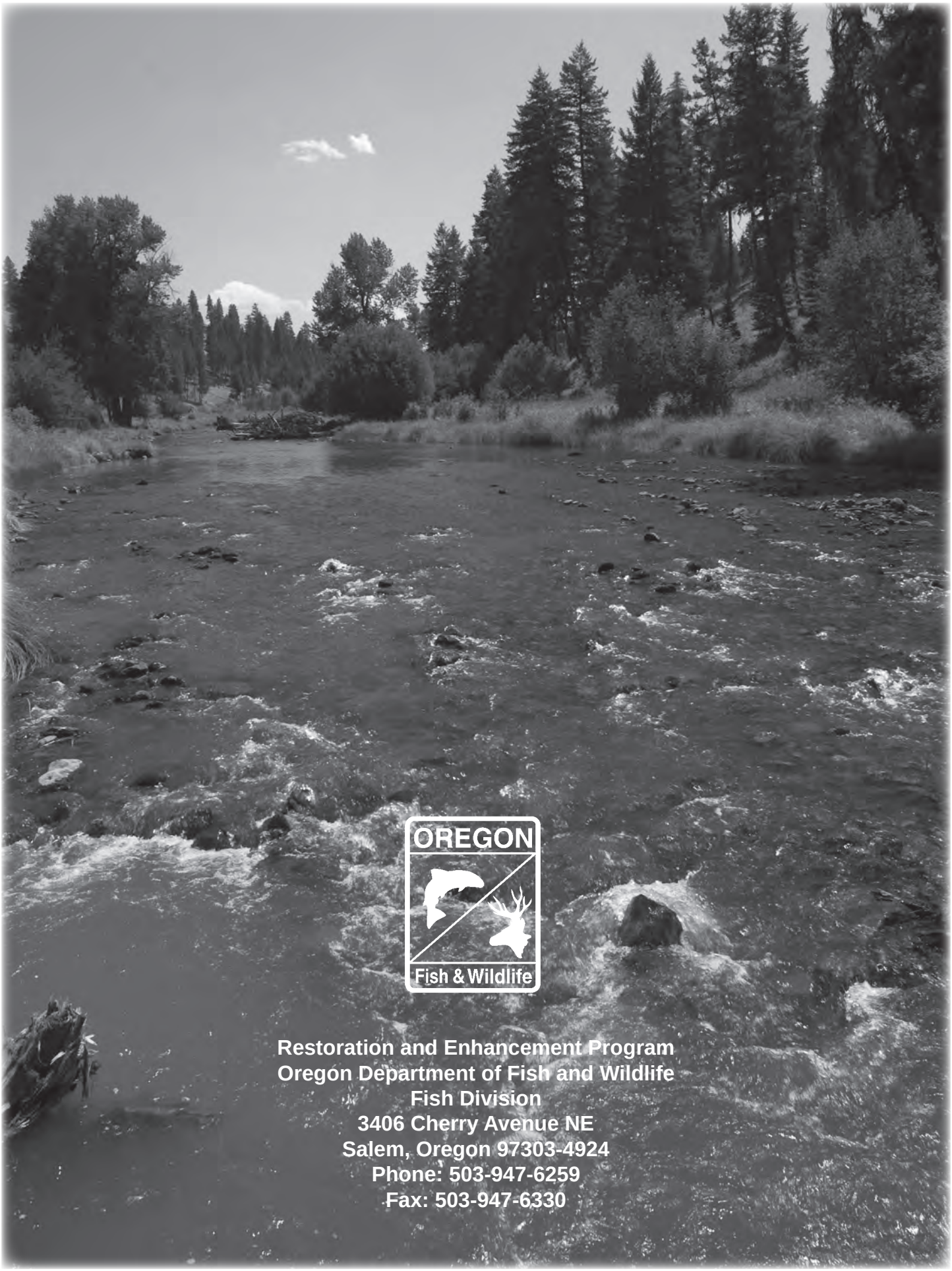
Sport Projects		Activity	R&E Funds	Match Contributions	Restoration / Enhancement
11-094	STEP/AAE Family Fishing Event Trailers	Education	$73,700	$10,000	Enhancement
11-095	ODFW South Coast Maintenance and Supplies	Miscellaneous	$22,442	$6,185	Restoration
11-096	Transportation for Angling Education Field Trips	Education	$2,000	$26,280	Enhancement
11-098	Clear Creek Habitat Restoration - Phase I	Habitat	$29,398	$24,300	Enhancement
11-099a	Coastal Wild Coho Fisheries Creel Surveys 2012	Monitoring	$109,430	$60,467	Enhancement
11-100	Klamath Hatchery Windows	Hatchery Maintenance	$20,350	$0	Restoration
11-101	Upper Spout Creek Fish Passage Improvement	Passage	$23,800	$6,454	Enhancement
11-102	St. Louis Ponds - ADA Fishing Piers	Access	$122,000	$30,000	Enhancement
11-103	Drews Valley Ranch Screening Project	Passage	$55,160	$33,203	Enhancement
11-104	Cedar Creek Hatchery Pipeline Replacement and Incubation	Hatchery Maintenance	$77,700	$16,300	Restoration
11-105	Lakeview District Forest Fishing Docks	Access	$15,000	$32,212	Enhancement
11-108	Vernonia Pond Angling Enhancement Project	Access	$34,870	$10,861	Enhancement
11-109	Deschutes High Lake Chub Removal And Biological Study	Miscellaneous	$9,000	$13,605	Enhancement
11-110	Fall River Hatchery - Emergency Generator	Propagation	$55,000	$13,200	Restoration
11-111	Millicoma Interpretive Center Improvements	Propagation	$8,974	$20,424	Restoration
11-112	Cleveland Creek Railroad Culvert Replacement	Passage	$45,000	$488,971	Restoration
11-113	Printing of 50 Angling Sites Near Medford Brochure	Education	$1,750	$400	Enhancement
11-114	Ames Creek Fish Passage Restoration	Passage	$42,323	$157,073	Enhancement
11-115	Fillet Table at the Port of Port Orford	Miscellaneous	$5,000	$1,000	Restoration
11-118	Chetco River Winter Steelhead Creel - 2012	Monitoring	$38,219	$17,284	Restoration
11-121	Salmon River Weir Replacement Project	Hatchery Maintenance	$35,000	$5,000	Restoration
11-126	New River Tributary Fish Passage	Passage	$30,145	$24,435	Restoration

Sport Projects		Activity	R&E Funds	Match Contributions	Restoration / Enhancement
11-128	Indian Creek Interpretive Site	Education	$13,212	$10,488	Enhancement
11-130	Cleawox Lake Fishing Dock	Access	$72,812	$20,000	Enhancement
11-132	Alsea Winter Steelhead Project Phase II	Monitoring	$9,150	$6,000	Enhancement
11-133	Sandy Hatchery Replacement Liberation Truck	Liberation	$140,000	$18,000	Restoration
11-135	Fish Map Spatial Data Development	Access	$22,609	$6,170	Enhancement
11-137	Equipment for Statewide Fishery Restoration	Habitat	$59,300	$32,700	Enhancement
11-138	Ferguson Creek Cutthroat Habitat Enhancement at Bradshaw's	Habitat	$11,751	$29,191	Enhancement
11-142	Increasing Catch of Santiam Steelhead by Scatterplanting	Research	$19,705	$22,650	Restoration
11-143	Lower Crooked River Creel Survey	Monitoring	$10,436	$5,977	Restoration
11-144	Hood River Winter Steelhead Escapement Monitoring	Monitoring	$20,350	$76,335	Restoration
11-145	Broadway Park Fishing Access Improvement	Access	$40,000	$20,000	Enhancement
11-146	Phillips Reservoir Creel Survey 2013	Monitoring	$9,630	$7,125	Restoration
11-147	Rock Creek Hatchery Entrance Road Repair	Hatchery Maintenance	$57,000	$1,000	Restoration
11-149	Rock Creek Hatchery Raceway Railings	Hatchery Maintenance	$14,000	$0	Restoration
		TOTAL	**$5,145,735**	**$8,973,421**	

R&E Projects By County 1990-2013

The 1103 R&E projects approved since 1989 are located throughout the state, reflecting the general distribution of water and fishing opportunities in Oregon.

County	Habitat	Fish Passage	Hatchery Maintenance & Propagation	Education	Research & Monitoring	Access	Liberation	Miscellaneous	Total
Baker	2	1	0	0	2	4	0	4	13
Benton	5	3	9	2	9	5	0	3	36
Clackamas	5	1	12	0	7	4	3	1	33
Clatsop	3	3	36	3	11	3	0	5	64
Columbia	3	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	9
Coos	21	7	22	3	14	9	0	4	80
Crook	16	0	0	0	11	2	0	1	30
Curry	12	4	22	4	15	2	1	4	63
Deschutes	25	0	9	3	5	4	2	7	55
Douglas	30	5	23	4	12	4	2	4	84
Gilliam	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Grant	15	1	1	0	0	6	0	2	25
Harney	5	1	4	1	8	4	0	3	26
Hood River	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	5
Jackson	10	3	4	4	6	3	1	2	33
Jefferson	6	0	4	2	1	4	1	0	18
Josephine	3	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	10
Klamath	16	8	3	0	2	2	0	0	31
Lake	8	8	1	0	1	2	0	0	20
Lane	17	4	15	8	12	10	0	4	70
Lincoln	12	2	16	13	12	1	1	6	63
Linn	1	1	12	0	1	5	0	2	22
Malheur	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	4
Marion	4	1	0	3	2	4	0	1	15
Morrow	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Multnomah	4	1	7	5	7	3	0	3	30
Polk	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	6
Tillamook	28	6	34	3	10	12	2	3	98
Umatilla	7	1	1	0	2	12	0	2	25
Union	4	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	15
Wallowa	8	2	1	0	10	4	0	0	25
Wasco	5	0	6	0	4	3	0	1	19
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Wheeler	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Yamhill	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Statewide	5	1	5	18	16	3	3	13	64
TOTAL	286	73	250	78	187	136	16	79	1103



Restoration and Enhancement Program
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303-4924
Phone: 503-947-6259
Fax: 503-947-6330

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife

2012 Volunteer Program Annual Report

The mission of the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife Volunteer Program is to actively involve citizens as volunteers in the protection and enhancement of Oregon's fish and wildlife resources for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife / 2012 Volunteer Program Annual Report

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW) has six volunteer programs that provide opportunities for the citizens of Oregon to become actively involved in a broad and diverse spectrum of fish and wildlife activities. This report is designed to showcase the work and accomplishments of these volunteers and to report the extent of their time and commitment. A summary of the volunteer contribution made to ODFW in 2012 is outlined in the table below.

At ODFW we recognize that volunteers:

- Bring enthusiasm, energy, and ideas to our agency.
- Donate thousands of hours, which increases the quality and types of projects and services ODFW can offer.
- Are advocates for our agency and for the resource; they support our programs and work to protect and enhance fish and wildlife.
- Make a difference in their communities by actively participating in resource management activities.
- Bring a great range of expertise and skills to our agency.

ODFW Statewide Volunteer Programs	Number of Volunteers	Volunteer Hours Contributed	Dollar Value of Volunteer Time
Volunteer Host Program	151	54,081	$1,465,595
Region Volunteer Program	1,450	22,306	$604,493
Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP)	12,187	131,816	$3,572,214
Aquatic and Angler Education Program	1,327	9,957	$309,644
Hunter Education Program	595	14,965	$519,286
Outdoor Skills Education Program	89	1,564	$42,385
TOTAL	15,799	234,689	$6,513,617

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife

2012 Volunteer Program Annual Report

Volunteer Host Program

Volunteer Hosts are RV owners who live and work for a month or more at one of our ODFW wildlife areas, hatcheries, or offices. ODFW provides hook-ups and the volunteers donate an average of 20 hours per week per person during their stay. The Volunteer Host Program is coordinated by three staff at a total of 1.50 FTE.

There are currently 42 locations with Host sites throughout the state. Duties vary widely by location and time of year, but may include grounds maintenance, feeding fish, farming for wildlife, greeting the public, entering data, and assisting with out-reach events.

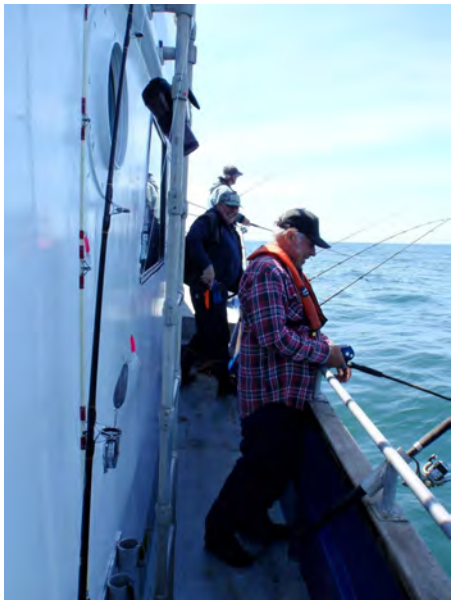
Type of Host Site	Wildlife Management Hours	Wildlife Diversity Hours	Fisheries Management Hours	Outreach and Education Hours	Support Services Hours	Total by Type of Host Site
Wildlife Areas (10 sites)	1,700	1,193	58	1,194	17,018	21,163
Hatcheries (28 sites)	59	330	3,476	459	20,542	24,866
Offices (4 sites)	109	127	235	41	7,540	8,052
Total	1,868	1,650	3,769	1,694	45,100	54,081

Number of Volunteer Hosts: 151

Value of Volunteer Time for 2012: $27.10 X 54,081 hours = $1,465,595

Volunteers are equal to a Fish and Wildlife Technician, Step 4, at $15.55 per hour, plus OPE costs of 74.32%, which equals $27.10 per hour.

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
2012 Volunteer Program Annual Report



Region Volunteer Program

The Region Volunteer Program involves people from local communities in a wide variety of volunteer projects. This past year projects included constructing bird boxes with kids; assisting at fishing events and youth hunts; building wildlife viewing platforms and trails; replacing guzzlers for wildlife; removing invasive plants and planting native species; improving and maintaining equipment and facilities; conducting band-tailed pigeon surveys; assembling, placing and retrieving bear baits; assisting with deer census surveys; transporting and collecting biological samples; staffing hunter check stations; recycling steelhead or spawning salmon at hatcheries, and more.

Until this year, the Region Volunteer Program was coordinated by three staff at 1.50 FTE. It has been reduced to 1.00 FTE and the .50 FTE for the SWWD office was eliminated from the program.

This year 1,450 individuals learned more about ODFW projects and programs through volunteering. Region volunteers come from all walks of life, but include college students, retirees, scouts, Master Hunters and sporting club members. Some of these volunteers have been involved with our agency for many years and others participated in only one project for just a few hours.

Wildlife Management Hours	Wildlife Diversity Hours	Fisheries Management Hours	Outreach and Education Hours	Support Service Hours	Total Region Volunteer Hours
7,958	1,550	4,768	762	7,268	22,306

Number of Region Volunteers: 1,450 Number of Miles Donated: 107,166

Value of Volunteer Time for 2012: $27.10 X 22,306 = $604,493

The statistics shown for the Region Volunteer Program include hours from ODFW's Northwest and High Desert Regions. The donated hours in most of the Southwest and Northeast Regions are not included.

Volunteers are equal to a Fish and Wildlife Technician, Step 4, at $15.55 per hour, plus OPE costs of 74.32%, which equals $27.10 per hour.

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
2012 Volunteer Program Annual Report

Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP)

STEP seeks to achieve the recovery and sustainability of Oregon's native salmon and trout through education and volunteer involvement with ODFW fish management efforts. The program has one full-time coordinator and one half-time administrative assistant (1.50 FTE). It is implemented in the field by eleven STEP biologists located around the state (nine at 1.00 FTE and two at .50 FTE= 10 FTE).

Volunteers work with STEP and other ODFW biologists to:

- Inventory and monitor fish populations and their habitats
- Restore and protect stream and riparian habitat
- Collect broodstock for hatchery programs and produce fish to supplement natural production or provide fisheries
- Inform and educate the public about Oregon's fish resources

The 2012 STEP Annual Progress Report will be available at: http://www.dfw.state.or.us/STEP/

Type of Volunteer	Number of Volunteers	Hours Donated
Youth	6,157	44,118
Adult	6,030	87,698
Total	12,187	131,816

Number of Volunteers: 12,187

Value of Volunteer Time for 2012: $27.10 X 131,816 hours = $3,572,214

Volunteers are equal to a Fish and Wildlife Technician, Step 4, at $15.55 per hour, plus OPE costs of 74.32%, which equals $27.10 per hour.

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife

2012 Volunteer Program Annual Report

Aquatic and Angler Education Program

The Aquatic and Angler Education Program utilizes the valuable resources of volunteers to deliver Angler Education classes and events at locations throughout Oregon. The program has one full-time coordinator and one part-time administrative assistant (1.50 FTE).

The program introduces beginning anglers to fishing in a safe, fun and responsible manner. Volunteer instructors conduct courses that cover basic angling skills, aquatic resources, angler ethics, responsibilities and water safety. The program also conducts nearly 100 fishing events each year through Free Fishing Weekend and the Youth Angling Enhancement Program. Agency staff, instructors and other volunteers are on hand with the gear, bait and knowledge needed to ensure that beginning anglers have a positive experience at these events.

Classes and events are conducted throughout Oregon in conjunction with a variety of groups including schools, boys and girls clubs, 4-H, scout troops, campfire groups, park and recreation departments, senior centers, the Association of Northwest Steelheaders, the Oregon Bass and Panfish Club, Multnomah Anglers & Hunters, and many others.

Type of Volunteer	Number of Volunteers	Hours Donated
Volunteer Instructor	426	5,238
Volunteer	901	4,719
Total	1,327	9,957

Number of Volunteers: 1,327

Number of Instructor Volunteer Hours: 5,238 at a rate of $34.70 = $181,759

Number of Volunteer Hours: 4,719 at a rate of $27.10 = $127,885

Value of Volunteer Time for 2012: $309,644

Value of Volunteer Time for Instructor Volunteers is equal to a NRS2, Step 4, at $21.50 per hour, plus OPE costs of 61.40%, which equals $34.70 per hour. Volunteers are equal to a Fish and Wildlife Technician, Step 4, at $15.55 per hour, plus OPE costs of 74.32%, which equals $27.10 per hour.

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
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Hunter Education Program

The Hunter Education Program utilizes the valuable resources of volunteers to deliver mandatory hunter education to Oregon's youth.
The program has one full-time coordinator and one and a half administrative assistants (2.50 FTE).

The program's primary function is the instruction of firearm and hunting safety; however the program is about more than safety. The program produces responsible, knowledgeable, and involved young hunters who understand the importance of complying with hunting laws and behaving ethically.

Classes and events are conducted throughout Oregon in conjunction with a variety of groups including schools, boys and girls clubs, 4-H, scout troops, campfire groups, park and recreation departments, non-profit shooting ranges, the Oregon Hunters Association, the National Turkey Federation, and many others.

Number of Volunteers: 595
Number of Volunteer Hours: 14,965
Value of Volunteer Time for 2012: $34.70/hr X 14,965 hours = $519,286

Value of Volunteer Time for Instructor Volunteers is equal to a NRS2, Step 4, at $21.50 per hour, plus OPE costs of 61.40%, which equals $34.70 per hour.

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
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Outdoor Skills Education Program

The Outdoor Skills Education Program offers recreational training to people of all ages through specialized outdoor workshops. Specially trained volunteers introduce participants to a wide variety of activities and offer training in specific skills. Without these important volunteers committing their valuable time and resources to our program we would have a limited ability to reach out and offer the depth of programming that we now have.

Workshops are often co-sponsored by: state parks, hatcheries, gun clubs, wildlife areas, private game preserves, hunting and fishing organizations and clubs.
The program has one full-time coordinator and one part-time assistant (1.50 FTE).

The program offers: family-friendly workshops open to everyone; Becoming an Outdoors-Woman (BOW) workshops for women seeking new or enhanced outdoor skills, and adult workshops for those 18 years of age and older.

The goals of the Outdoor Skills Education Program are to offer opportunities:

- to discover new outdoor skills and develop existing skills,
- to experience hands-on learning from friendly, competent instructors,
- to explore new areas of Oregon and find exciting recreational opportunities,
- to understand the role of hunters and anglers in conservation efforts,
- to meet new people with similar interests in the great outdoors.

Number of Volunteers: 89
Number of Volunteer Hours: 1,564
Value of Volunteer Time for 2012: $27.10/hr X 1,564 hours = $42,385

Volunteers are equal to a Fish and Wildlife Technician, Step 4, at $15.55 per hour, plus OPE costs of 74.32%, which equals $27.10 per hour.

Oregon
John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor

Department of Fish and Wildlife
Office of the Director
3406 Cherry Ave NE
Salem, OR 97303-4924
503.947.6044
Fax 503.947.6042
www.dfw.state.or.us

Greetings to the 77th Oregon Legislative Assembly,

I'm pleased to present to you this overview of Coastal and Columbia River Salmon and Steelhead for 2012-2013. The report provides a brief overview of the status of salmon and steelhead runs in Oregon and provides an outlook for salmon and steelhead fisheries for the next two years.

The Department puts this report together because of the importance of salmon and steelhead to Oregon – both to its culture and its economy. Many Oregonians can remember with pride the first salmon or steelhead they caught. They provide the basis for many family stories and memories. But, salmon and steelhead are more than that. They are the major contributors to the state's economy.

Recreational and commercial fishing contribute more than $330 million to the economies of coastal counties and the Portland metro area. Of this, more than half is generated by salmon and steelhead fishing. Much of that is spent in the state's most rural counties and helps support countless jobs in these areas.

These fisheries are possible largely due to the state operated hatcheries that release 39 million salmon and steelhead smolts each year to supplement native wild fish populations. In addition to providing fish for anglers to harvest, these hatchery fish are a great investment in the state's economy. Every $1 spent raising hatchery fish generates $15 in economic benefit.

We take our responsibility to sustain and enhance salmon and steelhead populations very seriously. This includes the conservation and restoration of native, wild runs and the careful management of our hatchery programs to provide fishing opportunity while protecting wild fish.

Thank you for your continued support.

Roy Elicker
Director

Coastal and Columbia River salmon and steelhead 2012-2013

Building healthy wild populations for sustainable fisheries

Photo by Rick Swart.

Over the last decade, under the guidance of the ODFW's *Native Fish Conservation Policy,* Oregon has made great progress toward ensuring that our wild populations of salmon and steelhead are conserved and recovered for generations to come. Oregon Coast coho are a great example of what can be accomplished when we align our management actions with the needs of the fish. After more than 20 years with little to no directed harvest of naturally produced Oregon Coast coho, Oregon stands poised to implement the largest sport and commercial season in decades come the fall of 2013.

Maintaining and restoring our naturally produced native fish stocks remains the foundation for wild and hatchery supported fisheries. But when it comes to fish for keeping, hatchery fish are the staple for freshwater fisheries, with about 70 percent of the salmon, steelhead and trout caught in freshwater originating from ODFW's hatchery program. ODFW continues to manage the risk of hatchery fish based on Commission-approved conservation and recovery plans, taking actions as needed to address risk while ensuring that fishery opportunities are not unnecessarily constrained. This focus on conservation has paid off – in terms of the diversity of fishing opportunities, salmon and steelhead fishing in Oregon is as good as it's been in recent decades.

Conservation has always been one of the top priorities for ODFW and a look at some recent trends in wild fish populations shows an upturn on many fronts:

- The number of returning wild coho has skyrocketed in recent years, exceeding prior record levels. This conservation success story can be attributed, in part, to 14 years of recovery efforts under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. While 2012 showed a downturn in wild coho compared to the prior two years, returns were still well above those of the 1990s.
- Coastal winter steelhead populations have been stable since the 1990s.
- Summer steelhead runs remain strong on the North Umpqua and have made a comeback on the Siletz.
- Fall chinook returns, which dipped in recent years, have rebounded and should continue to increase.
- Spring chinook numbers are improving on the Rogue River and continue to be strong on the North and Mainstem Umpqua.
- Summer steelhead returns to the Columbia River are at some of their highest levels in the last 25 years.
- Fall chinook are returning to the Columbia River in some of the highest numbers since the early 2000s.

As conservation status improves, fishing opportunities also are improving. Fall chinook returns continue to rebound from the very poor returns in 2008, and in recent years ODFW has moved back toward historic,

less restrictive, harvest regulations. For the fourth year in a row, anglers were able to harvest some wild coho from several coastal rivers and lakes. And thanks to conservation measures begun in the mid-1980s, winter steelhead continue to provide a relatively stable and reliable fishery.

At the same time, management tools such as mark-selective fisheries have allowed for substantial harvest opportunities in the popular Columbia River spring chinook fishery.

Finally, we hope to be able to expand fishing opportunities even more through a multi-species planning effort that will cover most of the coast. The Department is working closely with coastal stakeholders to identify ways to further improve fishing while ensuring protection of wild populations.

We still face some challenges, but by balancing the conservation needs of fish with angling opportunity, we expect salmon and steelhead fishing opportunities in Oregon's coastal and Columbia rivers to remain relatively stable and sustainable.

State of coastal salmon and steelhead fishing 2011-2012

Coho:

- The coastal coho population dropped in 2012 from recent large returns. The pre-season forecast overestimated the population substantially, but the return was still much better than the critical period in the mid-1990s.
- Since 2009, large wild coho returns have allowed ODFW to open a limited number of wild coho fisheries. In 2011 and 2012, the number of wild coho fisheries was increased to 10 rivers and three lakes including Tenmile Lakes based on the preseason forecast.
- Natural production of coho should allow for continued wild coho fisheries in coastal streams during the 2013 fall run. ODFW will petition NOAA to open fisheries on rivers where the predicted returns are strong enough to support recreational harvest.
- As expected, the 2012 summer ocean coho season saw very low catch rates on hatchery coho. An expanded September ocean coho season that also allowed for the retention of wild coho for the second year in a row saw much better catch rates, and the season was closed two days early when the quota was met.
- Wild coho retention was also allowed for a portion of the season in the Columbia River ocean zone and in areas off of the Washington coast. This is only the second time since 1993 that this has occurred.
- The 2013 sport fishing quota for ocean coho south of Cape Falcon is expected to be similar to 2012.

Photo by Rick Swart.

Fall chinook:

- Oregon Coastal fall chinook abundance in 2011 and 2012 was much improved over 2009 and 2010 in streams on the central and south coasts. The 2013 fall chinook

abundance trend should continue with abundances at or above average in most coastal basins.

- In 2009 and 2010, ODFW used temporary river-by-river regulations to keep as many rivers as possible open to fall chinook fishing. In 2011 and 2012, many fisheries on the central and south coast were back under permanent regulations thanks to improved returns. However, returns were not forecast to be as strong on a handful of rivers on the north coast, where some temporary restrictions continued.
- In 2013, coastal fall chinook seasons and regulations should continue to be close to normal structure with few special conservation-based temporary rules.
- The ocean commercial troll salmon chinook fishery had a near normal season structure for the 2012 season. The forecast for both Klamath River and Sacramento basin fall chinook was for strong returns. (Sacramento fall chinook are the primary contributing stock to Oregon's ocean chinook harvest in most years).
- The 2013 forecast for Sacramento fall chinook is slightly higher than the 2012 forecast, and should provide for a better than average harvest of chinook if the fish move north this season. The 2013 commercial troll fishery is expected to have a season structure similar to 2012, with catch rates that should be even better than the 2012 season.
- The ocean sport chinook season and catch rates should be much improved in 2013 in all areas with especially strong catches from Winchester Bay South and in waters off the Columbia.

Winter steelhead:

- Winter steelhead populations have been healthy and stable in most areas. Early indications show the 2012-2013 winter steelhead fishery should be strong.

State of Columbia River salmon and steelhead fishing 2011-2012

Spring chinook:

- Spring chinook returning to the Columbia River are comprised of lower river stocks destined for tributaries such as the Willamette and Cowlitz and upriver stocks which return to areas upstream of Bonneville Dam.
- Returns of upriver spring chinook to the Columbia River have ranged widely in recent decades. Upriver runs were poor in the 1980s – averaging 84,500 fish per year – and declined further in the 1990s. The 1995 run marked an all-time low of just 12,800 fish. By the 2000s runs had improved substantially and the average annual return was 210,000 adults.
- Returns of upriver spring chinook in 2011 and 2012 were 221,200 and 203,100, respectively. In both years high water conditions hampered fishing effort below Bonneville Dam and the seasons were extended twice each year.
- The forecasted upriver return in 2013 is 141,400 fish. The lower return is most likely due to ocean conditions and demonstrates the fluctuating nature of salmon returns and fisheries in the Columbia River. For example, in the 1980s annual upriver spring chinook returns ranged from a low of 52,100 to a high of 127,800. In the 1990s the range was 12,800 to 124,300, and in the 2000s it was 86,200 to 440,300.
- Spring chinook returns destined for the popular Willamette River fishery in 2011 and 2012 were 80,300 and 65,100, respectively.
- The predicted Willamette return in 2013 is 59,800. While down from recent years, the predicted return is still high enough to open the fishery with a liberal two-fish bag limit.

Summer steelhead:

- Summer steelhead returns to Bonneville Dam in 2011 were 364,900 fish. In 2012 the return fell to 230,800 due to low numbers of one-salt fish. Since the in-river conditions for out-migrating smolts in 2011 were excellent, the low 2012 return was probably due to poor ocean survival.
- Summer steelhead returns in 2013 are predicted to be 339,200 or 94 percent of the 10-year average.

Fall chinook:

- The 2013 forecast for Columbia River fall chinook is larger than the 2012 return and includes record forecasts for upriver bright and Snake River wild fall chinook. The total 2013 Columbia fall chinook forecast would be the largest return since 2004.

Outlook for next two years

The year-to-year outlook for coastal salmon and steelhead will always be somewhat unpredictable because of three unknowns:

- The impact changing ocean conditions may have on chinook, coho and steelhead returns to Oregon coastal rivers.
- The extent to which ocean chinook fishing will be constrained by weak stocks in the Klamath and Sacramento rivers, and ocean coho fisheries will be constrained by lower Columbia wild populations.
- The impact of weather, river flows and other environmental conditions on fishing access and success

ODFW Photo.

Taking a strategic look at coastal fisheries

The *Coastal Multi-Species Conservation and Management Plan* is being developed to look at the long term conservation of salmon, steelhead and trout along most of the Oregon coast, and to enhance fishing opportunity within this conservation framework. In 2012, ODFW met with four working groups, one each for the North Coast, Mid-Coast, Umpqua and Mid-South Coast areas, to begin looking at hatchery programs and wild fish harvest in a larger context than just the individual local rivers.

According to Tom Stahl, ODFW Conservation and Recovery Assistant Program Manager, while the stakeholder group members represented lots of different interests, they all shared a common concern for the resource.

"Through a lot of excellent, thoughtful and respectful discourse, we came to agreement on a number of issues," he said. "Having said that, there also are a couple of issues where not everyone saw eye-to-eye."

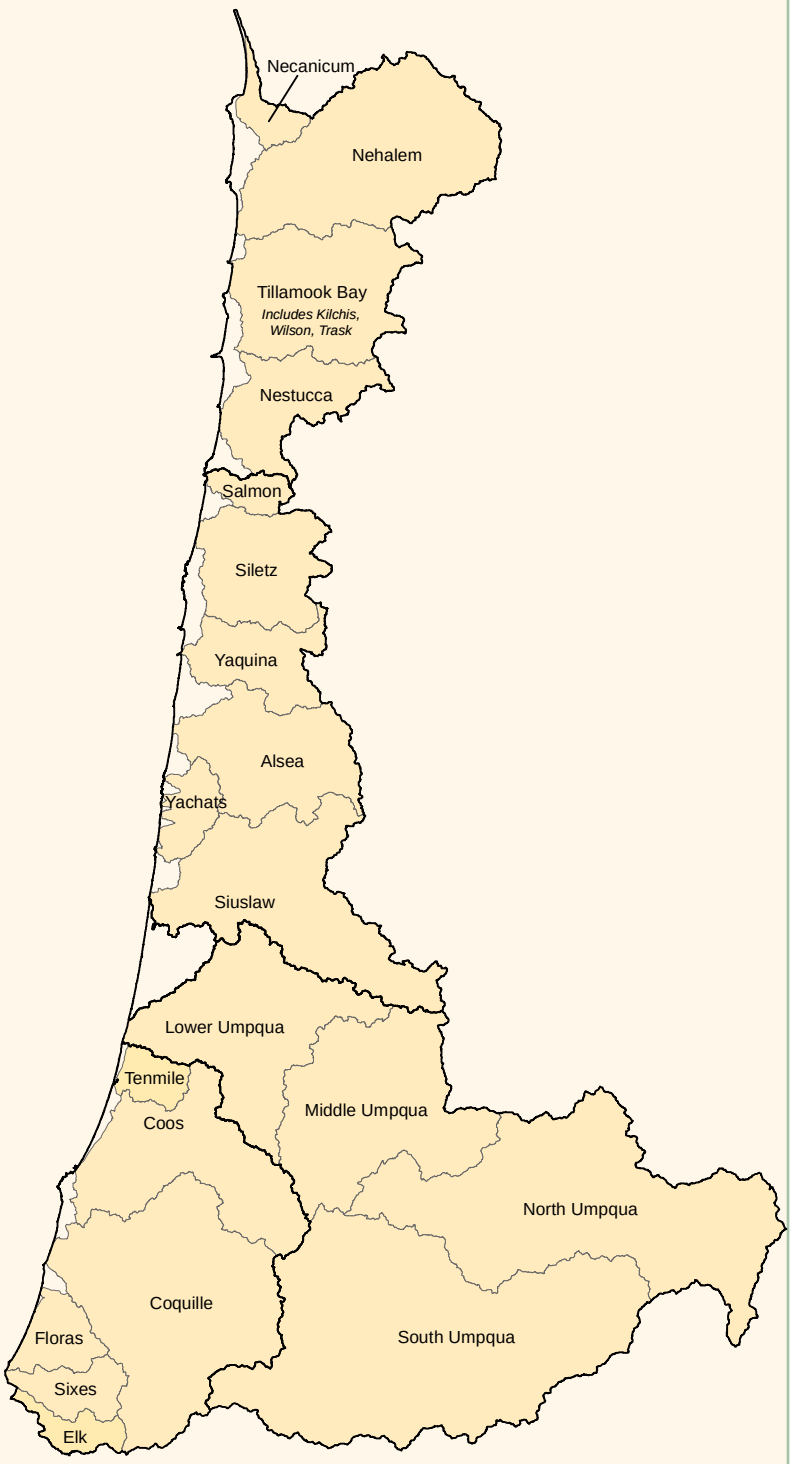
The bigger challenge may be getting members of the general angling public to buy into a management approach that considers the range of conservation and fishing opportunities across streams and rivers, rather than within any given local area.

"The fish in each local stream or river cannot provide all things to all people, so we are looking to balance hatchery programs and the ability to harvest wild fish across the suite of water bodies," Stahl said. The result could be a decrease in hatchery releases in one area, for example, but an increase in another nearby area.

Another opportunity that is being considered during plan development is the harvest of wild steelhead when and where populations can support it with good management oversight. This is one of those issues where everyone doesn't see eye-to-eye and has generated a lot of discussion.

ODFW intends to release a draft plan to the public in June that will reflect the input of the four stakeholder groups and the results of a public opinion survey being conducted by Oregon State University. There will be several additional opportunities for public input on the plan before a final version is presented to the Fish and Wildlife Commission in September or October.

For more information about the Coastal Multi-Species Conservation and Management Plan, go to the ODFW website at: www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/CRP/coastal_multispecies.asp.

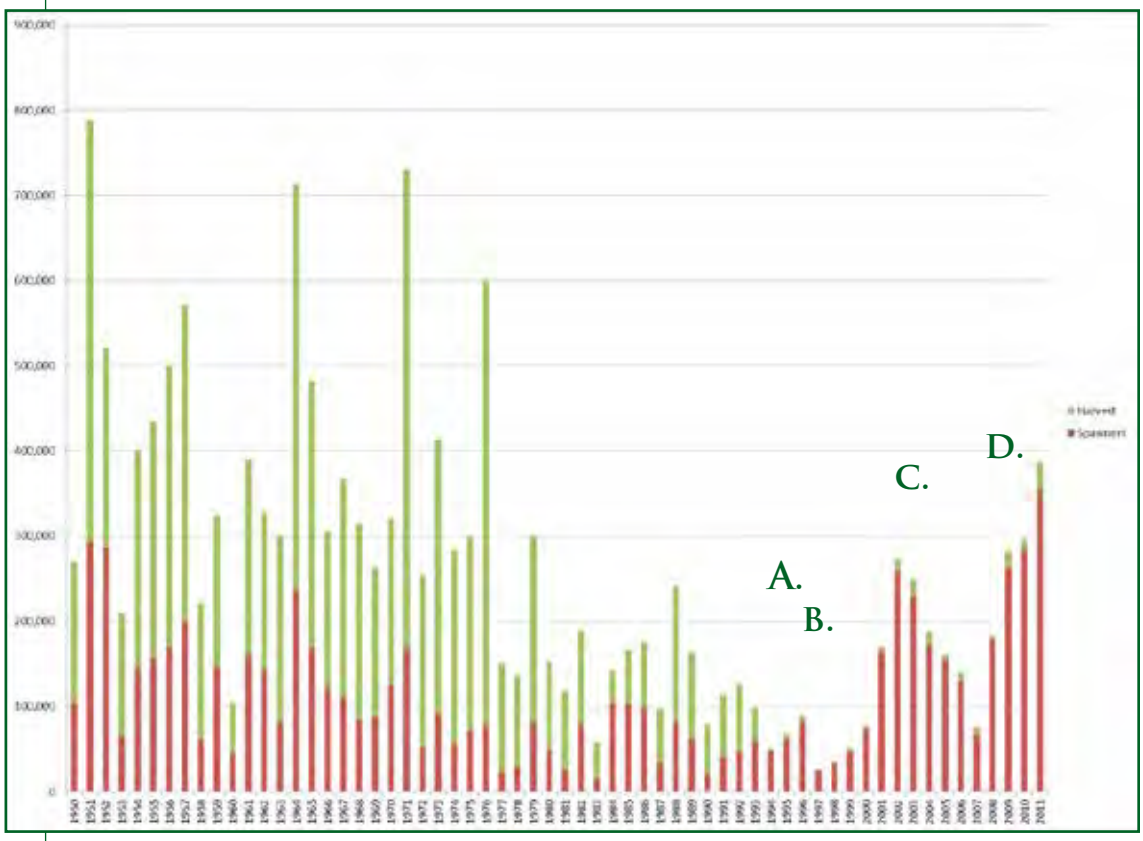


Coastal salmon and steelhead harvest and hatchery releases 1979-2011

Coho

Coastal coho populations have increased significantly in recent years – enough that for the past four years, ODFW has been able to allow conservative harvest of wild fish from selected rivers and lakes.

Coho harvest and spawners 1950 to 2011



A. 1996-1997.
Coastal coho first listed as threatened under federal Endangered Species Act. Significant harvest restrictions begin.

B. 1997.
Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds is adopted to marshal public and private efforts to restore Oregon salmon populations through watershed enhancement.

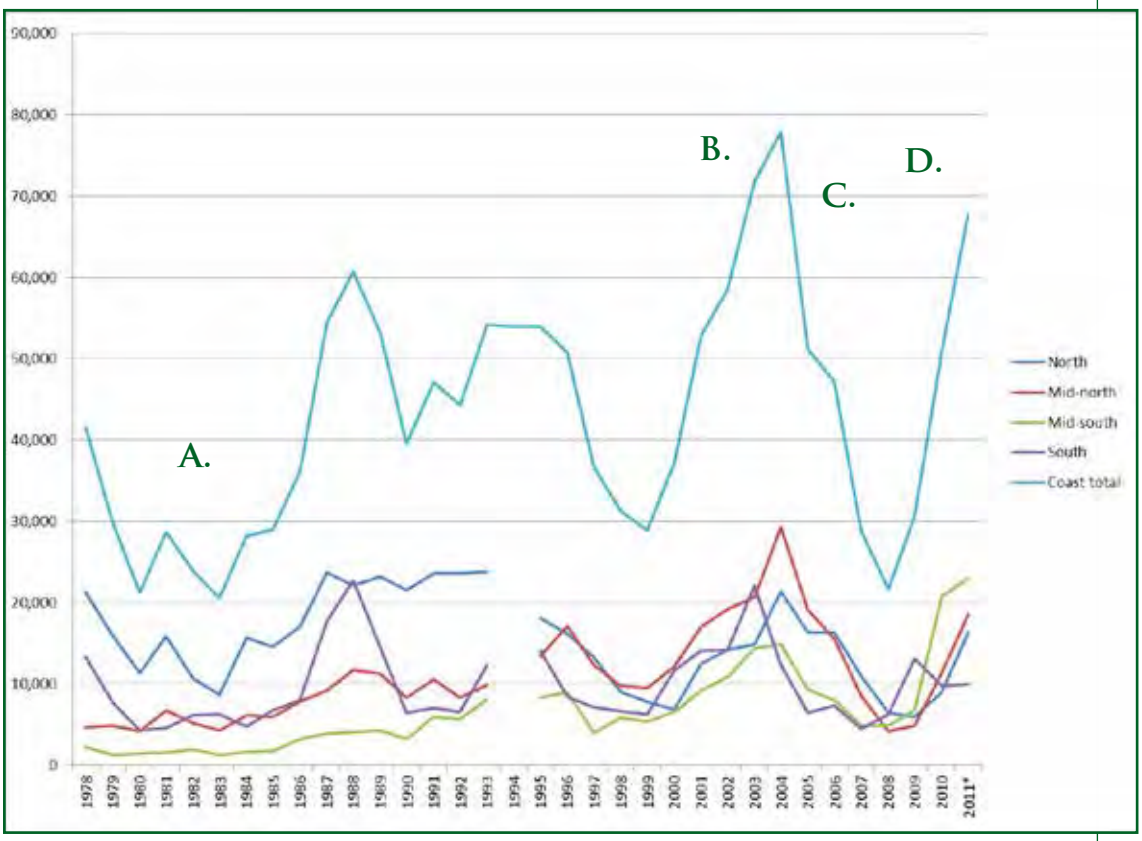
C. 2003.
Limited wild coho fisheries opened on Siltcoos and Tahkenitch lakes. These would serve as a model for later fisheries beginning in 2009.

D. 2009.
Fish and Wildlife Commission approves first wild coho fisheries on Oregon coastal rivers since the mid-1990s.

Fall chinook

Changing ocean conditions has been the primary reason for the rise and fall of fall chinook returning to and harvested from coastal rivers over time.

Fall chinook harvest 1978-2011



North: Nehalem, Tillamook, Nestucca, Necanicum. Mid-North: Salmon, Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, Siuslaw. Mid-South: Umpqua, Coos, Coquille. South: Rogue, Sixes, Elk, Chetco, Winchuck.

A. Late 1970s to mid-1980s.
Decline in ocean rearing conditions caused several years of poor returns and led to the adoption of the Pacific Salmon Treaty.

B. 1998-2005.
Good ocean conditions and restricted harvest in north Pacific fisheries to protect weaker stocks helped adult returns increase.

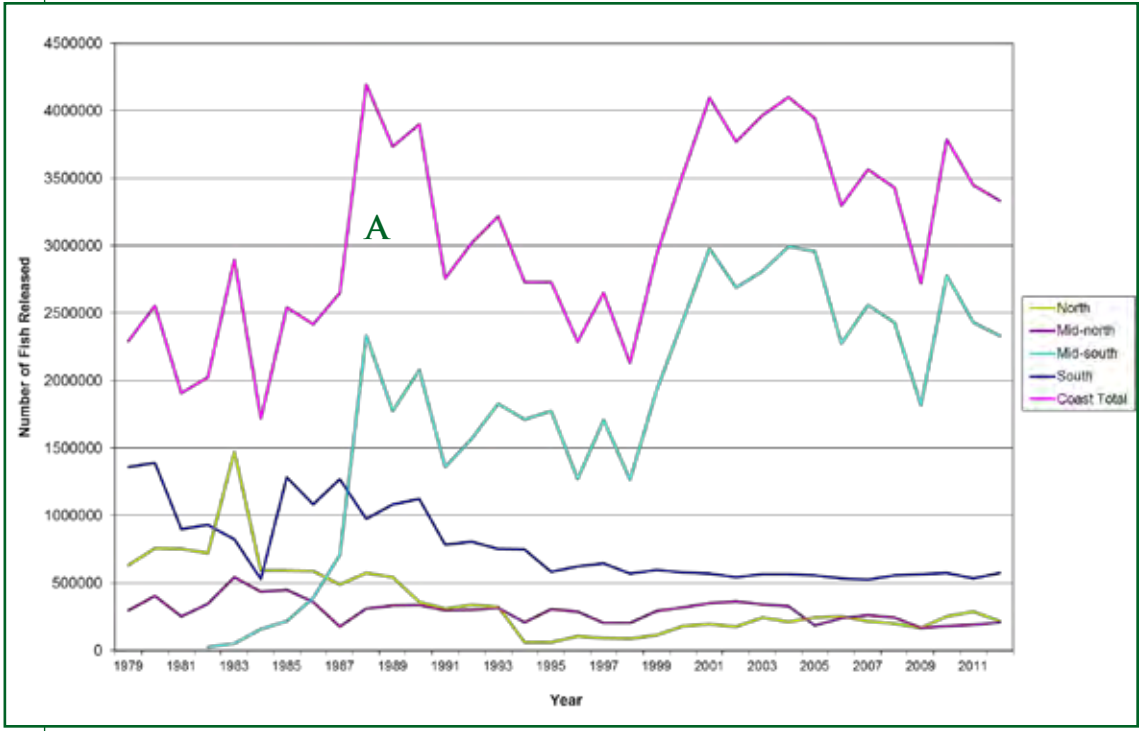
C. 2006-2009.
Poor ocean conditions cause a significant decline in adult returns and led to special regulations on coastal rivers.

D. 2010-2012.
Improved ocean conditions led to significantly better adult returns and fewer special regulations. Renegotiation of Pacific Salmon Treaty in 2009 leads to further reductions in harvest in north Pacific fisheries that impact Oregon stocks.

Fall chinook hatchery releases 1979-2012

Most coastal fall chinook fisheries are on naturally reproducing wild fish. With the exception of the STEP hatchery programs on the Coos River, hatchery releases have remained relatively constant since the 1990s.

A. Late 1980s.
Wide-scale implementation of STEP hatchery programs on the Coos River.

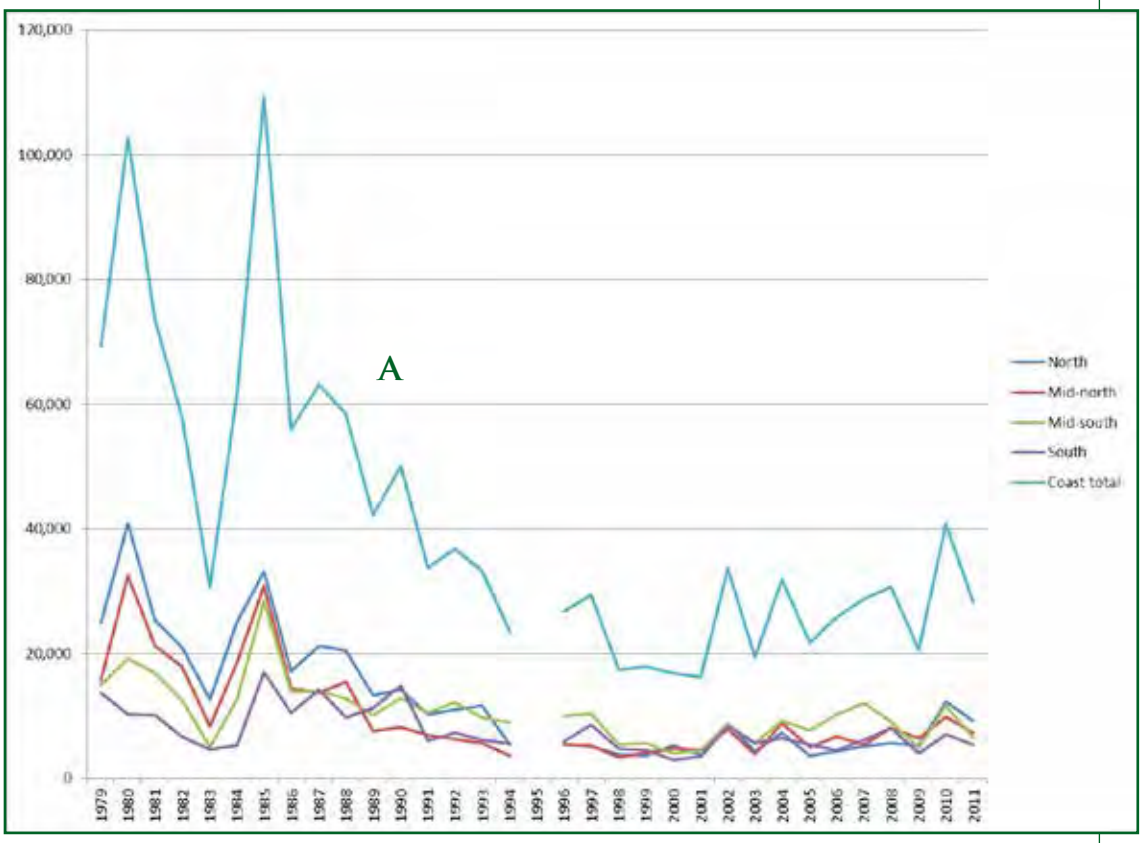


North: Nehalem, Tillamook, Nestucca, Necanicum. Mid-North: Salmon, Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, Siuslaw. Mid-South: Umpqua, Coos, Coquille. South: Rogue, Sixes, Elk, Chetco, Winchuck.

Winter steelhead

Winter steelhead harvest levels declined significantly from about 1986 to the mid-1990s primarily due to new regulations that limited harvest to hatchery fish only. Since the mid-1990s, steelhead harvest levels have remained relatively constant on most coastal rivers. At the same time, data indicates that the population of wild spawning fish also has remained relatively steady over the past several years.

Winter steelhead harvest 1979-2011



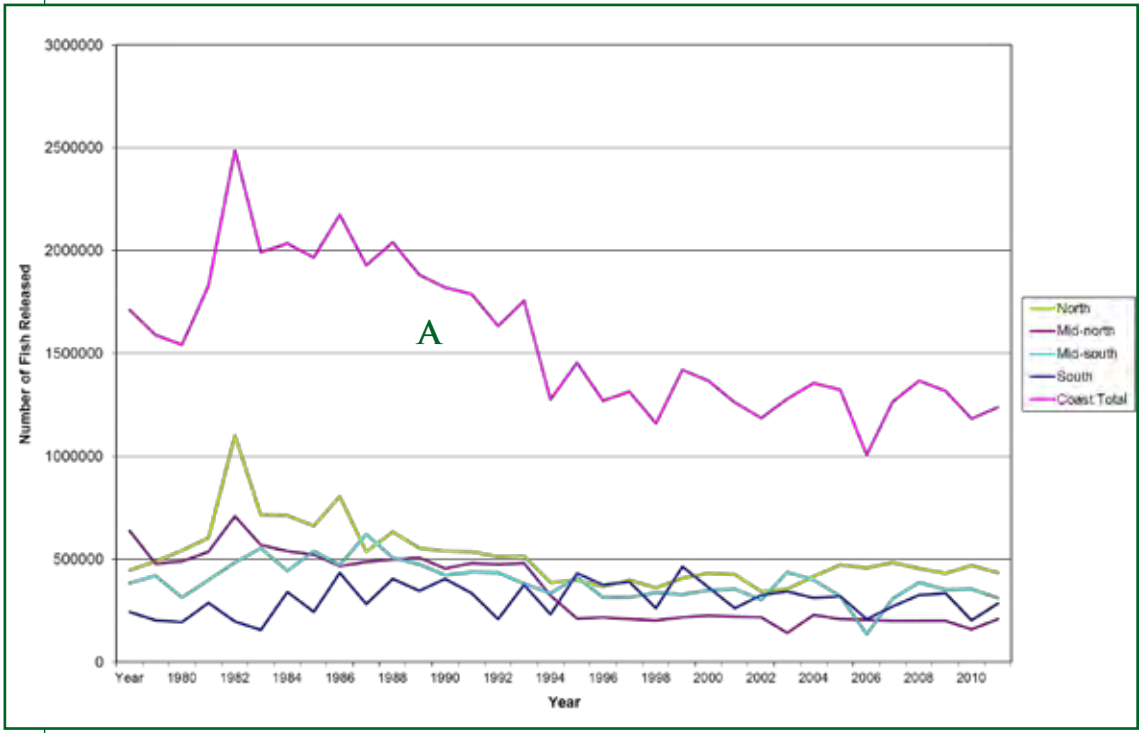
A. 1986 to mid-1990s. New regulations restricting harvest to hatchery fish reflected evolving public attitudes about protecting wild fish, and efforts to avoid the listing of winter steelhead under the federal Endangered Species Act.

North: Nehalem, Tillamook, Nestucca, Necanicum. Mid-North: Salmon, Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, Siuslaw. Mid-South: Umpqua, Coos, Coquille. South: Rogue, Sixes, Elk, Chetco, Winchuck.

Winter steelhead hatchery releases 1979-2011

Beginning in the early 1980s and through the mid-1990s, the release of hatchery winter steelhead declined amid emerging concerns that hatchery fish could be having a negative impact on wild steelhead populations. Since then, releases of hatchery winter steelhead on most coastal rivers have remained relatively constant.

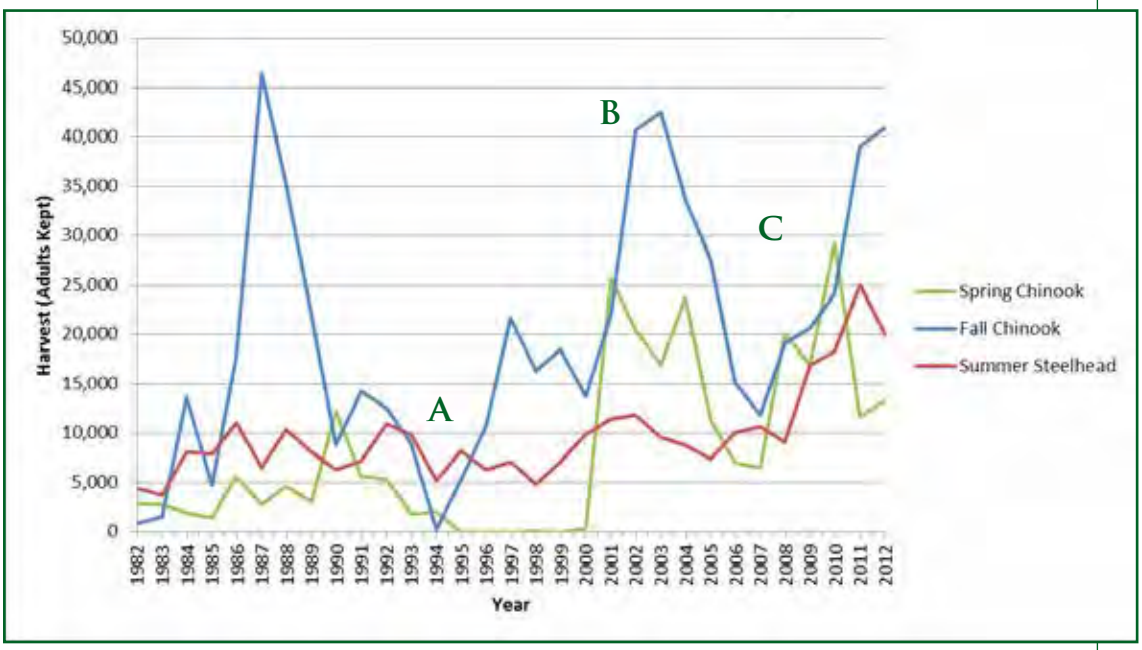
A. 1983 to mid-1990s. Gradual reduction in the numbers of hatchery steelhead released reflecting growing concerns about the possible impact of hatchery fish on wild steelhead populations.



North: Nehalem, Tillamook, Nestucca, Necanicum. Mid-North: Salmon, Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, Siuslaw. Mid-South: Umpqua, Coos, Coquille. South: Rogue, Sixes, Elk, Chetco, Winchuck.

Columbia River fisheries

Salmon and steelhead harvest 1982-2012



A. 1995.
After years of declining returns, spring chinook harvest on the Columbia River is severely restricted.

B. 2001.
Spring chinook harvest opportunities are expanded thanks to a large forecast of 364,900 upriver fish and adoption of a new US v. Oregon agreement. These, combined with a high rate of marking hatchery fish, allowed the states to adopt the first ever mark-selective spring chinook fishery in the Columbia.

C. 2001-present.
Special harvest regulations are adopted each year based on the predicted run size and allowable take of ESA listed stocks. This allows for maximum opportunity while still meeting treaty obligations and ESA constraints.

Why management can be complicated

The key to creating stable fishing opportunities is maintaining and restoring productive populations of salmon and steelhead.

This means:

- Setting harvest levels for chinook and coho salmon that are responsive to changing ocean conditions and that maintain a mix of stocks from California, Oregon and Washington – some of which are federally protected, and all of which can fluctuate from year to year.
- Managing in-river fisheries to maximize fishing opportunities while still protecting wild fish populations and providing for future fisheries.
- Balancing management and opportunity under a bevy of treaties, agreements, laws, policies and regulations designed to allocate available harvest and protect wild fish populations.

Treaties and inter-jurisdictional agreements that allocate the available ocean harvest

Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST), Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC)

- In the ocean, stocks from many different river systems intermingle, and overall ocean harvest opportunities are generally limited by the weakest of these stocks.
- Ocean chinook harvest is often constrained by federally listed chinook stocks in the Columbia and some California rivers, not by Coastal Oregon populations.
- Ocean coho fisheries may be constrained by weak populations in Canada, the lower Columbia River or the Oregon Coast.
- The PST determines how Canada and the United States (Alaska, Washington, Oregon and California) share the available harvest of certain stocks of salmon, while the PFMC allocates the U.S. share among fisheries off Oregon and Washington. The PFMC also proposes the rules that guide the management of other salmon stocks off Oregon, Washington and California.

Increased efforts to protect and restore wild populations

Federal Endangered Species Act, Oregon Endangered Species Act, The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, Oregon's Native Fish Conservation Policy

- Listing under state or federal endangered species acts not only impacts fishing opportunity for the listed species or population, fishing opportunities on other populations may be limited in order to reduce incidental mortality to listed fish.
- Through efforts under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, the state has made a long-term investment in protecting and restoring fish habitat, promising even brighter days ahead.
- Protecting and restoring wild populations before they become listed helps preserve fishery management options, which generally become more restrictive once a populations is listed as threatened or endangered.
- Regulations such as angling deadlines to protect spawning areas, selective fisheries that limit harvest to hatchery fish only, shorter seasons and reduced bag limits are all tools used to keep fishing opportunities while reducing risks to wild populations.

Better understanding of the relationship between wild and hatchery fish

Fish Hatchery Management Policy, Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans

- Over the last few decades, ODFW has been changing hatchery programs to reduce the potential negative impact hatchery fish can have on wild fish populations.

This has included adopting many of the general recommendations of the Hatchery Scientific Review Group, which in 2009 completed a comprehensive review of several hatchery programs.

- The emphasis has been on making adjustments to reduce interactions between wild and hatchery fish, rather than reducing or eliminating hatchery programs.
- These changes have included releasing older, migration-ready smolts to reduce in-stream competition, fin-clipping hatchery fish to allow harvest of hatchery fish only, and adjusting acclimation sites to intercept returning hatchery adults before they reach spawning areas.
- Changes in hatchery programs have caused some changes in fisheries. For example, returning adults now congregate near the sites where they were released as smolts rather than being more widely distributed throughout the river. The goal is to help increase the harvest of hatchery fish and thus reduce the interactions between wild and hatchery fish on the spawning grounds. Several studies have shown that when hatchery fish successfully spawn with wild fish, reproductive success with the wild fish population declines.
- Scientists at the Oregon Hatchery Research Center (OHRC), a cooperative effort between ODFW and Oregon State University have been studying questions related to fish recovery and hatchery programs, including the differences that may exist between wild and hatchery fish, and how to better manage those differences. For example, recent studies have looked at ways to increase angler harvest of hatchery fish before they reach the spawning grounds by acclimating fish lower in the river.
- The best long-term solution to stabilize fisheries is to restore wild salmon and steelhead populations to harvestable levels, and to implement responsible hatchery management programs to minimize impacts to wild populations while still enhancing fishing opportunities.

Unpredictable ocean conditions

- Changing ocean conditions can have a huge impact on how many fish return to the river to spawn and are available for harvest.
- These conditions, primarily water temperature, food availability and predator distribution can be cyclical – better in some years, worse in others – causing significant changes to a fishery from one year to the next.
- When ocean productivity is low, the number of adult fish returning to spawn is low. This holds true no matter how many juvenile fish emerged from the spawning grounds or were released from hatcheries.
- Many of the best years for fishing (as measured by number of fish harvested) occurred during upswings in ocean conditions.

Photo by Kathy Munsel.