Statewide and Miscellaneous Correspondence

Rhine Messmer

F. .n: Sandra Fixsen
Sent: Friday, June 06, 2008 5:34 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: Public Comment Regarding ODFW Two (2) Fishing Rod Proposal per License Holder

›r you?

andra L. Fixsen
ssistant Operations Manager
DFW, Fish Division
ıone: (503) 947-6226
ıail: sandra.l.fixsen@state.or.us

·om: ODFW Commission
ent: Friday, June 06, 2008 4:58 PM
›: Sandra Fixsen
ubject: FW: Public Comment Regarding ODFW Two (2) Fishing Rod Proposal per License Holder

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·om: Michael Barger [mailto:nwjetboater@yahoo.com]
ent: Friday, June 06, 2008 2:53 PM
›: ODFW Commission
c: hael Barger
ubject: Public Comment Regarding ODFW Two (2) Fishing Rod Proposal per License Holder

support the proposed multiple fishing rods per Fishing License Holder, (even more than two rods per license holder).

aw Enforcement and Fish & Game already has established the budget and procedures for securing compliance on the ıgling method including the proper number of rods per license holder, even when it is set to one rod. Law Enforcement is ready counting rods per license holder. I don't see how erasing or changing the number of allowable rods per license holder creases the burden or cost of Angling Law Enforcement or Fish & Game administration.
an we just leave the Angling Law Enforcement on Lakes to counting the bag?

ish alone in Lakes. If multiple rods were allowed, I think that I would use multiple rods with different presentations to find hat the fish are biting and then switch to that presentation on only one rod with the right presentation which will keep me ısy anyway especially when I'm solo. I may reach the desirable bag limit for once, increase my Recreational fishing ‹perience, head for the dock and reduce my gasoline consumption. If I catch too many fish per year, ODFW can adjust the ag limit not the number of rods per license holder.
et's keep it simple.

Iichael Barger
wjetboater@yahoo.com
876 Barbados Drive
ugene, OR 97408-7391
41-953-8635

Rhine Messmer

.om: Shane asivido [shane_asivido@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, June 04, 2008 1:42 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Two Pole License

Hello, I live on the Columbia River in a floating home and spend many days a year fishing the Columbia and other rivers. Once in awhile I travel to a lake and fish for trout. If a law was started for two poles in lakes only I would not vote for it. What's the purpose of two poles for lakes and not rivers. Shane Asivido

MAY- 28 - 08

HELLO FISH DIVISION.

SEVERAL YEARS AGO (ABOUT 2000 OR 2001)

THE STATE OF OREGON PUT IT'S TROUT STREAMS ONTO A CATCH & RELEASE STATUS... EXCEPT, OF COURSE, FOR SPECIFIED WATERS.

WHILE THESE TROUT ARE BEING "CAUGHT & RELEASED" A GOOD NUMBER OF THESE TROUT <u>DIE</u>!

SPECIFICALLY BAIT CAUGHT TROUT: I.E. - WORMS - NIGHTCRAWLERS - POWER BAIT, ETC.

WHEN THESE TROUT ARE BEING "UNHOOKED" MOST OF THE TIME THEY ARE HOOKED IN THE GILLS OR SOFT TISSUE IN THE THROAT... THIS <u>KILLS</u> THE FISH!

AS FOR THIS SCENARIO: WE SEE ONE BAIT FISHERMAN KILLING QUITE A FEW MORE TROUT, IN ONE OUTING, THAN IF HE WOULD HAVE STOPPED FISHING WITH <u>ONE</u> BAG LIMIT.

* PLEASE CONSIDER GOING "ARTIFICIAL" FLIES OR LURES ONLY, IN THESE CATCH & RELEASE WATERS.

Joel M. Baker

ODFW
MAY 30 2008
SALEM OREGON

SALEM, OR.

Rhine Messmer

From: Sandra Fixsen
Sent: Friday, June 27, 2008 2:26 PM
To: Rhine Messmer; Charles Corrarino
Subject: FW: Sandy River Barbless hook ruling

Response needed?

Sandra L. Fixsen
Assistant Operations Manager
ODFW, Fish Division
Phone: (503) 947-6226
Email: sandra.l.fixsen@state.or.us
-----Original Message-----
From: Teri Kucera On Behalf Of Roy Elicker
Sent: Friday, June 27, 2008 1:44 PM
To: Sandra Fixsen
Subject: FW: Sandy River Barbless hook ruling

For your review. - Teri

-----Original Message-----
From: Robert Watzke [mailto:watzke@spiritone.com]
Sent: Friday, June 27, 2008 11:31 AM
To: Roy Elicker
Subject: Sandy River Barbless hook ruling

Please resubmit Naive Fish Society's petition to extend the use of barbless hook in sport fishing for steelhead. Isn't it proven that the use of barbed hooks increases mortality?
Sincerely, Robert C.Watzke M.D.

Lacretia C Ballance
181 Lower Crest Rd
Oakland, OR 97462

April 3, 2008

Rhine Messmer
Angling Regulations Coordinator
Oregon Department of Gish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97303-4924

Dear Mr./MS./Mrs.

Thank you for responding to my proposals submitted in response to the F&W. I found it enlightening. Your response indicated that my proposal for you to not allow "fly fishing only zones" was rejected because your "established criteria" exposed my proposal as having "no established need", "no biological need" & was "socially unacceptable".

Your perception of lack of established & biological need & socially unacceptable applies equally as well to your "fly fishing only" zones, you are just willingly ignorant about and oblivious to it.

It is blatantly obvious that you have had your intellect subdued and submitted by assorted forms of brainwashing and mind control techniques. It is so sad to see so many minds wasted, but such is the life of those who sell out to special interest grant money.

Painfully, the fish you claim to be protecting are subjected to terrible abuse due to your negligent and sullied application of real biology and geology. You prefer to bury the creeks in forest debris that rots and releases toxic gases and compounds into the water and plugs the filtering & cleaning action of the rock. Having plugged the streams with forest debris, you then, in childish desperation, dump in quarried gravel to further decrease the depth of the streams, making them wider and creating further stream bank erosion to pollute and plug the river/stream even more.

If you really understood the science behind rocks, rivers and fish you would dredge the streams to keep them deeper, cleaner and cooler with the rocks providing more stable summer temperatures and properly dredged streams and rivers would provide lovely deep bouldered pools. If you really used your minds, you could get the rivers dredged for free with the proper equipment to run the silt to shore to rebuild the banks.

No. You can't do that, you are stuck in your spiral downward of denial and ignorance. Too bad. Well, your cubicle while it lasts.

Sincerely,

Lacretia C. Ballance

Lacretia C Ballance

124P

Rhine Messmer
ODFW
3406 Cherry Street NE
Salem, OR 97303

May 29, 2008

Re: Public Hearings and Angling Regulations

Sent via Electronic mail

Dear Rhine:

I am writing to follow up with you on my comments about Wednesday night's public meeting on angling regulations. As usual, the ODFW staff made strong presentations in a professional and sincere manner. Their expertise and local knowledge is one of ODFW's true assets. I wish I could spend more time with the local biologists. One thing I also appreciate about the ODFW District biologists is their candor when all of us are trying to move towards a good conservation outcome when there is great uncertainty about the available data.

This is the first time I have been involved in the regulation setting process despite many years spent working with ODFW. I will not mince words – the process is flawed both legally and substantively. I will outline the basis for my statements below.

First, let me state that I do not have misperceptions about the effect angling regulations have in solving some serious problems facing Oregon's native aquatic species. The range of impacts affecting Oregon's native trout, salmon and steelhead is enormous and ODFW has little authority to address many of these impacts – particularly those impacts to habitat. The bulk of ODFW's authority involves hatchery practices and harvest. The regulation setting process affects both of these effects.

Angling regulations affect harvest activity and respond to hatchery practices. These two are often intertwined – for example - bag limits and the use of bait are often used to increase the harvest of hatchery fish to limit the adverse affects of hatchery fish on spawning native/wild fish. This is regularly implemented although there does not exist a sound scientific analysis of whether the increased angling may have more adverse affect on returning native adults than do the stray hatchery fish that may try to spawn with wild fish.

Angling regulations can and do achieve important management objectives. The effect of harvest practices in achieving conservation and angling opportunity goals is well documented. These productive uses of angling regulations attract the attention of the angling public and therefore they view the regulation setting process as a viable means of achieving a variety of angling and harvest objectives. My observations of the process thus far, and my experience in submitting proposals, find this process lacks the necessary legal and substantive components to satisfy the public's desire to participate in setting rules or to be used successfully as an effective management tool by ODFW.

First, after conducting a review of the statutes, I cannot find any authority for the Fish and Wildlife Commission's delegation of rulemaking power to a citizen committee. I understand and appreciate the use of citizen advisory committees to assist the Department and the Commission. However, I find no permission for the Commission to delegate rulemaking power to the Angling Regulation Review Board. Angling regulations are administrative rules. Rulemaking authority is granted to the Commission by statute. Fish and Wildlife Commissioners are nominated by the Governor, vetted in public, and confirmed or rejected by the State Senate. The Review Board is comprised of individuals who are selected by Department staff, and possibly approved by the Commission. The Review Board is then tasked with making decisions whether regulation proposals are to move forward or not. This is a quasi-judicial rulemaking decision being made by a group of individuals who are not accountable to the public.

I know that you will argue that all proposals are still presented to the Commission so no final decision is actually rendered by the Review Board. However, the Review Board decision places proposals in different postures that affect their future consideration. Proposals rejected by the Review Board did not receive the same treatment in the process that I witnessed on Wednesday evening. As a result, the Review Board decision is highly determinative and is equivalent to a quasi-judicial decision in a formal rulemaking setting. The Commission may not delegate its power to this advisory body.

The process for engaging the public in angling regulations is partially effective as evidenced by the number of proposed regulations, as you have witnessed over many years. However, the process by which the agency handles the public involvement once the proposed regulations have been received is terribly flawed. In the Angling Regulation Review Packet dated April 30, the following statement appears on Page 4:

"At the Public Meetings, ODFW staff will present angling regulation proposals that were submitted by ODFW/OSP staff and the general public that were approved by the Angling Regulation Review Board. Staff will also be prepared to discuss regulation proposals that were rejected by the Review Board. Those attending the meeting will have the opportunity to comment on all staff and public proposals.(underline added)"

At the meeting in Clackamas on May 28, there was no opportunity for discussion about regulation proposals that were rejected. You as the hearings officer never asked if any members of the public had any comments on proposals that had been rejected. In a telephone conversation with you shortly after the Review Board rejected a proposal I submitted, you stated that I could attend a public meeting and ask ODFW staff why my proposal had been rejected. That opportunity did not occur.

Furthermore, the division of proposals by regional scope limits the ability of the public to hear presentations on rules of interest in other regions, ask questions about those proposals, and provide comments in a public forum. Your answer is that an interested citizen could have attended the appropriate regional public meeting for the chance to hear all of the staff presentations and ask questions/make comments. That would require a truly interested citizen or a professional advocate to attend seven meetings around the state in order to address regulations of importance around Oregon. However, you stated that you ran out of time at many meetings, meaning that in fact, the public was not afforded the opportunity to discuss all proposed regulations – whether they were accepted or rejected proposals.

The division of the proposals by region and for statewide application prevents the public from commenting on all proposals equally. The current structure subdivides the state on what are statewide resources. This limits public participation and creates the atmosphere and appearance that ODFW staff are manipulating the process which further undermines the public's confidence in a fair, unbiased and proper public rulemaking. This ultimately undermines the confidence that anglers and the general public have for the rules themselves.

<u>The current process places significant and persistent obstacles for true, effective and legally sufficient public participation in the rulemaking process.</u>

One thing that struck me as highly unusual was the practice of taking a vote from those present whether they supported or opposed a proposal. Not every person present voted at each opportunity. How can the recording of votes represent the public's interest when there are 2 votes in support of a regulation from a room with 20 people in it? Furthermore, in most decision making forums, when there will be a vote taken, there must be notice of the voting opportunity provided to the public. The practice of counting votes not useful as a means of appraising a proposal's merits against a single criteria (degree of public support), particularly since the proposals subject to the show of hands have already presumably met this criteria during the closed Angling Review Board process. Asking for a show of hands gives the participating public a false sense of whether a proposal meets the criteria nor does it shed any light on whether the "vote" is tallied by ODFW staff and forwarded to the Commission as some measure of support or opposition. Without such standards, the "show of hands" vote is subject to

biased representation and, since it is not noticed in advance, it disenfranchises the interested public who are not told of the opportunity to vote in the first place.

As to my proposed regulation, I have yet to receive any findings from ODFW or the Angling Review Board that provide the basis for the rejection of my proposal. ODFW has not provided any scientific rationale proving why the proposed regulation does not meet the criteria used by staff and the Review Board. While ODFW stated that proposed regulations must meet the criteria set forth in rule, it did not state that proposed regulations had to meet all, a majority or a plurality of these thirteen criteria.

Because ODFW has not provided any findings, has not presented compelling scientific data that contradicts the scientific premise I submitted, not adequately described the threshold for meeting the stated regulation criteria, nor provided the public with a meaningful comment opportunity required in a formal rulemaking process, the rejection of my proposed regulation, as well as many others, is arbitrary and capricious.

My understanding is that the discussion of the proposed regulations now moves internally to ODFW staff and then before the Fish and Wildlife Commission. I look forward to hearing from you regarding my concerns with this process so that any remedies or disagreements can help shape the final results of this important rulemaking effort.

Sincerely,

David A. Moskowitz
2548 NE 22nd Avenue
Portland, OR 97212
971-235-8953
dmosk@confluenceconsultingnw.com

cc: Roy Elicker, ODFW Director
Marla Rae, FWC Chair
Charlie Corrarino
Ed Bowles, Fish Division Director

Testimony to Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife May 2008
Dr. Ilene M. Kaplan
(Joseph Driscoll Prof of Marine Policy, Union College, NY) 518-466-9667
(Guest Investigator, MPC-WHOI, Woods Hole, MA)

Co-management is essential for the success of fishing regulations and all sportfishing stakeholders need to be included in the regulatory *and enforcement* process. It is commendable that mechanisms are already in place to include diversity of representation on angling review board committees.
General Observations and Cautions:

Past policy research often shows that stakeholders, particularly fishermen, feel they do not have a serious role in the regulatory process and that their expertise needs to be better utilized.

Joint efforts are important for the success of management and to reduce feelings of mistrust. Some fishermen from previous research express the following:

- "The government doesn't care about what I have to say."
- "Even when they (govt) act like they are listening, they don't do anything about what I have to say. It doesn't make a difference."
- "The government may act like they use us, but then it doesn't go anywhere."

Recommendations and points for future discussion:

1. Cooperative research can hold the key to successful co-management and effective marine regulations. Cooperative research efforts, that include scientists, social scientists and the **diverse** members of fishing/angler groups, need to be a **clear** part of the regulatory process. It should be clarified how committee members are selected so the process is viewed as **representative** and **fair**. How are anglers selected? Are other fishing groups besides anglers included? Why or why not should be clarified.

2. Fishermen's expertise should be recognized and stakeholders should not be made to feel that they are "window-dressing" to the management process.

3. Fishermen's groups need to be better organized and willing to work collectively.

4. The management process needs to have more accountability and transparency, with an approved system of independent reviews as well as independent checks and balances.

5. There needs to be formal mechanisms of feedback to **all** stakeholders and user groups at the end of the design, implementation and enforcement processes that are understood by all and that do not leave questions "hanging."

Rhine Messmer

From: Sandra Fixsen
Sent: Monday, July 07, 2008 12:23 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: Public Comments from the Web

andra L. Fixsen
ssistant Operations Manager
DFW, Fish Division
hone: (503) 947-6226
mail: sandra.l.fixsen@state.or.us

rom: ODFW Comments
ent: Monday, July 07, 2008 11:04 AM
o: Sandra Fixsen
ubject: FW: Public Comments from the Web

rom: G & B [mailto:gb@save-net.com]
ent: Saturday, June 28, 2008 10:43 AM
o: ODFW Comments
ubject: Public Comments from the Web

UBLIC COMMENTS FROM THE WEB

opic: Other
ame: Gary
-mail: gb@save-net.com

omment: CC to ODFW

here is an issue that needs to be addressed in a serious manner in Oregon by our state legislature.
is our Oregon Dept of Fish and Wildlife.

have spent my entire life here fishing and hunting, and every year the regulations have become harder and harder
comprehend.
)6 pages of regulations is about 96 pages too many !

his is an agency that has gone out of control and no longer responsive to the people of the State that they serve.
he regulations become more and more repressive every year, and even they cannot be counted on to be accurate.
hey change the rules at a whim and no one is sure what the rules are from day to day unless we call in and check.
)me regulations change from one short stretch to the next on the same body of water.

here are closures and restrictions on rivers that do not need them, and the regulations have become mini law
)raries.
has effectively taken the enjoyment out of the sport that has helped support Oregon for many many decades.
he way the rules are now made is like an out of control environmental nut group has taken over the ODFW.

Many of us grew up with fish as a primary diet and fishing was a way of life as well as a sport for family
yment.
...ere has never been a shortage of fish in this state, only a shortage of people intelligent enough to catch them.
The rules and laws are doing harm to the state's recreation industry, the sporting goods businesses that used to thrive
on the in state and out of state visitors to our streams. Now you can't even keep trout on most rivers. Most have become catch and release only, and especially with the current fuel prices, the trips are not worth the time.

This is one more example of an agency gone totally out of control, with each person within the agency trying to create job security for their nitch with total disregard for the citizens of the state.
The forestry industry saw this and for all intent and purpose are now a defunct agency, and a lost industry in Oregon.
DON'T LET THE SPORTS FISHING INDUSTRY FALL THE SAME WAY.
Save it before it is lost to a bureaucracy that has become a little tyranny of it's own.

Also there has been an elitist group of fishermen that would prefer no one fish with anything other than their way. Fly Fishermen.
They tend to be more vocal, so got their way and have nearly eliminated letting people fish the old way, ie; with bait, worms eggs, etc.
Most of us prefer the bait to whipping a line over the water. Generally they don't catch much and are first to complain there are no fish when a river was full of fish. They just didn't feed on flies because there was no hatch.
They are elitists that make the rest suffer for their ineptness.
They are a "loud" minority that has put their beliefs onto the rest of the citizens.

...ams in the state need to be opened back up and reasonable limits of 5 to 10 fish per person need to be put back ... effect so the rest of us can enjoy a lifelong sport and recreation and also a great way to supplement our food bill.

Please make this rise on the ladder of priorities for this year and get our rivers and waters back for the people and get the ODFW under control of the people again. As it is it is being run by a bunch of environmental extremists, many of which does not even know what the other is doing and the creation of more and more rules and laws that have little merit or basis in reason.
Rivers that they say are low in fish population are not at all. I can take a worm or egg and catch fish all day long when the elitists that want everyone to use flies cannot catch anything. What many of them do not realize is you have to be smarter than the fish :-\/\/\
There is NO shortage of fish in this state.

If they want to go after something that does really harm the fishery, then stop protecting seals and sea lions, which have over populated to the point they will destroy the salmon fishery. You can literally walk across the river at Astoria at times on the heads of the seals and sea lions that are there, as with most areas of the coast. Now they even come up as far as Oregon City and the Dams on the Columbia to chase the salmon.

That is one more environmental catastrophe that protectionists have created that didn't need to be.

If you want to kiss an industry goodbye then do nothing, but if you want to save our fishing, then get this agency under control and get the environmental extremists out of the positions they have taken over and guard by the creation of more and more false statistics and unnecessary laws that they continue to impose with impunity.
...u do nothing to open up our fishing for the people then you can truly kiss the recreational fishing, the ...nesses that support them and the tourist industry in Oregon goodbye.

7/7/2008

has also taken food from the mouths of many Senior citizens that have used fish to greatly supplement their food
ıdget over the decades.
ɔo much has gone awry with this agency to ignore it any longer.

I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS TIME TO ADDRESS MY CONSERNS WITH THE POLICIES OF ODFW.

IN YOUR MISSION STATEMENT IT SAYS " TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE OREGONS FISH AND WILDLIFE AND THEIR HABITATS FOR THE USE AND ENJOYMENT BY PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS". I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS HOW YOU ARE SUCCEEDING IN THIS MISSION. IN PARTICULAR ON THE UMPQUA RIVER SYSTEM.

ODFW HAS PUBLICLY COMPLAINED THAT THEY ARE LOOSING REVINUE BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT RECRUITING ENOUGH NEW SPORTSMEN TO BUY LICENSES. MAYBE I CAN SHED SOME LIGHT ON THIS PROBLEM.

WHEN I WAS GROWING UP, OPENING WEEKEND OF TROUT SEASON WAS THE BUSIEST TIME OF YEAR FOR THE SPORTING GOODS STORES. LINES WERE LONG & SALES WERE HIGH , WITH PEOPLE GETTING LICENSES, TACKLE, FOOD& CAMPING GEAR. IF YOU WENT UP THE RIVER , THERE WAS NOT A CAMPING SPOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY PARK & EVERY PARKING SPOT ALONG THE HIWAY WAS TAKEN. FOR MOST OF US, OUR LOVE OF FISHING WAS SPARKED BY THOSE TRIPS.

OOPS.... DUE TO YOUR FAILURE TO ASSIST THE SEA RUN CUTTHROAT TROUT, THAT FISHERY IS NO LONGER THERE! WHY HAVE YOU NOT INSTITUTED A HATCHBOX PROGRAM FOR THE SEA RUN CUTTHROAT? WHY HAVE YOU NOT REESTABLISHED THE TROUT FISHERY? AND YOU WONDER WHY YOU ARE LOOSING LIC. FEES?

YOUR REPLY IS THAT YOU ARE STOCKING MORE TROUT IN SOME LAKES. MOST OF THOSE LAKES ARE NOT PRODUCTIVE TO FISH FROM SHORE & MANY PEOPLE CAN 'T AFFORD BOATS TO TAKE THEIR KIDS FISHING FOR A WEEKEND OR TWO A YEAR.

DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE FALL COHO RETURNS WERE TOO GOOD, YOU HAVE ELECTED TO STOP ALL STOCKING OF COHO IN THE N. UMPQUA UNTIL AFTER YOU HAVE A SORTING FACILITY AT ROCK CR.... I QUESTION THE LOGIC HERE. #1, WHY DOES IT TAKE 5 YEARS TO BUILD THE FACILITY? #2, IF IT WILL BE DONE IN 2011, WHY NOT BE PLANTING COHO NOW TO HAVE THEM RETURN IN 2011, NOT WAIT UNTIL THEN TO RESTART THE PROGRAM... MEANING NO HATCHERY FISH UNTIL 2014? #3WHY NOT FIND AN ACCEPTABLE # OF FISH TO RELEASE, NOT JUST TOTALLY ELIMINATE THE FISHERY.

YOU SAY THAT YOU HAVE MADE UP THEE DIFFERENCE BY STOCKING 60,000 COHO AT GAILSVILLE. IN FACT, ISN'T THAT NUMBER SET AS PART OF THE MITIGATION FOR THE BUILDING OF THAT DAM, AND AS SUCH AREN'T YOU ALREADY REQUIRED TO STOCK THEM?WHAT ABOUT THE COHO THAT YOU ALREADY STOCKED IN THE SOUTH UMPQUA? WHERE DID THEY GO? THE SOUTH UMPQUA IS CLOSED DURING THAT RUN, SO ONCE

THOSE FISH HAVE PAST THE FORKS,THESE ARE A WASTE TO THE SPORTSMAN.

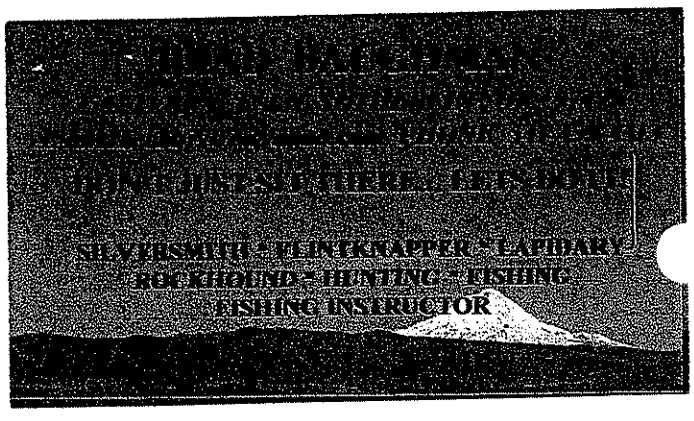
ODFW CLAIMED THAT THERE WAS A SMALL NUMBER OF PEOPLE ILLEGALY SNAGGING SPRING CHINOOK AT ROCK CR.& BECAUSE OF THAT YOU REDUCED THE RELEASES BY HALF. DOES ANYONE HERE SEE THE LOGIC IN THAT? ODFW SETS THE RULES.... IT IS NOT THEIR RESPONSIBILITY TO ENFORCE THEM, THAT BELONGS TO THE STATE POLICE! THIS IS AN ENFORCEMENT PROBLEM, NOT A BIOLOGICAL ONE!

ODFW IS PREDICTING ANOTHER RECORD LOW RUN OF SUMMER STEELHEAD, DUE TO YOUR MISTAKES AT THE HATCHERY THAT RESULTED IN THE LOSS OF MOST OF THE SMOLT... 2YEARS IN A ROW.GREAT JOB!

YOU HAVE ELIMINATED THE RETENTION OF WILD WINTER STEELHEAD ON THE N. UMPQUA. GOOD JOB!

EVERYONE HERE KNOWS OF THE TOTAL DEVASTATION TO THE COASTAL FISHERY. THE ECONOMY OF THE ENTIRE COAST HAS BEEN DESTROYED. WITH THE HIGH FUEL PRICES THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IS IN SHAMBLES. YOUR ACTIONS, OR INACTIONS HAVE FURTHER CRIPPLED IT .YOUR ANSWER? REDUSE THE NUMBER OF FISH ! YOU CAN'T REMOVE 200,000 FISH WITHOUT KILLING THE SPORT FISHERY AS WELL AS THE COMMERCIAL FISHERY. AT PRESENT SALMON HARBOR IS NEARLY A GHOST TOWN.YOUR ACTION ARE DEVASTATING OUR ENTIRE ECONOMY.

IN CONCLUSION.... PLEASE SHOW ME HOW, IN THE LAST 10 YEARS THE ODFW HAS SUCCEEDED IN FULFILLING ANY PART OF ITS MISSION STATEMENT! SHOW ME WHERE I AS A SPORTSMAN HAVE BENIFITED FROM YOUR POLICIES! SHOW ME HOW YOUR DECESIONS HAVE BENIFITED OUR ECONOMY. SHOW MY WHERE I HAVE GAINED ANY OPPORTUNITIES TO FISH. I AM LISTENING, AS ARE ALL OF THE FISHERMEN SO PLEASE... JUST SHOW ME!



Rhine Messmer

From: Lance Thomson
Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2008 1:24 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Cc: Stephen Williams; Bruce McIntosh; Ed Bowles
Subject: FW: ODFW FOULED BY ENVIRONMENTAL EXTREMISTS

Importance: High

Rhine,

I received this earlier today.

Lance Thomson

-----Original Message-----
From: G & B [mailto:gb@save-net.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2008 12:58 PM
Subject: ODFW FOULED BY ENVIRONMENTAL EXTREMISTS
Importance: High

ODFW FOULED BY ENVIRONMENTAL EXTREMISTS

You have efectively ruined fishing in Oregon for most fishermen.
You have harmed legitimate businesses.
The restrictions on streams for catching trout is so far out of line, no one wants to waste the time going.
What the h... is your goal, to end fishing totally.

To spend nearly $5 a gal for gas to drive somewhere and catch a fish and release it is not even in the reasonable catagory.
I have lived here for 60 years and never have we seen such a STUPID bunch in charge of our fish and wildlife laws.
Time for some serious Legaslative changes in who runs the ODFW.

Environmental extremists and Peta types are not needed there !!!!!!!!!!!!

Open our streams and rivers back up to sensible catch limits. 5 to 10 trout and allow bait again.
Not everyone wnats to be a "whip master" and beat up the rivers with a flyrod.

Get real people, you have become elitists, and fishermen in this state are getting mad as hell !!
You have all but destroyed a lifetime recreation for most of us !!

Mad as hell in Oregon !!!

Northwest Zone Correspondence

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97303-4924

Customer Proposal Reply; Proposal Rejection

Tuesday, April 01, 2008

Dear Mr./Ms. Mundt

We would like you to know that we appreciate the proposal that you sent in regarding

All Coastal Rivers - Tillamook County

Your proposal was summarized as follows:

Proposal 156P. Extend the season for Chum salmon from September 16 to November 30 (currently to November 15).

On March 8, 2008 the Regulations Review Board reviewed your proposal and decided it was inconstent with established criteria for the following reasons.

No established need. Current rules were put in place to provide protection for spawning chum salmon while still providing for some level of recreational fishing. Increasing the angling season would not be consistent with biologically sound principles.

Baloney!

Did you even read my submission? Was I alone, or have others made the same request?

I did say that an effective 5 to 10 day (at least) season out of 61 days is not "some level"; but a "minimal level" of recreational fishing.

Sincerely,

Ron Mundt

Rhine Messmer

Rhine Messmer
Angling Regulations Coordinator

Rhine Messmer

.om: Nick Schaffner [njschaffner@onlinemac.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 27, 2008 9:32 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Cc: 'Marsha Ellis'
Subject: proposed 2009 regulations

Evening Mr. Messmer,
I've recently been emailed the proposed 2009 regulation packet for review and in general think that you and your staff have made good revisions. There are a few proposals, however, that have me concerned to say the least.

I have fished the NW Coastal streams since 1990, namely the Salmon River (Lincoln Co.), Nestucca, Little Nestucca and the Miami River with a few very near and dear to my heart, one in particular is the Miami River in Garibaldi. There are a few proposals that I felt I must respond to, namely 156P and 163P.

Every year since 1993, I've made my way from McMinnville to the Miami, from the end of October – early December, to fish for Chinook, chum and steelhead. What draws me to this little river is the lack of crowds. There is not a large run of Chinook nor steelhead, in fact, most don't know that river exists until the chum run makes its way upriver. Every year has been different; the river levels fluctuate depending upon the amount of rain, there have been years when I've had twenty fish days, there have been years when I've had 0 fish days with chums.

It is my experience and my opinion that the season should not be extended, nor opened later to allow for a better opportunity for more people to fish for chums. Yes, it's true that the main run doesn't pick up until near the closure of the season on November 16th but to protect the run, I think it necessary to keep the closure in place. The fly fisherman, in particular have really touched a nerve, as they target the flatter stretches of the river where the chum are digging their redds and spawning. Drift fisherman, of course, will foul hook fish... lots 'h in a small body of water... it happens, but typically a drift fisherman is able to bring the foul hooked fish in faster and release it than fisherman who tend to play the fish out to near exhaustion. It is inevitable that if the season were extended to later in the season, there would be more and more harassment of spawning fish.

This once mighty run was diminished severely until the ODFW made the chum a catch-and-release fishery only; and the run has responded with enormous success. I'd hate to see these fish threatened. Please reject these proposals. I think the land owners who have to deal with the crowds would agree as well.

Regarding proposal 168P: limited the retention of Chinook to 1 a day and 5 per season on the Miami River... I think the proposed bag limit of 1 native/1 hatchery or 2 hatchery... would work for this river as well. Last year was terrible for Chinook on the Miami, as it was for most rivers. Most reliable Chinook holes were empty but the 2 fish a day bag limit isn't the cause, in my opinion... it's ocean conditions and other natural causes such as sea lions etc. Again, most people don't know the river exists until the chum arrive. Many fisherman fishing for chum have never caught a Chinook and therefore don't consider fishing for them.

As mentioned before, I fish from the end of October (if the river levels are up enough) and fish through December, and other than during the 3 week chum season, don't see another soul other than perhaps a local land owner.

Other NW Stream proposals that disturb me are those concerning the banning of the use of salmon/steelhead eggs and all bait in general. First of all, at a time when the coastal communities are in severe financial dire straits with the closure of ocean salmon season, the only hope left for those tackle shop owners is the sale of tackle and bait, namely eggs and sandshrimp. Whether we're talking about the shrimp pumpers selling the shrimp to local markets or the egg producers or the shop owners... sir, banning the use of bait will all but ruin these guys.

I'm one of those lowly bank fishermen who cures up his own eggs... in a good year, retains 2 or 3 hens... to be sure I have enough bait for not only the fall salmon season but also for winter steelhead and perhaps spring Chinook. To a certain extent, I agree that hens are targeted but will it reduce snagging? Absolutely not... snaggers don't care whether it's a hen or a buck. Will it reduce the mortality of smolt? Perhaps but that depends upon the fisherman's experience and character. Banning bait use in all rivers as a general rule... no. If you want to further reduce the number of bait shops and number of tags and licenses sold... than yes. It's up to you but these proposals affect more than 't affects people too.

Last but not least, I'm all for fining of the flossers and the people that drag fish up onto the back or kick them up onto the bank but you

ed to find a way to get more state troopers or wardens on the rivers to enforce these rules. I know I would kick in a few dollars when ying a tag to help fund an enforcement program. I fish Three Rivers in Hebo, quite a bit this time of year for springers/summer steelhead d I'm sickened by the blatant snagging that goes on of spring Chinook. With the rising cost of salmon, it's only going to get worse. lmon sitting in the deeper holes and just get peppered with large hooks with a piece of pink yarn tied to the top... bango, fish on the bank d rushed off to the pickup before anyone has a chance to see where it was hooked... it happens far too often and needs to be patrolled.

ıat's all. I deeply thank you for your time and efforts. I wish I could have made the Newport meeting to express my views but my ıedule did not allow it. I hope this input is helpful. Let me know if you need anything else or have questions. I am an avid fisherman of ; Miami, Nestucca, Little Nestucca and Three Rivers. If you need any further insight on any of these rivers, I'd be glad to answer any estions.

ck Schaffner
3.434.2718

Gary Kish
1030 Beckwith Avenue Netarts Oregon 97143

May 23, 2008

ODFW, Angling Regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97303

RE: Angling Regulation Proposal 150P- *Reinstate limited consumptive angling for coastal cutthroat trout, 2 trout, 8"minimum*

Dear ODFW:

Please enter this, my personal testimony, into the official record and provide a copy to the ODFW Commissioners.

A few years ago ODFW determined that North Coast cutthroat had significantly declined and moved to a limited catch&release season. So what has changed? Why are we revisiting this issue?

There already is incidental mortality of Searun Cutts in our steelhead/salmon fisheries, and some during the C&R season. Thus, it's not as if fishing mortality isn't already happening. Combine this incidental mortality with the decline in juveniles per the survey cited below and I don't see how any rational argument can be made for increasing the kill on SRC.

Regarding the 8" minimum the proposal calls for: Oregon Coast Sea-run cutthroat trout as juveniles do not leave to go to the ocean until 8" and larger. That would mean harvesting pre-smolts and smolts, a directed harvest on the population before they get the opportunity to spawn replacements.

The latest comprehensive population surveys of 2005-2007 show a significant decline of cutthroat and steelhead throughout the Tillamook basin:

TILLAMOOK BAY RAPID BIO-ASSESSMENT 2007

http://www.tbnep.org/Tillamook%20RBA%20Final%202007.pdf

* Juvenile Coho abundance increased by 14% throughout the Tillamook Bay Watershed between the summer surveys of 2006 and 2007. *(P.6)*

* Basin-wide estimates for pool-rearing juvenile Steelhead decreased in four out of the five basins in the Tillamook Bay complex in 2006 and 2007.

* **Cutthroat abundance also declined approximately 17% across the Tillamook Bay Watershed between 2006 and 2007 and about 20% since 2005.** The expanded estimate for this species totaled 23,025 in 2007 for the entire Tillamook Complex. *(P.8)*
Some of the largest rivers where most fishing occurs and any new cutthroat kill would also occur show a dramatic current decline:

Trask River - Mainstem Trask 63% decline 2005-2007. N.Fk.Trask 48% decline

Wilson River – "Almost all stream segments in the Wilson basin experienced significant declines in 1+Steelhead, Cutthroat, and 0+trout during the summer surveys of 2007. Similar findings were observed in the Trask basin. Survey timing in the Wilson basin for 2007 was nearly identical to the summer 2006 inventory and it is likely that the observed decline will be an indicator of future reductions in adult escapement." (P.42)

"Cutthroat abundance decreased somewhat less drastically by 24% basin-wide in 2007, although losses in several streams were severe. The most notable losses for this species occurred in the South Fork (down 38%), the North Fork (down 35%), and the Little North Fork (down 31%)."

Tillamook's bellwether of salmonid productivity, Little N.Fk Wilson saw its 2006-07 cutthroat decline 31%

Mainstem Kilchis 2005-07 13% decline

Mainstem Miami 2005-07 42% decline

The data is unequivocal. Tillmook's cutthroat are currently in a basinwide decline. This regulation proposal, doesn't distinguish between beaver pond fisheries and the Trask river. Entirely different situations....and that's it's fatal flaw.

The Department cannot, in good conscience, treat every body of water north of the Siuslaw that holds cutthroat, the same way.

This proposal needs to be removed from consideration.

Gary Kuhl

Comments on Proposal to Allow Trout Harvest on North Coast Streams

Submitted by Karl Konecny, PO box 435, Glide OR, 97443, 541-496-4223 karl@nwmotionproducts.com

Background

I have been fishing the Tillamook streams for trout since the mid 1980's. At that time, trout fishing was considered to be an opening weekend event and then the streams were "fished out". Searun Cutthroat were very rare, we caught more in the winter, while steelheading, than in the summer. There was one stream that was exception to this: The Little North Fork of the Wilson River.

The Little North Fork of the Wilson required a challenging hike to reach its middle section and was virtually un-fished. The trout fishing was very good – resident cutthroat to 14" and a good run of searuns in the late summer and fall.

A group of anglers worked to protect the Little North Fork and, in the early 1990's, got a flies and lures only, no kill designation for it. This regulation had very little effect since the stream was so lightly fished due to its remoteness. Since the 80's, the Little North Fork of the Wilson has remained a barometer of the trout fishing potential on the North Coast.

In the mid 1990's, a two fish, 12" minimum length regulation was passed for the Tillamook streams. The most common protest against this regulation was that it was an effective "no kill" regulation because there were no fish over 12" in those steams. The affect of this regulation was incredible, within two years the trout fishing was outstanding. Searun cutthroat started to come back – you could hear stories of 4 and even 6 pounders.

A few years later, the present no kill regulation was put in place, the fishing just got better. It was no longer just an opening weekend fishery but held up all summer and fall.

Through all this, the fishing on the Little North Fork of the Wilson remained unchanged. The main Wilson and Trask actually began to out shine it, producing more and larger fish.

In the last five years, the quality of fishing on the Little North Fork has actually declined as the Department of Forestry has increased logging in the Little North Fork Valley. The soils are very unstable in that steep sided valley and there have been several landslides that have filled in some of the larger pools.

Conclusions

A kill fishery on trout on North Coast Streams does not increase fishing opportunity.

This regulation would decrease fishing opportunity because the streams would revert to the opening weekend frenzy followed by a fished-out summer.

The fishery on North Coast lakes and ponds provide ample trout harvest opportunity.

Harvesting 8" to 12" cutthroat on the North Coast Streams will drastically reduce the searun cutthroat population by taking the small fish before they have the opportunity to migrate to the bay and ocean.

This would be like opening a kill fishery on steelhead smolts to increase fishing opportunity and sacrificing the adult steelhead fishery.

The apparent increase in the cutthroat population is due to the no-harvest regulations not habitat improvements.

The quality of habitat in the Tillimook area has been decreasing over the last five years with the increase in logging. The fish need more protection, not less.

Burton Went
PO Box 217
Manzanita, OR 97130

503 368 4648
orewent@nehalemtel.net

June 3, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling Regulations
3406 Cherry Ave. NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Rhine T. Messmer

Subject: Proposed change 150 P to 2009 Angling Regulations to allow retention of two 8" cutthroat trout per day in Northwest Zone coastal streams.

Dear Mr. Messmer:

Comments on the Regulation Development Process

It appears to me that you have a very difficult job. I would not want to try to filter out the regulation change proposals with merit from those without merit while at the same time making all those who have submitted proposals and the angling public happy. With the large number of proposals to process and the short turnaround time, its inevitable that some good proposals will be discarded and some undesirable ones sent forward.

The entire process, although appearing rational and fair as described in your publication, seems rather pro forma in its execution. This may be due to the tight time frames for the work of the advisory panel and for the round of public comment. There is not time for sufficient data to be gathered and presented and for deliberation on the proposals.

It is very easy for someone to prepare an ill-advised proposal and have it slip through the filter, as I believe has happened with 150 P. However, it can take an inordinate amount of time and travel on the part of those who oppose it to appear at public ODFW and Commission meetings to present arguments why a proposal should be rejected.

Comments on the Proposal 150 P

I attended the May 23 meeting in Tillamook to testify in opposition to the subject proposal. I believe that ODFW and the review board have no basis for bringing this proposal to the Commission from either the fish population health standpoint or the angler preference standpoint. I would like to request that it be placed in the "c" category based on the response of the attendees at the Tillamook meeting.

Without data to support the presumption of healthy populations of sea-run cutthroat in all waters in the affected area, the only prudent course is to assume that they are not adequate to support a consumptive fishery. If a decision to open the entire area were to be based on data for one or two streams, the results could be undesirable for streams where populations were not healthy. I did not see these data presented at the meeting in Tillamook.

In addition, wild steelhead runs exist in most streams in the affected area. These runs are healthy enough only for a catch-and-release fishery. Although 8" pre-smolt steelhead are easily distinguished from pre-smolt cutthroat by biologists and experienced anglers, the average casual angler probably is not too concerned by the distinction between the two fish. With a consumptive trout fishery for cutthroat in a place like Cook Creek, for example, anglers could take a significant toll on the steelhead as well as the cutthroat populations.

Four years have passed since the last time this change was proposed. Since then I am not aware of any comprehensive effort by ODFW to determine the health of the sea-run cutthroat populations in the affected area. My personal records show that, for the last three years, I have had to fish about twice as long to hook the same number of fish as I did during the years 2002, 2003 and 2004. This fishing has been done in the same part of the Nehalem River, during the same time periods, using the same flies and methods. This suggests to me that there may be fewer sea-run cutthroat now than there were four years ago.

I'm sure you are familiar with the 2006 Oregon Licensed Angler Survey. In my reading of that survey I came to the conclusion that a consumptive fishery for 8" trout is of interest to very few anglers. Only 15% consider an 8" trout to be a "quality trout", roughly one in seven. 53% need a 12" or larger trout while 22% require a 14" or larger fish. An 8" cutthroat harvested by one of the 15% will never become a typical 12" to 14" sea-run for the 39% who consider that size to be a "quality trout".

On the question of catch-and-release in trout fishing, 41% find that mode more enjoyable and only 12% find it less enjoyable, while 42% say both modes equally enjoyable. Fish harvested by the 12% of anglers who find that mode more enjoyable are taking fish that 83% would enjoy catching and releasing. This proposal appears to give the enjoyment of a small minority more weight than the enjoyment of a large majority.

I would be very interested in hearing your comments on the points I have raised and would appreciate it if you could let me know the current status of Proposal 150 P.

Thank you,

Burton Went

ODFW
JUL 11 2008
Director's Office

Name: Richard Werner
Address: 2909 Seckel St, Medford Oregon. 97504
Date: 7-6-08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

There is currently, under the present regulations, a compromise in place which allows the use of bait in the 10 mile section below the hatchery to Shady Cove and allows the use of flies and lures (using any type of gear) from Shady Cove down to Gold Ray dam. While supporters of the above proposals cry that the current regulations are "elitist" and favor fly-fishermen, the truth is that the current proposal restricts *no one* from fishing the section from Shady Cove to Gold Ray Dam with conventional gear. Anglers may use <u>any gear</u> with flies or with lures. <u>The only restriction is on the use of bait</u>. This restriction was put in place to offer some protection for wild steelhead populations.

No matter which study is considered and evaluated, steelhead mortality increases with the use of bait. A number of important spawning streams for wild steelhead lie in the stretch between Shady Cove and Gold Ray Dam. During the pre-spawn fall period, wild steelhead mass below these tributaries. Allowing these fish to be hooked with bait in this section from November 1st – December 31st, as 234P and 235P would permit, would clearly lead to increased mortality of wild steelhead.

In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:
This proposal is starting out like the proposal & regulation changes that occurred in the past on lengthing the spring chinook season on the upper Rogue. At one time it ended at the end of June. Now you see where the ending is now, and our spring chinook is almost kaput for wild fish. Lost Cr. Dam did a lot to help their demise. Nuff said!

Signature: Richard Werner

Name: Richard Werner
Address: 2909 Seckel St, Medford Oregon 97504
Date: 2-6-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P, and **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P.

Several Southwest Oregon 2009 angling proposals have raised a number of issues concerning the continued viability of summer and winter steelhead runs on the Rogue River and its tributaries.
A review of fish counts and catch reports for recent years clearly indicates that fish numbers continue to decrease.
It is important that all proposals contribute to sustaining or improving existing fish strains and runs, and do not, in any way, threaten the viability of wild fish. All other evaluation criteria, while they may be important, are secondary to protecting fish stocks.

The following proposals clearly threaten dwindling fish stocks and should be rejected:

219P: This proposal allows the harvest of wild steelhead on the Illinois River. The Illinois run is exclusively wild, and harvest is not currently permitted in order to protect a limited and valuable wild resource. There is no scientific data about fish numbers, distribution, spawning success or strain composition to support changing the current restriction. Pure wild runs of native steelhead, such as the run on the Illinois, are far too valuable to be jeopardized by harvesting.

230P Remove bait restrictions on the lower Rogue River. There is no way to differentiate between wild steelhead, native cutthroat trout, native rainbow trout, hatchery steelhead, steelhead smolts, salmon or salmon smolts when fishing with bait. Bait fishing will injure or kill wild fish, regardless of good intentions. Studies have shown that approximately10%- 30% of steelhead and up to 50% of trout caught on bait and released will suffer mortality. The corresponding figures for flies and lures are 3.8% and 4.9%. These figures do not account for the repeated hooking of the same fish or improper fish handling. The same studies also show that bait is 2 to 3 times more effective than artificial flies and lures at hooking steelhead and trout. (Facts and Issues Associated with Restricting Terminal Gear Types in the management of Sustainable Steelhead Sport fisheries in British Columbia. By R.S. Hooten, April 2001). Bait fishing will hook and

kill substantially more trout and steelhead than artificial lures and flies will, resulting in reductions in wild steelhead and native trout numbers that clearly are not sustainable. Since most of the Rogue's steelhead pass through the Foster Bar to Whiskey Creek section, excessive mortality will be unavoidable.

234P Remove the restriction on the use of bait from Gold Ray reservoir to Shady Cove Park Nov. 1-Dec.31.
Reject for the same reasons as above. In addition, there are four major wild steelhead spawning streams in the affected area: Big Butte Creek, Trail Creek, Bear Creek and Little Butte Creek. Wild steelhead mass below the mouths of these creeks, waiting for winter rains that allow them to enter their spawning areas. During this pre-spawn period, bait fishing would create unacceptable impacts on these dwindling wild populations.

235P Reject for the same reason as stated above.

The following proposals will reduce impacts on dwindling fish stocks and should be supported:

232P In essence this proposal continues the existing rule that restricts fishing to the use of artificial flies from Gold Ray to the Shady Cove boat ramp from Sept. 1- Oct. 31. This restriction limits impacts to wild summer steelhead during the major migratory period of their life cycle when they are present in the greatest numbers.

233P Restrict the use of bait on the Rogue River. Gold Ray Reservoir upstream to Cole Rivers Hatchery Diversion Dam. Restricted to artificial flies and lures, Nov. 1-Dec.31. Support this proposal for the reasons stated above, in addition to minimizing the impacts on wild fish during the critical pre- spawn period.

Additional Comments:
Liberalize, liberalize, liberalize! all successes are temporary (protecting our fishery resources) all defeats are permanent.

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:
Richard Werner

Signature
Richard Werner

Date: 6 - 30 - 08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

RE: Proposed Changes to 2009 Angling Regulations—No. 150P

Dear Mr. Messmer:

Proposal: (Page 24) All Costal Rivers NW Zone, Neskowin Creek and north but excluding the Columbia River and Tributaries

- Reinstate limited consumptive angling for coastal cutthroat trout.
- **Existing Rules:** General Northwest Zone trout regulations for streams; catch-and-release Neskowin Creek and north (including Lower Columbia River tributaries), Salmon River and south, 2 trout per day 8-inch minimum length.
- **Proposed Rule:** Restore limited consumptive trout angling on north coast streams in the NW Zone constant with SW Zone coastal streams. Season: fourth Saturday in May – Oct. 31, 2 trout per day, 2 days in possession, 8-inch minimum length, angling restricted to artificial flies and lures unless otherwise specified.

Rationale: *Provide increased fishing opportunities that allow harvest of fish at a level that is sustainable. Proposed fishing opportunities provide a sociological value of the outdoor experience. This rule change would be consistent with rules for other coastal area streams.*
(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

William J. Blaser
(Signature)

William J. Blaser
Name (please print name)

8795 Trask River Rd
Address

Tillamook Ore 97141
City State Zip

503-842-2628
Telephone

Date: 7-1-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

RE: Proposed Changes to 2009 Angling Regulations—No. 150P

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Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Tawnya Pitcher
(Signature)

Tawnya Pitcher
Name (please print name)
21660 NE Hwy 20 Suite 610 # 69
Address
Bend OR 97701
City *State* *Zip*
(541) 389-9597
Telephone

Date: 7-1-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Samantha Pitcher
(Signature)

Samantha Pitcher
Name (please print name)
Suite 610 #69 2660 NE HWY 20
Address
Bend, OR 97701
City State Zip
(541) 389-9597
Telephone

Date: 4-1-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

George McKibbin
(Signature)

George McKibbin
Name (please print name)
775 Hodgdon Road
Address
Tillamook OR 97141
City *State* *Zip*
(503) 842-4110
Telephone

Date: 6-30-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

RE: Proposed Changes to 2009 Angling Regulations—No. 150P

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Mark Webes
(Signature)

Mark E Webes
Name (please print name)
4940 Sollie Smith Rd
Address
Tillamook Oregon 97141
City *State* *Zip*
503 842 . 8449
Telephone

Date: 6-30-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

RE: Proposed Changes to 2009 Angling Regulations—No. 150P

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

(Signature)

Michael C Cham
Name (please print name)
10290 Hughey Ln
Address
Tillamook OR 97141
City State Zip
503 842-5880
Telephone

Date: 6-30-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

RE: Proposed Changes to 2009 Angling Regulations—No. 150P

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

(Signature)

Chuck Glaser
Name (please print name)
6525 Glenview Ln
Address
Tillamook OR 97141
City State Zip
(503) 842-3290
Telephone

Date: 6/30/08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

RE: Proposed Changes to 2009 Angling Regulations—No. 150P

Dear Mr. Messmer:

Proposal: (Page 24) All Costal Rivers NW Zone, Neskowin Creek and north but excluding the Columbia River and Tributaries

- Reinstate limited consumptive angling for coastal cutthroat trout.
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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

William P Hoskins
(Signature)

William P. Hoskins
Name (please print name)
16700 Wilson R. Hy.
Address
Tillamook OR 97141
City *State* *Zip*
503-842-4046
Telephone

Date: 6-30-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Eric S Moore
(Signature)

Eric S Moore
Name (please print name)
15025 Hwy 101 S.
Address
Otter Rock OR 97141
City *State* *Zip*
(503) 842-3877
Telephone

Date: 6-30-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Brian Hill
(Signature)

Brian Hill
Name (please print name)
9800 Tillamook River Rd
Address
Tillamook OR 97141
City *State* *Zip*
503-842-4373
Telephone

Date: 6-30-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Kris Aufdermauer
(Signature)

Kris Aufdermauer
Name (please print name)
8670 South Prairie Rd.
Address
Tillamook Or. 97141
City State Zip
503 812-1034
Telephone

Date: 6-30-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

AS Dauher
(Signature)

Anthony S. Dauher
Name (please print name)

2522 5th st.
Address

Tillamook OR 97141
City *State* *Zip*

Telephone

Date: 6-30-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

(Signature)

Ronald J. Geiger
Name (please print name)
6415 Westwood Ct.
Address
Tillamook, Oregon 97141
City State Zip
503-842-2078
Telephone

Date: June 29, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

RE: Proposed Changes to 2009 Angling Regulations—No. 150P

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Marianne Grenger
(Signature)

MARIANNE GRENGER
Name (please print name)
6415 WESTWOOD COURT
Address
TILLAMOOK OR 97141
City *State* *Zip*
503-842-2078
Telephone

Date: 6-29-2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Patrick Hansen
(Signature)

PATRICK G HANSEN
Name (please print name)
4918 S.E. 80th
Address
Portland Oregon 97206
City *State* *Zip*
503 775 4984
Telephone

Date: 6-29-2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Mona M. Hanser
(Signature)

Mona M. Hanser
Name (please print name)
4916 S.E. 80th Ave
Address
Portland Oregon 97206
City *State* *Zip*
503-775-4984
Telephone

Date: 6-30-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

(Signature)

Kenneth Noteboom
Name (please print name)
1235 Skyline Dr
Address
Tillamook OR 97141
City State Zip
503 842 4377
Telephone

Date: June 29, 08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Ronald A. Schoenborn
(Signature)

Ronald A. Schoenborn
Name (please print name)
4090 Latimer Rd.
Address
Tillamook OR 97141
City *State* *Zip*
503-842-1017
Telephone

Date: 6-30-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Mary Ann Boge
(Signature)

Mary Ann Boge
Name (please print name)

P.O. Box 522
Address

Tillamook, OR 97141
City State Zip

503-842-1017
Telephone

Date: 6-29-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Carol P Glover
(Signature)

CAROL GLOVER
Name (please print name)
26736 NW Williams Cyn. Rd.
Address
Gaston OR 97119
City *State* *Zip*
(503) 939-0267
Telephone

Date: 6-29-2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

(Signature)

Gerald W. Purvine
Name (please print name)
8899 S.E. 92 Ave.
Address
Happy Valley, Ore. 97086
City State Zip
503-777-2775
Telephone

Date: 6/29/2008.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Nancy Jo Sullivan
(Signature)

Nancy Jo Sullivan
Name (please print name)
8899 S.E. 92 Ave.
Address
Happy Valley, Ore. 97086
City State Zip
503-777-2775
Telephone

Date: 6-29-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Edith Noteboom
(Signature)

Edith Noteboom
Name (please print name)
1235 Skyline Dr.
Address
Tillamook OR 97141-9670
City *State* *Zip*
503-842-4377
Telephone

Date: 6-29-2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Kathleen A. Carver
(Signature)

KATHELEEN A. CARVER
Name (please print name)
10415 Hwy 101 S.
Address
TILLAMOOK OR 97141
City *State* *Zip*
503-8425404
Telephone

Date: 6/29/2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Marilyn L Miles
(Signature)

Marilyn L Miles
Name (please print name)
7135 SW 83rd Av
Address
Portland OR 97223
City State Zip
503-246-1705
Telephone

Date: 6-29-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Brett Baerthein
(Signature)

Brett Baerthein
Name (please print name)
710 Meadow
Address
Tillamook OR 97141
City *State* *Zip*
503-812-2856
Telephone

Date: 6-29-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

(Signature)

JOHN YATES
Name (please print name)
8925 TRASK RIVER RD
Address
TILLAMOOK OR 97141
City State Zip
503-842-2680
Telephone

Date: 6-30-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Marciel J. Hatch
(Signature)

MARCIEL J. HATCH
Name (please print name)
13205 SW WATKINS
Address
TIGARD, OREGON 97223
City *State* *Zip*
(503) 639-5639
Telephone

Date: 6-29-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

RE: Proposed Changes to 2009 Angling Regulations—No. 150P

Dear Mr. Messmer:

Proposal: (Page 24) All Costal Rivers NW Zone, Neskowin Creek and north but excluding the Columbia River and Tributaries

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Charles R Moore
(Signature)

Charles R Moore
Name (please print name)

15085 Hwy 101 S
Address

Tillamook OR 97141
City *State* *Zip*

503-842-4061
Telephone

Date: 6-29-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Connie Chavez
(Signature)

CONNIE CHAVEZ
Name (please print name)

5505 HUCKLEBERRY LN.
Address

OCEANSIDE OR 97134
City *State* *Zip*

503-842-0888
Telephone

Date: 6-29-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Ivan H. Smith
(Signature)

Ivan H. Smith
Name (please print name)

206 W 53rd Ave
Address

Kennewick WA 99337
City State Zip

509-585-6100
Telephone

Date: 6 – 29 – 08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

(Signature)

Richard A. Walker
Name (please print name)

1773 Lake Shore Dr
Address

Eugene OR 97408
City State Zip

541-683-4130
Telephone

Date: 6-29-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Gail Wickman
(Signature)

Gail Wickman
Name (please print name)
63174 Lavacrest
Address
Bend OR 97701
City *State* *Zip*

Telephone

Date: 6/29/2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Robert G. Creech
(Signature)

ROBERT G. CREECH
Name (please print name)
605 MEADOW AVE
Address
Tillamook ORE 97141
City *State* *Zip*
503-842-7868
Telephone

Date: 6-29-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Harvey Reeder
(Signature)

Harvey Reeder
Name (please print name)

5613 NW 289 St.
Address

Ridgefield WA 98642
City State Zip

360 887-8066
Telephone

Date: 6-29-2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Dan Klahn
(Signature)

Dan Klahn
Name (please print name)
1250 Sycamore PL.
Address
Longview Wash 98632
City *State* *Zip*
360-423-8898
Telephone

Date: 6/29/2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Phyllis Reeder
(Signature)

Phyllis Reeder
Name (please print name)
5613 NW 289 St.
Address
Ridgefield WA 98642
City *State* *Zip*
360 887-8066
Telephone

Date: 6-28-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

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Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Richard Trammell
(Signature)

Richard Trammell
Name (please print name)
608 Madrona Ave
Address
Tillamook OR 97141
City *State* *Zip*
503 842 6327
Telephone

Date: _____

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

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Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

F. Bohannon
(Signature)

FRANK BOHANNON
Name (please print name)

5505 Huckleberry LN
Address

Cedarside OR 97134
City *State* *Zip*

503 842 0888
Telephone

Date: 6-29-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Harold Bennett
(Signature)

HAROLD BENNETT
Name (please print name)

5660 4th St NW
Address

TILLAMOOK OR 97141
City *State* *Zip*

503 842 8582
Telephone

Date: 6-29-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

RE: Proposed Changes to 2009 Angling Regulations—No. 150P

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Merry Ann Bennett
(Signature)

MERRYANN BENNETT
Name (please print name)
5660 4th St NW
Address
TILLAMOOK OR 97141
City State Zip
503-842-8582
Telephone

Date: 6-29-2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Bill D Collins
(Signature)

Bill D Collins
Name (please print name)
394 C Seattle Ave
Address
Bay City OR 97107
City *State* *Zip*
503-377-4662
Telephone

Date: 24 Jun 08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

RE: Proposed Changes to 2009 Angling Regulations—No. 150P

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

(Signature)

Hugh G Rosenberg
Name (please print name)

15078 Cooper Dr
Address

Bend Ore 97707
City State Zip

541 598 4387
Telephone

Date: June 29, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

RE: Proposed Changes to 2009 Angling Regulations—No. 150P

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Colly Rosenberg
(Signature)

COLLY ROSENBERG
Name (please print name)
17078 COOPER DR
Address
BEND, OR 97707
City *State* *Zip*
541-598-4388
Telephone

Date: June 29, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Bonita J. Blaser
(Signature)

Bonita J. Blaser
Name (please print name)
8795 Trask River Road
Address
Tillamook OR 97141
City *State* *Zip*
503-842-2620
Telephone

Date: 6-30-2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Attention: Rhime Messmer

RE: Proposed Changes to 2009 Angling Regulations—No. 150P

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(John Powell, William Lackner, and David Duncan.)

Comment: *I am in favor of Proposed Rule change No. 150P.*

Thank you,

Lowell Baertlein
(Signature)

Lowell Baertlein
Name (please print name)
640 Nitarts Hwy. West
Address
Tillamook OR 97141
City *State* *Zip*
503-842-4274
Telephone

Rhine Messmer

rom: Sandra Fixsen
Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2008 10:13 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Cc: Teri Kucera
Subject: FW: Nehalem River Bar Closure Proposal

Rhine: Here's another comment for the Reg packet. sf

Sandra L. Fixsen
Assistant Operations Manager
ODFW, Fish Division
Phone: (503) 947-6226
Email: sandra.l.fixsen@state.or.us

From: ODFW Commission
Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2008 9:50 AM
To: Sandra Fixsen
Subject: FW: Nehalem River Bar Closure Proposal

fyi

From: Shannon Vellutini [mailto:vellutinijs@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, June 18, 2008 7:15 PM
ODFW Commission
Cc: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Nehalem River Bar Closure Proposal

Dear commissioners:

My name is Jerry Vellutini, i reside in Nehalem Oregon, and am an active member of the Nehalem River Valley Protection Coalition, whose primary objective is to conserve the natural resources we have here on the north coast.

I was out of town when the meetings were held in Salem on June 6th to discuss potential regulation changes that were proposed in regards to the fall chinook salmon fishery, and very much wanted to have the opportunity to weigh in on this topic. I have lived in Nehalem since 1974, and have witnessed the decline in the chinook populations long before it became the hot topic it is now. I have sent letters to the ODFW, and to Mr. Englund in the past warning of what was to come if something was not done to regulate the kill rate on this river. Now we are in a position that if not strictly regulated, this run of fish will be gone.

I particularly want to address the statements that were made from a local guide in response to those made by Loren Schwartz, the president of the NRVPC, in regards to the closing of the Nehalem River bar from the state park to a point well outside the opening. For him to say that there are never more than 20 boats at a time out there is far from the truth. In one of the letters i sent to the ODFW, I enclosed photos i took from my boat that shows over 75 boats in the narrow channel from the tip of the south jetty to about 200 yards inside. This is a regular occurrence from the middle of July, until the later part of October. It is obvious that this guide shares the popular opinion of most guides, that the problem is out in the ocean, and that they are not part of the overall reason we have the declining runs of fish. This is not a man who has the conservation of the fish as his main interest, but rather the take mine while i can get it attitude.

pe that as a commission, you will make the right decision to make this closure a reality. I hope that the potential loss in evenue from the selling of less licenses will not impact your decisions. In my estimation if we do not take these drastic measures, the loss of revenue will occur when the fish are no longer available to catch. It is a matter of when, not if.

erry Vellutini
3305 J.T. Way
ehalem, Oregon 97131
03-368-7587

EMAILING FOR THE GREATER GOOD

/1/2008

Southwest Zone Correspondence

Rhine Messmer

m: Robert Hodge [rshodge@siskiyou.com]
Sent: Monday, May 19, 2008 10:28 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: May 16th meeting in White City

vas unable to attend the May 16th meeting regarding proposed changes in fishing regulations for local streams in southern regon, but feel that as a avid angler I need to voice my opinion on some of the issues at hand.

in regards to disposal of fish guts/carcass. I think this is a good idea as long as it only is allowed below boat access points id in deep water. This will add to the needed nutrient base for small Steelhead and Salmon.

Allowed retention of 1 native fish per day(5 per year) on the Illinois River. I don't know if this is a good or bad idea, but I'm so not convinced that this stream has recovered from over harvest by commercial or sport fishers. I'd have to say, leave this le in place as is.

Access/boat fishing in the Applegate. I've heard many arguments for and against this rule change. I have fished the pplegate since 1972, when it first opened up to sport fishing and have seen the size and number of fish slowly decline. I n't see how letting fishermen fish from boats will benefit the fishery. I also don't think the opinion that this will give hermen that can't easily get into and out of the boat better access...if they have a hard time getting into a bout, there is now ay they will even be able to get to the boat with the "unimproved" access/boat launching sites on this river.

Allowed retention of 1 native fish per day(5 per year) on the North Umpqua River. I don't know if this is a good or bad idea, t I'm also not convinced that this stream has recovered from over harvest by commercial or sport fishers. I have recently ard that the current percentage of hatchery fish that are fin-clipped in this system is as low as 7%...why not get the number fin-clipped hatchery fish released up to 90% and let us take one fin-clipped fish per day/5-per year?? I'd have to say, leave s in place as is.

anks for listening,

bert S. Hodge
ants Pass

Rhine Messmer

---

rom: Sandra Fixsen
Sent: Friday, May 30, 2008 1:34 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: Regulation changes

fyi

Sandra L. Fixsen
Assistant Operations Manager
ODFW, Fish Division
Phone: (503) 947-6226
Email: sandra.l.fixsen@state.or.us

From: ODFW Info
Sent: Friday, May 30, 2008 10:22 AM
To: Liz Bueffel; Sandra Fixsen
Subject: FW: Regulation changes

From: Don and Fara [mailto:faraquilts@charter.net]
Sent: Friday, May 30, 2008 9:40 AM
To: ODFW Info
ject: Regulation changes

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

3406 Cherry Avenue

NE Salem

Oregon 97303

Subject: Future fish and game regulations.

Dear Commissioners this is a list of changes I'd like to see in the near future.

1. Open the Illinois river to fishing from a floating device. No real reason not to.

2. Remove mandatory release of native fish on the North Umpqua. No biological reason not to.

3. Either reduce the cost of a turkey tag or make the tags useable in spring and fall hunts.

4. Add the shellfish license to the sports pack.

. Allow the use of low power scopes, up to 3 power, on muzzle loaders.

. Pick one of the management units in eastern and western Oregon a quality hunt area. laximize efforts to improve habitat, and minimize entry to provide a quality hunt to those icky enough to draw it.

. Most important. Provide Oregon troops who have served in middle east bonus points so ey have the opportunity to enjoy themselves when they return home. I know it's out of haracter for Oregon to show any appreciation for the military, but break the mold and do omething right for a refreshing change.

on Wilson

224 NW Ethel Court

oseburg, Oregon

7470

2/2008

Rhine Messmer

rom: ODFW Info
Sent: Thursday, May 29, 2008 11:13 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: Illinois River boat regulations.

From: Don and Fara [mailto:faraquilts@charter.net]
Sent: Thursday, May 29, 2008 10:46 AM
To: ODFW Info
Subject: Illinois River boat regulations.

Dear ODFW. Mr. Rhine T. Messmer, (I think) May 29, 2008

Open the Applegate for fishing from a boat. I'm told the river is navigable part of the year with pontoon boats, and perhaps drift boats. I've never floated it, and don't know of any good access points but I'd sure like to try it some day.

The reasoning behind banning boats from the Applegate is without merit. All anglers provide funding to manage that fishery. Therefore the ODFW should do whatever possible to allow use by all anglers. It's the right thing to do from a social standpoint. Not just on the Applegate but everywhere.

There is currently a surplus of hatchery fish, and anglers have to release native fish so there is no biological reason for banning boats on the Applegate. Unfamiliarity of boaters with the river, and poor access will likely prevent a huge influx of anglers. The steelhead runs should remain healthy even if fishing from a boat is allowed. Again it seems there is no biological reason to ban boats, and the ODFW always has the option of banning boats in the future if over fishing, or other environmental concerns caused by boaters are exposed in the future.

Opening the river to boats may provide a tiny economic boost to southern Oregon. One or more of the land owners may allow access points to anglers for a small fee. Plus there is always the non direct benefits to stores, motels, campgrounds, and gas stations.

Some may think that boat fishermen will "soil" private property adjacent to the river. I can't imagine the Applegate attracting so many environmentally uneducated anglers. First of all the river is narrow, and access is poor. Boaters I know keep the trash in the boat, and carry pee bottles. They don't drink alcoholic beverages. Especially on a narrow river like the Applegate, and they aren't trampling down the vegetation, compacting the soil, and building fires and leaving trash on the riverbank. A boat angler has far less impact on the river than a bank angler.

hank you for this opportunity to comment on management of the Applegate river.

on Wilson.

Rhine Messmer

rom: Don McLennan [cjmacs@frontiernet.net]
Sent: Wednesday, May 28, 2008 2:30 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Applegate boat restriction

Hi
My name is Don McLennan and I am an occasional fisherman that enjoys steelhead fishing once or twice a year.

The only reason to keep the Applegate closed to drift fishing is to satisfy the few adjacent land owners who use the river as if it were private property. It is a public resource supported by public funds and should be available to the public. Fishing from drift boats typically cause less impact on the river banks, river bed and vegetation than fishing from the bank or wading.

The Applegate fishery appears to be in good health with adequate numbers of fish and could easily support the few additional fishermen that would actually drift the river.

The Applegate River should be open to drift boats because there is not a good management reason to keep it closed.

Thanks for your consideration,
Don McLennan

Rhine Messmer

From: Mike & Mary Cooley [m2cooley@charter.net]
Sent: Tuesday, May 13, 2008 10:14 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Regulatory Change on the Applegate regarding fishing from a boat

ear Mr. Messmer:

have a couple of additional thoughts on the need for a change in regulations regarding fishing from a boat on the pplegate River as a result of the front page story ran by the Grants Pass Courier on May 13.

sides being highly unsafe to climb in and out of a boat to go bank fishing because fishing from a boat is banned, it ems unfair to exclude many seniors from having an opportunity to fish the Applegate unless they are willing to join e crowds at the few parcels of public land along the river or go with a guide that has sewn up exclusive access ivileges. My wife has reached the age where she can no longer jump in and out of my boat with abandon. Yet she still es to steelhead fish. She stays home if I decide to fish the Applegate. That is just not fair. She broke her hip st year and that has been an additional problem. Isn't it wrong to set up regulations that exclude a whole class of ople?

s for the fly fishing guide who has exclusive access to the Applegate and is trying to frame the issue as one of pacts on fisheries, I think he is blowing hot air. A good share of the run of steelhead that return to the Applegate d its tributaries come up before or after the short January - March steelhead season. And <u>all</u> Wild fish must be leased. There is no lack of steelhead to seed the spawning beds and insure a continued healthy run in the future. I n afraid those trying to keep the Applegate closed to fishing from a boat are simply trying to maintain exclusive shing access for themselves. It should not be allowed to continue.

s time for the ODFW to do the right thing about this issue and take a stand to allow the river to be open to boat shing just as it should have been all along.

ank you,

ike Cooley
20 Frankham Road
ants Pass, Oregon 97527

Grants Pass Daily Courier
POB 1468
Grants Pass, Oregon 97528
Sent via Email to News@theDailycourier.com

Dear Editor,

I thought B. Fallon's letter taking a jab at Middle Rogue Steelheader President Chuck Closterman on May 20 for supporting a regulation to allow boat fishing during the short 3-month steelhead season on the Applegate River showed a lack of understanding of the issue and a disregard for the one volunteer group that has done more to improve fisheries and fishing in the Rogue Basin than any other for the past 25 years. Steelheaders are taught to share the resource and give way to anyone that gets to a hole before they do. They also practice what they preach by leaving the rivers in better condition than they find it. Mr. Fallon should recognize that many Steelheaders are active fly fishermen and bank fishers. Trying to paint the organization as against either of these groups doesn't hold water. We do it all.

The ban on fishing from a boat forces fishermen to get out of their boats repeatedly to cast a line. That's an unsafe practice in fast water particularly if you are a little grey in the beard. And it results in more bank erosion and vegetative disturbance.

The Applegate is a public river and the hatchery steelhead run that goes up it is supported by everyone's license fees. We should protect these resources as well as share them with others. Locking the Applegate up for the few is not going to please many people.

Mike Cooley
Grants Pass, Oregon

Rhine Messmer

From: Thane Caro [thanecaro@hotmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 18, 2008 5:42 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: ODFW Public meeting on the Applegate

and thanks for your efforts at the meeting on the 16th , great job. Frwding this to you as it closely states my sentiments so.
ıcerely
ıane Caro, MR Steelheader

From: m2cooley@charter.net
To: ;
Subject: ODFW Public meeting on the Applegate
Date: Sun, 18 May 2008 13:21:24 -0700

Steelheaders: at the bottom of this email is a note I got from another steelheader who passed it on to me. I am keeping his name anonymous because I'm sure the person who sent it to him did not think it would be forwarded outside the fly group.

Thanks for sending me the note. It got my juices going. I respect Chebul's (whoever he is?) right to say what he thinks but it would be nice if he would stick to the facts and avoid the doomsday scenario. Here's how I see it:

1. The winter steelhead run on the Applegate is in excellent condition with a surplus of hatchery fish supported by public funds.
2. Some of the property owners and some of the fly fishermen plus their guides who have privileged access don't want any competition.
3. Fishing from a boat will tend to spread anglers out not concentrate them.
4. Boat anglers give way to bank anglers who get to a hole first. First come first serve. Thats the way it should be.
5. The local ODFW staff supports opening the river to fishing from a boat but can't really say that publicly because the politically appointed commission calls the shots. There is a big surplus of hatchery fish on the river. And wild steelhead all have to be released so how could anglers ever have much an impact on natural spawning???? The ODFW traps a lot of surplus steelhead below Applegate dam and then trucks them above the dam to be released. These fish don't go back down after they spawn. Adults can't get thru the dam. 85% if the smolts that enter the outlet have been estimated to die before the get out the bottom.
6. The Appellate is a small river and most boaters are not going to try to float it. The most common way to float it right now is in pontoon boats. A few drift boaters may float it under the will right flow conditions but any prediction of a hoard descending on the river is pure bunk. There isn't even a public launch on the river. You would have to slide your boat in where you could find a place and thats not easy.
7. Keeping the river closed to angling from a boat increases trespass because some people are always going to try to get to that secret unfished stretch of river.

8. I think I counted 10 steelheaders at the ODFW public hearing where the proposal was reviewed. That was a great turnout for us but it was certainly no majority. The biggest single turnout was from adjacent property owners some of whom think they own the beds and banks and are trying their best to maintain the boat fishing ban so they will have their private river.
9. Chebul's comment about fights between anchored boats is too stupid to comment on except its the kind of stuff people make up when they are hiding the facts.
10. Forcing boaters to get out of their boats to fish results in destruction of riparian bank vegetation and more confrontations with landowners. Its also unsafe because such anglers typically ware chest or hip waders but not a life jacket.

Every Steelheader (man, woman, acquaintance) should send an email to rhine.t.messmer@state.or.us expressing their opinion about opening the Applegate to fishing from a boat. I can guarantee you the landowners and fly fishing groups will be twisting arms to get emails requesting that the boat closure be maintained. The next best thing to do would be to show up at one of the meetings before the full ODFW Commission on August 8 (Salem, Oregon) or September 12 (Alsea, Oregon) and testify. If we are really serious about getting any of the regulation changes thru the process and accepted, I think we should send a delegation to one or both of these meetings.

Mike

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

Hi guys,
Thought you might like to see the email below that I received this morning. Guess our proposal really got to some of the fly fishers. How'd the meeting go? Was sorry that I couldn't make it.
XXX

—— Original Message ——
From: Duane Chebul
To: Southern Oregon Fly Fishers
Sent: Sunday, May 18, 2008 10:42 AM
Subject: OG&F Meeting

Last Friday evening, there was a meeting of the OG&F board to consider comments regarding the proposed fishing regulations to begin in 2009. A controversial proposal up for consideration was to allow fishing from boats on the Applegate River. Unfortunately, there were only three or four members from SOFF who showed up for the meeting to voice opposition while gear fishermen were out in numbers to lobby for the proposal.

To review the current status, a boat can only be used to travel from point A to point B, but to fish, one has to beach their boat and fish on foot. Apparently the new proposed regulation was brought about by gear fishermen who wanted to back troll or use other means that fishing from a boat would provide. This presents a situation that is rife with problems. The problems as I see them are three fold: the first is the size of the Applegate. If any of you have fished the Applegate you'll know that in some locations the river is hardly wider than two boats abreast. If a boat or two were to anchor-up on

a 'hole', approaching boats would have a difficult task safely passing the anchored boats which could lead to fights and disagreements for all parties involved.

Secondly, the banks of the Applegate for almost its entire length is in private ownership which eliminates a lot of fishing access and as such the few available access points, particularly if it's by a good run or hole would be taken up by the boat anglers, leaving shore bound anglers without a place to fish .

And lastly, just because of the limited access to the river, it provides less pressure on the fish, allowing the escapement of the majority of them for spawning purposes. This would definitely change if the proposed regulation would be approved. It would result in the increased pounding the fish would take because of the additional fishermen now pursuing them from boats.

The Applegate and its fishery is a fragile resource that can easily be overfished and abused by opening it up to fishing from a boat. I would hope that the membership that didn't voice a comment at the OG&F hearing, would take the time to drop an email to OG&F voicing opposition to the proposed regulation.

For more detailed information, I would ask that you refer to the front page article of the May 13th issue of the Courier. If you haven't read the paper, I suggest you do. Contact the OG&F at rhine.t.messmer@state.or.us today and let them know your thoughts and feelings on the matter. As time is of the essence, a response needs to be done immediately to forestall this ill conceived idea from being adopted. Just remember that once the genie is let out of the bottle it will be impossible to put him back!!

---

ep your kids safer online with Windows Live Family Safety. Help protect your kids.

Rhine Messmer

om: HNussb8567@aol.com
Sent: Monday, May 19, 2008 7:09 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Applegate River fishing

It seems to me that any river belongs either to the state or the national government and closing this one to boat fishing is like making it a private river which is not a very good thing. It should be open to the public but I agree that trespassing is a bad way to get to it. Most people would only be able to use a floating device of some sort. Therefore, some public launch site are also needed.

Henry Nussbaum
Grants Pass, OR

Wondering what's for Dinner Tonight? Get new twists on family favorites at AOL Food.

Rhine Messmer

From: Robert James [poppiebob@oigp.net]
Sent: Sunday, May 25, 2008 5:14 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: re. proposal to allow fishing from boats on the Applegate River

ear Sirs
ım a Fly fisherman and I do concur with the Sothern Oregon Fly Fishers (SOFF) analysis of the problems of lowing fishing from boats. We, as a group, have little destructive impact on the perpetuation of this fishery both r smaller numbers of fishermen and by our typical "catch and release" practice.
shers from boats will choke the width of the small river and cause many accidents and bad feelings. This would so open up the whole river to more "gear" fishers using lures and bait which could rapidly deplete the population spawning fish.
ear fishermen often include poachers which would be shielded from law enforcement on the meandering river ıd by parking in the river could have a much bigger take.
l fishermen can now fish by whatever method they choose as long as they beach their boats. Many don't want to :h this way and would utilize accessible bank access. None are excluded.

'hat is more needed are rules that allow the fishing on private property when the boat is beached anywhere on e river. As it is now, one cannot legally fish most of the river by current rules when stepping out of the boat. This ıts the fisherman in a bad position legally.

ɔbert James
ember Sothern Oregon Fly Fishers (SOFF)
l1/862-2889

Rhine Messmer

From: Redge Heth [regheth@grantspass.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 20, 2008 8:01 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Applegate

Sir:
Please don't let numbers who show up at hearings re: fishing from boats on the Applegate be to great a factor in your decisions. . ODFW's considered judgment must be a deciding factor.
I am opposed to the regulation change. The current system reduces pressure on the wild fish, which if caught in greater numbers, especially with treble hooks, will die in greater numbers even when released.
Redge Heth
Grants Pass, OR

Rhine Messmer

From: Duane Chebul [dchebul@terragon.com]
Sent: Monday, May 19, 2008 11:21 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Opposition to Fishing from Boats on the Applegate

nfortunately I was unable to attend the Friday evening meeting of the OG&F board where they were to consider)mments regarding the proposed fishing regulations to begin in 2009. I have taken the opportunity to email you y comments.

mong the regulations proposed was a controversial proposal up for consideration to allow fishing from boats on e Applegate River. This proposal presents a situation that is rife with problems. The problems as I see them are ree fold: the first is the size of the Applegate. If any of you have fished or viewed the Applegate you'll know that some locations the river is hardly wider than two boats abreast. If a boat or two were to anchor-up on a 'hole',)proaching boats would have a difficult task safely passing the anchored boats which could jeopardize the ersonal safety of the boaters as well as leading to fights and disagreements for all parties involved.

econdly, the banks of the Applegate for almost its entire length is in private ownership which eliminates a lot of shing access and as such the few available access points, particularly if they are by a good run or hole, would be ken up by the boat anglers, leaving shore bound anglers without a place to fish .

nd lastly, just because of this limited access to the river, it provides less pressure on the fish, allowing the capement of the majority of them for spawning purposes. This would definitely change if the proposed regulation ould be approved. It would result in an increased pounding of as well as the increased mortality the fish would be ibject to because of the additional fishermen now pursuing them from boats.

ıe Applegate and its fishery is a fragile resource that can easily be overfished and abused by opening it up to shing from a boat. I hope that the OG&F board will join me in recognizing this fact and will disapprove the oposed regulation accordingly.

ıank you,

uane Chebul
rants Pass, OR.

Rhine Messmer

From: Steve&Leah [acmeglass@mindspring.com]
Sent: Monday, May 19, 2008 10:46 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Cc: ARWG; Phil Dollison
Subject: Angling Regs Manager

This letter is from a Jackson County resident who does not own riverfront property on the Applegate River, yet is in favor of keeping the existing long-standing ban on fishing from a floating device on the Applegate River.

This small river and it's environs cannot support an onslaught of boats, trash, fishing line and human waste left along the way. In addition, there are many stretches of the river where boats and rafts have to be portaged, which is, in effect, trespassing on private lands.

I have fished the Applegate River for winter Steelhead for 8 years now, all from public access points from hwy 101 up to the deadline at the dam. It takes some work to fish this river and I believe that is what keeps the Applegate a beautiful piece of Oregon.

Please register this angler's voice against lifting the ban on fishing from floating devices on the Applegate River.

Respectfully,
Steve Clements
2346 Sterling Creek Rd
Jacksonville, OR 97530

Rhine Messmer

From: Cy LeGare [cylegare@msn.com]
Sent: Monday, May 19, 2008 10:45 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Applegare River

o fishing from any floatation apparatus or boats on the Applegate River please.

y LeGare
91 Clewis Lane
rants Pass, OR., 97526

Rhine Messmer

---

rom: Bernard, Jeffrey [jbernard@HarryandDavid.com]
Sent: Monday, May 19, 2008 9:10 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Comments regarding the proposed fishing regulations for 2009

Comments regarding the proposed fishing regulations for 2009:

Allowing fishing from boats on the Applegate

The Applegate and its fishery is a fragile resource that can easily be overfished and abused by opening it up to fishing from a boat. I see problems opening up the Applegate to drift boats as three fold:

First: the size of the Applegate. In some locations the river is hardly wider than two boats abreast. If a boat or two were to anchor-up on a hole, approaching boats would have a difficult task safely passing the anchored boats which could lead tensions for all parties involved.

Secondly, the banks of the Applegate for almost its entire length is in private ownership which eliminates a lot of fishing access. The few available access
nts, particularly if it's by a good run or hole, would be taken up by the boat
lers, leaving shore bound anglers without a place to fish .

And lastly, just because of the limited access to the river, it provides less pressure on the fish, allowing the escape of the majority of them for spawning purposes. This would definitely change if the proposed regulation would be approved. It would result in the increased pounding the fish would take because of the additional fishermen now pursuing them from boats.

Rhine Messmer

From: Chuck [chuck@cavemanheating.com]

Sent: Monday, May 19, 2008 7:48 AM

To: Rhine Messmer

Subject: Fishing from a boat on the Applegate

)elive that this proposal to allow fishing from a boat or floating device on this river will be detremental to the fishery . When e Rogue River is not fishable due to high turbidity fishermen that are not willing to put the effort into wading to fish , would en go to the Applegate and fish from boats if allowable . The current regulations serve to somewhat control the fishing 'essure . If fishing from a boat is allowed , the Applegate will be over fished and this fishery will be damaged. Thank)u .Chuck Thuemler

aveman Heating & Air
)10 SE Milbank Rd.
rants Pass, OR 97526
541-476-0009

ONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE:
)is email is confidential and may contain proprietary information belonging to the sending)mpany and is intended only of the recipient listed. If you are not a listed recipient or)meone authorized to receive email on behalf of a listed recipient, please reply to the)nder that the email was misdirected and delete the email.

Rhine Messmer

From: Loren Black [lordea@cpros.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 18, 2008 6:04 PM
To: Rhine Messmer

Re; Applegate River. What ever you guys do ---Do not change the rule--" No fishing from a boat." I fishing from a boat is allowed---SAY GOOD BY TO THE STEELHEAD IN THE APPLEGATE. And remember when the fish have all been killed --- YOU DID IT ! ! ! Do not kill what mother Nature saved for the coming generations.

Please do not allow fishing from any floating boat --Pontoon-- Drift - Float tube.

Thankyou,
Loren Black

Rhine Messmer

From: TSnow7478@aol.com
Sent: Sunday, May 18, 2008 6:02 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Applegate River Regulations

)ear Sir:

have only just heard about the proposed change in fishing regulations for the Applegate River, which vould allow for fishing from boats, and so I was not able to attend your recent hearing on the subject.

would like to register my objection to this proposal. The Applegate is, for most of its length, a small ;tream and, unlike the Rogue, is unable to accomodate either the congestion or the intense fishing)ressure which would result from this proposed change. I urge OG&F to reject this proposal, and to ıelp protect this small and fragile fishery from destructive overuse.

/ours sincerely,

Tom Snow
Murphy, Oregon

Wondering what's for Dinner Tonight? Get new twists on family favorites at AOL Food.

Rhine Messmer

From: LEE HALFMANN [lhalfmann@msn.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 18, 2008 4:36 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: boats on the Applegate River

To the OG & F

I want to voice my strong approval for the use of boats in the Applegate River. This is a small river and has no place for boats.

I belong to the So Oregons Fly Fishing Club and am a life member of trout unlimited. I also belong to the Middle Rogue Steelheaders Club.

I have fished for 65 years and do not believe that boats should be used on the Applegate.

Thank you for this consideration.

Lee Halfmann, M. D.

Rhine Messmer

From: Randy Taylor [taylorsnest@budget.net]
Sent: Sunday, May 18, 2008 4:05 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: what is best for the applegate river

ıst Friday evening, there was a meeting of the OG&F board to consider
ımments regarding the proposed fishing regulations to begin in 2009. A
ıntroversial proposal up for consideration was to allow fishing from boats
ı the Applegate River.
› review the current status, a boat can only be used to travel from point A
point B, but to fish, one has to beach their boat and fish on foot.
pparently the new proposed regulation was brought about by gear fishermen
ho wanted to back troll or use other means that fishing from a boat would
ovide. This presents a situation that is rife with problems. The problems
I see them are three fold: the first is the size of the Applegate. If any
'you have fished the Applegate you'll know that in some locations the
/er is hardly wider than two boats abreast. If a boat or two were to
ıchor-up on a 'hole', approaching boats would have a difficult task safely
ıssing the anchored boats which could lead to fights and disagreements for
l parties involved.
›condly, the banks of the Applegate for almost its entire length is in
ivate ownership which eliminates a lot of fishing access and as such the
w available access points, particularly if it's by a good run or hole
ɔuld be taken up by the boat anglers, leaving shore bound anglers without a
ace to fish .
ıd lastly, just because of the limited access to the river, it provides
ss pressure on the fish, allowing the escapement of the majority of them
r spawning purposes. This would definitely change if the proposed
gulation would be approved. It would result in the increased pounding the
ıh would take because of the additional fishermen now pursuing them from
ıats.
ıe Applegate and its fishery is a fragile resource that can easily be
'erfished and abused by opening it up to fishing from a boat. I would hope
at the membership that didn't voice a comment at the OG&F hearing, would
ke the time to drop an email to OG&F voicing opposition to the proposed
gulation.

did not write the above paragraphs but agree to what they say
u have to ask your self before any changes are considered

ıat is best for the applegate river,,,and its fishery,,,and will it deminish
ə habitat that we desire to be there for years to come,
ındyTaylor

Rhine Messmer

From: N T MERRILL [jacknick3@msn.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 18, 2008 3:11 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Applegate River

I would like to voice my opinion on the proposed new regulations for the Applegate River. I believe they should stay as is. The river cannot handle additional pressure. The majority of the pressure would come from guides, who in my view put a tremendous pressure on the resources available and have made fishing a sport for the rich. Let's step back and preserve what we have for the future.
Thanks for allowing the input.
Nick Merrill

Rhine Messmer

From: John Storfold [steelyjon@q.com]
Sent: Saturday, May 17, 2008 3:12 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: RE: boat fishing on the Applegate
Importance: High

ım against fishing from a boat on the Applegate. Although I think it would make it easier for me to catch a steelhead I am ıncerned about 2 things.

If you allow boat fishing on this fairly small stream one boat can clog up the work in a heart beat.

We currently have a pretty good fishery. I believe that one reason we do is that because of the no boat fishing the fish ıve plenty of wholes to hide. If boat fishing were allowed I can guarantee that the survival rate of the steelhead will ıcrease.

vas unable to attend the meeting in White City, but I hope you will consider my input along with everyone else's.

ım a member of Southern Oregon Fly fishers as well as a member of Trout thus a member of the Rogue River Steel. I do ıt see this as a fly fisher versus hardware, I see this as survival of a great fishery. I am not against hardware fishers as I are ıe on occasion. Just that this fishery is one many fragile steelhead rivers that we need to preserve for our generations to ıme.

vould not want to be the one or group to have approved this and look back on a major mistake after we ruin it.

ıhn Storfold
ɾants Pass, Or

Rhine Messmer

. rom: DHAMI10000@aol.com
Sent: Friday, May 16, 2008 12:07 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Applegate River – no fishing from boats!

I am writing to provide input on the proposal regarding fishing from boats on the Applegate: **I am STRONGLY opposed to this proposed change!!!!!**

The rule prohibiting fishing from boats is a good one, from the standpoint of preserving the steeelhead and trout fisheries, and I do not believe it should be changed. If the fisheries are destroyed – which I believe would be the result of this proposed change – they may never recovery.

Please add my name to the list of people **OPPOSED** to allowing fishing from boats on the Applegate.

Cathy Hamilton
Grants Pass
955-8566

****
Wondering what's for Dinner Tonight? Get new twists on family favorites at AOL Food.
p://food.aol.com/dinner-tonight?NCID=aolfod00030000000001)

Rhine Messmer

From: DHAMI10000@aol.com

Sent: Friday, May 16, 2008 12:07 PM

To: Rhine Messmer

Subject: No Fishing from a Boat on the Applegate

ım opposed to the proposal that fishing from boats be allowed on the Applegate River. I am convinced that fishing from ıats will destroy the steelhead and trout fishery.

ıe ban on fishing from boats has been in force for decades, and there is no reason to make a change at this time. This ange – fishing from boats on the Applegate – was proposed 10 years ago and was shot down at that time. Even with the ın on fishing from boats, the fishery has not improved since then. By allowing fishing from boats, it will totally destroy the hery, and it might never recovery from this.

) FISHING FROM BOATS ON THE APPLEGATE!

ıve Hamilton
'ants Pass
)5-8566

****

/ondering what's for Dinner Tonight? Get new twists on family favorites at AOL Food.
ttp://food.aol.com/dinner-tonight?NCID=aolfod00030000000001)

/27/2008

Ben & Jane Piper
395 N Applegate Rd.
Grants Pass, OR 97527
541-862-9007
e-mail: piper@grantspass.com

MAY 16 2008

Dept. of Fish and Wild Life, Angling Regulations
3406 Cherry Ave.
N.E. Salem, OR 97303
e-mail: rhine.t.messmer@state.or.us

Dear Sirs:

NO to opening the Applegate River to boats.

Over the years that we have lived on the Applegate River, we have noticed the steady decline of the fish population. In former years we would see numerous salmon and steel head, we gradually noticed a decline in the fish population. But after the moratorium on salmon and the law making it a "catch and release non-navigatable river", we have been able to replant the river banks with native plants with the help of the Applegate Water Shed. The banks are now starting to come back. As we see less fishing traffic on the banks, we are getting areas of shade from the plants that we have not seen in years.

Don't open up the river to boating as it will impact the biology in a devastating way. Please NO Boating

Best Regards
Ben Piper Jane Piper
Ben & Jane Piper

ODFW
MAY 16 2008
Director's Office

Rhine Messmer

From: Casaria Tuttle
Sent: Thursday, May 15, 2008 11:48 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: Applegate Boat Proposal

Casaria Tuttle
Executive Assistant
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Ave. NE
Salem, Oregon 97303
503-947-6033
503-947-6072 fax
casaria.r.tuttle@state.or.us

-----Original Message-----
From: R&J [mailto:webwolfs@charter.net]
Sent: Thursday, May 15, 2008 11:31 AM
To: ODFW Commission
Subject: Applegate Boat Proposal

Dear Mr. Messmer:

My husband and I are against this proposal because of many reasons:

The impact on the biology is going to be horrible for the Applegate River. What happens when the Rogue gets blown out and the Applegate
is clear? The 60 boats on the Rogue will all go to the Applegate.
The Applegate is not that large of a river and it will stress the fish and cause damage along the river.

Also, as a owner of Applegate River property, we spend many hours picking up trash. Many people drink alcohol and are extremely hard to deal with and we currently do not have law enforcement. There is a reason this has not been allowed for years and that is because it is a bad idea for everyone. We have had camping, camp fires, gun shooting, spear fishing and this is without this ruling. Currently, the public park in Murphy and Riverbank Road are closed on the Applegate River due to public problems. I would think that would say everything that needs to be said. Please consider talking with Sheriff Gilbertson of Josephine County before making this decision.

Thank you.

Ronald & Jolene Boettcher
240 Karral Dr.
Grants Pass. Or. 97527

Rhine Messmer

From: Bruce FALLON [pbfallon@msn.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 14, 2008 9:29 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Applegate River

To Whom it May Concern:

I am a resident of Grants Pass. I live approximately 1/4 mile from the Applegate River. I fish from the bank for Steelhead in season. I do not fly fish. I own a boat. Unlike the Middle Rogue Steelheaders, or the Fly Fisherman, I have no agenda to "sell".

The Applegate is a unique river. It is one of the few in Southern Oregon where a person can go into a park and fish for trout or steelhead without having to compete with the boats. I seldom fish on the Rogue because of the boats that anchor in the best spots. Can you imagine trying to fish in a small river, approx. 50 feet and less from bank to bank, and have to battle the boats? Maybe you have not seen the river. Go to Fish Hatchery Park, or Turtle Lane Park. Small areas but two of the most popular places to fish.

Chuck Closterman, of Middle Rogue Steelheaders, was quoted in the Grants Pass Daily Courier, as follows: "This will open it up to all". What a statement. Maybe that is why I don't belong to that group of morons.

Please leave the Applegate as it is for fishing. To allow fishing from boats will not only deplete what few fish are available, but will take away one more small river from the "bankers" and give to the boaters. I take my boat fishing in waters that are not accessible to "bankers" so they can also enjoy the sport of fishing without battling boats.

Sincerely,

Bruce Fallon
472 Felkner Road
Grants Pass, OR 97527

Rhine Messmer

From: T K [tk4fish@jeffnet.org]
Sent: Wednesday, May 14, 2008 2:45 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Applegate river proposal

ım against the proposal to open the Applegate to fish from boats. I have fished the Applegate for the last 8 ːars. I use a pontoon boat to take me from fishing spot to fishing spot and I get out. for those who are ındicapped, i believe there already is a provison to allow them to fish from a floating device. This is not a strictive regulation. it is prudent.

ıe Applegate is not the Rogue. it is a narrow river system and when I pass by a person fishing, there is not much earance I can give them, so as not to interfere or float over "their water". I can't even imagine what that will be ːe with boats piled up at the holes. On the Rogue, with its width you can always get around a boat or a ːrson. The Applegate is not like that.

ılso from a fishery stand point, the Applegate is currently a healthy fishery for wild and hatchery. Why take extra eps to degrade that. Our fisheries are under so much pressure already. Whether it's gill netting, or unpredictable ːeanic conditions. Please help keep at least the runs in the Applegate strong for the future.

ɜresa Kasza
ȝ3 Rogue River
ːants Pass, OR 97527

ıe tug is the drug"
K

Rhine Messmer

From: Pam Schwerdt [pschwerdt@grantspass.k12.or.us]
Sent: Monday, May 19, 2008 12:08 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: boat fishing on the Applegate

As a new member of SOFF, but not a fishing woman of the Applegate, I would like to present my opinion on the proposal of allowing fishing from boats on the Applegate River. I would like to take the view of a non-fisher person who uses many of the reachable positions to enjoy non fishing activities such as: bird watching, swimming, dog swimming, and just looking at the quiet beauty of many parts of the river. There are very few water areas left in nature where individuals can go and get away from worrying about floating or powered boats and the people who "man" them. The Applegate is unique in that respect. I therefore, respectfully request, that boat fishing on the Applegate not be allowed. There are lots of rivers around where they can enjoy their sport and few where individuals and families can enjoy the river in peace and quiet.

Sincerely,

Pamela Schwerdt, Ph.D
SOFF

Rhine Messmer

From: Rich Hosley [bighoz@charter.net]

Sent: Tuesday, May 20, 2008 3:28 PM

To: Rhine Messmer

Subject: Applegate Proposal

vas unable to attend the public hearing on proposed changes in the fishing regulation of Southern Oregon held last week in edford. One of the proposed changes has caught my attention and I do wish to comment on it. It is my wish that my mments be considered as part of the public record.

ıe proposed change in regulations has to do with the Applegate River and would allow fishing from a boat. I think this is a ıor idea and that the regulations should remain the same, requiring those boating the river to have to leave the boat in order fish. My reasons are:

-Access to the river for those without boats is limited due to privately-owned property on both sides of the river. Allowing boats to anchor or back troll in those holes which are accessable to bank fisherman will create conflict. These holes are short in length in many places and will only accommodate one fisherman.

-The Applegate is a small river, flowing at 600-800 cfs when fishable. This does not allow for a lot of fishing pressure.

-The Applegate is fishable many times when the Rogue is high and dirty due to winter storms. Consider the effect of all those drift boats which normally fish the Rogue coming over to the Applegate while the Rogue clears. That would be a logistical nightmare.

-The increased pressure on the steelhead fishery would result in a steep increase in those fish killed with a resulting decrease in the numbers of returning fish.

ıank you for listening to my concerns.

ichard Hosley
401 SE Rogue Drive
rants Pass, OR

Rhine Messmer

From: Linda Butler [rlbutler@cavenet.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 20, 2008 7:07 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Applegate River

This is to provide input relative to the ill-conceived idea to allow fishing from boats on the Applegate River. Bad idea! The Applegate is a small river, in many places not wide enough for one boat to pass another. Also, allowing fishing from boats, which will increase pressure on fish coming up river to spawn, will only serve to deplete the already dwindling numbers of fish. Are the people who proposed this just lazy? There are any number of places to stop and get out to fish from the bank.....as both fly fishers and spin fishers alike are currently doing. Most craft on the river are pontoon boats precisely because it is a difficult river to navigate in a drift boat.

Lastly, if I were a private property owner along the Applegate, which I am not, I would hardly want to see an increase in numbers of boats parked mid river while the occupants pound the river.

Fishing is supposed to involve some level of exercise! It's a sport.....let's treat it like one, not a couch potato outing.

Richard E. Butler
471 Draper Valley Road
Selma, Oregon 97538
rlbutler@cavenet.com

Rhine Messmer

From: Dave Strahan [dstrahan@bigrocksports.com]
Sent: Wednesday, June 04, 2008 12:43 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Regulation proposal input - Applegate River boat angling

ear Mr. Messmer and honorable Commissioners,

ım a lifelong Rogue Valley resident, avid fisherman and one that has been privileged to have made his living and pported his family selling fishing tackle, as well as other outdoor recreation merchandise, for over 30 years.

ursued a career in the sporting goods industry due to my love of the Rogue, Applegate and Illinois rivers, and the butaries that feed them, as well as the myriad of outdoor recreation opportunities in the region. This has also led e to be an active advocate for our local sport fishing opportunities for many years.

ıave been proud to have helped reform the Middle Rogue Watershed Council in the 90's, serve on the BLM's esource Advisory Committee for four years and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Fish Screening ısk Force over six years. In addition, I have been a steadfast and active advocate for the removal of Savage ıpids Dam for a couple of decades.

ım a vocal supporter of increased sport fishing opportunities where ever they may be found, without bringing ıdue harm to a particular fishery, or property owners.

is with this background in mind that I strongly encourage the denial of the well meaning, but misguided, proposal open the Applegate river to boat angling. I certainly appreciate the intention, but fear adamantly that this oposal is destined to be a negative influence on our regional fishing opportunities, in the long run.

ıe Applegate is not of adequate size to support the potential number of drift boats that could invade it, with the ıility to corral the numbers of steelhead congregated in small pools, that this fishery would provide. Catch and lease not withstanding, the stress to be put on this fishery has devastating potential, in my experienced opinion.

lso, please consider the negative social implications this proposal invites.

here are people going to launch and take their drift boats out, given there are no public boat ramps on the pplegate? How many are going to run aground or overturn in low water conditions? This is not the Rogue, with e flow it provides. How many are going to overrun this small, rapidly clearing waterway when the Rogue is own out, due to high muddy water?

hat landowner conflicts are we inviting, given this is already a hot issue with very few boaters using the pplegate. People *will* get out of their boats to relieve themselves. People *will* exit their boats to land a fish, fish a ift or eat a bite. Good, bad or ugly, it is reality.

e should also not lose sight of the fact that the Applegate is a primary breeding and nursery tributary of a major ortion of the Rogue's entire Winter Steelhead fishery. What happens on the Applegate will also be felt from the outh of the Applegate to the mouth of the Rogue at Gold Beach. There is a whole lot of public fishing water, ater that can and does support a large, productive fishery, that stands to be negatively affected by this proposal.

s odd as it seems to be on this side of the debate, I strongly encourage the department to leave the current

restriction on angling from a boat in place.

future of our fisheries demands responsible management. Opening the Applegate to boat angling is not responsible management of our fisheries in this day and age of increased regional population, compromised habitat and uncertain ocean conditions.

Respectfully,

Dave Strahan

All Sports Supply/Big Rock Sports
541-476-0533 - Ofc./Fax
541-226-6133 - Cell
dstrahan@bigrocksports.com

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To the decision makers:

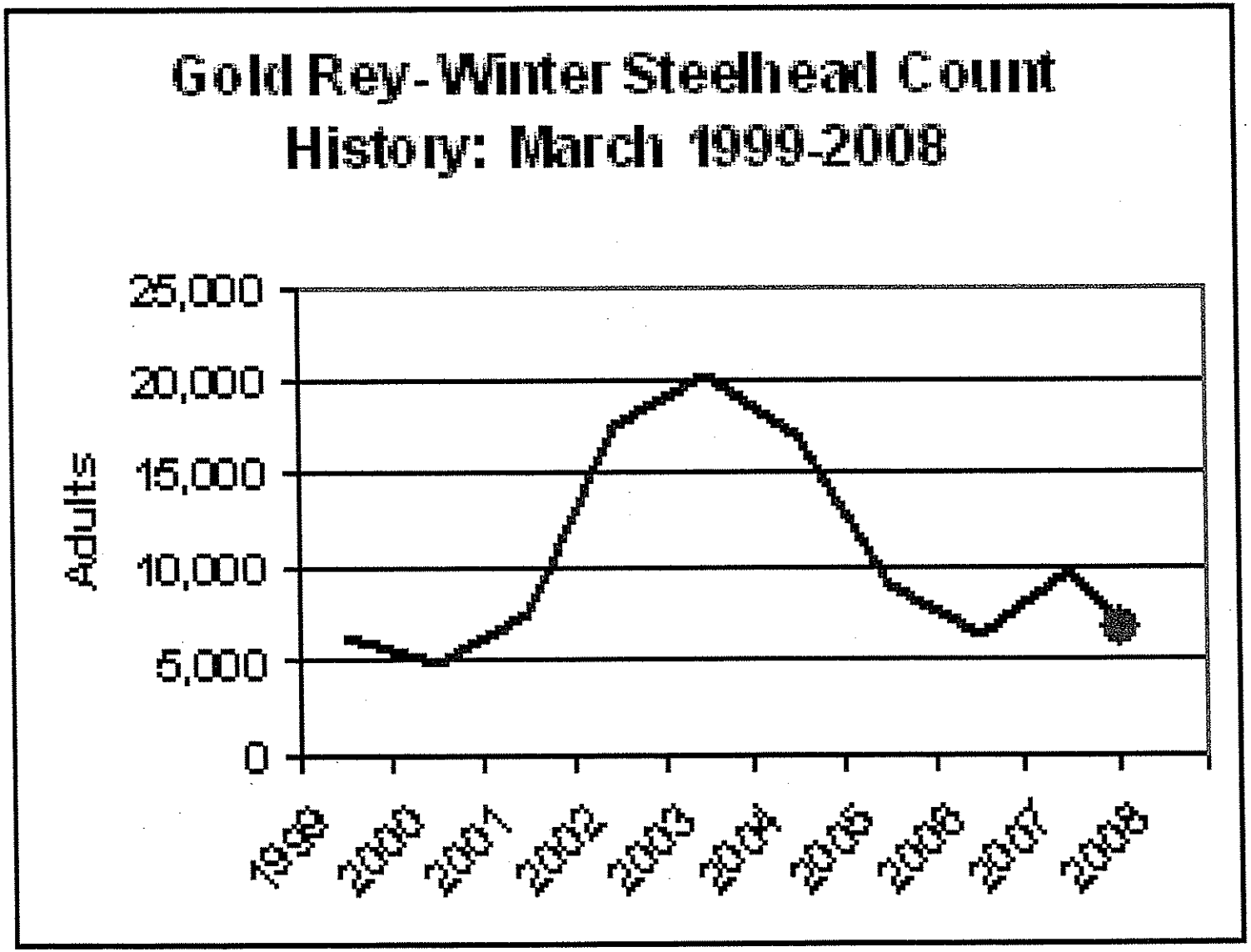
I am a professional fisheries biologist and I have serious concerns for the proposed regulation changes for the Applegate River which would allow fishing from boats. First of all, it is unfortunate that ODFW omitted the Medford (regulation change meeting) notice from their website which might have brought more people to discuss the Applegate changes. With only a few days notice in the local newspapers, I was unable to attend.

As a life-long, third generation, southern Oregonian I am well aware of fisheries issues in this area. The following graphs and tables represent what I believe are very serious flaws in the expressed (newspaper) views of local ODFW staff. Mr. Van Dyke's contention was that local steelhead populations were "healthy". This view is not entirely supported by population data. The following tables and graphs are a representation of Winter Steelhead and Coho numbers from Gold Ray Dam which we use as a barometer of runs for a number of species. That data, very often, approximates the general condition of runs for the Rogue. If you review historical Gold Ray statistics you will see similar trends. I do not believe we can characterize steelhead runs as healthy quite yet. In fact, as you can see, the current trends express a general vulnerability and potential for serious negative impact from overzealous sport fishery.

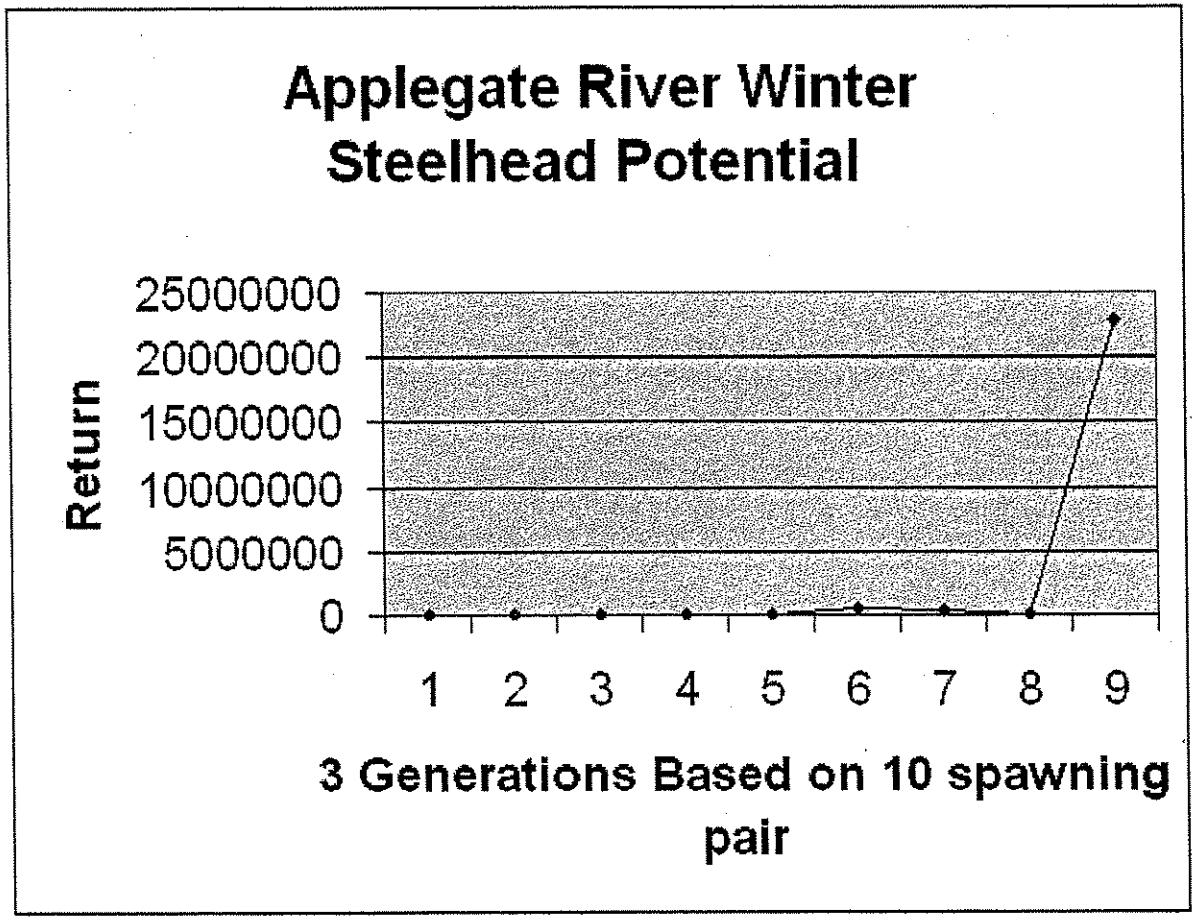
The Applegate is a very small river, and was once known as Applegate Creek. Repeated drift fishing would be a catastrophic effect for a fishery that is the focus of a huge expenditure of time and dollars to restore. My experience with stream surveys and snorkeling in this region is that of serious concern for all species of anadromous fish. Populations for salmon and steelhead are very weak in many streams. Now is not the time to add another negative impact to an already stressed situation. Removal of even a few fish can have serious consequences as you can see from the following theoretical projection.

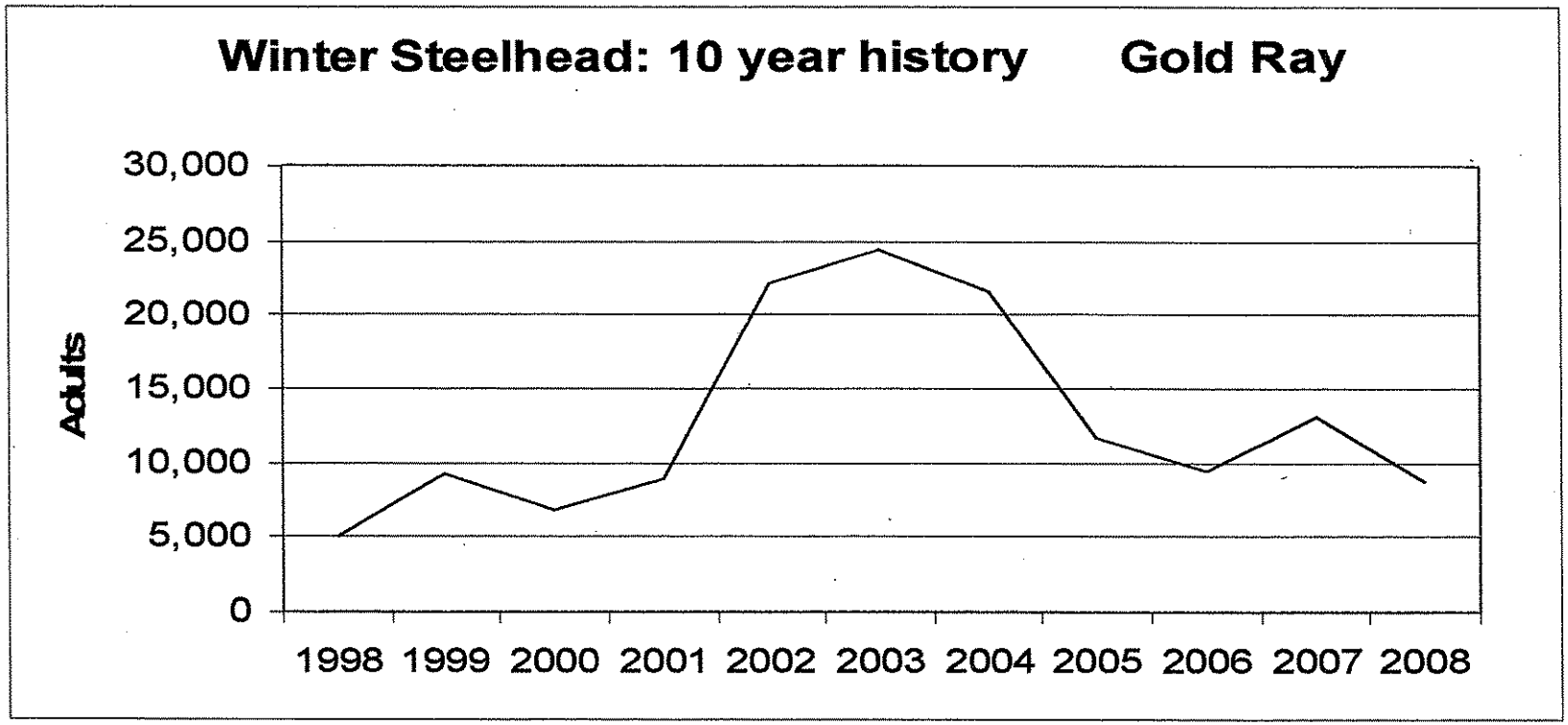
Please review population data trends for the Rogue Basin and I am sure you will come to the correct decision.

Sincerely,
Daryl Jackson


Gold Rey-Winter Steelhead Count
History: March 1999-2008
Adults
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008

20	10	15,000	12,250	337.5	506,250	379,687.50	15187.5	22,781,250
fish	pair	eggs	survival	return	eggs	survival	return	eggs




Winter Steelhead: 10 year history
Gold Ray
Adults
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008

DEPT. OF FISH & WILDLIFE
ANGLING REGULATIONS
3406 CHERRY AV. N.E.
SALEM, OR 97303

RE: ALLOWING FISHING FROM BOATS ON THE APPLEGATE RIVER

DEAR SIRS:

I AM A LONG TERM MEMBER OF TROUT U/L, BUT BELIEVE ALLOWING FISHING FROM BOATS ON THE APPLEGATE R. IS A TERRIBLE IDEA. I DO NOT OWN A RIVER BOAT, THEREFORE MY STEELHEAD FISHING IS CONFINED TO WADING. THE ROGUE HAS BECOME SO CROWDED WITH BOATS, THAT DURING THE WINTER STEELHEAD RUN, I NOW FISH THE APPLEGATE EXCLUSIVELY.

IT IS AN ENJOYABLE OUTING TO BE ABLE TO FISH FOR 2-3 HOURS WITHOUT BEING PASSED BY BOAT AFTER BOAT. THE APPLEGATE [illegible] RIVER AND ANY RULING THAT ENCOURAGES INCREASED BOATING IS A BAD, BAD, BAD IDEA.

RESPCETFULLY,

Lamar Lund

LAMAR LUND
3063 UNIVERSITY RD
GRANTS PASS, OR 97527

MAY 19 2008

OREGON RIVERS



Greg Henderson
Guide Service
5160 Demaray Drive • Grants Pass, OR 97527 • (541) 476-7946

Hello

I'm 57 born and raised in Grants Pass
The Applegate is one of my favorite rivers to fish, I have been floating it since the early 70's. It is also one of the major spawning tribs of the Rogue & needs to be protected. Opening it to boat fishing would & could hurt that resourse lots.
Also back in the 30's there were no steelhead on the Illinois above the Falls People put in fish ladders & planted them up there. Open it back up
Thank you
Greg Henderson
One guide # 1182

The Federation of Fly Fishers is a national and international organization with over 11, 000 members, including several hundred Oregon residents. The Federation strongly and unequivocally supports a ban on all harvest of wild steelhead, winter and summer, in the Umpqua River and its tributaries.

One of the most respected and longest standing organizational members of FFF is the Steamboaters. They have served well as guardians of the Umpqua and its fish for over 40 years and were one of the first organizations awarded the FFF McKenzie Cup for outstanding contributions to the sport of fly fishing, mostly for their work in defending Umpqua steelhead. The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission and Department need to listen careful and respond accordingly to their arguments on this critical issue.

The Umpqua River and its steelhead are national and even international treasures. For example , I have met fellow anglers from Australia, France, and other countries while fishing the North Umpqua, all of us drawn to this beautiful river and its magnificent steelhead. The Umpqua stands at the very top of any ranking of American steelhead streams in the minds of serious steelhead anglers. Please act to keep it that way.

The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission and Department need to manage wild steelhead harvest in the most conservative possible way. Specifically, killing wild steelhead, winter and summer, should be banned. We will leave it to others to lay out the scientific support for this recommendation. Suffice it to say that allowing the maximum possible spawning escapement can do no harm to wild fish stocks, but over harvest can do irreparable long term damage to wild stocks, as we in the Northwest have been proving for over a century.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Umpqua steelhead harvest proposals for the next year.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Redman
Chair, Steelhead Committee
Federation of Fly Fishers

Rhine Messmer

From: Robert and Jean Pollock [rjpollock@rio.com]
Sent: Sunday, July 13, 2008 7:55 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Winter steelhead regulations on the Umpqua River system

Dear Mr. Messmer:

I am a trained biologist and a resident of Roseburg, Oregon, and I fish the Umpqua River regularly. I believe that the current catch- and-release regulations for wild steelhead on the Umpqua should remain in place, and I resent the fact that people who are allowed to keep hatchery fish are not satisfied but instead keep insisting that they want to kill wild fish, too. Unlike most rivers in Oregon, the Umpqua still has a strong run of wild fish, and I see no reason why that run should be compromised. Fishing pressure has increased significantly on the river because it is one of the few places on the West Coast where there is still a good wild run, and ODFWs superficial creel census (a consequence of the abysmal funding that ODFW receives) provides data that is so questionable that it would be rejected as inaccurate by any independent panel of competent statisticians and fisheries biologists. It is up to ODFW to decide if the Umpqua is to remain a good winter steelhead river or if it is to be converted by overharvesting to just another mediocre fishery.

Robert Pollock, Ph.D.

Comments on Proposal to allow Harvest of Wild Steelhead in the Umpqua Basin

Submitted by Karl Konecny, PO Box 435, Glide OR, 97443, 541-496-4223
karl@nwmotionproducts.com

I support the current no-kill regulation on wild steelhead in the Umpqua basin. It should not be changed.

I live on the North Umpqua River one mile above the B.L.M.s Lone Rock Road Drift Boat put in. I fish (from the bank and from a drift boat) in the winter quite a bit on the North Umpqua from my house down through Glide to the boat ramp below Colliding Rivers. This winter I saw more people fishing (both bank and boat) in this section than I ever have in the ten years I've lived here. The no-kill regulation did not drive people away. In fact many anglers that I talked to were fishing this section because they felt more fish would make it up this far, improving their chances of catching a fish – all due to the no-kill regulation. Judging by the fishing pressure, the no-kill regulation did not diminish angling opportunity, it enhanced it.

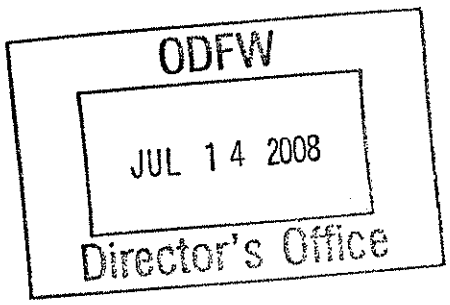
Another observation I have made is that during the early part on the winter season (Dec-Feb) a significant portion of the catch in the section that I fish are spent wild summer steelhead migrating back to the ocean. When there was a kill fishery on wild steelhead, I saw many of these tagged and taken home. This is a travesty, taking the fittest summer steelhead out of the gene pool for poor table fare.

I am also concerned that the limited kill regulation (1 per week, 5 per year) leads high grading. Successful anglers release the smaller steelhead and kill the big, trophy fish. This selective behavior will shift the genetics of the population and will result in diminishing average size until the trophy fishery that the Umpqua is known for is gone. That would certainly diminish the angling opportunity.

Finally, the fishing pressure on the Umpqua basin winter steelhead is growing. If we allow a kill fishery until it is biologically necessary to restrict it, we will lose this unique resource. With the limited monitoring (essentially counts at Winchester dam) it could take several steelhead generations to conclusively see a problem through the year to year natural variation. Population collapses on specific tributaries could easily be missed. Recovering the population would take years, ruining the angling opportunity.

I urge the commissioners to keep the no-kill regulation on wild steelhead in the Umpqua basin to preserve the special angling opportunity that exists here.

John M. Sully
Address: P.O. Box 3600
Ashland, Or 97520



Thursday, July 10, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P and **oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P.

Several of the 2009 angling proposals for the Southwest Oregon area have raised a number of issues concerning the continued viability of both summer and winter steelhead runs on the Rogue River and its tributaries.
A review of fish counts and catch reports for recent years clearly indicates that fish numbers continue to decrease.
It is important that all proposals contribute to sustaining or improving existing fish strains and runs, and do not, in any way, threaten the viability of wild fish. All other evaluation criteria, while they may be important, are secondary to protecting fish stocks.
The following proposals clearly threaten dwindling fish stocks and should be rejected:

219P: This proposal allows the harvest of wild steelhead on the Illinois River. The Illinois run is exclusively wild, and harvest is not currently permitted in order to protect a limited and valuable wild resource. There is no scientific data about fish numbers, distribution, spawning success or strain composition to support changing the current restriction. Pure wild runs of native steelhead, such as the run on the Illinois, are far too valuable to be jeopardized by harvesting.

230P Remove bait restrictions on the lower Rogue River. There is no way to differentiate between wild steelhead, native cutthroat trout, native rainbow trout, hatchery steelhead, steelhead smolts, salmon or salmon smolts when fishing with bait. Bait fishing will injure or kill wild fish, regardless of good intentions. Studies have shown that approximately10%- 30% of steelhead and up to 50% of trout caught on bait and released will suffer mortality. The corresponding figures for flies and lures are 3.8% and 4.9%. These figures do not account for the repeated hooking of the same fish or improper fish handling. The same studies also show that bait is 2 to 3 times more effective than artificial flies and lures at hooking steelhead and trout. (Facts and Issues Associated with Restricting Terminal Gear Types in the management of Sustainable Steelhead Sport fisheries in British Columbia. By R.S. Hooten, April 2001). Bait fishing will hook and

kill substantially more trout and steelhead than artificial lures and flies will, resulting in reductions in wild steelhead and native trout numbers that clearly are not sustainable. Since most of the Rogue's steelhead pass through the Foster Bar to Whiskey Creek section, excessive mortality will be unavoidable.

234P Remove the restriction on the use of bait from Gold Ray reservoir to Shady Cove Park Nov. 1-Dec.31.
Reject for the same reasons as above. In addition, there are four major wild steelhead spawning streams in the affected area: Big Butte Creek, Trail Creek, Bear Creek and Little Butte Creek. Wild steelhead mass below the mouths of these creeks, waiting for winter rains that allow them to enter their spawning areas. During this pre-spawn period, bait fishing would create unacceptable impacts on these dwindling wild populations.

235P Reject for the same reason as stated above.

The following proposals will reduce impacts on dwindling fish stocks and should be supported:

232P In essence this proposal continues the existing rule that restricts fishing to the use of artificial flies from Gold Ray to the Shady Cove boat ramp from Sept. 1- Oct. 31. This restriction limits impacts to wild summer steelhead during the major migratory period of their life cycle when they are present in the greatest numbers.

233P Restrict the use of bait on the Rogue River. Gold Ray Reservoir upstream to Cole Rivers Hatchery Diversion Dam. Restricted to artificial flies and lures, Nov. 1-Dec.31. Support this proposal for the reasons stated above, in addition to minimizing the impacts on wild fish during the critical pre- spawn period.

Additional Comments:
I strongly oppose Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P for the reasons stated above and because they are diametrically the opposite of the mission of the ODFW, in my opinion, *viz.*, to preserve the natural resources of Oregon. All salmonids in Oregon are in trouble because of habitat reduction, logging practices, overfishing and harvest limits.

The Rogue River is known worldwide for its steelhead and salmon populations. This reputation has economically benefited Jackson, Josephine, and Curry Counties, all of Southern Oregon, and all of Oregon as a result of the tourists that visit the region and remain to visit the many attractions of Oregon. The many studies conducted by ODFW and other agencies confirm the economic benefits outlined above.

It does not seem reasonable that ODFW would propose actions that jeopardize the worldwide reputation of the Rogue River by instituting regulations that would materially harm the fishery.

Sincerely yours,
John M. Sully
John M. Sully

Name: John M. Sully
Address: P.O. Box 3600 (365 Granite Street) Ashland, Oregon 97520
Date: June 3, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P and **oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P.

Several of the 2009 angling proposals for the Southwest Oregon area have raised a number of issues concerning the continued viability of both summer and winter steelhead runs on the Rogue River and its tributaries.
A review of fish counts and catch reports for recent years clearly indicates that fish numbers continue to decrease.
It is important that all proposals contribute to sustaining or improving existing fish strains and runs, and do not, in any way, threaten the viability of wild fish. All other evaluation criteria, while they may be important, are secondary to protecting fish stocks.
The following proposals clearly threaten dwindling fish stocks and should be rejected:

219P: This proposal allows the harvest of wild steelhead on the Illinois River. The Illinois run is exclusively wild, and harvest is not currently permitted in order to protect a limited and valuable wild resource. There is no scientific data about fish numbers, distribution, spawning success or strain composition to support changing the current restriction. Pure wild runs of native steelhead, such as the run on the Illinois, are far too valuable to be jeopardized by harvesting.

230P Remove bait restrictions on the lower Rogue River. There is no way to differentiate between wild steelhead, native cutthroat trout, native rainbow trout, hatchery steelhead, steelhead smolts, salmon or salmon smolts when fishing with bait. Bait fishing will injure or kill wild fish, regardless of good intentions. Studies have shown that approximately10%- 30% of steelhead and up to 50% of trout caught on bait and released will suffer mortality. The corresponding figures for flies and lures are 3.8% and 4.9%. These figures do not account for the repeated hooking of the same fish or improper fish handling. The same studies also show that bait is 2 to 3 times more effective than artificial flies and lures at hooking steelhead and trout. (Facts and Issues Associated with Restricting Terminal Gear Types in the management of Sustainable Steelhead Sport fisheries in British Columbia. By R.S. Hooten, April 2001). Bait fishing will hook and kill substantially more trout and steelhead than artificial lures and flies will, resulting in reductions in wild steelhead and native trout numbers that clearly are not sustainable.

Since most of the Rogue's steelhead pass through the Foster Bar to Whiskey Creek section, excessive mortality will be unavoidable.

234P Remove the restriction on the use of bait from Gold Ray reservoir to Shady Cove Park Nov. 1-Dec.31.
Reject for the same reasons as above. In addition, there are four major wild steelhead spawning streams in the affected area: Big Butte Creek, Trail Creek, Bear Creek and Little Butte Creek. Wild steelhead mass below the mouths of these creeks, waiting for winter rains that allow them to enter their spawning areas. During this pre-spawn period, bait fishing would create unacceptable impacts on these dwindling wild populations.

235P Reject for the same reason as stated above.

The following proposals will reduce impacts on dwindling fish stocks and should be supported:

232P In essence this proposal continues the existing rule that restricts fishing to the use of artificial flies from Gold Ray to the Shady Cove boat ramp from Sept. 1- Oct. 31. This restriction limits impacts to wild summer steelhead during the major migratory period of their life cycle when they are present in the greatest numbers.

233P Restrict the use of bait on the Rogue River. Gold Ray Reservoir upstream to Cole Rivers Hatchery Diversion Dam. Restricted to artificial flies and lures, Nov. 1-Dec.31. Support this proposal for the reasons stated above, in addition to minimizing the impacts on wild fish during the critical pre- spawn period.

Additional Comments:
There are a number of reasons for the continued decrease in numbers of wild steelhead in the Rogue River, some of which are listed above. Some of the factors resulting in the continued declines are beyond the control ODFW. But control of fishing methods, use of baits vs. use of artificial flies, and catch and release, or strict prohibition of angling are well within ODFW control. Catch and release and closing of some streams to angling of any kind are regulations the Department should utilize in preservation of wild steelhead. Overfishing is a major factor in loss of wild steelhead. Use of bait is another factor is deadly in contributing to the loss of wild steelhead. 219 P, 230P, and 234P overturn the very sensible 230P and 234P regulations.

It is high time to stop actions that lead to the continued decline of wild steelhead on the Rogue River and its tributaries. Please support actions that will perpetuate a natural resource, wild steelhead in the Rogue River, that can never be replace once wild steelhead are lost.

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: John M. Sully

John M. Sully

Name: Bob Karaich
Address: 34 N Berkeley Way, Medford OR. 97504
Date: 6-3-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P and **oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P.

Several of the 2009 angling proposals for the Southwest Oregon area have raised a number of issues concerning the continued viability of both summer and winter steelhead runs on the Rogue River and its tributaries.
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Additional Comments:

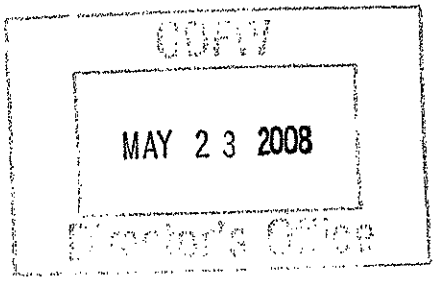
The changes proposed will continue the destruction of our Rivers capacity to Recover FROM the Reduced Fish Runs over Recent years.

Flys + artificial Lures should be the only 'bait' used on these Rivers.

For what it is worth - closing the River to all fishing for a Season or Two should be considered.

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: B L Karsick

Signature B L Karsick



May 21, 2008

ODFW Commission
C/o Rhine Messmer
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Angling Regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

Re: Roseburg public meeting of 5/20/2008 on Angling Regulations for 2009-2012

Commissioners and Rhine Messmer,

I attended the Roseburg public meeting last night to listen and give comment on the proposed angling regulations. Unfortunately there were only about 50 people in attendance and of those there a good amount were the guides and Steamboaters that presented the previous petitions for changes on the Umpqua system for 2008. For this I am sorry for the apathy displayed by the general fishing sportsperson in their lack of attendance. I was and am very disappointed in the showing at last night's meeting as there is more support for the proposal changes to allow some take of wild steelhead in this river system. Hopefully written testimony and other meetings will bring out more support of these changes. I would expect you as well would be disappointed in this small showing of about 50 people and many being guides.

At this meeting and even before it is quite evident that there are two sides on the Umpqua River System proposal changes for the take of wild steelhead. The guides, Steamboaters, and other sportspersons that want it all one way—no take of any wild steelhead regardless of run totals and harvestable surplus. The other side wanting to be able to take an occasional fish for eating, trophy, etc.—in favor of the "1 in 5 rule". At this point please note the history on this river system and that being the take use to be 40 fish in the aggregate and no distinction of wild or hatchery. Then we went to 20 fish. Then we went to the "1 in 5 rule". Then to no take at all in 2008. The "1 in 5 rule" was a compromise that seemed to fit well with most philosophies. We cut back on the take of wild steelhead and yet allowed the take where harvestable surpluses existed to satisfy those that wanted a steelhead for table fare or put on the wall etc. The take of wild steelhead has been closely monitored by the ODFW so as to not put the resource in jeopardy and has worked quite well to date. I ask you with the numbers that you have at the Winchester Dam and your method of "extrapolating" as stated by Laura Jackson of the ODFW at the meeting for the Main and South Umpqua can we still have some take of the wild winter steelhead in the system where it clearly shows a harvestable surplus exists?

I think you as a Commission that makes this collective decision must have the integrity and courage to look very closely at the relevant data, your regional biologists professional opinions and your mission and purpose and make the right decision for the resource AND all citizens of Oregon, not just one or two special interest groups with specific agendas. It is common knowledge and always has been that the Steamboaters do not believe in any

take of wild steelhead. That is their belief and they have a right to that belief. However, with that being said that does not necessarily make it correct or acceptable to all other sportspeople depending on harvestable surplus. And while a specific group of guides believe that no wild fish should be kept there is a primary motive among this group about the pressure among themselves and out of town guides on this water system. At this meeting it was mentioned, even among the guides themselves, that maybe there should be some restriction on them. That may be an option to be explored but that would likely fall at the State Marine Board level.

I would hope that in your decision that you also consider that part of the ODFW mission where number one the resource is protected that the ODFW will provide opportunities to enjoy the resource for present and future generations. If the resource is protected and a harvestable surplus exits stay the course of the mission and provide the opportunity to harvest and enjoy. Have the "guts" to back your own ODFW biologists that know the resource best and have the best scientific data to back your decision. A specific user group should not trump the science or biological data on such a critical and controversial issue. Please be aware that there was an economic concern (businesses in the area) brought up as well so it is a critical issue to some in this area.

One other comment for consideration that I would like to make regarding the final decision on the proposed regulations. As you know there really are two differing sides on the proposed regulation changes. No take verses some take. Is there a way that we can come to a compromise with your decision if you can not allow some take of wild fish? By this I mean if the numbers over the Winchester Dam indicate a harvestable surplus could we allow for some take and "extrapolating" for the Main and South Umpqua? Our regional biologists know with the data that we have (since the 1940s) a pretty good estimate of the run size at certain periods of time. Put simply if the run is not living up to a harvestable surplus we do an emergency closure. Or in reverse if the run looks above expected and a likely harvestable surplus will exist then open it up at the time of knowledge to some take of wild fish. We have done emergency closures or in the reverse to open it up to some take in the past so as a compromise to all concerned. This idea seems reasonable should you ultimately decide to not allow a take whatsoever.

One guide mentioned water levels as a factor for harvest. If the water level falls to a certain level the harvest should be restricted. That option could be explored as well and I thought it at least worthy of consideration. Allow the "1 in 5" rule but if water levels drop to where fish are vulnerable then stop any harvest or even restrict an area of the river system to angling until water levels return to an acceptable level. Just another idea to think about.

One final issue that I would like to follow up on. In my last letter I asked the commission specifically Marla Rae about two issue. One being the possibility of video conferencing the decision making meeting where we could give testimony by video instead of driving to Salem or Alsea. I discussed this with one of our legislators and he mentioned the possibility of using our Umpqua Community College as a possible source. The other issue was the progress of establishing a hatchery program on the North Umpqua for wild

winter steelhead if the regulation remains in place. What has the progress been so far? Have we taken any brood fish and started and if not why as this was mentioned and a consideration well before the winter run of 2007/08? Also there is a recent proposal circulating to support a hatchery program on the North Umpqua winter steelhead. What is that status as well?

Thank your for your time and consideration for the input on the regulation proposals for the Umpqua system and await your response and update on my last two issues.

Sincerely,

Fred Worsley

Fred Worsley
150 Akin Lane
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
541-672-8307

Rhine Messmer

From: Bland, Michael [Michael.Bland@austin.aecom.com]

Sent: Tuesday, May 13, 2008 9:56 AM

To: Rhine Messmer

Subject: Umpqua Wild Steelhead Bag Limit

ear Mr. Messmer,

n avid fisherman, mostly fly-fisherman, from California and I've fished on the North Umpqua and on many other rivers in regon. I would urge you not to allow any amount of wild steelhead to be killed as part of the fishing regulations. All wild eelhead should be released and allowed to continue on to spawn. It's tragic to think that ODFW is even considering owing these wild fish to be killed. So many of the wild steelhead runs are in danger or are below healthy levels that is would disastrous to set a precedent of removing protection and allowing them to be killed. There are numerous rivers with itchery steelhead, and I have no problem with people keeping them if they need to eat a fish now and then. I love to eat h, but I would never consider killing a wild steelhead. Some things need to remain sacred.

regon also stands to lose a lot of revenue if wild steelhead are killed and fish populations decrease. If the runs decline ore, there will be less tourism, spending, lodge stays, eating out, and all the other expenses that fishermen pay when they fishing. I know firsthand how much money I spend on fishing trips and I think the local economy benefits greatly when eople plan their fishing trips there.

ease do not allow ANY harvest of wild steelhead – for the good of the steelhead, nature and Oregon in general.

est Regards,

ichael Bland

ichael N. Bland, P.E.
echanical Engineer, LEED AP
415.365.3270 C 415.395.6514

ustin AECOM

)5 Howard St., Suite 400
an Francisco, California 94105
415.362.0300 F 415.362.0368
ww.austin.aecom.com

Charles S. Lilley
520 SW Yamhill Suite 510 Portland, Oregon 97204
Phone (503) 225-0755 (888) 352-0399 FAX (503) 225-0216

Roy Elicker, Director
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Ave., NE
Salem, Oregon 97303-4924
roy.elicker@state.or.us

May 15, 2008

Mr. Elicker,

I am apposed to the use of barbed hooks regardless of the species sought, especially Steelhead, Salmon, and Native Fish. I find it irresponsible and inconsistent with the stated objective of the ODFW to enhance, protect, and assist in the recovery of native fish species if at the same time barbed hooks are permitted. The use of bait is bad enough, however, coupled with barbed hooks it only enhances the likelihood that incidental native fish mortality will increase.

I find it absolutely inconceivable that native (non fin clipped) species of Salmon and Steelhead are or could be approved for "taking". Considering the current status of NW fisheries and economic benefit derived from healthy native runs the approval of any and all such regulations that allow for a "taking" a travesty and injustice to current and future generations of Oregonians.

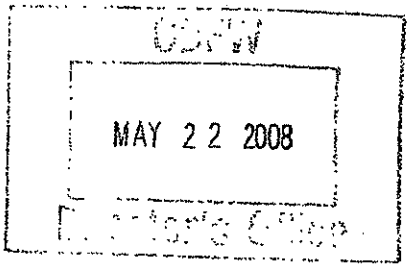
We keep hearing how science has irrefutable statistical data that warrants providing a mainstream Umpqua Winter Native Steelhead kill fishery when in fact the same scientists agree that South Fork (upstream of the proposed kill zone) populations are severely depleted and threatened, so how does one differentiate which steelhead is destined for the South Fork or North Fork as they migrate up the river, do they carry signs now?

Am I correct in assuming that at the same time you and your department solicit financing from both private and public sector for the funding of anadromous fish projects, designed to enhance habitat and conduct restoration work, the ODFW would consider such proposals rather condescending and preposterous to say the least, wouldn't you say?

Statistics and data compiled by scientists are unfortunately structured to support a preconceived hypothesis which will remain so until such time accountability is demanded by the practice and discipline of science itself. The North Umpqua is a treasure and one of the last remaining wild fisheries remaining in the state and to place it in harms way is inexcusable to say the least.

Oh well, I guess everyone can continue to blame forest practices, agriculture, dams, commercial fishery, weather, oceanic conditions, corporate America and quality of life we so much cherish.... when it is in fact we the people that must assume sole responsibility of which your department is the steward.

Respectfully,
CS Lilley



Rhine Messmer

From: Joe Frawley [jfrawle1@uoregon.edu]
Sent: Thursday, May 22, 2008 12:52 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Wild steelhead retention on the Umpqua

To whom it may concern;

I am writing to oppose reopening the Umpqua River to native steelhead retention. The Umpqua has one of the last strong self-sustaining runs of native steelhead in Oregon. It should be managed to increase the numbers as much as possible and provide the greatest catch and release native steelhead fishery in the state.

Joe Frawley

Rhine Messmer

From: Rick Salle [RickS@stillchampion.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 13, 2008 4:28 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Wild Steelhead on the Umpqua

I oppose any killing of wild steelhead on the Umpqua or any other river in Oregon. They are one of the true beauties of Oregon and their needs to be laws and regulations that protect them.

Thanks for helpingl,

Rick Salle

Rhine Messmer

From: Tom Hansch [thansch@pacbell.net]
Sent: Tuesday, May 13, 2008 9:44 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Steelhead

ease accept this email as my vote to keep the no kill rule in effect for wild fish.

om Hansch

Rhine Messmer

.om: eric flowers [editor@tsweekly.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 14, 2008 12:21 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Umpqua regs change comment

Dear Mr. Messmer,
I'm writing to voice my strong support of the current catch and release rules on the Umpqua for wild steelhead. Our fisheries face too many stresses without the added problem of unnecessary angler harvest of wild fish. Please help preserve the Umpqua for generations to come by scrapping the proposed changes, which will do nothing to help this amazing fishery and can only hurt.
It's not a gamble worth taking.

Sincerely,
Eric Flowers,
Bend, Oregon

Rhine Messmer

From: KENT GOODMAN [ktgoodman@dishmail.net]
Sent: Wednesday, May 14, 2008 3:16 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Wild Steelhead Regulations

nderstand there has been a change in the wild steelhead harvesting on the Umpqua River System.

m a flyfisherman from Idaho and I make a trip each year to fish the Umpqua. I am in favor of the release of all ild steelhead and hope that as a managing agency, you will continue to be an advocate for the wild fish. If the ns of wild fish increase, I can see myself making two trips a year, one in the summer/fall and another for winter sh.

an not attend any of the public meetings to share my opinion, so I hope this will due -

ease do not allow the harvest of any wild steelhead, they are already depleted to a dangerously low level and anaging to an "escapement" goal or number is a flawed approach, because you assume all other variables will main constant and they don't.

hank you for your consideration - I enjoy a hatchery steelhead on the BBQ, but wild fish are too valuable a source to mess with.

ent Goodman
agerman, Idaho
)8-921-5673

/2/2008

Rhine Messmer

rom: mike [mbrochu@frontiernet.net]
Sent: Friday, May 30, 2008 12:40 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Wild steelhead on the Umpqua River

ODFW Fishing Regulations,

I favor a catch and release fishery for wild steelhead in the entire Umpqua Basin. I understand the ODFW maintains there are enough fish to allow the taking of wild steelhead. This currently maybe true, if the only issue is total numbers but my concern is for the future. We humans have not done well at predicting or protecting our natural resources for future generations. Our current runs of steelhead on the Umpqua have consisted of some of the largest steelhead taken in Oregon. The prospect of depleting the gene pool of these large fish would potentially leave us with the "cookie cutter" fish that fisherman complain about on other waterways. I would like to see the ODFW manage steelhead on the Umpqua for the long term benefit of the fish not the short term benefit to fisherman or commercial interests. These interest will be the first to criticize the ODFW for mismanagement when and if the Umpqua is no longer the premier steelhead river it currently is. In the future to have to many fish and to many big fish, oh what a problem to have to deal with.

Michael Brochu
740 Lawson Bar Rd.
Myrtle Creek, Or. 97457

May 29, 2008

ODFW
Angling Regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97303

I wish to state my opposition to the proposed resumption of the killing of wild steelhead on the Umpqua river system. I have fished for steelhead in many places in the Western U.S., British Columbia, and Alaska, and I and many other anglers are far more interested in fishing for wild steelhead where they still prevail in sizable numbers than where few wild steelhead remain. Many sportsmen will tell you that there are too few river systems left today where wild steelhead survive.

The Umpqua river system is a wonderful resource for Oregon. Even though I don't reside in Oregon, I spend many of my vacations there, either fishing or enjoying Oregon's wonderful coast with my wife. We have vacationed in Oregon many, many times since our first recreational visit there in 1977, and we plan to continue to spend many of our visitor dollars in Oregon for many years to come. It's important for Oregon to protect, and in the case of some fisheries, rejuvenate its resources, first for the residents of the state, but also for those of us who visit and contribute to the state's economy through our discretionary spending.

Oregon seems to have enlightened fisheries management in many ways, and I sincerely hope that ODFW can come down on the side of wild steelhead when it comes to the Umpqua river system. At times, it seems like our society is going backwards on conservation, and even in having conservation values, but I believe that as more rivers are managed properly, and fishing begins to again have the abundance and wonder of what it did in the state's infancy, more and more people will appreciate what wild fish mean. Oregon, like many states, has other river systems where fishermen can kill fish. It's important for the state to add to the number of rivers where wild fish are preserved. When protected, they, of course, will restock systems by themselves, at very little financial cost.

Thank you so much for taking the time to read my thoughts on this matter. I know you have a hard job and can't please everyone, but you have a wonderful state, with many wonderful people and wonderful resources. I hope Oregon will remain that way for many years--and generations--to come.

Sincerely,

Richard Ripley

Richard Ripley
6831 S. Shelby Ridge
Spokane, WA 99224

April 7, 2008

APR - 9 2008

ODFW Commission Members and Director Roy Elicker
Headquarters Office
3406 Cherry Ave. NE
Salem, Oregon 97303-4924

Commission Members and Director Elicker,

Once again I find it necessary in writing to you about your angling review process and will copy our legislators as well so that they may also become aware of some serious problems within this state agency. I hope they can at least look at these areas and maybe find improvements/solutions especially when the Department will likely be going to the Legislation for license increases.

In February I submitted various proposals for changes to regulations for the angling review process that will affect the 2009-2012 regulations. I received three that were rejected by the Regulation Review Board.

The proposal for closing part of the fly water to protect spawning wild summer steelhead bottled up at the mouth of Steamboat Creek was rejected due to "No established biological need to close fly-water. Not supported by affected citizens." Yet you the Commission made a very bias decision to shut down the whole Umpqua basin to the take of wild winter steelhead for 2008 and this was not supported by many if not most of the affected citizens. I ALSO MIGHT ADD YOU VIOLATED YOUR AGREEMENT TO NOT CHANGE REGULATIONS OUTSIDE THE 4 YEAR PERIOD UNLESS A BIOLOGICAL OR URGENT NEED WAS REQUIRED. The 1 in 5 rule for the Umpqua Basin for wild winter steelhead should not have been changed mid-term on a very controversial social issue. Your own regional and headquarter biologists advised the fishery was biologically sound with the 1 in 5.

My proposal considered the protection of wild summer steelhead bottled up in potential 65 to 70 degree water at the mouth of Steamboat Creek, the major spawning tributary for the North Umpqua, on a wild run that was considered on the low end for spawning pairs. You throw this proposal out as not a biological need and have the nerve and bias to shut the whole Umpqua Basin down to the take of wild winter steelhead (elimination of the 1 in 5 rule) of which we have had near record runs in the last ten years and has always been a healthy fishery with harvestable surplus. To make matters worse you broke your own agreement of changing regulations every 4 years unless a crucial and biological need arises.

The very structure of the ODFW and its commission needs legislative review. It is filled with bias, inconsistency, and inadequacy. You wonder why the number of sportsmen are down, especially our youth. Lack of opportunities and complexity have contributed to this disturbing trend.

I also submitted two other proposals, one for the South Fork Coquille and one for the Isthmus Slough after reviewing a staff biologists suggested proposal. Both staff proposals want to close the affected water to angling for fall Chinook all together due to snagging. Once again the easy way out for the ODFW by shutting the entire water down to all and not trying to look for other ways to allow angling such as increasing fines for snagging, hook restrictions, etc. The legal sportsman again takes the hit and lost opportunities to fish and another message to our youth—no fishing. It does not make sense and it is time for a change in our regulation process. We, the sportsperson, need more representation at the decision table than the seven Commissions in Salem who mostly come form the northern part of the state. Maybe it is time that we have regional control and those people who set regulations for each region come from that region—such as County Commissioners? These same County Commissioners would be elected by the region they serve, familiar with the area, and above all accessible for the people of that region. They could be advised by a biological assessment team made up of regional staff biologists who know first hand the area and its sportspeople and a public advisory team made up of local citizens of the area, not out of area/state people with a personal agenda of their own. I believe Nevada may be set up this way. It may be an approach that our legislators may want to look at.

On August 13, 2007 I wrote to Marla Rae, chair of the Commission, expressing my shock and dismay over the recent change decided for the 2008 1in 5 rule on wild winter steelhead for the Umpqua Basin. In that letter I expressed a similar concern that the process needed to be reviewed and the possibility of providing video conferencing from the local regional office be explored. This would allow a better avenue for the local working person to access the Commission on a direct basis on significant issues that so drastically change our regional regulations. I also asked that we start a hatchery program for winter steelhead on the North Umpqua as there are none and would be allowable under the wild fish policy. I received a follow up letter from Marla Rae dated November 2, 2007 thanking me for my "thoughtful letter" and continue to "stay involved". My question to Marla is where do we stand on those two items? Are we looking into video conferencing for the upcoming angling review process and have we collected brood for the hatchery program on winter steelhead for the North Umpqua? I have a "hunch" nothing has occurred and was just a pacifying letter and nothing more.

As in the past, the Department is scheduling various state-wide meetings with ODFW personnel and possible a Commissioner or two at these meetings to discuss the proposals and potential upcoming changes to the regulations for the 2009-2012 term. The input is summarized and submitted to the Commission before it makes their final decisions usually in August or September. This is likely helpful to the Commission and possibly useful to them for their decision. However, from many past experiences I find these meetings, at times, frustrating and not accomplishing much other than a "bitch and grip session". I believe an improved approach in addition to these meetings that will capture more input from all spectrums would be an easier avenue for the sportsperson to testify at the time of the decision directly to the Commission. Why is it that the average working person should have to take a day off from work, drive to Salem for the day (gasoline expense) and testify on a regulation that affects his particular region? If it is that

inconvenient and inefficient for the Commission to come to the region to decide on very significant regulation changes, why is it so difficult to get into the 21st century with video-conferencing and properly serve all the citizens of Oregon? Because the Commission puts great value in "in person" testimony and as stated in our paper by the regional biologist there was no "in person" testimony to leave the 1 in 5 rule the Commission made a social based decision out of its normal four year term and change the regulation in large part due to the 30 or 40 who testified. My written testimony and petition of 70 plus signatures and other letters to leave the regulation as is did not carry enough weight to leave as is. I am sure there were many more than 30 or 40 who wanted the regulation left as is but did not or could not personally attend the decision making meeting. Why not improve on this situation with "in person" video-conferencing AT the time of decision? This will allow access to everyone to come to the table. A better way is much needed and I believe it is time right now to find that way and hopefully our legislators can help.

I would be very happy to sit down with you and Director Elicker, in this region, with a few interested sportspeople and our local legislators to discuss this further. I have found in the past rather difficult at times to access the Commission either by phone or in person as it does not appear you have any scheduled meetings in the Roseburg office prior to the decision making meeting this summer.

Sincerely,

Fred Worsley

Fred Worsley
150 Akin Lane
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
Phone: 541-672-8307

CC
Senators: Jeff Kruse, Floyd Prozanski, and Joanne Verger
Reps: Bruce Hanna, Susan Morgan, Wayne Krieger, and Arnie Roblan

STEAMBOAT INN
North Umpqua River, Oregon

Your Hosts, *Jim and Sharon Van Loan*
Manager, *Patricia Lee*

Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission

Angling Regulations

3406 Cherry Avenue

Salem, Oregon 97303

Dear Commissioners:

I am writing to express my support for the continuation of catch and release regulations for the Umpqua Basin steelhead on a year around basis. Your commission did the right thing a year ago, I urge you to do the right thing once again.

Our business is in part dependent upon healthy runs of wild steelhead. I am convinced that your action this past year not only helped our economy locally and the overall financial health of Douglas County, it created a balanced fishery wherein those who chose to kill a steelhead could take a hatchery fish home. Your action helped guides and related business's stay financially healthy while at the same time protecting a vulnerable wild run of Steelhead.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely
Jim Van Loan

September 6, 2001

Oregon Fish & Wildlife Comm.
P.O. Box 59
Portland, Oregon 97207

Re: Proposals to change striped bass regulations

Dear Members of the Commission

Here we go again blaming the striped bass for our problems with salmonids. We finally got a noticable year class of stripers in the Coquille and right away a few salmon fishermen want to reduce striper numbers by liberalizing the regulations.

Let me quote you some information from a striper food habit study done on the Umpqua in 1972 when there was a good population of stripers in the river. In that year an estimated 6,037 stripers were caught in the sports fishery, providing 31,507 angler-days of recreation.

From May 16 - Nov. 15, 1972, 162 striped bass stomachs were examined, only 122 had food in them (40 were empty) and only 2 salmonids (1.2%) were found. The predominant food items were grass shrimp (24%), Cottids (17.9%), unidentifiable (12.9%), cut bait (11.7%), herring (9.8%), flat fishes (9.2%), Shiner perch (9.2%) and eleven other items of lesser importance including rocks, bark & leaves.

In the conclusions the statement #2, Pg 26 regarding "Inter relationships of striped bass and salmonid stocks" states: "Evidence at hand shows no critical impact by striped bass on salmonid runs in the Umpqua system." a sizable amount of time and money was expended on this research study and I don't think we need to revisit the issue and change the striper regulations.

I recommend you as Commissioners should read this report, if you haven't already, before the Commission meeting on Sept. 21st

The Umpqua River Striped Bass
by
Jerry A. Bauer
David M. Anderson
Ray Temple
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
January 1977

Sincerely yours,

Richard L. Werner

BC: Reese Bender

Rhine Messmer

rom: LCL [lclmdpa@broadwaves.net]
Sent: Tuesday, July 22, 2008 4:03 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Catch & Release Umpqua System

M. Messmer,

I recently visited your State and had the pleasure to fish both the North Umpqua and the McKenzie. I was in awe of the sheer beauty of the North Umpqua and although failing to hook up with a steelhead I did have the pleasure of seeing a few. The items I found disconcerting on the N Umpqua were people blatantly violating the fly only section, using weighted flies when banned, and the lack of enforcement of these violations. The bands of "catch and eat" fisherman not only put pressure on those fish attempting to migrate to their spawning beds, but blemished the beauty of such a river. I support continued protection of wild steelhead in the N Umpqua with fly only "catch and release" policies. It is equally important that these regulations be enforced, as I saw they were not, for proper stewardship of this wonderful river.

I am very conservative politically, but not when it comes to preserving our natural resources for generations to come.

Sincerely,

Larry C. Lessard, M.D.

July 21, 2008

Oregon Fish & Wildlife Commissioners
Department of Fish & Wildlife

Enclosed is a report from Dr. Eric Knudsen, consulting Fisheries Biologist, addressing some issues specific to the harvest regulations for winter steelhead in the Umpqua Basin, as well as overall anadromous fish management issues. Steamboaters commissioned this analysis for two reasons:

1) Any concerns raised by the public regarding steelhead regulations and/or overall management guidelines are dismissed by staff as having "no biological merit" or "purely social in nature."
2) We recognize that regulations are only a part of overall management strategy, and that Umpqua Basin winter steelhead runs are healthy. However, given the generally poor condition of anadromous fish runs in Oregon and increasing stresses from both ocean conditions and less hospitable spawning/rearing habitat, we felt an outside professional analysis of current management guidelines would lend credence to our concerns.

This is presented as part of the regulation-setting process, but we feel that Dr Knudsen's analysis supports a more conservative management approach to protect one of the very few healthy anadromous fisheries in the state.

Thank you,

Joe Ferguson
President

Curriculum Vitae'

E. Eric Knudsen, Ph.D.
Consulting Fisheries Scientist
360-424-5767
ericknudsen@gci.net

EDUCATION:
Bachelor of Science, Fisheries Science, University of Massachusetts, Amherst - 1974
Master of Science, Fisheries Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge - 1976
Doctor of Philosophy, Wildlife and Fisheries Science, Louisiana State University - 1990

MILITARY EXPERIENCE: U.S. Coast Guard, 1966 – 1970

WORK EXPERIENCE:

Consulting Fisheries Scientist, 10/03 – present. 13033 Sunrise Dr, Mt. Vernon, WA 98273, Home/Office Phone: 360-424-5767, Cell Phone: 360-421-0828, e-mail: ericknudsen@gci.net,
Consultant: primarily on projects that promote the health and sustainability of Pacific salmonids and other fisheries in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. I am also currently editing several books about Pacific salmon science and management.
Clients have included:

- **American Fisheries Society,** Bethesda, MD
- **Bering Sea Fishermen's Association**, Anchorage, AK
- **Coastal Villages Region Fund,** Anchorage, AK
- **Ecotrust**, Portland OR
- **Issaquah Environmental Council**, Issaquah, WA
- **Kawerak, Inc.**, Nome, AK
- **Native American Rights Fund**, Anchorage, AK
- **North Pacific Research Board**, Anchorage, AK
- **Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation,** Nome, AK
- **S.P. Cramer and Associates**, Gresham, OR
- **Steward and Associates**, Snohomish, WA
- **Sustainable Fisheries Foundation,** Snohomish WA and Nanaimo, BC
- **Vancouver Aquarium POST Project**, Vancouver, BC
- **Washington Department of Natural Resources**, Olympia, WA
- **Wild Steelhead Coalition,** Washington

Chief, Marine and Freshwater Ecology Branch, USGS-Alaska Science Center, 7/98 – 10/03 (retirement), 1011 East Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99516.
Managed the ASC Marine and Freshwater Ecology Branch, overseeing the operations of about 55 full-time scientific staff, 20 seasonal employees, 20 volunteers, and several contract employees. The total Branch budget was approximately $5.5 million annually. Fish and wildlife research conducted by the Branch throughout the state of Alaska was extremely diverse and complex. The position required frequent guidance, consultation, and negotiation with staff, collaborators, and client agencies.

Fisheries Research Team Leader, USGS-Alaska Science Center, 8/94 – 7/98, 1011 East Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99516.
Designed, organized, coordinated, and implemented fisheries research projects in Alaska. Coordinated and collaborated with external clients to understand their research needs. Developed research proposals and study plans and published research results. Supervised an average of six staff members.

Assistant Project Leader, Western Washington Fishery Resource Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 7/87 - 7/94 Olympia, WA 98502.
Developed opportunities to restore anadromous salmonids through cooperative, interagency, and stakeholder ventures and/or obtaining outside funding. Coordinated field work, directed data management and analysis, and prepared reports as necessary to further the restoration of depleted salmon and steelhead. Developed performance plans, work guidance, and performance appraisals for six staff people.

Instructor, Research Associate, and Ph.D. Candidate, Louisiana State University, School of Forestry, Wildlife, & Fisheries, 8/81 - 7/87 Baton Rouge, LA 70803,
Coordinated, implemented, and supervised a multi-disciplinary team for 3.5 years of field research and 2.5 years of analysis and reporting on a comprehensive study of coastal marsh water control structure impacts on estuarine-dependent fisheries resources.

Consulting Fisheries Biologist, 8/80 – 8/81, Olympia, WA
Conducted instream flow studies on five Western Washington rivers.

Fisheries Management Biologist, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fisheries Assistance Office, 11/76 - 8/80 Olympia, WA 98502.
Assisted tribal and U.S. attorneys in preparing for litigation of Phase II (the environmental portion) of U.S. v. Washington. Designed and coordinated studies to determine the effects of channelization and grazing on juvenile salmonids in western Washington. Participated in other fisheries research and management activities in the Puget Sound area.

AWARDS:
Dr. Knudsen's dedication to fisheries science has been frequently recognized, most recently with the Western Division, American Fisheries Society's 2004 Award of Excellence and the 2006 American Fisheries Society's Distinguished Service Award.

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY ACTIVITIES:
Member, American Fisheries Society since 1972; Chaired numerous committees and participated in organization of many meetings; President, Western Division, 2001-2002; Chair, AFS Program Committee, 2005 – Anchorage; President, North Pacific International Chapter 2007-2008.

CURRENT PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS:
Prince William Sound Science Center Board of Directors
Sustainable Fisheries Foundation Steering Committee

SELECTED PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS:

Knudsen, E.E., and E.G. Doyle. 2006. Science and Technology are essential for sustaining salmon populations and their ecosystems. Pages 311-332 in R.T. Lackey, D.H. Lach, and S.L. Duncan, editors. Salmon 2100: the future of wild Pacific salmon. American Fisheries Society, Bethesda, Maryland.

Sullivan, P.J., J.A. Acheson, P.L. Angermeier, T. Faast, J. Flemma, C.M. Jones, E.E. Knudsen, T.J. Minello, D.H. Secor, R. Wunderlich, and B.A. Zanetell. 2006. Defining and implementing best available science , policy, and management. American Fisheries Society, Bethesda, Maryland and Estuarine Research Federation, Port Republic, Maryland.

Knudsen, E.E., D.D. MacDonald, and Y.K. Muirhead, editors. 2004. Sustaining North American fisheries. American Fisheries Society, Symposium 43, Bethesda, Maryland.

Knudsen, E. E., E. W. Symmes, and F. J. Margraf. 2003. Searching for a life history approach to salmon escapement management. Pages 261-276. In J.N. Stockner, editor, Nutrients in the freshwater

salmonid ecosystem. American Fisheries Society Special Publication 34, Bethesda, Maryland.

Meka, J., E. E. Knudsen, D.C. Douglas, and R.E. Benter. 2003. Variable migratory patterns of different rainbow trout life history types in a southwest Alaska watershed. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 132: 717-732.

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Knudsen, E.E., C.R. Steward, D.D. MacDonald, J.E. Williams, and D.W. Reiser, editors. 2000. Sustainable Fisheries Management: Pacific Salmon. Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, Florida.

Knudsen, E.E. 2000. Managing Pacific salmon escapements: the gaps between theory and reality. Pages 237-272 *in* E.E. Knudsen and C.R. Steward, D.D. MacDonald, J.E. Williams, and D.W. Reiser, editors.. Sustainable Fisheries Management: Pacific Salmon, Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, Florida.

Milner, A.M., E.E. Knudsen, C. Soiseth, A.L. Robertson, D. Schell, I.T. Philips, and K, Magnuson. 2000. Colonization and development of stream communities across a 200-year gradient in Glacier Bay National Park, Alaska. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 57:2319-2335.

Knudsen, E.E., B.D. Rogers, R.F. Paille, W.H. Herke, and J.P. Geaghan. 1996. Juvenile white shrimp growth, mortality, and emigration in weired and unweired Louisiana marsh ponds. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 16(3):640-652.

Rogers, B.D., W.H. Herke, and E.E. Knudsen. 1992. Effects of three different water-control structures on the movements and standing stocks of coastal fishes and macrocrustaceans. Wetlands 12:106-120.

Herke, W.H., E.E. Knudsen, P.A. Knudsen, and B.D. Rogers. 1992. Effects of semi-impoundment of Louisiana marsh on fish and crustacean nursery use and export. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 12:151-160.

Knudsen, E.E., R.F. Paille, B.D. Rogers, W.H. Herke, and J.P. Geaghan. 1989. Effects of a fixed-crest weir on brown shrimp *Penaeus aztecus* growth, mortality, and emigration in a Louisiana coastal marsh. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 9:411-419.

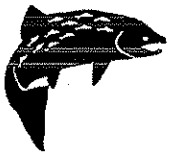
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Chapman, D.W., and E.E. Knudsen. 1980. Channelization and livestock impacts on salmonid habitat and biomass in western Washington. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 109:357-363.

Knudsen, E.E., and W.H. Herke. 1978. Growth rate of marked juvenile Atlantic croakers, *Micropogon undulatus*, and length of stay in a coastal marsh nursery in southwestern Louisiana. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 107:12-20.

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Eric Knudsen, Ph.D.
Consulting Fisheries Scientist

A Review of the Biology and Management of Umpqua River Wild Winter Steelhead

A Report for the Steamboaters

E. Eric Knudsen, Ph.D.
Consulting Fisheries Scientist
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July 16, 2008

Executive Summary

There is a proposal before the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission to reinstate a harvest of wild winter steelhead on the mainstem and South Fork of the Umpqua River. The Umpqua steelhead populations are generally considered to be stable and sustainable but some concerns have been raised that Umpqua steelhead were historically more abundant than they have been in recent years. Furthermore, questions have been raised about the techniques upon which current stock status and management conclusions have been based. The objective of this report is to provide additional insight to the future management of Umpqua wild steelhead.

The major findings of this review are:

- Although there is no specific documentation, anecdotal information indicates that Umpqua steelhead populations could be smaller than they were in the past.
- There is no apparent frame of reference for estimating habitat-based carrying capacity for steelhead in the Umpqua basin to understand whether the physical habitat is being fully utilized.
- The ability of spawner-recruit models to detect the true carrying capacity of Umpqua steelhead habitat is questionable and therefore may lead to an underestimate of the population potential.
- The effects of salmon-delivered, marine-derived nutrients on Umpqua steelhead are unknown, but declines in nutrients could have contributed to the perceived reduced steelhead populations.
- Relatively greater harvest rates in years of smaller run sizes may potentially reduce the spawning stock to below habitat capacity.
- There could be important discrepancies in some of the methodologies applied to stock assessment, which should be further investigated, such as:
    - Trend-related discrepancies in the dam counts because of changes in counting methods over time
    - Potential biases in the population estimates, including the influence of changing harvest regulations.
    - Potentially inappropriate extension of the 2003 telemetry and mark-recapture results to earlier years
    - Possible violation of the Peterson mark-recapture assumptions.
    - Difficulties with using spawner redd surveys for abundance estimates.
    - There are a number of apparent weaknesses in the methods used to estimate Umpqua steelhead exploitation rates
    - Details of the population viability analysis
    - Inherent inaccuracies of creel surveys
- Umpqua steelhead management would benefit from additional studies on population differentiation and life-history and population diversity among the major population segments, particularly to determine whether some segments should be managed separately from others.
- It is essential that Umpqua habitat management be focused on maintaining any possible sanctuaries, protecting existing good habitat form deterioration, and

restoring habitat where it has been degraded, especially with regard to temperature problems in many stream reaches.

- The currently used warning criteria for Umpqua steelhead management action are a cause for concern. The first warning sign is if the 6-year average in the Winchester Dam count falls to an average of 1,667 fish. This is only about 22% of the long-term average count. Management action to maintain the population should begin well before the declines ever became this severe. The second criteria is a continued downward trend in counts at Winchester Dam when other stocks in the winter steelhead ESU continue to remain stable. Management action to preclude Umpqua steelhead declines should not be dependent on the performance of neighboring stocks.
- If harvest is to be implemented, a management scheme that includes greater harvest in years of greater abundance, and less harvest in poor years, would be preferable to a constant percent harvest rate.
- Hatchery operations may be influencing wild steelhead when a) the actual proportion of hatchery-origin fish incorporated back into the hatchery broodstock may be too high in some years, b) the incidence of interbreeding of hatchery-origin fish with natural-origin fish in the wild may be reducing the fitness of the natural population, c) straying of hatchery-bred fish into the wild population may be exceeding the target 10% acceptable rate, especially in the area around Rock Creek and the adjacent North Umpqua River, and d) some hatchery steelhead and their offspring may be contributing to wild winter steelhead population declines through competition for spawning and rearing habitats.
- Effective management could benefit from greater monitoring at all life stages. In particular, smolt trapping on the mainstem of the North Fork, South Fork, and Smith River could greatly assist in understanding the relative freshwater survival and condition of each wild and hatchery population.
- Umpqua steelhead could benefit from advanced, life-history and habitat-based population modeling.
- There are a number of cases where institutional policy is inadequate to support effective management of Umpqua steelhead.
- A conservation plan, as described under the NFCP, is clearly needed for Umpqua steelhead management.

The details of these highlights are elaborated in the report. The report concludes with a list of short- and long-term recommendations intended to benefit the future management of Umpqua steelhead.

Introduction

This review of Umpqua River wild steelhead management and biology was commissioned in response to recent proposals in the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) sport fishing regulation development process, which would reinstate a harvest of wild steelhead on the mainstem and the South Fork. The proposals at issue are summarized by ODFW (2008). The Commission, in 2008 eliminated wild steelhead harvest on the mainstem and North Fork Umpqua River. The public, in response to these

closures submitted proposals to reestablish consumptive seasons for wild steelhead in the Umpqua Basin. Proposals to establish wild steelhead fishery on the North and South Umpqua rivers also passed the Review Board, to create 1 and 5 seasons similar to the proposed season on the mainstem Umpqua River.

Naturally produced Umpqua basin steelhead support one of the best-known steelhead fisheries in the Pacific Northwest. The Umpqua populations are generally considered to be in a stable and sustainable state, although some neighboring coastal populations are not faring as well. The Oregon Coast Steelhead Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) was listed as a candidate species under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) on March 19, 1998 (Federal Register Notice 1998). Oregon coastal wild steelhead populations are also considered a "Vulnerable" species under the State of Oregon's Sensitive Species Rule (OAR 635-100-0040)." (ODFW 2006).

Some concerns have been raised that Umpqua steelhead were historically more abundant than they have been in recent years. Assuming Winchester Dam counts are accurate, the North Fork population appears to have been relatively stable since 1946, but little is known about the abundance prior to that. However, in the years 1923-1929 commercial landings of Umpqua steelhead averaged 117 thousand pounds, but in the seven years before the commercial fishery was closed in 1947, the harvest averaged 11 thousand pounds, a ten-fold decrease (ODFW 1986). This provides a glimpse of the possibility that steelhead could have historically been more abundant than in recent years.

This review follows an outline based on the components necessary for successful management of any anadromous salmonid population, which relies on clear understanding of:

1. the stock structure and component populations,
2. inter-population variations in life history patterns as determined by productivity, abundance, distribution, and diversity, and
3. management practices, including the effects of habitat, harvest, and hatcheries.

Using this outline as a guide, I evaluated the degree to which each of these key areas, and critical related subtopics, are being addressed by current management. I also reviewed current institutional policies relevant to Umpqua steelhead to examine how well they provide a basis for successful management. The objective of this report is to provide additional insight to the future management of Umpqua wild steelhead. To meet this objective, specific critiques of past and present data collection, management, and research are inserted where appropriate. Finally, a list of short- and long-term recommendations is presented at the end of the report.

Stock Structure

Each Umpqua steelhead population has unique life history characteristics and therefore requires unique management. So the first step toward a full understanding of the best management is to clarify the biological stock structure of component populations. It is also important in this step to identify hatchery stocks, as they may have impacts on wild

fish (addressed later), including concerns about the genetic similarities or differences from the local wild populations.

Wild Steelhead

The Umpqua steelhead stock structure is first delineated by two races, winter- and summer-run, as defined by their entry timing. Summer-run steelhead enter Umpqua freshwaters earlier, during April - October, and ascend farther upstream, seeking cooler waters to reside in until spawning. Winter-run steelhead enter freshwater during November - May and tend to spawn at somewhat lower elevations than summer-run. Both races generally spawn during January - May. This report focuses on winter steelhead, but the attributes of summer-run fish will also be described here because there may be some biological and/or management interactions between the two races.

The populations of the Umpqua steelhead stocks have been listed in the Oregon Steelhead Plan (ODFW 1986) and are shown in Table 1. However, these designations are not apparently based on genetic, morphometric, or life history criteria, but are based on geographic distinctions. Reisenbichler et al (1992) used electrophoretic analysis to suggest that steelhead from different coastal Oregon drainages should be considered as separate populations. The question of whether the Umpqua populations (Table 1) are truly separate populations remains to be determined via population discrimination studies.

Table 1. Summary of Umpqua steelhead populations.

Population[1]	Hatchery/wild	Management designation[2]	Hatchery releases	Steelhead angling retention regulations
Winter				
Main Umpqua	Wild	Combined		Open year-round for ad-clip only
Smith River	Wild	Combined		Ad-clip only, no wild fish retention since 1999
NF Smith	Wild	Combined		Ad-clip only, upstream to Bridge 10
NFU	Wild	Wild		Ad-clip only, upstream to Soda Springs Dam
SFU	Wild	Combined		Ad-clip only, upstream to Jackson Creek Bridge
Cow Crk (SFU)	Wild	Combined		Ad-clip only, to Middle Creek Bridge
Cow Creek[3]	Hatchery (for release into SF Umpqua)	Hatchery	~120,000 smolts annually[4]	
Summer				
Umpqua	Wild	Combined		
NFU	Wild	Combined		
NF Umpqua[4]	Hatchery (has used wild NF		~110,000 smolts	

	summers as broodstock since 1958[5)]		annually[4]	

[1]Table 3-1. ODFW (1986a)
[2]Tables 3-1 and III-5-2. ODFW (1986a)
[3] ODFW (2006)
[4] Reared at Rock Creek Hatchery on the NF (Anonymous 2008)
[5] Andersen et al. (1986)

Hatchery Steelhead

History of Hatchery Stocks

The history of the Umpqua winter steelhead hatchery stock is described in ODFW (2006): "The Umpqua River winter steelhead hatchery program began in the Smith River in 1947. From 1969 to 1996, the Smith River was stocked with Alsea River stock winter steelhead smolts. The Smith River program was discontinued after 1996. The North Umpqua River was stocked from 1961 to 1992 with North Umpqua River (stock 55) winter steelhead smolts. The winter steelhead program in the North Umpqua was discontinued after 1992. The South Umpqua hatchery program was started in 1961. From 1971 to 1993, Alsea winter steelhead were stocked in the South Umpqua basin. The program discontinued the Alsea stock after 1993 and used a combination of South Umpqua and North Umpqua steelhead for broodstock until 1998. The program has used 100% South Umpqua winter steelhead (stock 18) for broodstock since 1999..... Wild winter steelhead have annually composed 60% to 100% of the broodstock for this program. The South Umpqua program is the only winter steelhead hatchery program in the Umpqua basin."

The Alsea stock is originally from the Alsea River, Oregon and has been cultured since the 1930s (ODFW 1986). Historically introduced into most coastal Oregon streams since the 1980s, Alsea stock have primarily been used on the central Oregon coast (Salmon River south to Coquille River), including the Smith River (Busby et al. 1996) and the South Umpqua (ODFW 2006). Figure 1 illustrates the out-of-basin steelhead stock use in the Smith River and South Fork Umpqua, as of 1994. Schroeder et al (1996), in their research on hatchery steelhead stray rates, also indicated that Alsea stocks were still being reared and released in the Umpqua in the early 1990s.

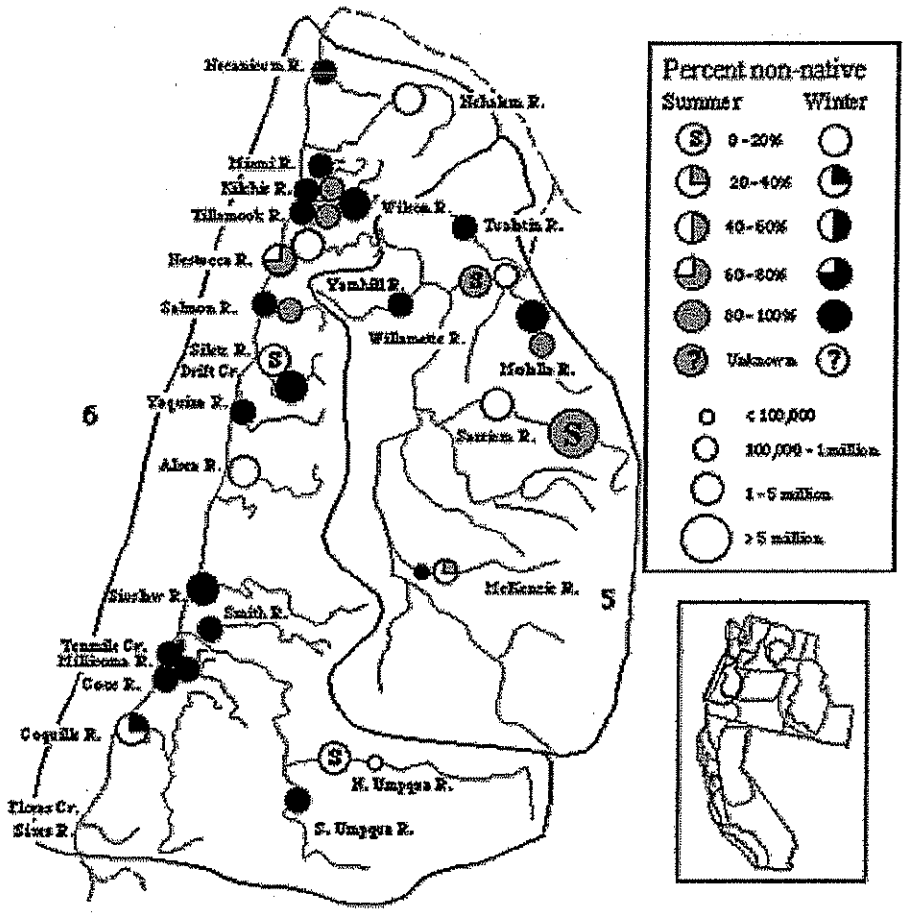


Figure 1. Total releases of hatchery steelhead into rivers occupied by steelhead ESUs 5-Upper Willamette River and 6-Oregon Coast, for the period 1980-94. Size of circles represents the magnitude of releases; shading indicates proportion of releases comprised of non-native stocks (Howell et al. 1985, ODFW 1994c, as cited by Busby et al 1996, Figure 12).

Current Hatchery Stocks

Currently, the Umpqua River is planted only with its own stocks (Busby et al. 1996). Recent hatchery practices appear to be focused on attempts to integrate the wild populations with hatchery populations (e.g., ODFW 2006). However, older hatchery practices for steelhead may have used stocks that were genetically quite different from the wild populations (Reisenbichler et al 1992) and those hatchery fish may have strayed extensively into wild populations (Schroeder et al. 2001). Winter steelhead hatchery fish are currently considered Cow Creek (018) stock. Adults are collected throughout the run, and the target is 100% naturally occurring broodstock; presently up to 50% hatchery fish are included in the broodstock (Anon 2008).

The North Umpqua River summer steelhead is the only stock of hatchery steelhead on the Oregon Coast considered by ODFW to be genetically similar to the native steelhead from the area in which it is released. This hatchery stock is derived from native North Umpqua fish, and little attempt has been made to alter the stock's life history characteristics (e.g.,

migration and spawn timing) (ODFW 1994a – as cited in Busby et al. 1996). Broodstock are collected throughout the run and have consisted of 100% wild fish since 1987 (ODFW 2006).

Life History

The general steelhead life history is thoroughly reviewed by Busby et al. (1996) and Pauley et al. (1996), among others, and specifically for Umpqua steelhead by ODFW (undated), as summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of Umpqua Basin Steelhead Life History Characteristics (based primarily on ODFW undated).

	Winter		Summer	
Life History Stage	**Wild**	**Hatchery**	**Wild**	**Hatchery**
Upstream migration	November -May		April - October	
Spawning time	January – May		January - May	
Spawning areas	Upper mainstem and tributaries	Hatchery or stray to natural habitats	Higher elevations than winter steelhead	Hatchery or stray to natural habitats
Age at spawning	Usually 4-6, but up to 9		Usually 4-6, but up to 9	
Incubation time	4-7 weeks		4-7 weeks	
Fry emergence	2-3 weeks		2-3 weeks	
Freshwater rearing time	1-3 years	2 years	1-3 years	2 years
Juvenile migration w/in freshwater	Move downstream from smaller tribs to rear in mainstem		Move downstream from smaller tribs to rear in mainstem	
Smolt time	March – June	April - May	March - June	April - May

Anadromous salmonid populations have generally come to be evaluated based on the viable salmon population (VSP) concept, which includes the four basic metrics of abundance, productivity, distribution, and diversity (McElhany et al. 2000).

Abundance

The concept of abundance of anadromous salmonids is fundamentally based on the physical carrying capacity of the freshwater habitat, but as directly influenced by environmental and biological variation in the freshwater, estuarine, and marine environments the population migrates through (Knudsen 2002). Abundance is also influenced by competition, disease, and predation, including harvest. Abundance is closely related to productivity but will here be treated as the relative numbers in the population(s). The relationship between abundance and intrinsic productivity was described well in ODFW (undated, p. 27) and will not be directly addressed again here. (See the discussion below under productivity.)

Steelhead abundance within a given watershed is fundamentally limited by the freshwater habitat capacity, as described by ODFW (undated): "In general, at the watershed level steelhead stock abundance is limited by freshwater rearing conditions. Juvenile steelhead abundance in freshwater can be affected by many factors. These include fry abundance, quantity and quality of suitable habitat, abundance and composition of food resources, ecological interactions with other fish, birds, and mammals. The abundance of older fish generally increases as the abundance of juveniles increases until an upper limit (carrying capacity) is reached." However, it is important to note that the abundance of returning adults is also strongly mediated by marine survival conditions (ODFW undated, Busby et al. 1996).

There are no direct estimates of steelhead abundance prior to the 1960s for any Oregon coastal steelhead populations (Busby et al. 1996), except for the Winchester Dam counts. There have been four different approaches to estimate Umpqua steelhead abundance, each described below.

Winchester Dam Counts

Winter steelhead have been counted at Winchester Dam since 1946, as illustrated in the 2004 Biological Assessment for the years through the winter of 2003-2004 (ODFW, undated, their Figure 4 and Table 2). The total counts for the subsequent four years have been 7,547, 7,419, 9,631, and 9,511 through 2007-2008 (http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/fish_counts/winchester/2008/april.asp), which are somewhat greater than the average total counts of 7,757 for 1946-2003 (ODFW undated).

From the ODFW web site: "In December 1945 a more permanent fish ladder and the first fish counting station on Winchester Dam was built. Two counters working the daylight hours, counted fish that swim over a white board located about four feet below the counter. The ladder was closed when counting was no longer in operation. In 1964, new public and counting windows were constructed in the upper pools of the ladder. These viewing areas were improved again in the 1980's. Since the fall of 1991 all counts have been conducted from a 24 hour video camera." (http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/fish_counts/winchester_dam.asp)

Critique *-- Is it possible there could be time-related discrepancies in the dam counts due to changes in methods? If the counts were less accurate (and biased downward) prior to the restoration of the counting operation, and the change to video-monitoring, then the long-term data beginning in 1946, could be hiding a general decrease or increase in abundance. I note that count data prior to 1998 is unavailable on the ODFW web site (http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/fish_counts/winchester/2007/win_december_2007.asp) perhaps indicating concerns with dam count data quality prior to 1998. If that is the case, there should be a further evaluation of the data in Figure 6 of ODFW (undated).*

Population Estimates Based on Dam Counts and Radio-Telemetry

ODFW (undated) describes how a basin-wide steelhead population estimate was generated by combining information from radio telemetry and the dam counts: "The distribution of radio tagged fish per year was fairly consistent over the study period. The three year average indicated that 54% of the winter steelhead spawned in the mainstem Umpqua River and its tributaries, 24% of the fish entered the North Umpqua River, and 22% of the fish migrated up the South Umpqua River. Figure 9 displays the three-year average of radio tag spawners in the Umpqua Basin. Winchester Dam counts were then utilized as a segregate, based on a 24% return ratio, to estimate the Umpqua Basin Population (Figure 10). The population estimate for the Umpqua Basin in 2002-03 was 35,313 (pre-harvest and includes the Smith River.)" (ODFW undated).

Critique *– Several items are noted that could influence the accuracy of this estimate.*

1. *Any harvest of NF steelhead before they reach Winchester Dam would bias the estimate. The description of the telemetry study in ODFW (undated) leads me to believe that this population estimate included both wild and hatchery fish, which were targeted for harvest at the time of the study.*
2. *A second critique is the conclusion that this estimate includes the Smith River. Would Smith River fish have been proportionately represented in the tagging, if the steelhead were tagged at Sawyers' rapids on the mainstem?*
3. *ODFW (undated) does not include any explanation of how the Smith River component of the population was removed, as indicated in their Figure 10.*
4. *Also, the extension of these results back to 1946 is inappropriate because the application of the 2003 results to other years requires assumptions that the relationship between the dam counts and the proportion distributed to other portions of the watershed remained the same over almost six decades AND that the dam counts were consistently accurate over all those years.*
5. *Another factor that has changed over the years are the harvest regulations. In some years, a relatively disproportionate harvest on one population in the mainstem would invalidate the relationship found in the telemetry studies in 2000 – 2003.*

Population Estimates Based on Peterson Mark-Recapture and Radio-Telemetry

ODFW (undated) describes a Peterson mark-recapture population estimate that was conducted for the run years 2000-01, 2001-02, and 2002-03, wherein ODFW floy-tagged winter steelhead in the lower Umpqua River and then counted the migrating floy-tagged fish when they passed through the ladder at Winchester Dam. They apparently estimated the population by expanding the proportions according to the same telemetry study used for expanding dam counts, although the ODFW (unbdated) report does not specify how the proportions were calculated.

Critique *-- Without the specific Peterson population estimate report to review, several concerns arise. A mark-recapture population estimate must not violate the assumptions of, among others (Ricker 1975),*

1. *equal survival of marked and recaptures (i.e., were the marked fish more likely to die or not migrate to the dam as unmarked fish?),*
2. *loss of marks or tags (is it possible that some tags could fall off between release and passage at the dam,),*
3. *non-random distribution of tags (were the tags applied proportionately to each of the populations, mainstem, South Fork, and North Fork, run timing passing the Sawyers' Rapids marking site?),*
4. *incomplete checking of marks (could some of the tags not have been recognized at the dam?).*

AUC Spawner Surveys

ODFW (undated) also reported on population estimates based on spawning ground surveys, as described: "The Department also conducts winter steelhead spawning ground surveys with the Umpqua and Smith River basins. Random spawning surveys are conducted on streams throughout the Umpqua River Basin from January through May to develop Area Under the Curve (AUC) population estimates. Streams are surveyed every 10 to 14 days throughout the steelhead spawning season. Surveys are conducted on larger water with boat surveys while smaller tributaries are conducted by foot. Spawning redds and live fish are counted, and the identification of spawning steelhead for determination of hatchery/wild origin through mark identification of the missing or intact adipose fin." (ODFW undated)

***Critique** -- Spawner (redd) surveys are notoriously inaccurate. Table 4 in ODFW (undated) validates the concern that redd surveys and resultant AUC estimates commonly underestimate the population size as described by Knudsen (2000). For example, did the methods applied to the surveys and the AUC estimation procedure include accounting of uncertainty caused by fish counts, the shape of the spawner curve, observer efficiency, and residence time, as described by Parken et al (2003)? The Smith River AUC comparison to M-R expansion noted in Figure 12 of ODFW (undated) may be more tenable because the Smith River system is smaller than the Umpqua, thereby making the survey-based AUC estimates somewhat more accurate. It is also important to note that identification of missing adipose fins on spawners viewed by boat or foot is probably very difficult.*

Productive Capacity

Productive capacity, the number and biomass of individuals produced over time, of Umpqua steelhead (as in any other population) is based on the interplay between the physical and biological carrying capacity of the habitat and the intrinsic biological ability of the population to reproduce and fully utilize that habitat. In anadromous salmonids, it must be remembered that the habitat is actually an array of habitats that the individuals pass through as they advance through their life history and therefore progress through freshwater, estuarine, marine, and freshwater habitats, each having their own limitations.

Therefore, the overall survival can be subdivided into each life history (i.e., habitat) stage.

The Ricker (1954, 1975) spawner-recruit management model is commonly used when the population is thought to exhibit a density-dependent relationship (as in steelhead) and is reported on by ODFW (undated) for Umpqua steelhead. There are two inherent model components: the habitat-related capacity, and the intrinsic productivity factor.

Physical Carrying Capacity

The Umpqua basin contains extensive quality habitat for steelhead. Some habitat has been compromised by human development, dams, and culverts, but much of the habitat is conducive to continued sustainability of steelhead and is expected to remain stable into the future (ODFW undated). Further, there are a number of stream reaches that are considered to be wild steelhead sanctuaries (ODFW undated).

Only a few studies address habitat use or physical carrying capacity. Juvenile steelhead distribution was studied in the Upper South Umpqua basin by Scarnecchia and Roper (2000). Steelhead were found in the mainstem and tributaries; the highest densities of juvenile steelhead were found in the upper mainstem reaches and high-elevation tributaries. Dambacher (1991) studied juvenile use and abundance in Steamboat Creek and Harkleroad et al. (1991, 1992, 1993) studied juvenile emigration from several small tributaries.

Critique *-- There is no apparent frame of reference for estimating pre-settlement, pristine carrying capacity in the Umpqua basin, nor the current capacity, and thus to understand whether the physical habitat is being fully utilized. Apparently, there is significant stream habitat survey data available (see ODFW undated, p. 48), but that has not yet been utilized to develop capacity estimates.*

Intrinsic Production Capacity

Because steelhead migrate through both freshwater and marine environments, either one can be limiting so they are addressed separately here.

Freshwater

The intrinsic productivity model described in Section V of ODFW (undated) appears to be reasonable based on the data available for the model (brood years 74-98).

Critique *-- However, the assumption that this model clearly reveals the productive capacity of the North Fork habitat could be suspect if the data used in the model represents a period of decreased performance, relative to the actual capacity. Knudsen (2002, 2003) described the two interrelated ways that basing a spawner-recruit model on data from a population under exploitation or other stresses can misrepresent the actual capacity of the habitat to maximize production. First, simply using data that does not represent all possible productive levels may result in an inappropriate relationship*

(Hilborn and Walters 1992). Although the data in Figure 16 of ODFW (undated) appears to reliably demonstrate a density-dependent relationship for North Fork Umpqua steelhead, it only includes observations from a relatively short span of years. It is conceivable that, under a different production regime, for example prior to the high exploitation of Umpqua steelhead in the early 1900s (ODFW 1986) that continued under relatively high sport harvest until 1999 (ODFW undated), the relationship might have been shifted upward.

Second, if salmon escapements that deliver marine-derived nutrients (MDNs) to the aquatic ecosystem have been reduced as suspected, the overall recruits per spawner may have also been reduced (Knudsen 2003). This is because MDNs tend to increase both survival per area of physical freshwater habitat, and enhance growth rates of individuals, which also may result in greater marine survivals (as demonstrated for coho salmon (Holtby et al. 1990)). The beneficial effects of greater MDNs are not reflected in the analysis of ODFW (undated, Figure 16), because the data come from a period of reduced salmon carcass imports, so their relationship may not accurately describe the true capacity of system to produce steelhead; it only reflects productivity under the depressed state.

Marine-Derived Nutrients.- The relative importance of, MDNs supplied by spawners' carcasses, to Pacific salmon and steelhead aquatic ecosystems has been consistently documented (e.g. Bilby et al. 1998, Cederholm et al. 1999, Wipfli et al. 2003). While the extent to which excess MDN directly produces additional smolts is still being studied, it is clear that MDN has a direct relationship with basic aquatic productivity through both the fertilization of the aquatic system (Wipfli et al. 1999) and by direct feeding of juveniles on the eggs and flesh of adults (Bilby et al. 1998).

In a population that appears to be relatively stable in recent years, as indicated by the North Fork dam counts (ODFW undated), the effect of current MDN input is likely generally accounted for in contemporary spawner-recruit models. However, what is unknown is whether the production relationship might have been affected prior to the data record currently available (Knudsen 2002). For example, salmon apparently were much more abundant in the past (e.g. Ratner et al 1997), thereby providing a trophic basis for greater steelhead production than observed in contemporary steelhead abundance data.

Although there is apparently no historical, long-term data on Umpqua salmon abundance (as an index of MDNs), the fact that Oregon coastal coho salmon are listed as a Threatened species under the ESA, indicates significant general declines relative to the past. Weitkamp et al. (1995), in their review, stated "....these numbers suggest that current abundance of coho salmon on the Oregon coast may be less than 5% of that in the early part of this century. The ODFW (1995) presented estimates of coho salmon abundance at several points of time from 1900 to the present. These data show a decline of about 75% from 1900 to the 1950s, and a further decline of about 90% since the 1950s." Furthermore, Ratner et al. (1997) reported that spring chinook in the South Umpqua have declined dramatically since the early 1900s. Both coho and spring chinook

have a tendency to migrate to the upper reaches of watersheds and are therefore vectors of MDN delivery to stream reaches where steelhead rear. It is therefore possible that there has been a downward shift in basic productivity of steelhead populations over the past century or more. If true, additions of historical levels of MDNs have the potential to shift steelhead production to a higher state than presently observed.

Marine Survival Rates

Although the freshwater habitat and environmental variation determine the number of smolts produced from each cohort, the marine environment adds another level of constraint onto the ultimate production of retuning adults. ODFW (undated) summarizes marine life history of steelhead as follows: "Marine survival is primarily dependent on high seas rather than near shore conditions because steelhead move offshore quickly. Steelhead in marine waters feed mainly on fish and squid, but also utilize euphausids, amphipods, pteropods, and pelagic polychaetes. Physical and biological oceanic conditions such as sea surface temperatures, winter air temperatures, ocean currents, wind speed and direction, strength of upwelling, El Nino events, primary and secondary productivity, predation, and competition are major factors responsible for coastwide similarities in steelhead abundance trends. Thus marine conditions can have a major influence on steelhead abundance at the watershed level."

Variations in the factors listed above directly influence the marine survival from year to year. For example, Welch et al. (1998, 2000) describe how steelhead are limited by oceanic temperatures to only certain regions of the ocean and how this temperature-limited accessibility to certain portions of the ocean expand and contract with climate variations. Figure 17 in ODFW (undated) illustrates the kind and extent of variation that may occur in Umpqua steelhead due to fluctuations in the marine environment.

***Critique** – There has been little study of the effects of marine variation on the survival of Umpqua steelhead. Further analysis of existing data, such as correlative studies between run sizes and observed environmental variation, could potentially help to understand dependent relationships. Also, reliable smolt estimates could eventually be used to differentiate freshwater from marine survival limitations.*

Diversity

Diversity can be measured in anadromous salmonid populations by such attributes as age structure, within-freshwater migration and habitat use patterns, stage-to-stage survival rates, genetic structure, and morphometric differences. Relatively little is known about the genetic and biological diversity among and within the various Umpqua steelhead populations. For example, only a few references could be found regarding steelhead age structure, although they known to be "dominated by 4-year-old spawners" (ODFW undated).

Some basic ecological diversity attributes are known. For example, juvenile steelhead move to deeper parts of their streams and establish territories as they grow (ODFW

undated). Juvenile steelhead used a 5th order tributary of the South Umpqua but the relative densities among habitats varied by 5 orders of magnitude (Roper et al. 1994). Juvenile steelhead tend to move offshore soon after entering the ocean, where they move north-westward from the mouth of the Umpqua River (ODFW, undated; Busby et al. 1996). By July, most juvenile steelhead can be found offshore in the Gulf of Alaska (ODFW, undated).

Iteroparity is more common among Oregon coast steelhead than populations to the north (Busby et al. 1996). Scales collected from returning winter steelhead at Smith River Falls during 2000-01 and 2001-02 showed a high percentage of returning adult population to consist of repeat spawners. "The adult returns [sic] for run years 2000-01 was 12.8% male and 30.17% female while in run year 2001-02, the adult returns were 11.2% for male and 18.6% for female. High repeat returns may be attributed to the short distance kelts travel to re-enter estuarine environment and reduced angling pressure." (ODFW undated)

Adult fish waiting to spawn or in the process of spawning are vulnerable to disturbance and predation in areas without suitable cover (ODFW, undated). Summer steelhead, in particular, require holding for long periods in freshwater and prefer long, shaded deep pools with a coarse substrate and colder bottoms (Baigu'n 2003).

Critique *– Little is known about the genetic and life history diversity of Umpqua steelhead. Studies are needed to determine life history patterns of each Umpqua steelhead population to help identify critical habitats and determine whether the populations should be managed independently. The diversity of each Umpqua steelhead population should be studied to assess its attributes of age structure, within freshwater migration and habitat-use patterns, stage-to-stage survival rates, genetic structure, and morphometric differences.*

It is interesting to note that Dambacher (1992) and Harkleroad (1992, 1993a, 1993b) found that the majority of downstream emigrants from Umpqua tributaries were parr rather than smolts. These findings were compared to other steelhead systems by Dambacher (1992), whose comparison showed that the downstream migrant composition varied widely, apparently according to the configuration of a basin's habitat. One would generally conclude that this variation in life history migration pattern was a trait of adaptation to the available habitat. This finding demonstrates that life history diversity can certainly occur on a population-specific basis and therefore should be studied for each population.

Distribution

Ideally, the life history attribute of distribution would account for the abundance of each population, by life stage. ODFW has reasonably good information on presence/absence of steelhead throughout the Umpqua stream network (e.g., see Figures 3-5 in ODFW undated). Adult spawner surveys can be used to infer relative densities in the primary

spawning habitats. Some limited work has been conducted to assess the distribution of steelhead in some tributaries (e.g., Dambacher 1992, Tarkleroad 1991, 1992, 1993).

Critique *– Thorough data review, and surveys as necessary, will help to assess relative distribution of each population. In the long run, this information will be very helpful to determine whether distribution of any population segments has shifted.*

Management

The basic question that should be addressed in any fisheries management program should first be: "Does management maximize production?" Maximizing production of Umpqua steelhead depends on good habitat, hatcheries with little or no impacts on wild fish, effective harvest management decisions, the application of good data and effective modeling for management decisions, and effective institutional policies.

Habitat Management

Habitat management issues have been quite thoroughly reviewed by ODFW (undated) and will not be repeated here. There are presently approximately 2500 miles of available spawning, rearing and migration habitat for winter steelhead within the Umpqua basin (ODFW undated). Over the years, a number of formerly accessible stream miles have been blocked to steelhead access. "Hydro projects and water storage dams have contributed to over 41 miles of lost steelhead distribution. Pacific Power and Light (PPL) have constructed Soda Springs Dam on the North Umpqua which cut off winter steelhead production to an estimated 8 miles of spawning habitat mainly on Fish Creek. Galesville Dam and Ben Irving Dam were constructed on the South Umpqua for water storage and have eliminated 28 miles of Cow Creek and 5 miles of Berry Creek to anadromous fish." (ODFW, undated). Some culverts also remain to be redesigned for fish passage (ODFW, undated).

Bottom et al. (1985, as cited in Busby et al. 1996) cited temperature limitations for steelhead in the Umpqua basin. Under the federal Clean Water Act criteria, the most recent 303(d) list for the Umpqua basin (2002) reveals that 384 miles of streams in the mainstem Umpqua (Smith included) sub-basin, 269 miles in the North Umpqua sub-basin, and 544 miles of streams in the South Umpqua sub-basin are exceeding temperature standards. This means stream temperatures negatively impact approximately 48% of the available steelhead stream miles.

Many other land use patterns have disrupted habitat utility for steelhead. For example, channel characteristics were documented to have changed significantly in the South Umpqua basin between 1937 and 1993 due to land use changes (Dose and Roper 1994).

Critique *– It is essential that habitat management stay focused on maintaining any possible sanctuaries, protecting existing good habitat form deterioration, and restoring habitat where it has been degraded.*

Harvest Management

The common goal of harvest management is to allow a reasonable amount of harvest, while optimizing total production, and without negatively affecting future production. However, this also depends on the socially chosen goals for the given management stock in question. In the case of Umpqua steelhead, for example, a high value is placed on sport fishing that includes a greater emphasis on the fishing experience than on retention. In this case, harvest management may include some combination of retention fisheries and catch and release fisheries. The winter steelhead fishery in the Umpqua Basin was 2 fish per day, 20 per year (wild or hatchery) until 1999 (ODFW undated). Although harvest of wild steelhead has been allowed in most sections of the Umpqua over the years, as of 2008, no retention of wild steelhead was allowed, except that retention of ad-clipped hatchery steelhead was permitted (Table 1).

Past Harvest Rates

ODFW used a combination of their population estimates, punch card data, and creel surveys to estimate that, as of 2004, exploitation rates have ranged from 4.97% to 35.08% on the North Umpqua, from 8.73% to 20.64 % on the South Umpqua River, from 5.24% to 15.77% on the mainstem Umpqua River, and from 8.82% to the 22.23% for the Umpqua River basin overall (excluding the Smith River) (ODFW undated). The highest exploitation rate (35.08) was determined to impact the North Umpqua River stock of wild winter steelhead, and this was noted to be caused by the cumulative impact of the fisheries in the both the mainstem Umpqua River and the North Umpqua (ODFW undated – Exec Summ).

Critique *-- A number of critiques can be raised about the apparent methods used to derive the exploitation rates:*

1. *They are based on population estimates that have some potential inherent weaknesses (described above).*
2. *Punch card data expansions are often very inaccurate, depending upon the rigor of the experimental design and execution.*
3. *Creel survey methodological inaccuracies and biases can potentially affect the exploitation rate estimates.*
4. *Compounding of errors when combining multiple estimates into a single estimate. That is, each of the population, harvest, and creel survey estimates have their own variances and biases. When they are combined into the exploitation rate estimate, the variances are additive and therefore compounded (i.e., can be exacerbated). Since these compound variances were not estimated, it is possible that the estimates could be quite different than shown in ODFW (undated).*
5. *Extrapolation of the exploitation rates over a number of years is inappropriate, especially when the exploitation rate calculations were only based on one season.*
6. *These mortality estimates do not appear to include the effects of catch and release mortality which, although likely relatively low (Nelson et al. 2005), should be added to the harvest mortality.*

Current Harvest Management

The current issue regarding harvest management is whether to allow reinstatement of wild fish retention on the Umpqua mainstem and South Fork (1 fish per day, 5 per year), as proposed. ODFW (undated) supported the proposal in the past and reasoned that they could monitor the population and make changes if necessary. Their basis of preventing dangerous decline was stated as follows: "The district has several red-flag indicators to monitor population health for winter steelhead. First, a reduction of the 6-year average in the Winchester Dam count to an average of 1,667 fish. Second, a continued downward trend in counts at Winchester Dam where other areas of the ESU for winter steelhead continue to remain stable." (ODFW undated).

Critique *– The use of these two red flag indicators raises concerns:*

1. *Using a 6-year average of 1,667 as an indicator for management action is risky in two ways:*
    a. *An average of 1,667 is only 22% of the long-term average count at Winchester Dam. Is it wise to wait until the count gets that low before taking management action?*
    b. *Six years is a long time to wait before management action.*
2. *Comparing any observed downward trend to neighboring watersheds is relevant for understanding whether the observed trend is Umpqua-specific, but a management decision to modify harvest rates on the Umpqua should not be predicated on the relative performance compared to other watersheds.*

The primary concern is that these suggested "red flag" criteria are not sufficiently risk-averse for conservative management because, by the time the six-year average run size sinks to 1,667, many management options will already have passed. A more conservative management approach would be to begin conservation actions when the run sizes or the spawners per recruit ratios are below average and exhibit a significant downward trend over a 6-year period.

Population Viability Analysis (PVA)

As one way to study the relative effects of potential steelhead harvest, ODFW (undated) reported on a PVA for North Fork Umpqua steelhead. Based only on the summary presented in ODFW (undated), the analysis appears to be reasonable. Based on the input data used, results indicated that the North Fork population has less than a 5% chance of experiencing a reduction to 25% (1,664 fish) at its current estimated intrinsic production level (1.25) and estimated capacity (5,757 fish) (ODFW undated, Figure 18). After accounting for some of the uncertainty in the parameter estimates, they concluded that the North Umpqua steelhead population could withstand a harvest rate of 20%, and perhaps even 30%, without suffering any long-term adverse consequences.

Critique *-- The intrinsic production level and the estimated capacity may be an erroneous basis for several reasons, which could compound or counteract each other.*

1. *The estimates of intrinsic production and capacity are both based on limited data which may influence the basis for these estimates, as described under "Intrinsic Productivity" above.*
2. *There may be errors in the actual data used for the estimates, as described by ODFW (undated): "However, this analysis and conclusion are contingent on having complete faith in the estimates of both intrinsic productivity and habitat capacity for the current population. In reality, both of these metrics are difficult to accurately estimate using real, field-collected data. Therefore, considerable uncertainty exists as to their accuracy. The potential for estimation error exists." Some of this error may have been accounted for by the uncertainty analysis (ODFW undated) but the process for the creation of the uncertainty box around the point estimate in their Figure 18 is unclear.*
3. *Results from this PVA of the North Fork Umpqua steelhead may not be applicable to the mainstem and/or the South Fork because those populations have different capacities and may have different intrinsic productivities.*

Variable Survival Rates. – If harvest is to be considered for Umpqua steelhead, harvest management would be most effective if it accounted for the influence of controlling variables on annual production of returning adults (Knudsen and Doyle 2006). The variability surrounding the stock-recruit relationship is usually more informative than the average run size (Hilborn and Walters 1992). Past Umpqua steelhead harvest management has essentially followed a "modified constant harvest rate" policy because the basic approach has been to apply a constant retention policy, no matter what the run size is. It can be considered "modified" because, when the run size is large, fishing effort likely increases, effort is not directly commensurate with the increase in run size. Thus, for the years 1985 through 1998, during which the retention policy was consistent, and for which there is a reliable data record (ODFW undated), the percent harvested decreased with increasing run size (Figure 2).

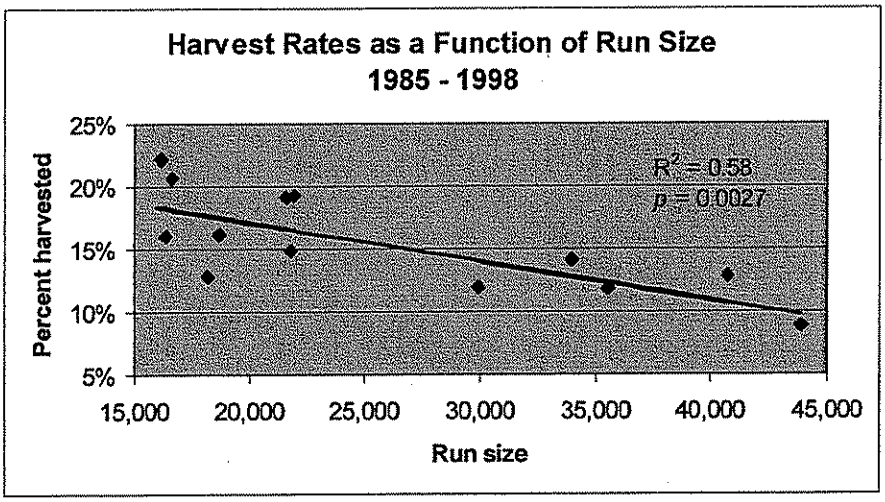


Figure 2. Relationship between harvest rate and run size for Umpqua steelhead 1985-1998. (Based on data presented in ODFW (undated)).

The more important feature of this negative relationship from a management perspective is the fact that harvest rates were functionally greater for smaller run sizes than larger run sizes (Figure 2). This creates a risk of potentially overharvesting smaller runs relative to the amount of available spawning and rearing habitat.

So, rather than simply applying a percent harvest to all years and assuming that actual harvest will vary with fluctuating abundance, a much more effective harvest management strategy would attempt to include an understanding of the relationship between variations in freshwater and marine survival and the anticipated run size (Knudsen 2003). In years of anticipated larger runs, harvest can theoretically be increased and in poor years the harvest rate can be decreased. As long as the number of spawners that maximize production reach the spawning habitat each year, this approach will maximize population productivity and harvest opportunities.

Hatchery Management

The history of steelhead hatchery management in the Umpqua basin is reviewed by ODFW (undated) and is partly reflected in ODFW (2006) and Anon (2008). The Umpqua winter steelhead program is managed as a "Harvest Augmentation" program (ODFW 2006). "The goal of this program is to provide a significant number of hatchery steelhead for recreational fishing in the Umpqua basin. This program enhances angling opportunity to approximately 228 miles of the Umpqua basin that is currently open to winter steelhead angling. Presently, only hatchery steelhead can be harvested in the South Umpqua. We are managing the stray rates of hatchery steelhead in the South Umpqua Basin to an aggregate of less than 10% hatchery on the spawning grounds. To accomplish harvest and escapement goals, the program annually releases about 120,000 hatchery winter steelhead smolts." (ODFW 2006).

"The South Umpqua hatchery program was re-founded in 1999 with the use of 100% South Umpqua steelhead as brood. Wild winter steelhead have annually composed 60% to 100% of the broodstock for this program. The fish are collected throughout the duration of their run, from January through early May. They are checked weekly at the hatchery for ripeness for spawning. The South Umpqua program is the only winter steelhead hatchery program in the Umpqua basin. Only hatchery fish can be harvested in the South Umpqua, and the hatchery fish enhance the harvest opportunities on the Mainstem and North Umpqua." (ODFW 2006).

***Critique** – Even though the South Umpqua hatchery program is nominally managed as an integrated augmentation program, there are still a number of concerns about the potential negative impacts of the hatchery population causing impacts to the wild populations.*

First, some concerns can be raised about the actual proportion of hatchery-origin fish incorporated into the hatchery broodstock each year. ODFW (2006) stated that 60-100% wild broodstock has been used each year. Whenever the proportion of wild is less

than 100%, there are risks to the survival rates of the offspring. For example, Hood River steelhead showed an average decrease in reproductive success of 37.5% for each generation in captive breeding (Araki et al 2007). Kostow (2004) found that hatchery-reared offspring exhibited decreased fitness in a number of phenotypic characteristics, including survival.

Second, the interbreeding of hatchery-origin fish with natural-origin fish in the wild – part of the goal of integrated augmentation programs – may in turn reduce the fitness of the natural population (Araki et al. 2007). Studies are showing reduced behavioral, ecological, and reproductive performance by hatchery-origin fish that breed in the wild (e.g., Chilcote 2003, Kostow et al. 2003), with the greatest reductions coming from hatchery fish that are not of local origin (e.g., old Alsea stock in the Umpqua through 1996). These effects include observations of lowered reproductive success of some hatchery-origin fish even when derived from local indigenous stock (Kostow et al. 2003; Araki et al 2007).

Third, straying directly affects the distribution of hatchery-reared individuals interbreeding with wild fish. Schroeder et al. (2001) documented the potentially harmful effects of Oregon coastal steelhead hatchery fish straying into wild populations. The 12.3% average hatchery fish count expressed at Winchester Dam (ODFW undated, Table 12) shows that, even though the smolts are released at Canyon Creek in the South Fork Umpqua, the fact that they were reared in Rock Creek Hatchery drives a number of the hatchery fish to return to the North Fork near Rock Creek. Limited telemetry studies indicate a majority of steelhead spawning occurs within Rock Creek and the North Umpqua River below RM 36.5 (ODFW undated). Since this is considered the zone of hatchery influence, the area is likely experiencing a greater concentration of hatchery-origin fish spawning (i.e., likely exceeding the target 10% hatchery stray rate). There is no specific information on the actual percentage of hatchery fish straying into wild populations. Nor is there any information on the frequency or spatial extent of hatchery fish straying in the North Umpqua River wild populations within the reach up to R.M. 36.5 during the years of the telelemtry study and beyond 36.5 in other years. Furthermore, these effects would be magnified through the generations of hatchery fish returning to spawn in this same area year after year.

Fourth, Kostow et al. (2003) also raised concerns about the effects of hatchery steelhead and their offspring contribute to wild winter steelhead population declines through competition for spawning and rearing habitats. An array of ecological effects of hatchery steelhead on wild steelhead has been listed by Pearsons and Hopley (2004), including competition, predation, disease transmission, and the "pied piper" effect of wild fish following hatchery smolts downstream prematurely. Many of these effects could be occurring between hatchery-produced and wild steelhead in the Umpqua.

Monitoring

Monitoring of anadromous salmonid populations is thought to be most effective if it includes documenting abundance, productivity, diversity, and distribution (McElhany et al. 2005). Umpqua steelhead adults are currently monitored primarily at Winchester Dam and during spawner redd surveys, as well as juvenile salmonid census, stream habitat assessment, salmonid life cycle monitoring projects, and stream health – Biotic Index Measurement surveys (ODFW undated).

Critique *– Effective management could benefit from greater monitoring at all life stages. In particular, smolt trapping on the mainstem of the North Fork, South Fork, and Smith River could greatly assist in understanding the relative freshwater survival and condition of each wild and hatchery population.*

Modeling

Several management models have been applied to Umpqua steelhead. The Ricker (1975) spawner –recruit model has been used with 1974-1998 adult return data from the North Fork at Winchester Dam, to estimate the maximum capacity (Ricker *b* parameter) and the intrinsic production potential (Ricker *a* parameter) (ODFW undated). These values were used mathematically to estimate that the North Fork can support a maximum of 5,757 spawners, and that the intrinsic production potential is 1.25 recruits per spawner (ODFW undated). A VPA was also described in OFW (undated) and was partly critiqued above.

Critique *-- Based on the limited model descriptions in ODFW (undated), and without the actual modeling reports to review, the approaches used in both these models appear to be technically reasonable (notwithstanding data quality and quantity and MDN issues described above). That is, the models seem to be mechanically sound. However, spawner-recruit models, in particular, are inherently limited and the results can be misleading (Hilborn and Walters 1992). Traditional models, such as the Ricker (1954) model, are actually a statistical retrospective composite of all the factors that have driven reproduction and survival over the years, expressed simply in the past relationship between spawners and offspring. As such, spawner-recruit models are limited in their ability to detect the most important driving factors or to predict future production.*

The weaknesses of spawner-recruit models, as applied to Umpqua steelhead or anywhere else, can be described as follows. The spawner-recruit model (e.g., Ricker 1954) adequately describes the number of offspring produced from a given number of spawners IF all the assumptions are met. However, spawner-recruit models often incorrectly estimate escapement at maximum sustainable yield (MSY) and can result in an inappropriate harvest rate (Hilborn and Walters 1992, Needle 2001). Unmet assumptions include measurement error, time series bias due to lack of independence, and nonstationarity of the spawner-recruit relationship, including variation in stock structure, external driving variables, and lack of contrast (Hilborn and Walters 1992).

The Umpqua steelhead spawner-recruit model reported by ODFW (undated) may have violated the basic assumptions as follows:

1. *The assumption of no measurement error was recognized as at least partially unmet by the authors, as described under the PVA critique above.*
2. *The assumption of no time series bias may also be an issue for the Umpqua steelhead: a cursory examination of the North Fork Dam steelhead counts (ODFW undated, Figure 6) reveals a pattern of low stock numbers yielding relatively low run sizes four years later (when roughly accounting for apparent climate-induced variation). This warrants a further statistical evaluation to quantify the time series bias in the model.*
3. *The model may be affected by non-stationarity, particularly as affected by environmental variation. To be most effective, the model assumes that environmental effects are constant, but this is not the case for Umpqua steelhead (see ODFW undated, Figure 17). It is also possible the component sub-populations of the North Fork changed differentially from one another over the data series and this could have affected the stationarity. Lastly, there is a high likelihood that the data suffers from relatively low contrast, i.e., a lack of data points at both high and low ends of the possible productivity spectrum (see critique above under Intrinsic Production Capacity).*

Another drawback to spawner-recruit models is that they do not explicitly account for stock structure (Hilborn and Walters 1992). That is, smaller, component populations, such as those for specific tributaries, may actually be biologically independent from the more predominant population components and in fact may have independent intrinsic production rates (e.g., Woody 1998, Woody et al. 2000). In that case, a model developed for a composite of populations and/or subpopulations may erroneously estimate the productivity rate and potential harvest rate of the smaller populations, potentially leading to their depletion (NRC 1996, Knudsen 2002).

Umpqua steelhead management could benefit from the application of new modeling approaches. (Generally speaking, though, successful modeling is often data-limited – see recommendations for additional data requirements below.) There are several modeling approaches that are gaining popularity for anadromous salmonid management. One thing in common for all of them is that they try to advance from the retrospective statistical composite of traditional spawner-recruit models, to a form that allows consideration of both the details of the population's habitat and the population's biological relationship to the environment, in a life history-based framework. Four potentially helpful models are described below.

EDT. -- Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment is a system for rating the quality, quantity, and diversity of habitat along a stream, relative to the needs of a focal species such as steelhead (Mobrand et al. 1997). The methodology includes a conceptual framework for decision-making and a set of modeling tools that organize environmental information and rate the habitat elements in regard to the focal species. In effect, it describes how the fish would rate conditions in a stream based on our scientific understanding of their needs (http://www.mobrand.com/MBI/edt_web/edt_info1.htm). EDT has been used to estimate

the production potential from habitat variables measured directly in the basin to be managed (e.g., LCFRB). The method has good potential for use with Umpqua steelhead because extensive stream habitat survey data is available (ODFW undated).

SHIRAZ provides a framework for incorporating detailed information on density-dependent population growth, habitat attributes, hatchery operations, and harvest management into conservation planning in a time-varying, spatially explicit manner. The method relies on a multistage Beverton–Holt model to describe the production of salmon from one life stage to the next. It uses information from the literature to construct relationships between the physical environment and the necessary productivity and capacity parameters for the model. The model can examine how proposed actions to improve physical habitat throughout a basin can translate into projected improvements in abundance, productivity, spatial structure, and life-history diversity and it can be used for other management evaluations (Scheuerelle et al. 2006).

Life-History Based Cohort Analysis. – Several authors (Knudsen et al. 2003, Hamazaki In Press) have used a mechanistic bookkeeping approach to estimate population performance under different array of harvest, nutrient loading, and/or environmental variation. These models are based on life history parameters that are either observed from the population to be managed or estimated from the literature. The resulting tools are especially useful to simulate a population and its performance into the future, helping to explore "what-if" scenarios.

AHA. -- The All-H Analyzer (AHA model) is a tool that allows salmon managers to simultaneously evaluate the impact that habitat restoration (or degradation), changes in fisheries, or changes in hatchery operation would have on a specific fish population or stock. Impacts are evaluated both in terms of "numerical" escapement to the spawning grounds and amount and direction of gene flow. In this way, activities can be prioritized, planned, carried out, and evaluated against an expected response (Michael et al. In Press).

Institutional Policies

The institutional policies by which ODFW is mandated to manage Umpqua steelhead are briefly summarized below. The text of each of the policy documents is too voluminous to reiterate here. The purpose of each document is briefly presented here, followed by references to policy items for which there could be concerns related to Umpqua basin wild winter steelhead. It is presently unclear which, if any, of these documents are being followed explicitly in regard to Umpqua steelhead. However, since they each appear to remain the most recent relevant management documents, and have apparently not been superseded by more recent documents, they are reviewed here.

The Oregon Steelhead Management Plan 1986

ODFW (1986) is a document that was developed "to document a comprehensive, systematic, and long-term approach to management of steelhead in Oregon". It defines

production and harvest policies, goals, and objectives. The intent was that overall strategies for achieving the objectives would be generated and coordinated at the Steelhead Program level, but implemented at the stock and basin level. The plan provided specific interpretation of the Fish Management Policies of the Oregon Administrative Rules (OARs) pertaining to steelhead.

***Critque**—Several items were noted in the Steelhead Plan that could potentially compromise the optimal management of Umpqua and other Oregon steelhead stocks. There does not appear to be any specific guidance for maximizing, or at least optimizing production of steelhead in the Plan. The closest to this is the statement on Page III.C-1, under Management Policies, Policy 2, that "Fisheries will be managed to obtain the most favorable continuing benefits".*

1. *On Page III.C-1, under Management Policies, Policy 3, the phrase "Steelhead will be managed for adequate escapements...." Raises concerns. "Adequate" escapements could be taken in a variety of ways, some of which would lead to less than full utilization of the habitat's production potential.*
2. *On page III.C-2, Policy 5 indicates that waters will be managed under species and/or area plans. However, the only Umpqua-specific management plan is the 1986 North Fork Umpqua Fish management Plan, which was written in the same years and is now very outdated.*
3. *Also on page III.C-2, under Policy 5, the text states that steelhead will be managed "based on escapement requirements". Yet, there are no criteria for how to assess escapement requirements. There are numerous examples of anadromous salmonid stocks that are meeting their "escapement requirements" but are also performing at a level far under their potential, because of all the pitfalls with stock-recruit-based management methods (Hilborn and Walters 1992, NRC 1996, Knudsen 2000).*
4. *On page III.Ap.1-1, under Guidelines for Choosing a Management Option for Steelhead in a Stream, Guideline 1 is much too vague and has serious loopholes. The way it is written, "....as is practical given financial and other constraints", results in nearly complete latitude on maintaining diversity.*
5. *On page III.Ap.1-1, under Guidelines for Choosing a Management Option for Steelhead in a Stream, Guideline 3 describes how the ODFW regions must manage steelhead for the highest management option possible. In table 3-1, out of six Umpqua winter steelhead populations, only one is assigned the management of "wild only". The other five are assigned wild plus hatchery". Under what process have the other five Umpqua populations been reviewed and considered for potentially upgrading their management option to "wild only"?*

<u>*The OARs Regarding Steelhead*</u>

<u>*OARs 635-500-0015*</u> *"Steelhead Habitat Protection Policy".* – "The Department recognizes that attrition and degradation of habitat is a serious threat to maintenance of healthy and diversified populations of steelhead. Implementation of state and federal laws for conservation of fish habitat, including those contained in the Wildlife and Commercial Fishing Codes, is essential to sustaining a strong habitat base. Therefore,

consistent with OAR 635-007-0515(6), the Department will maintain or enhance the total capacity of habitats supporting steelhead trout in Oregon by cooperating fully with other agencies to implement laws and develop coordinated resource management programs. The Department will also work with private organizations and individuals to achieve, where possible, mutually satisfactory solutions to conflicts between the objectives of other parties and this policy."

Critique *– A long list of Habitat issues are reviewed in ODFW (undated). Some questions arise as to whether ODFW is fully following the intent of this OAR where it states: "....the Department will maintain or enhance the total capacity of habitats supporting steelhead trout in Oregon by cooperating fully with other agencies to implement laws and develop coordinated resource management programs."*

OARs 635-500-0020 "Steelhead Management Goals and Objectives".— "The Department shall proceed with programs and other efforts to achieve the following statewide goals and objectives, consistent with applicable law, agency policy and rule, and recognizing funding priorities for the agency. Goals of steelhead management are to:
(1) Sustain healthy and abundant wild populations of steelhead. The Steelhead Management Plan defines "healthy population" as a population that maintains a high level of productivity and adaptive capacity. Objectives under this goal are to:
(a) Protect and restore spawning and rearing habitat;
(b) Provide safe migration corridors;
(c) Protect wild populations from overharvest;
(d) Protect wild steelhead populations from detrimental interactions with hatchery fish; and
(e) Monitor the status of wild steelhead populations so that long-term trends in populations can be determined:
(2) Provide recreational, economic, cultural and aesthetic benefits from fishing and non-fishing uses of steelhead. Specific objectives are to:
(a) Provide a harvest for treaty tribes without overharvesting wild fish;
(b) Provide recreational angling opportunities reflecting the desires of the public while minimizing impacts on wild fish; and
(c) Increase non-angling uses that provide recreation and broaden public understanding of steelhead and habitat programs.
(3) Involve the public in steelhead management and coordinate Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife actions with the tribes and with other agencies. Objectives include:
(a) Increase public awareness of steelhead and related fishery management issues;
(b) Provide a forum for public involvement in steelhead management; and
(c) Coordinate Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife steelhead management activities with other habitat and fishery managers."

Critique *– While the Steelhead Management Plan referred to in this OAR defines "healthy population" as a population that maintains a high level of productivity and adaptive capacity, it is quite possible that Umpqua steelhead production could presently be at less than its full potential. The reasons for this have been reviewed above, under the PVA analysis and the modeling sections, but could mainly be the result of long-term*

exploitation, combined with a decrease in the nutrients delivered to the aquatic ecosystem by fewer salmon.

Whether the objective of monitoring the status is being met can also be questioned. Although apparently reliable counts of adults are being acquired at Winchester Dam, most other adult assessment is lacking or being conducted with questionable methods. Furthermore, no apparent smolt monitoring is being accomplished in the basin.

The Native Fish Conservation Policy (OAR 635-007-0502)

The purpose of the NFCP is to ensure the conservation and recovery of native fish in Oregon. The policy focuses on naturally produced native fish. The intent is to provide a basis for managing hatcheries, fisheries, habitat, predators, competitors, and pathogens in balance with sustainable production of naturally produced native fish. The text of the plan can be found at http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS_600/OAR_635/635_007.html, and will not be reiterated here, except as necessary in the critique below, as relevant to the Umpqua steelhead.

Critique *– The following passages from the NFCP raise concern about how the Policy is being applied to Umpqua steelhead management.*

1. *Under NFCP Goal number 2: "Maintain and restore naturally produced native fish species, taking full advantage of the productive capacity of natural habitats, in order to provide substantial ecological, economic, and cultural benefits to the citizens of Oregon." Is this goal being met if, as described above under the PVA analysis and the modeling sections, the Umpqua steelhead populations may be somewhat underperforming relative to their potential?*
2. *Under key Elements, Element number 3: "The Department shall manage native fish to meet the following objectives: (a) to maintain and restore sustainable naturally produced native fish species living and reproducing successfully in their natural environments...." The term sustainable, although currently in vogue, actually has a very vague meaning. Populations can be sustainable at very low levels. There is a need for a description that includes maximizing production.*
3. *Under key Elements, Element number 6: "The Department shall manage for sustainability of naturally produced native fish at the level of the species management unit. In developing sustainability standards, the Department shall: (a) incorporate the importance of population structure within each species management unit, and (b) base the sustainability standards on biological attributes directly related to species performance...." There is no indication in the review of all the existing information for Umpqua steelhead that population structure has been seriously evaluated. Apparently, population structure from a management perspective has followed that outlined in ODFW (1986), as shown in Table 1 above. There may be different or further refinements of population structure that, if known, would lead to different management units under the NFCP. In regard to item (b) above, there are no apparent sustainability standards other than the "red flags" mentioned in ODFW (undated).*

4. *Under implementing the NFCP, Conservation Plans, Item 1: "The Native Fish Conservation Policy shall be implemented primarily through conservation Plans developed for individual species management units and adopted by the Commission." No plan has been developed for any component of the Umpqua winter steelhead. Therefore, many of the other aspects of the NFCP have not been formally implemented. It is also important to note that the criteria described for conservation plans closely align with those prescribed for successfully managing viable salmonid populations (McElhany et al. 2000).*
5. *Under implementing the NFCP, Conservation Plans, Item 3: "The Department shall place highest priority on developing conservation plans for species management units having one or more of the following characteristics: (c) have high public interest or economic or other impact on the local community". Umpqua steelhead are among the most popular and well-known steelhead fisheries in the world, and therefore their management generates high public interest as well as economic impact to the local communities.*
6. *Under Interim Criteria, Item 2: "Habitat Use Distribution - Naturally produced members of a population must occupy at least 50% of a population's historic habitat." Assuming the definition of a population coincides with the list of Umpqua steelhead populations in ODFW (1986) and shown in Table 1 above, then questions arise as to whether the 28 miles of Cow Creek and 5 miles of Berry Creek that have been blocked by Galesville and Ben Irving dams have blocked access to more than 50% of the Cow Creek population (Table 1).*
7. *Under Interim Criteria, Item 3: "Abundance - The number of naturally produced spawners must be greater than 25% of the average abundance of naturally produced spawners over the most recent 30 year time period." This is the criteria that was cited in ODFW (undated) as the level at which management action would be taken. Waiting to take management action until the population was reduced such a serious level would be dangerous.*
8. *Under Interim Criteria, Item 5: "Reproductive Independence – At least 90% of the spawners within a population must be naturally produced and not hatchery produced fish...." This criteria may at times be violated in some portions of the Umpqua steelhead habitats near locations where hatchery smolts are reared or released, as described in the Hatchery management section above.*

<u>*The North Umpqua Fish Management Plan*</u>

The North Umpqua Fish Management Plan (NUFMP) was finalized and approved by the Commission in 1986, so is 22 years old now (Anderson et al. 1986). There are apparently no other similar plans for the other portions of the Umpqua. The NFUMP addresses all species of anadromous salmonids, so only certain portions are relevant to winter steelhead. Comments on the steelhead portions of the plan follow.

Critique *– On page 3, near the top, a passage reads: "an increase in wild fish production in such streams requires a significant increase in the amount and/or quality of spawning and rearing habitat." This is true although, additionally, the productivity of existing habitat can potentially be increased by 1) ensuring sufficient spawners to fully seed the*

incubation and rearing habitat, 2) additional carcasses that increase MDNs and therefore steelhead productivity, and 3) full activation of spawning gravels by the digging of spawners (e,g., Montgomery et al. 1996).

On Page 17, there is a page-long description addressing Wild Fish Production. However, it never mentions the Umpqua system so has no direct bearing, nor provides any guidance, on Umpqua steelhead.

On page 41, there are several references to rainbow and cutthroat trout that may have bearing on steelhead management. First, as of 1986, about 46,000 yearling hatchery rainbows were being released into the mainstem North Fork for a trout fishery. Anglers targeting these trout likely take a toll on steelhead pre-smolts via retention or hook and release mortality which could be relatively high on these small fish. Second, a reference to the creel survey showing that only 1% of emigrating smolts was harvested during the trout fishery. Many questions arise as to the accuracy of reporting in such a creel survey. This issue should definitely be reviewed if it has not already been resolved.

Data Needs and Recommendations

Stock Structure

1. Gather additional genetic, morphometric, and life-history data to resolve wild Umpqua steelhead population discriminations to improve management capabilities and preservation of stock diversity. This will help to address whether the populations listed in Table 1 need to be managed as separate units.
2. Determine whether Umpqua steelhead hatchery populations are genetically and/or ecological similar or different from wild populations.

Life History

3. Are the reports for the various studies cited in the Biological Assessment (ODFW undated) available for review? Without access to the actual studies, it is difficult to review the methods, etc.
    a. Peterson and telemetry-based population estimates
    b. Radio telemetry studies
    c. Dam count methodologies
    d. AUC estimates
4. Additional information (data and/or traditional knowledge) on historic salmon and steelhead abundance in the Umpqua would be helpful. A review and summary of all existing data, with input from local biologists, could be helpful for further analysis.
5. Abundance may be influenced by a variety of factors such as freshwater and marine survival, as well as variable harvest rates in the brood year. Future analyses might include an evaluation of how these factors influence the spawner-recruit relationship.

6. Organize existing habitat data to determine feasibility of estimating carrying physical capacity (this is also related to the recommendation for habitat-based modeling below).
7. Try to determine whether intrinsic production capacity has shifted to a lower state due to lack of salmon-delivered nutrients.
8. There is an apparent lack of data on specific life history patterns for each population. Have there been any specific studies on life history, by population?
9. Determine the complete distribution of each population segment, including the identification of critical habitats.
10. A summary of retention regulations could be used as a factor in modeling the relative effect on spawner abundance.
11. Productive capacity could be estimated with a model like EDT, especially since there is significant stream habitat survey data available (see ODFW undated, p. 48).

Management

12. Inventory the status of all habitat segments, including documentation of habitat to be preserved, protected, and restored.
13. Need a summary of all years of punch-card harvest data to use an independent variable in the analysis of abundance variation.
14. A complete analysis of Umpqua steelhead requires access to all monitoring data such as
    a. spawner surveys,
    b. counts at all traps and fishways,
    c. aging data,
    d. any available smolt data, etc.
15. A thorough analysis also requires access to the actual reports and/or models reviewed in ODFW (undated), such as the
    a. creel survey(s)
    b. spawner-recruit model and
    c. the PVA analysis.
16. Recommend additional monitoring, such as:
    a. smolt production at or near Winchester Dam
    b. basin-wide escapement
    c. age structure of adult returns
17. Summarize the proportions of hatchery- and wild-origin steelhead taken in broodstock collections.
18. Document the proportions of hatchery/wild proportions of natural spawners, especially in the areas of Rock Creek and Canyon Creek and the respective nearby mainstem reaches.
19. Conduct further spawner-recruit model analyses of an updated escapement data set to more thoroughly:
    a. quantify and evaluate the effect of measurement errors
    b. quantify the time series bias in the data
    c. evaluate the influence of climate

d. estimate the contrast

20. Review and recommend possible advanced, life-history and habitat-based modeling approaches for Umpqua steelhead.
21. A conservation plan, as described under the NFCP, is clearly needed for Umpqua steelhead management.
22. Review and evaluate the effects of yearling trout fishery on mortality of steelhead smolts.

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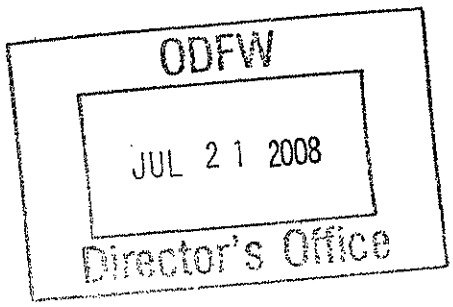
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c/o The Steamboat Inn
42705 North Umpqua Hwy
Idleyld Park, Oregon 97447-9703

July 18, 2008

Marla Rae (Chair)
Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission
3406 Cherry Ave. NE
Salem, OR 97303-4924

re: comments on the proposed angling regulation changes 240P-248P that would remove regulatory protection from wild Umpqua Basin steelhead

Dear Ms Rae:

I trust this letter finds you well.

I am against reinstating the kill of wild steelhead, winter or summer fish, on the North Umpqua River. The local ODFW here in Roseburg seems to think that there is no problem with wild fish numbers that will require the support of conservation regulations as long as they can convince people that a take of wild fish is ok.

Killing wild Pacific salmon, including steelhead, at this time of increasing angling pressure and declining runs of steelhead and salmon is not only ridiculous but unconscionable if we want wild steelhead to continue to enter the river system in numbers that sustain themselves.

I sit on a pool up Steamboat Creek on the North Umpqua. The purpose of this sitting is to protect the wild summer steelhead that take refuge from the warm and low flows of summer and early autumn, protect them from poaching. I have been doing this for ten years now, seven months a year, as a volunteer for The North Umpqua Foundation. During this time I have gotten to know the local ODFW people and policy as it pertains to the steelhead of the Umpqua River Basin. While there are good and conscientious people working for the agency, I can say without a quibble

that the Roseburg agency doesn't have a clue as to what is going on with wild steelhead numbers in the basin and apparently doesn't want to know. This is unambiguous. The local ODFW is far more interested in local politics and PR than the health of the wild fish that have been running in this river system for longer than people have been in North America.

The use the local ODFW makes of a study from 1946 by their own precursor agencies is a clear instance of this resistance to the reality of wild fish numbers in the Umpqua Basin. *The Umpqua River Study* is a sixty-two-year-old joint report by the Fish Commission of Oregon and The Oregon State Game Commission (1946). The agency is actually doing a worse job of management than was true in 1946 or even eighty-two years ago in 1926, a severe El Nino year. And in 1926 there was a commercial net fishery on the Umpqua River and permanent egg weirs near Rock Creek on the North Umpqua River yet in excess of 11,000 wild summer steelhead ran that year according to data in *The Umpqua River Study*.

The Umpqua River Study is an ODFW report and undoubtedly on file in the local ODFW office . . . unless they lost it. This means that it is part of the historical record for past Pacific salmon numbers in this basin.

This study is of interest as the earliest historical documentation of fish counts over Winchester Dam and is apparently used as such by the North Umpqua Basin ODFW office. This report, though comprehensive, is poorly organized and requires care to draw out all of the data it contains about the wild summer steelhead and other Pacific salmon runs present in the North Umpqua River for 1946 and about past abundance. All page citations herein refer to *The Umpqua River Study*.

First of all, *The Umpqua River Study* defines the summer steelhead as those fish crossing Winchester Dam from June through October (p. 41). Presently and for some time now, the local basin ODFW has defined as summer steelhead those steelhead crossing the dam between May 1 and November 30. I have corrected the data from their Table 3 for this discrepancy (and others) in my own the table presented at the end of this piece and the number of wild summer steelhead documented as they passed the dam in 1946 changes from 3,381 to 4,137 fish.

The Umpqua River Study states (p. 43) that 1,244 steelhead were taken during the coho net fishery below the dam from October 1 through November 15, 1946. Sixty-six of these fish were from the Smith River, leaving 1,178 North Umpqua River fish. The timing indicates that these fish were undoubtedly summer steelhead as presently determined. The study further states that 97 summer steelhead were taken below the dam during the shad net fishery May and June of 1946.[1] When the summer steelhead taken during the coho and shad fisheries are added to the

[1] With reference to the incidental catch of summer steelhead in shad nets, Chris Frissell notes that an uncertain percentage of these steelhead may be ocean-bound fish that have survived the spawning process (personal communication 2007).

corrected number of wild summer steelhead counted as they crossed Winchester Dam, the size of the 1946 run of summer steelhead becomes **5,412** wild fish. This is 2,051 more fish than are presently listed as running in 1946—3,361 fish [*sic*]—by the ODFW.

Past abundance? "The only summer steelhead caught by the commercial fishery are those few taken incidentally in the shad nets." (p. 45). In 1926, 18,000 pounds of summer steelhead were landed during the shad net fishery in May and June (p. 43). When the average size of the summer steelhead landed in the 1946 shad fishery, 6.8 pounds, is used, this 18,000 pounds becomes 2,647 fish. During 1946, May and June summer steelhead—plus the 97 fish caught in the shad nets during 1946—make up 24% of the **5,412** summer steelhead that ran in that year. Dividing the extrapolated 2,647 summer steelhead caught in shad nets during 1926 by 24% (0.24) yields a minimum of **11,029** wild summer steelhead running in 1926.

The run size in 1926 is a minimum number because certainly some summer steelhead made it past the shad nets during May and June of 1926. If even 20% of the summer steelhead running in May and June made it past these nets, the run size could have been over 13,000 wild summer steelhead for that year.

Other factors had a negative influence on the size of the wild summer steelhead run in the North Umpqua River in 1926. Commercial fishing was in full swing on the lower Umpqua. "From 1916 to 1923 the fishing intensity gradually increased. Then, in 1924, sixteen additional gillnet boats were brought from the Colombia to the Umpqua River. This, coupled with the success of the previous season's fishery, raised the fishing intensity to an all time high in 1924." (p.23). Even twenty years later in 1946, commercial fishing in the Umpqua River supported fifty fishermen and their families as well as four processing plants (p. 6).

Another factor influencing the numbers of summer steelhead returning to the North Umpqua River was the presence in the river—in the neighborhood of Rock Creek—of weirs stretched bank to bank from the spring until sometime in September. These blockages to migration were for the purpose of taking eggs from Pacific salmon. This had been going on since at least 1900 and continued in some fashion through 1946 (p. 11). "From 1939 to 1946, inclusive, a total of slightly over 3,000,000 [eggs] were taken." (p.11).

The final factor influencing fish abundance in 1926 is that 1926 is well recognized now in the literature as a severe El Nino year, that is, a year of exceptionally poor ocean conditions.

So, in the face of decades of permanent egg weirs, of an intensive commercial net fishery, and—additionally and exceptionally—in the face of a very poor ocean conditions, a minimum number of **11,029** wild summer steelhead returned to the North Umpqua Basin. Considering this,

what do the local ODFW or we have to pat ourselves on the back about here and now? In the fifty-seven years (only until 2002[2]) since counting began at Winchester dam, the average return of wild summer steelhead to the basin has been **3,461** fish [1,951 fish less than what *The Umpqua River Study* documents ran in 1946—**5,412** fish—and approximately a third of the fish that ran in the severe El Nino year of 1926.]. And consider, if in an El Nino year eighty years ago, the minimum number of wild summer steelhead was **11,029** fish, what was the wild summer steelhead run on the years when ocean conditions were average or good?

Perhaps this woeful fifty-seven-year average of wild summer steelhead is why the local ODFW has told me to my face that "There is no record that there was ever more than about 2000 to 3000 wild summer steelhead in the river."[3] Understandably, if your job is to manage wild fish numbers, it is significantly easier to manage those populations at a severely depleted level than to try for the best.

The historical number documented in their official file of Winchester Dam counts for 1946 by the ODFW is 3,361 wild summer steelhead. This is approximately the number that would be obtained from Table 3 in *The Umpqua River Study* by ignoring the summer steelhead taken in the shad and coho nets and not counting those fish that ran in May and November as summer steelhead—and by transposing an 8 to a 6. *Why is this number of 3,361 wild summer steelhead being used by the local ODFW today?*

How did the Fish Commission of Oregon and the Oregon State Game Commission assess the **5,412** wild summer steelhead that ran in 1946? Depleted (p. I).

How depleted? They don't say directly, but indirectly they do. The sport fishery that year was considered "particularly unsuccessful" (p. 46). Their single recommendation bearing specifically on steelhead populations (p. 44) was to close the North Umpqua and its tributaries above Rock Creek to all fishing between October 31 and the opening of the trout season the following spring. Together these observations suggest that the authors of *The Umpqua River Study* were not impressed with the **5,412** wild summer steelhead assessed for 1946.

In their summary, the authors of *The Umpqua River Study* actually state that "Under a proper management program, an average sustained yield of several times the 1946 catches [*sic*] may be expected." (p. II).

And, please bear in mind, the permanent egg weirs and commercial in-river net fisheries have been gone for more than half a century now. Where are the fish? Where is the reasonable and responsible management of our wild summer steelhead populations?

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[2] The seasonal percentage wild fish versus hatchery fish reported as passing Winchester Dam ceased to be believable around 2003.

[3] Dave Loomis: personal communication 1999 (11/8/1999)

Proposed angling regulation changes 240P-248P should be voted down and the wild steelhead in the Umpqua Basin should continue to receive protection.

In a postscript below, a few of the ways in which the biological assessment of wild winter steelhead in the Umpqua Basin is inadequate to its stated purpose are listed.

Please distribute this letter to the other commissioners and appropriate staff.

Thank you for this opportunity to address this issue.

Sincerely yours,

Lee Spencer

Lee Spencer

ps: A few examples of why the biological assessment of wild winter steelhead in the Umpqua Basin does not do what it says it does:

1. In general, this document is very poorly edited (among other things, egregious typos), has no procedures or methods section, no actual data (just assertions about the results of data analysis), no meaningful references to data, no citations, no references-cited section or bibliography, not even the frequently mentioned Ricker's model is formally referenced.

2. How was it determined that juvenile habitat was fully seeded?

3. If historic habitat has been greatly reduced and production greatly reduced, then doesn't it follow that current runs are much smaller than historic runs?

4. Further, if juvenile winter steelhead habitat is fully seeded as stated in the biological assessment, what about summer steelhead habitat? How do they distinguish winter steelhead juveniles from summer steelhead juveniles which used the same portions of a drainage and the same habitat at the same time? In Steamboat Creek for instance?

5. It is stated in several places in the biological assessment that the population numbers of returning fish are known from Winchester Dam counts for the North Umpqua River. On page 86, Figure 3.16, in *Return to the River*, (Richard N. Williams, editor) a single radio-tagged spring chinook's movements are shown as it passed several times between the Colombia, Yakima, and Snake rivers, crossing Ice Harbor Dam alone eight separate times.

The Umpqua River Study wild summer steelhead data for 1946 (primarily Table 3).

WEEKLY COUNTS	*UNCORRECTED COUNT*	*CORRECTION*
12/4-10/1945	*44*	
12/11-17/1945	*38*	
12/18-24/1945	*392*	
12/25-30/1945	*67*	
1/1-7/1946	*"no count 12/28/45 through 1/13/1946 due to high water"*	
1/8-15		
1/16-21	*24*	
1/22-28	*296*	
1/29-2/4	*34*	
2/5-11	*24*	
2/12-18	*101*	
2/19-25	*1048*	
2/26-3/4	*207*	
3/5-11	*1086*	
3/12-18	*152*	
3/19-25	*482*	
3/26-4/1	*394*	
4/2-8	*404*	
4/9-15	*624*	
4/16-22	*230*	
4/23-29	*241*	
PRESENTLY (2006) ODFW SUMMER STEELHEAD TIMING OVER DAM IS FROM MAY 1ST – NOVEMBER 30TH		
Note: the week of 4/30-5/6 includes one day from outside ODFW summer steelhead timing window		
4/30-5/6	*102*	*(102 / 7) X 6 = 87 summer steelhead*
5/7-13	*71*	*71*
5/14-20	*66*	*66*
5/21-27	*19*	*19*
5/28-6/3	*62*	*62*
6/4-10	*128*	*128*
6/11-17	*191*	*191*
6/18-24	*309*	*309*
6/25-7/1	*247*	*247*
7/2-8	*312*	*312*
7/9-15	*298*	*298*
7/16-22	*355*	*355*
7/23-29	*56*	*56*
7/30-8/5	*89*	*89*
8/6-12	*184*	*184*
8/13-19	*76*	*76*
8/20-26	*101*	*101*
8/27-9/2	*44*	*44*
9/3-9	*75*	*75*
9/10-16	*109*	*109*
9/17-23	*35*	*35 [note: this count is for one day only]*
9/24-30	*"No count 9/18 through 10/2. Dam being repaired." [15 day period]*	*35 + (57 / 5 = 11.4) = 46.4 / 2 = 23.2 23.2 X 15 = 348 summer steelhead*
10/1-7	*57*	*57 [note: this count is for five days only]*
10/8-14	*6*	*6*
10/15-21	*537*	*537*
10/22-28	*144*	*144*
10/29-11/4	*0*	*0*
11/5-11	*0*	*0*
11/12-18	*0*	*0*
11/19-25	*62*	*62*
11/26/1946-12/2/1947	*96*	*96 / 7 X 5 = 69 summer steelhead*
Note: this final week is eight days long, the first five of which are included in present ODFW summer steelhead timing window		
END OF PRESENT ODFW SUMMER STEELHEAD TIMING WINDOW (NOVEMBER 30TH)		
SUBTOTAL	*3,831*	*4,137*
12/3/1947 (one day only)	*251*	
TOTAL COUNT	***3,831***	***4,137***
plus 1,275 fish from 1946 net fisheries		***5,412***
OFFICIAL ODFW COUNT FOR 1946	***3,361***	***5,412***

ODFW
JUL 21 2008
Director's Office

To: ODRW Review Board

Re: Draft number 236P

I am requesting the review board take a second look at 236P and which would allow fishing from Cole Rivers hatchery dead line to highway 62 bridge after 7 PM. This has caused a significant impact on the upper river businesses from Shady Cove up river. As it stands now fisherman, can only fish for one or two hours and they have to quit. With the cost of fuel and supplies, we want to make our time worthwhile.

This change of time would also help ODFW reduce the number of hatchery fish in the upper river that will spawn with the wild salmon, if they are not caught. As it is, most of the salmon fishing is taking place only on the weekends. This is also having an impact on the number of license and salmon tags sold in this area. We will consider not buying tags and license if we can only fish on the weekends due to work schedules.

I would also like to point out that this started as a social issue due to fights between fishermen and alcohol consumption. Rather than punish all the fishermen, punish only the offenders by utilizing law enforcement. If I drive drunk down the highway, the state does not close the highway at 7 o'clock!

We would like you to consider a closure time of 9 p.m. Also the April 1st 7 p.m. closure (DRAFT 237P) is too soon. There are not enough salmon to target at that date. This hurts the steelhead fishermen.

As fishermen of this area, we are encouraging you to consider the above information and allow us more time to fish this area.

Everett Goettsch
Everett Goettsch
578 Barton Rd Bx 9
Eagle Point, Or. 97524

Dear ODFW and Rhine Messmer

it's time for me to voice my opinion.....Save the Wild Steelhead. There is not enough funding to support the research and science needed to determine the populations of the wild steelhead in the Umpqua system. You can't make a decision to harvest wild steelhead without first accurately determining spawning, escapement and populations of all the tributaries of the Umpqua system. The Creel surveys are not at all accurate. To make a decision based upon the desire to keep wild steelhead for table fare in 2008 is archaic and caveman. Furthermore, the Umpqua system cannot support a kill fishery. Times have changed; wild steelhead can no longer be considered for harvest. They are an important part of the great ecosystem. They provide robust genetics that hatchery fish can't compete with. Let's not let the Umpqua fall into the category of all the other failing rivers around the Pacific Northwest. I support the NO-Kill of wild Steelhead in the Umpqua system.

Thank you for your time.

Eric Figura
Glide, OR

"Sport Fishing Regulations on Tenmile Lakes"

Present rule: Largemouth bass, 5 per day under 15 inches in length. All bass 15 inches or over in length must be released.

There is a proposal to allow the harvest of all bass. The present 15 inch rule was put into effect to stop the harvest of larger spawners and to increase the size and number of catchable fish.

Those proposing this rule change claim predation by bass is the causing factor in the decline of salmon and steelhead runs on Tenmile Lakes.

March 2008 newspaper headlines and TV broadcasts say there are predictions of very low salmon returns with limited or possibly no season. The salmon and steelhead are suffering in all waters along the entire west coast.

Most of these waters are not inhabited by bass! It should then be assumed that the bass are not implicated in the decline of all the salmon and steelhead.

Given the opportunity the ones proposing this rule change would like to destroy the entire bass population in Tenmile Lakes.

There are too many factors to consider prior to making any rules changes and destroying another

fishery. Changes in ocean conditions and predation of salmon and steelhead by a large population of seals.

All fish of concern in Tenmile Lakes suffer from the predation of a large colony of cormorants, loss of spawning areas, low water levels of lakes, increase in water temperature, removal of habitat on lake frontage, fertilizer used on frontages and sewer fields to name a few.

The lakes are suffering from many negative factors. These probably have more impact on salmon and steelhead than does a healthy bass population which suffers with the same problems.

Do Tenmile Lakes still have the capability to support salmon and steelhead with all the changes these lakes and their tributaries have undergone?

We need to save and enhance the bass population on Tenmile Lakes. Work needs to be done on the problems of these lakes to make improvements for all fish species concerned.

Surveys taken by ODFW indicate that about 35% of Oregon anglers fish warm water species. More are turning to bass angling each day. This puts more pressure on this resource that has been established.

Bass fishing is and has been the number one attraction of Tenmiles Lakes. The loss of bass anglers and the revenue brought by them would have a devastating impact on the businesses in this small community.

It is unlikely that the salmon and steelhead returning could replace this revenue or provide anything as of the quality bass fishing presents.

Do not change a rule that is showing signs of success for a much needed healthy bass fishery.

Other problems on these lakes should be addressed and corrected before a rule change made on speculation cripples or destroys this bass population.

name	address	city	state	Occupation
[illegible]	[illegible]	GRANTS PASS	OR	PRINTER
[illegible]	15263 SE WALKER ROAD	PRINEVILLE	OR	RETIRED-
[illegible]	6895 SW [illegible]	Portland	OR	Retired
Bart DeBow	765 Arleta Pl	Keizer	OR	Biologist Hide
Marcia Hartman	11721 SE Pine St.	PORTLAND	OR	Retired
[illegible]	11721 SE PINE ST.	PORTLAND	OR	RETIRED
[illegible]	3006 SE 16	Port	OR	Retired
Bill Egan	6884 N. Hudson	Ptld	OR	"
Richard Schradle	P.O box 526	Lakeside	OR	Retired Heavy construction

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1 Nick MASON 4/8/08 323 "A" St. 106th Ave. portland OR. 97216.
2 Adam McAllaster 4/8/08 330 N.E. Cherry LN. Albany, OR. 9732
3 Stan Myers 4/9/08 92770 ELKWAY LANE COOS BAY OR 974.
4 DONALD PHILLIPS 4/26/08 2423 EVERETT ST. NORTH BEND OR. 97459
5 Ray Austin 4/26/08 90646 Georgetown Rd JC OR 97448
6 Jim Hinson 4/26/08 PO Box 42676 Eugene OR 97484
7 KEN CAMPBELL 4-26-08 1317 E Hwy 36 Swisshome OR 97480
8 Jon Ramelle 4-26-08 32765 Row River Rd Dorena OR 97434
9 Lisa Lathrom 4/26/08 250 E 6th St. Coquille OR 97423
10 Kevin McNeill 4/26/08 256 E 6th Coquille OR 97423
11 DET MASON 4/27/08 62518 W. Catching Rd Coos Bay OR 9742
12 Gunilla MASON 4-27-08 62518 W. Catching C.B. OR. 97
13 DONALD KENNEDY 4/28/08 2423 EVERETT AVE NORTH BEND OR 9745
14 [illegible] 4/20/08 83319 clear lake Rd Florence OR 9743
15 CRAIG SUTPHIN Craig Sutphin 6-21-08 907 N. Alder Coquille OR 9742
16 Steven Sutphin Steven Sutphin 6-21-08 907 N. Alder coquille OR 97423
17 Scott Carpenter 6-20-08 92738 Libby Ln Coos Bay, OR 97420
19
20
21

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SINCERELY JOSEPH W PEPPER OWNER

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541-759 3540

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name	address	City	State	Occupation
Jim Shrum	4504 Happy Valley	Roseburg	OR	Maintenance
Matt Holmes	111 Director Ct	Roseburg	OR	Military
Mark Whitlock	P.O. Box 218	Saint Paul	OR	Insurance adjustor
DAN KUNTZ	321 Chickering	Myrtle Creek	OR	MILL WORKER
JIM ELDRED	1336 NW GILBERT	GRANTS PASS	OR	MANUFACTURER
JAY BARTELD	720 Jdeest	myrtle Creek	OR	Welder
CHARLES W ADAMS	3026 NE Douglas Ave	ROSEBURG	OR	ASSESSOR TECH
Ron Pettee	1208 Winston Rd	Winston	OR	Carpenter
James Stamy	875 S. Comstock	Sutherlin	OR	Carpenter
DARRYL BUCHANAN	12372 272 RD	Brusham	OR	Auto body
ROB DOUGLAS	398 W. RIVERSIDE	ROSEBURG	OR	MANAGER
Dennis Kinney	192 Runnelstone	Roseburg	OR	Retired
Mike E. Mc	2650 Clark	North Bend	OR	Retired
Ray Schell	2150 N. Lake	Lakeside	OR	Retired
Steve Gausnell	1587 Roberts Creek Rd	Roseburg	OR	electrician
DAVID E. LONG	P.O. Box 224	Yoncalla	OR	ODOT
RANDAL COLLINS	2285 F St.	SPRINGFIELD	OR	U of Oregon
STEFAN ZELTNAY	170 SUNDAY	CRESWELL	OR	CITY EUGENE
Chris Bedsaul	1250 Rainbow Hill 37	SPFld	OR	Lane County
Ed Sowers	4565 Redinger	SALEM	OR	Route MANAGER
TRAVIS SOWERS	4698 HAPPY DR	SALEM,	OR	MANAGER

name	address	City	State	Occupation
Brian Sanders	Po Box 95	Roseburg	OR	Police officer
JAMES ERLIN	3249 SWINGBrook	MEDFORD		RETIRED USAF
Barry Burgher	P.O. Box 566	Chemic		Oil Driller
Cinjar Wiswell	1265 NE Bear Cr. Rd	Bend	97701	Oil driller
PATRICK HELMS	31787 C.6 Lorane Rd	Cottage Grove	OR 97424	Rock Crusher

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name	address	City	State	Occupation
Jim Wright	2104 Austin	Roseburg	OR	Retired
John [illegible]	2104 SW Austin	Roseburg	OR	Laiborer
Mike [illegible]	1310 NW Grant	Corvallis	OR	Sonographer
[illegible]	1023 Lowell Ave	Albany	OR	Title Manager
Mike Conrad	2140 Elgin Ave	Eugene	OR	Insurance Agent
Daniel Boyd	37194 Wheeler Rd	Pleasant Hill	OR	Delta Sand & Gravel
Dennis Boyd	84617 Sarvis Berry Ln		OR	Delta Sand & Gravel
Dustin M Jeffries	PO Box 101	Yoncalla	OR	Bartender
Richard Jeffries	PO Box 392	Yoncalla	OR	mill worker
John R. Hess	P.O. Box 56	Westlake	OR	Retired
Chuck Gunter	P.O. Box 132	Westlake	OR	School Bus Driver
Victor Tejon	P.O. Box 1164	Winchester	OR	Tribal Govt.
Jim Pearn	P.O. Box 894	Shoreline	OR	Retired
Doug Warren	P.O. Box 191	Winston	OR	Pepsi
Tom Yeack	505 S 54th #26	Spfld.	OR	Retired
Steven Stamm	6041 Leyden Peak Pl.	Eugene	OR	service Tech
[illegible]	25764 Jones Rd		OR	Mill Worker
Alfred B Hall	4776 Laurel	Westlake	OR	RV Park owner
[illegible]	7440 19th St.	Bay City	OR	Sawmill Supervisor
RON GREEN	P.O. BOX	NEWPORT	OR	EXCAVATION
Robert Caldwell	27056 Pickops Rd	Eugene	OR	Disabled

name	address	City	state	Occupation
Name	Address	City	State	occupation
Chris Carpenter	500 Short	G.P., Or	97527	Chiropractor
Travis Glass	3125 Alameda #12	Medford OR	97504	Tech.

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name	address	City	State	Occupation	print NAME
Marcia Knorr	1150 Michigan	Coos Bay	OR	self	MARCIA KNORR
Janis Framel	2230 MAINE COURT	N. Bend	OR	self employed	JANIS FRAMEL
Ron Hamel	71112 Majestic Shores Rd.	N. Bend	OR	Retired	RON
Harvey Hanover		Smith River	CA	CDCR	HARVEY HANOVER
Barbara Clunis	213 N Lakeld.	Lakeside	OR	Retired	BARBARA CLUNIS
Gregg Staudt	3726 S. 7th	Lakeside	OR	Retired	Gregg Staudt
[illegible]	16860 LAKESHORE	LAKESIDE	OR	RETIRED	LEE WICKLUND M.D.
Zayn Cody	488 Hamelada	Merlin	OR	Electrician	ZAYN CODY
Christopher Martin	15 SE Range	Winston	OR	Equipment Operator	CHRISTOPHER MARTIN
[illegible]	1150 Michigan Ave	Coos Bay	OR	Self	TERRY FRAMEL
Domingo Mendez	4983 Manning AVE	Salem	Or.	Self/36 mo bill	
Paul Retherford	96283 Sunlake Lane	Lakeside	OR	Self - PAUL RETHERFORD	
Debbie Retherford	96283 Sunlake	Lakeside	OR	Self - Debbie Retherford	
[illegible]	1991 Sherman	North Bend	OR	Sanitation Engineer	BRIAN MEEK
[illegible]	4115 South TEN MILE	LAKESIDE	OR	Self ROB SWINEHART	
[illegible]	23014 NE 21ST ST	CARNATION	WA	.com OPERATIONS	DAN JOHNSON
WARREN	3755 STENMIC	LAKESID	OR	RET.	WARREN BENELL
[illegible]	22250 CREGAR	BEND	OR	POLICE	ROB DEWITT
[illegible]	846 Arago Ave	Coos Bay	OR	Self David McMahon	
Brad Miller	48 PARK Village	Florence	OR	Retired	
Rodney Larson	15681 Tumble Weed TURN	Sisters	OR	retired	

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name	address	City	State	Occupation
Dan Taylor	[illegible] 3rd Ave	Florence	OR	Retired
Michael Gibney	[illegible] SW Lucas Ave	Troutdale	OR	Marketing
BRIAN D. WHEATON	65324 OLD BEND REDMOND HWY	BEND	OR	OREGON NATIONAL GUARD
Mike Baskett	[illegible] Ewald Ave	Salem	OR	Salem Police
JASON OSBURN	P.O. BOX 2166	Florence	OR	Self
David Palmer	2515 ECHO VALLEY	Roseburg	OR	Electrician
Susan Johnson	1445 Fir Seasons	Rsbg	OR	Registered Nurse
Cody Kyng	10405 F Ave	Island City	OR	Service Manager
[illegible]	[illegible] W John	Pendleton	OR	Accountant
Brent [illegible]	P.O Box 2012	Pendleton	OR	Project Manager

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name	address	City	State	Occupation
Ken Carpenter	P.O. Box 966	Coos Bay	OR	Retired
Larry Robison	1037 N Knowl	Coquille	OR	Public Employee
Mat Clark	317 E St.	Coos Bay	OR	Carpenter
Harley Bingham	515 Rugh Ln	Lakeside	OR	mechanic
Temeree Bingham	515 Rugh Ln	Lakeside	OR	unemployed
Ron Buchanan	660 Kings Ave	Lakeside	OR	Retired
Jerry Cool	47810 W Fork Millicoma Rd	Coos Bay	OR	Retired
Billy Stubblefield	P.O. Box 53	Lakeside	OR	Disabled/Retired

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name	address	City	state	Occupation
Rod Howland	05616 Munsel	Florence	OR	mycology
Marylou Howland	05616 Munsel Ln	Florence	OR	mycologist
Betty McWatters	P.O Box 175	Willits Ca	Ca	retired
Lawrence Heath	05600 Myrtle	Florence	OR	retired
Betty Heath	05600 Myrtle	Florence	OR	retired
John C. Hoaks	5613 Munsel Lane	Florence	Or	Self Employed
D.J. Bennett	05693 Munsel Ln.	Florence	Or.	Retired
L.A. Rosenbalm	87166 Munsel Lk	Florence	Or	Retired
Connie Rosenbalm	87166 Munsel Lk	Florence	Or	Retired
Andrew Way	20330 Lafayette	Parkdale	Wa	Management Post Off
Diane Way	20330 Lafayette	Burl	Wa	Mail Carrier
Jesse Chapman	89980 Conde G. Rd	Florence	Or.	Unemployed

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Rod Howland	05616 Munsel	Florence	OR	mycology
Marylou Howland	05616 Monsel Ln	Florence	OR	mycologist
Betty Mabettes	P.O Box 175	Willits Ca	Ca	retired
Lawrence Heath	05600 Mynsel Ln	Florence	OR	retired
Betty Heath	05600 Mynsel	Florence	OR	retired
John C. Hoaks	5613 Munsel Lane	Florence	Or	Self Employed
D.J. Bennett	05693 Munsel Ln.	Florence	Or.	Retired
L.A. Rosenbalm	87166 Munsel Rd	Florence	Or	Retired
Connie Rosenbalm	87166 Munsel Rd	Florence	Or	Retired
Andrew Way	20330 Lafayette	Burlington	Wa	Management Post Off
Diane Way	20330 Lafayette	Burl.	Wa	Mail Carrier
Jesse Chapman	89980 Cowan Creek Rd	Florence Ore.	Or	Unemployed

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Ken Carpenter	P.O. Box 988	Coos Bay	OR	Retired
Larry Robison	1037 N Knoll	Coquille	OR	Public Employee
Max Clark	317 E St.	Coos Bay	OR	Carpenter
Harley Bingham	515 Rugh Ln	Lakeside	OR	mechanic
Temeree Bingham	515 Rugh Ln	Lakeside	OR	unemployed
Ron Buchanan	660 Kings Ave	Lakeside	OR	Retired
Jerry Cool	47810 W Fork Millicoma Rd	Coos Bay	OR	Retired
Billy Stubblefield	P.O. Box 53	Lakeside	OR	Disabled/Retired

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Michael Gibney	2934 SW Lucas Ave	Troutdale	OR	Marketing
BRIAN D. WHEATON	OLD BEND 65324 REDMOND HWY	BEND	OR	OREGON NATIONAL GUARD
Mike Baskett	1773 Ewald Ave	Salem	OR	Salem Police
JASON OSBURN	P.O. BOX 2166	Florence	OR	Self
David Palmer	2515 Eckenrod Ln	Roseburg	OR	Electrician
Susan Johnson	1445 Fir Season	Rosb	OR	Registered Nurse
Cody King	10405 F Ave	Island City	OR	Service Manager
[illegible]	12200 NW Johns	Prineville	OR	Mechanic
Burt [illegible]	P.O Box 2012	Pendleton	OR	Project Manager

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Marcia Knorr	1150 Michigan	Coos Bay	OR	self	MARCIA KNOTT
Janis Trame	2230 Maine Court	N. Bend	OR	self employed	JANIS TRAMEL
Ron Hamel	71112 Majestic Shores Rd.	N. Bend	OR	Retired	RON
Harvey Hanover		Smith River	CA	COCR	HARVEY HANOVER
Barbara Clunis	213 N Lake Rd.	Lakeside	OR	Retired	BARBARA CLUNIS
Gregg Staudt	37265. Tm.	Lakeside	OR	Retired	Gregg Staudt
Lee Wicklun	16860 LAKESHORE	LAKESIDE	OR	RETIRED	LEE WICKLUN M.D.
Zayn Cody	486 Alameda	Merlin	OR	Electrician	ZAYN CODY
Christopher Martin	15 St Rouge	Winston	OR	Equipment Operator	CHRISTOPHER MARTIN
Terry Tramel	1150 Michigan Ave	Coos Bay	OR	Self	TERRY TRAMEL
Domingo Mendez	4983 Manning Ave	Salem	Or.	Self/36 Mobile Mo.	
Paul Retthwis	96283 Sunlake Lane	Lakeside	OR	Self - PAUL RETHWISH	
Debbie Rethwisch	96253 Sunlake	Lakeside	OR	Self - Debbie Rethwisch	
Nathan Brimmer	1991 Sherman	North Bend	OR	Sawyer/Mill Brimmer	
	4115 South TEN MILE	LAKESIDE	OR	SELF ROD SWINEHART	
	23014 NE 21ST ST	CARNATION	WA	COM OPERATIONS	DAN JOHNSON
WARREN	3755 STENMIC	LAKESID	OR	RET.	WARREN BENILL
	22230 CHECOAR	BEND	OR	POLICE	ROB DeWitt
	84C Briggs Ave	Coos Bay	OR	Self	David McMahon
Boyd Miller	48 PARK Village	Florence	OR	Retired	
Rodney Duncan	15681 Tumble Weed TURN	Sisters	OR	retired	

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Mike [illegible]	1310 NW GARF	Corvallis	OR	Sonographer
[illegible]	1023 LONGVIEW	ALBANY OR		Title Manager
Mike Conrad	2140 Chad Dr Ave	Eugene	OR	Insurance Agent
Daniel Boyd	37194 Wheeler Rd	Pleasant Hill	OR	Delta Sand & Gravel
Dennis Boyd	84617	SATTLER BERRY LN	OR	Delta SAND & Gravel
Dustin M Jeffries	PO BOX 101	Yoncalla	OR	BARTENDER
Richard Jeffries	PO Box 392	Yoncalla	OR	mill worker
John D. Hoss	P.O Box 56	WESTLAKE	OR	Retired
Chuck Gunter	P.O Box 132	WESTLAKE	OR	School Bus DRIVER
Victor Tejam	P.O. Box 1164	Winchester	OR	TRIBAL GOVT.
Jim Pecarn	P.O. Box 894	Shoreline	OR	Retired
Doug Wasson	P.O. Box 191	Winston	OR	Pepsi
Tom Yeack	305 S 54th #26	Spfld.	OR	Retired
Steven Stamos	6047 Leyland Park Pl.	Eugene	OR	service Tech
[illegible]	25764 [illegible] Rd		OR	Mill worker
Alfred B Hall	4976 Laurel	Westlake	OR	RV Park owner
[illegible]	7440 19th St.	Bay City	OR	Sawmill supervisor
RON GREEN	P.O. BOX 1424	NEWPORT	OR	EXCAVATION
Robert Caldwell	27056 Pickops Rd	Eugene	OR	Disabled

name	address	City	State	Occupation
Name	Address	City	State	occupation
Chris Carpenter	500 Short	G.P. Or	97527	Chiropractor
Travis Glass	3125 Alameda #12	Medford OR	97504	Tech.

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Matt Holmes	411 Quinebaug Ct	Roseburg	OR	Military
Mark Whitlock	P.O. Box 218	Saint Paul	OR	Insurance adjustor
Dan Kuntz	321 Chickering	Myrtle Creek	OR	MILL WORKER
Jim Eldred	1336 NW Gilbert	Grants Pass	OR	Manufacturer
Jay Burford	720 Jackson st	myrtle Creek	OR	Welder
Charles W Adams	3026 NE Douglas Ave	Roseburg	OR	Assessor Tech
Lon Potter	1208 Winston, OR	Winston	OR	Carpenter
James Stamy	875 S. Comstock	Sutherlin	OR	Carpenter
Darryl Bridgeford	12372 272 Rd	Brusham	OR	Auto body
Rob Douglas	398 W. Riverside	Roseburg	OR	Manager
Dennis Kinney	192 Brunchler	Roseburg	OR	Retired
Mike E. Mitchell	2650 Clark	North Bend	OR	Retired
Gary Schultz	2150 N. Lake	Lakeside	OR	Retired
Steve Gausmann	1587 Roberts Creek Rd	Roseburg	OR	electrician
David E. Long	P.O. Box 224	Yoncalla	OR	ODOT
Randal Collins	2285 F St.	Springfield	OR	U of Oregon
Stefan Zeltzay	170 Sunday	Creswell	OR	City Eugene
Chris Bedsaul	1250 Rainbow #37	Sprid	OR	Lane County
Ed Sowers	4565 Redinger	Salem	OR	Route Manager
Travis Sowers	4698 Happy Dr	Salem,	OR	Manager

name	address	City	State	Occupation
Brian Saxton	PO Box 95	Roseburg	OR	Police Officer
JAMES ERVIN	3249 SWINGBACK	MEDFORD		RETIRED USAF
Barry Barghar	P.O. Box 566	Chiloquin		Oil Driller
Cheyenne Wemyss	1265 NE Bear Creek Rd	Bend	97701	Oil driller
PATRICK HELMS	31787 C.6 LOOP RD	COQUILLE	OR 97424	ROCK CRUSHER

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SINCERELY JOSEPH W PEPPER OWNER

8TH ST GRILL LAKESIDE OREGON

4-3-08

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Adam McAllaster Adam McAllaster 4/8/08 330 N.E. Cherry LN. Albany, OR. 97321

Tom Myers 4/9/08 92770 ELKWAY LANE COOS BAY OR 97420

Donald Phillips Donald Phillips 4/26/08 2423 Everett St. North Bend Or. 97459

Ray Austin 4/26/08 90646 Georgetown Rd JC OR 97448

Jim Hutson Jim Hutson 4/26/08 PO Box 4208 Bandon OR 97411

Ken Campbell 4-26-08 1317 E Hwy 36 Swisshome OR 97480

Tom Ramsdell 4-26-08 37765 Row River Rd Dorena OR 97434

Lisa Lathrom Lisa Lathrom 4/26/08 256 E 6th St. Coquille OR 97423

Kevin McNeill 4/26/08 256 E 6th Coquille OR 97423

Det Mason Det Mason 4/27/08 62518 W. Catching Rd Coos Bay OR 97420

Priscilla Mason Priscilla Mason 4-27-08 62518 W. Catching CB Or. 97420

Donald Kennedy Donald Kennedy 4/28/08 2423 EVERETT AVE NORTH BEND OR 97459

[illegible] 4/20/08 83319 Clear Lake Rd Florence OR 97439

Craig Sutphin Craig Sutphin 6-21-08 907 N. Alder Coquille OR 97423

Steven Sutphin Steven Sutphin 6-21-08 907 N. Alder coquille OR 97423

Scott Carpenter 6-20-08 92788 Libby Ln Coos Bay, OR 97420

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name	address	City	state	Occupation
[illegible]	460 Bunker Creek Dr	Grants Pass	OR	PRINTER
[illegible]	15263 SE Walsh Road	Prineville	OR	RETIRED-
[illegible]	6595 SW Pioslynn Dr	Portland	OR	Retired
Bart DeBow	765 Arleta Pl	Keizer	OR	Biologist Hide
Marcia Hartman	11731 SE Pine St.	PORTLAND	OR	Retired
Bud Hartman	11731 SE PINE ST.	PORTLAND	OR	RETIRED
[illegible]	3001 SE 16	Port	OR	Retired
Bill Egan	6884 N. Hudson	Ptld	OR	"
Richard Schradle	P.O box 526	Lakeside	OR	Retired Heavy construction

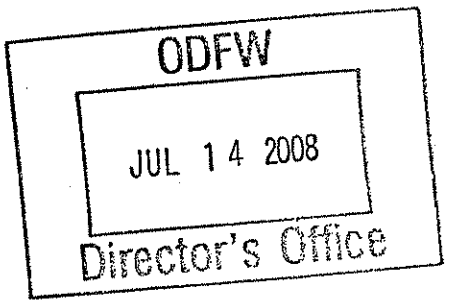
OSPREY POINT RV RESORT
LAKESIDE, OREGON

To whom it may concern,

I have been asked as to what my opinion is on the current and proposed fishing regulations on Tenmile lake. Osprey Point has been open for almost thirteen years and in this period I have watched the fishery change, some natural, some man made. It is my opinion that what we have in place at the moment should not be tampered with. The vast majority of my guest's are bass fishermen, not just clubs but entire families, they except the poor fishing days right along with the great days, which ever is offered up they enjoy. The salmon, steelhead and trout fishermen are only about 20% of my guest's but they too love coming here and will make do with whatever is available. It's obvious that most fishermen carry tackle for whatever is biting. They love having a choice.

Thanks,
Mike Smalley Op.Mgr.

John M. Sully
Address: P.O. Box 3600
Ashland, Or 97520



Thursday, July 10, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P and **oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P.

Several of the 2009 angling proposals for the Southwest Oregon area have raised a number of issues concerning the continued viability of both summer and winter steelhead runs on the Rogue River and its tributaries.
A review of fish counts and catch reports for recent years clearly indicates that fish numbers continue to decrease.
It is important that all proposals contribute to sustaining or improving existing fish strains and runs, and do not, in any way, threaten the viability of wild fish. All other evaluation criteria, while they may be important, are secondary to protecting fish stocks.
The following proposals clearly threaten dwindling fish stocks and should be rejected:

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230P Remove bait restrictions on the lower Rogue River. There is no way to differentiate between wild steelhead, native cutthroat trout, native rainbow trout, hatchery steelhead, steelhead smolts, salmon or salmon smolts when fishing with bait. Bait fishing will injure or kill wild fish, regardless of good intentions. Studies have shown that approximately10%- 30% of steelhead and up to 50% of trout caught on bait and released will suffer mortality. The corresponding figures for flies and lures are 3.8% and 4.9%. These figures do not account for the repeated hooking of the same fish or improper fish handling. The same studies also show that bait is 2 to 3 times more effective than artificial flies and lures at hooking steelhead and trout. (Facts and Issues Associated with Restricting Terminal Gear Types in the management of Sustainable Steelhead Sport fisheries in British Columbia. By R.S. Hooten, April 2001). Bait fishing will hook and

kill substantially more trout and steelhead than artificial lures and flies will, resulting in reductions in wild steelhead and native trout numbers that clearly are not sustainable. Since most of the Rogue's steelhead pass through the Foster Bar to Whiskey Creek section, excessive mortality will be unavoidable.

234P Remove the restriction on the use of bait from Gold Ray reservoir to Shady Cove Park Nov. 1-Dec.31.
Reject for the same reasons as above. In addition, there are four major wild steelhead spawning streams in the affected area: Big Butte Creek, Trail Creek, Bear Creek and Little Butte Creek. Wild steelhead mass below the mouths of these creeks, waiting for winter rains that allow them to enter their spawning areas. During this pre-spawn period, bait fishing would create unacceptable impacts on these dwindling wild populations.

235P Reject for the same reason as stated above.

The following proposals will reduce impacts on dwindling fish stocks and should be supported:

232P In essence this proposal continues the existing rule that restricts fishing to the use of artificial flies from Gold Ray to the Shady Cove boat ramp from Sept. 1- Oct. 31. This restriction limits impacts to wild summer steelhead during the major migratory period of their life cycle when they are present in the greatest numbers.

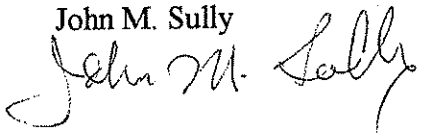
233P Restrict the use of bait on the Rogue River. Gold Ray Reservoir upstream to Cole Rivers Hatchery Diversion Dam. Restricted to artificial flies and lures, Nov. 1-Dec.31. Support this proposal for the reasons stated above, in addition to minimizing the impacts on wild fish during the critical pre- spawn period.

Additional Comments:
I strongly oppose Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P for the reasons stated above and because they are diametrically the opposite of the mission of the ODFW, in my opinion, *viz.*, to preserve the natural resources of Oregon. All salmonids in Oregon are in trouble because of habitat reduction, logging practices, overfishing and harvest limits.

The Rogue River is known worldwide for its steelhead and salmon populations. This reputation has economically benefited Jackson, Josephine, and Curry Counties, all of Southern Oregon, and all of Oregon as a result of the tourists that visit the region and remain to visit the many attractions of Oregon. The many studies conducted by ODFW and other agencies confirm the economic benefits outlined above.

It does not seem reasonable that ODFW would propose actions that jeopardize the worldwide reputation of the Rogue River by instituting regulations that would materially harm the fishery.

Sincerely yours,
John M. Sully



July 6 2008

Oregon Fish & Wildlife Commission
Fish Division - Angling Regulations Coordinator
3406 Cherry Ave NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

ODFW
JUL 11 2008
Director's Office

Re: Second Proposal to change Striped Bass Regulations # 175

Dear Members of the Commission

See letter to Commission dated Sept. 6, 2001 Regarding proposal to change striped bass Regs.

Your rationale regarding the regulation change is not accurate. There is on file (I hope) an extensive study of striped bass food habits on the lower Umpqua done in 1972. (Please refer to letter dated Sept. 6, 2001 that is enclosed.) I hope you as commissioners take the time to look up the report and read the findings.

Sincerely yours,

Richard L Warner

ODFW
JUL 11 2008
Director's Office

Name: Richard Werner
Address: 1909 Seckel St., Medford Oregon. 97504
Date: 7-6-08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

There is currently, under the present regulations, a compromise in place which allows the use of bait in the 10 mile section below the hatchery to Shady Cove and allows the use of flies and lures (using any type of gear) from Shady Cove down to Gold Ray dam. While supporters of the above proposals cry that the current regulations are "elitist" and favor fly-fishermen, the truth is that the current proposal restricts *no one* from fishing the section from Shady Cove to Gold Ray Dam with conventional gear. Anglers may use <u>any gear</u> with flies or with lures. <u>The only restriction is on the use of bait</u>. This restriction was put in place to offer some protection for wild steelhead populations.

No matter which study is considered and evaluated, steelhead mortality increases with the use of bait. A number of important spawning streams for wild steelhead lie in the stretch between Shady Cove and Gold Ray Dam. During the pre-spawn fall period, wild steelhead mass below these tributaries. Allowing these fish to be hooked with bait in this section from November 1st – December 31st, as 234P and 235P would permit, would clearly lead to increased mortality of wild steelhead.

In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:
This proposal is starting out like the proposal & regulation changes that occurred in the past on lengthing the spring chinook season on the upper Rogue. At one time it ended at the end of June. Now you see where the ending is now, and our spring chinook is almost kaput for wild fish. Lost Cr. Dam did a lot to help their demise. Nuff said!

Signature: Richard Werner

Name: Richard Werner
Address: 2909 Seckel St, Medford Oregon 97504
Date: 7-6-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P, and **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P.

Several Southwest Oregon 2009 angling proposals have raised a number of issues concerning the continued viability of summer and winter steelhead runs on the Rogue River and its tributaries.
A review of fish counts and catch reports for recent years clearly indicates that fish numbers continue to decrease.
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Additional Comments:
Liberalize, liberalize, liberalize! all successes are temporary (protecting our fishery resources) all defeats are permanent.

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:
Richard Werner

Signature
Richard Werner

July 16, 2008

Rhine Messmer,

Thank you for the opportunity for us local fisherman to voice our opinions. Here are signatures from local fisherman in the Chiloquin area who are against the proposed rule changes and want the existing fishing rules to stay in effect.

We started the petition at Kircher's Hardware in Chiloquin, Oregon

enclosed are 2 pages of our petition which were behind each signing page.

Neil anderson of Klamath Falls, gave me your name & address

Thanks again

Jack Ziegelmeyer
PO Box 323
Chiloquin, Oregon
97624

We fishermen are opposed to the proposed rule changes for Agency lake and the Williamson River, as brought by the Klamath County Guide Association, and WE want the existing fishing rules to remain unchanged.

	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	JON M. Shepard	120 JUANITA DR JACKSONVILLE
2.	MARK KEMPTON	34043 PLEASANT VIEW RD
3.	STEVE AILARCOR	29520 HIGHWAY 97N
4.	Ron matthews	2465 Hwy 422 Chiloquin OR 97624
5.	Joyce Matthews	" "
6.	[illegible]	720 TELEPHONE FLT CHILOQUIN 9762
7.	Jim McPHAIL	38570 MODOC PT RD CHILOQUIN OR 9762
8.	LOWIS PARKER	P.O. BOX 1244 CHILOQUIN OR 976
9.	Amy Hescock	PO BOX 852 Chiloquin OR 97624
10.	Melissa McClintock	PO Box 1243 Chiloquin 97624
11.	DENNIS MOTZ	Box 26 BEATTY 97621
12.	Bob Durgin	34397 Elder St Chiloquin OR 97624
13.	Corey Cherrstrom	4632 Homier Dr Klamath Falls OR
14.	Robert McCurdy	23842 Mt. Quail Ln Chiloquin
15.	Sharon McCurdy	23842 Mt. Quail Ln. Chiloquin
16.	K. Flores	11700 Sprague River Rd Chiloquin
17.	Tonya Stott	31900 Modoc PT Rd Chiloquin
18.	Mary Rogers	PO Box 145 CHILOQUIN, OR, 97624
19.	[illegible]	13740 crystal springs RD Klamath Falls 9760
20.		

We fishermen are opposed to the proposed rule changes for Agency lake and the Williamson River, as brought by the Klamath County Guide Association, and WE want the existing fishing rules to remain unchanged.

	NAME	ADDRESS	Town
1.	Galen Hasbrouck	216 Baker	Chiloquin Or. 976
2.	Jeff Shirley	~~Box~~ 353 Chiloquin Blvd	Chiloquin OREE
3.	[illegible]	9948 Roscoe Blvd Sun Valley CA	
4.	Robert Wample	40401 Pinehaven Rd Chiloquin	
5.	William HERRON	122 TAKERAV	Chiloquin
6.	George DeMoss	37850 Pleasant Pine Ct. Chiloquin	
7.	R.W. Schatz	38042 Pleasant Pine Rd Chiloquin	
8.	Lyzelle Craig	315 So. Lalakes Ave Chiloquin	
9.	Charles Tinsley	PO Box 1115 Chiloquin	
10.	Jane Martin	PO Box 213 K F	97601
11.	Coffee Lowe	PO Box 213 K F	97601
12.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 377 Chiloquin OR	97624
13.	Karen E Williams	PO Box 933 Chiloquin	
14.	Patricia Dawson	Bx 836 Chiloquin	
15.	Robert Dugan	Po Box 228 Chiloquin	
16.	[illegible]	Vail Cutoff Rd	Wo
17.	Constance Flores	11700 Sprague River Rd	C
18.	Robert Burke	33433 Motatu Dr Chiloquin	
19.	Jack Mendoza	2611 Spindland Ct. Chiloquin	
20.	James W. Kimmel	3210 SPRAGUE RIVER RD	CHIL

We fishermen are opposed to the proposed rule changes for Agency lake and the Williamson River, as brought by the Klamath County Guide Association, and WE want the existing fishing rules to remain unchanged.

NAME	ADDRESS
1. ANDREW WEST	31676 MODOC POINT RD
2. Melissa West	2099 Hani Dr, Tuolumne CA
3. Dennis Galer	315 N Lalakes Ave.
4. KENNETH ESTEP	315 N LALAKES AVE Chiloquin OR
5. BONNIE HALL	571 FRIENDSHIP DRIVE
6. Ron Williamson	635 Park Chil 9762
7. Gloria Brower	889 W. Chocktoot, Chil
8. Barry Fesner	37709 HWY 97 N. CHILO
9. Maryne Kennedy	Box497 Chiloquin OR97624
10. Daryl Kenyon	Box 427 Chiloquin OR 976
11. Mat Schuff	PO BOX 551 ft Klamath
12. Edie Peters	PO Box 861 CHILOQUIN,
13. Linda Cockrell	35170 S. Chiloquin Rd
14. Jamy Soy	P.O Box 133 Chiloquin or 97624
15. James Jayne	PO899 Sprague River Hwy Chiloquin 976
16. William Brickel	40570 Jackie Dr Chiloquin
17. Kay C Rey KCRenfro	31870 German Brown Ln Chiloquin C

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	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	Henry Shirley	419 Ash St Chiloquin OR 97624
2.	Tamra Shirley	" "
3.	[illegible]	" "
4.	[illegible]	419 Ash St Chiloquin 97624 "
5.	[illegible]	
6.	Jesse Shirley	419 Ash St Chiloquin OR 9762
7.	Stephen Randall	4631 Thompson Ave K-Falls OR 9760
8.	Susan Hagadon	P.O. Box 1319 Chiloquin 97624
9.	Charles Kibler	845 Wocus Ct Chil 9762
10.	Don Gardner	35975 Modoc Pt. Chil 97624 OR
11.	MICHAEL BAKER	36644 MODOC PT RD CHILOQUIN
12.	JULIE BAKER	36644 Modoc Pt Rd Chiloquin
13.	Karen Bimesmiller	P.O. Box 331 Sprague River OR 97637
14.	Mark Anderton	Box 380 Chiloquin OR
15.	Cydrea Wills	119 Williamson River Rd Chiloqu
16.	Mitch McAlpine	
17.	Carol Reeves	832 Lee Ave Chiloquin OR 9762
18.	Virginia E Gray	39745 Pinehaven Chiloquin 9762
19.	T Romero	41820 Sunnyside Dr Chiloquin
20.	Cindy Coll	41820 SUNNYSIDE DR
	John Romero	41820 Sunnyside

Stephen O. Lane
2058 Why Worry Lane
EUGENE, OREGON 97405

July 10, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Regulations Dept. Attn. Rhine Messmer
3406 Cherry Ave. N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97303-4942

Dear ODFW:

I am writing to provide my strong view of proposed regulation changes to "delist" wild steelhead from protective catch and release regulations for the Umpqua River system. Our stocks of native anadromous fish in this state have declined dramatically during my fifty-two years as an Oregon angler. I have come to appreciate the thrill of catching wild steelhead and returning the fish to carry on the species and firmly believe the future opportunities for young anglers will rest with a healthy self sustaining population of fish.

I urge you to maintain the no-kill regulation for unclipped steelhead.

Sincerely,

Stephen O. Lane

Stephen O. Lane

RECEIVED
JUL 14 2008
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division

MAY 19 2008

Dear O.D.F.W.:

This letter is in regard to the meetings held for fall Chinook fishing decisions for Coquille river.

Mike Gray's idea of "angling opportunities for fin clipped Chinook " are not possible .

I , as well as others I know here in Coquille , have never seen or caught a fin clipped Chinook in the twenty years we have been fishing the Coquille river! This gives me and others the indication there are no fin clipped fall Chinook available to catch. This only leaves a few Coho to catch down lower on the river.

I have fished the Coquille river with good success since the late 1980's but 2008 may be the last I buy a tag since harvesting fin clipped Chinook in the Coquille river is not possible (there are none).

In closing we hope you realize the importance of our fall Chinook fishing time, as well as the amount of tag and license revenue you will loose.

Sincerely ,

Charles E. Sargent

Charles Sargent

MAY 21 2008

Name: JANET V. ROWE
Address: 1314 B. CENTER DR #309 MFR 97501
Date: 6-18-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P, and **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P.

Several Southwest Oregon 2009 angling proposals have raised a number of issues concerning the continued viability of summer and winter steelhead runs on the Rogue River and its tributaries.
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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: JANET V. ROWE

Signature Janet V. Rowe

Name: Sonya Nisson
Address: 4754 W Evans Creek Rd, Rogue River, OR 97537
Date: June 18, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: Sonja A. Nisson

Signature 

Name: MARTHA R. KOCH
Address: 1200 Mira mar Ave. #1014 medford, OR 97504
Date: 6/18/08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: MARTHA R. KOCH 6/18/08

Signature Martha R. Koch

Name: WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE
Address: 4267 INNSBRUCK RIDGE / MEDFORD OR 97504
Date: JUNE 18, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: WILLIAM D. RITTENHOUSE

Signature William D. Rittenhouse

Name: HIRO CALLISON
Address: 3119 SECKEL ST
Date: MEDFORD OR 97504

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P, and **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P.

Several Southwest Oregon 2009 angling proposals have raised a number of issues concerning the continued viability of summer and winter steelhead runs on the Rogue River and its tributaries.
A review of fish counts and catch reports for recent years clearly indicates that fish numbers continue to decrease.
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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:

Signature

Name: JAMES D. JONES
Address: 10250 FOREST GLEN DR. C.P.
Date: 6-18-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments: SINGLE HOOKS - BARBLESS WOULD INSURE SURVIVAL OF EVEN MORE FISH

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: JAMES D. JONES

Signature James D. Jones

Name: DONN K. McINTOSH
Address: 3810 PRINCETON WAY MEDFORD OR. 97504
Date: 18 June 08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:
DONN K. McINTOSH

Signature
Donn K McIntosh

Name: GINA MACDONALD
Address: 702 W MAIN ST MEDFORD, OR 97501
Date: 7-5-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: Gina Macdonald

Signature Gina Macdonald

Name: Edward Carson
Address: 1996 Hwy 234 Eagle Point
Date: 6-25-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: Edward Carson

Signature Edward Carson

Name: D J MACDONALD
Address: 1711 FIONA LN. MEDFORD, OR 97501
Date: 5 JULY 08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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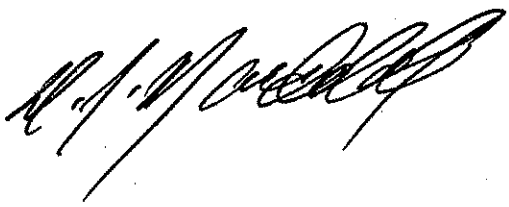
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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: D. J. MACDONALD

Signature 

Name: Peter D. Ware
Address: 19797 Antioch Rd.
White City, OR
Date: June 18, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments: It is critical that we do everything to protect wild steelhead.

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: Peter D. Ware

Signature Peter D. Ware

Name: Tim Harleman
Address: 160 Traverton Cir., Central Point OR 97502
Date: 6/18/08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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232P In essence this proposal continues the existing rule that restricts fishing to the use of artificial flies from Gold Ray to the Shady Cove boat ramp from Sept. 1- Oct. 31. This restriction limits impacts to wild summer steelhead during the major migratory period of their life cycle when they are present in the greatest numbers.

233P Restrict the use of bait on the Rogue River. Gold Ray Reservoir upstream to Cole Rivers Hatchery Diversion Dam. Restricted to artificial flies and lures, Nov. 1-Dec.31. Support this proposal for the reasons stated above, in addition to minimizing the impacts on wild fish during the critical pre- spawn period.

Additional Comments:

No reason to endanger any wild fish.

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:
Jim Harleman

Signature
Jim Harleman

Name: JOHN P. SCHLOTTER
Address: 3114 SALISHAN CT. MEDFORD, OR. 97504
Date: 6-18-2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P, and **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P.

Several Southwest Oregon 2009 angling proposals have raised a number of issues concerning the continued viability of summer and winter steelhead runs on the Rogue River and its tributaries.
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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: JOHN P. SCHLOTTER

Signature

Name: W M G PURDY
Address: 1442 EUCLID AVE MEDFORD 97504
Date: 6/19/08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:
Wm G Purdy

Signature

Name: John N. Thomas
Address: 311 Tennessee St, Ashland 97520
Date: June 17, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: JOHN N. THOMAS

Signature John N. Thomas

Name: Thomas Unverzagt
Address: 2618 Syringa Medford
Date: 6-18-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:

Signature 

Name: Richard Chambers
Address: 2687 Syringa, Medford, Or.
Date: 6-18-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: Richard Chambers

Signature Richard Chambers

Name: LESTER MELTON
Address: 3103 SECKEL ST, MEDFORD, OR 97504
Date: 6/18/08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:
219P Killing wild steelhead on the Illinois River would negate all the time spent trying to keep the Rogue alive — Why do things twice? We need to release all wild fish statewide.
~~230P~~

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:
Lester E. Metz

Signature
L E M

Name: Dyele Melton
Address: 3103 Sickel St., Medford
Date: 6.18.08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:
Dycie Melton
Signature
Dycie Melton

Name: JIM SHOTE
Address: 756 EASTRIDGE RD, MEDFORD OR 97504
Date: 6-18-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:

JIM SHUTE

Signature

Jim Shute

Name: Ron Naumann
Address: 325 Haven Rd
Date: Jacksonville, OR 97530

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
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Additional Comments: Please preserve the Rogue River Fishery

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: Donald C Nauman

Signature

Name: JEFFREY BERNARD
Address: 2900 SISKIYOU BLVD, ASHLAND, OR 97520
Date: 6/15/08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P, and **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P.

Several Southwest Oregon 2009 angling proposals have raised a number of issues concerning the continued viability of summer and winter steelhead runs on the Rogue River and its tributaries.
A review of fish counts and catch reports for recent years clearly indicates that fish numbers continue to decrease.
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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: JEFFREY BERNARD

Signature Jeffrey Bernard

Name: William "Chick" Parsons
Address: 316 Medford Heights Lane, Medford OR 97504
Date: 19 June 08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

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Additional Comments:
I think that there should be special areas that are set aside to become blue ribbon areas. The Rogue or Upper Rogue is one such area. By limiting harvest and improving the fishery more and more people will be attracted to the area from all parts of the world. The Illinois is another area. For more is possible by marketing it as a premier catch and release fishery than by lowering the standard for "one fish." Keep the fishery extensive and people will come. There are plenty areas for those that want to harvest to go

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: William "Chick" Parsons
RFF President

Signature

Name: MIKE WILLIAMS
Address: 2677 PALOMA AVE #4 MEDFORD OR. 97504
Date: 6/2/08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P, and **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P.

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:
Mike Williams

Signature

Name: DALE HILE
Address: 264 HIATT LN., CENTRAL POINT, OR 97502
Date: 6/10/08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:
Dale L Hile
Signature

Name: OTIS D. SWISHER
Address: PO Box 1582 MEDFORD, OR 97501-0120
Date: 06/18/08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: OTIS D. SWISHER

Signature Otis D. Swisher

Name: MARK P. McGINNIS
Address: 2462 EDGEMONT DR MEDFORD, 97504
Date: 6-18-2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: MARK P. McGINNIS

Signature 

Name: PATRICK J Hurley
Address: 4444 COAL MINE ROAD
Date: MEDFORD OR 97504
6-18-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Summary: **Oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P, and **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P.

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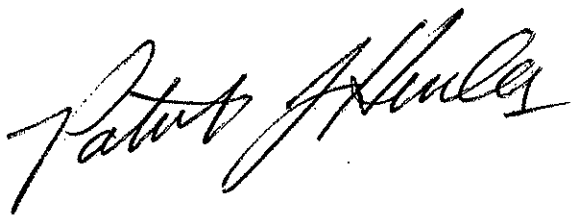
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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:

Signature 

Name: M J Rowe
Address: 2517 Argonne Ave, Medford, OR 97504
Date: 6-18-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Reject for the same reasons as above. In addition, there are four major wild steelhead spawning streams in the affected area: Big Butte Creek, Trail Creek, Bear Creek and Little Butte Creek. Wild steelhead mass below the mouths of these creeks, waiting for winter rains that allow them to enter their spawning areas. During this pre-spawn period, bait fishing would create unacceptable impacts on these dwindling wild populations.

235P Reject for the same reason as stated above.

The following proposals will reduce impacts on dwindling fish stocks and should be supported:

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233P Restrict the use of bait on the Rogue River. Gold Ray Reservoir upstream to Cole Rivers Hatchery Diversion Dam. Restricted to artificial flies and lures, Nov. 1-Dec.31. Support this proposal for the reasons stated above, in addition to minimizing the impacts on wild fish during the critical pre- spawn period.

Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: M V Rowe

Signature

Name: DAVID MATHEWSON
Address: 2583 HAYDEN PLACE, MEDFORD, OR 97504
Date: 6/18/08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P, and **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P.

Several Southwest Oregon 2009 angling proposals have raised a number of issues concerning the continued viability of summer and winter steelhead runs on the Rogue River and its tributaries.
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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: DAVID MATTHEWSON

Signature

Name: Mike LeTourneau
Address: 257 N. Laurel St. Ashland Ore 97520
Date: 18 June 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: Michael W. LeTourneau

Signature Michael W. LeTourneau

Name: Philip E. Hager
Address: 2606 Jarsmyst Central Pt. OR 97502
Date: 4/18/08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P, and **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P.

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:
Philip E. Hager

Signature

Name: Chris Van Schaack
Address: 479 Morton Str. Ashland OR 97520
Date: 6/18/08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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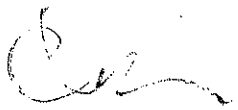
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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: Christian Schaack

Signature 

Name: JOHN G WARD
Address: 1525 BALDY CREEK ROAD; ASHLAND OR
Date: JUNE 15, 2009

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P, and **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P.

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:
JOHN G. WARD

Signature John G. Ward

Name: PETER R HUNT
Address: 947 ST. ANDREWS WAY, C.P.
Date: 6/18/08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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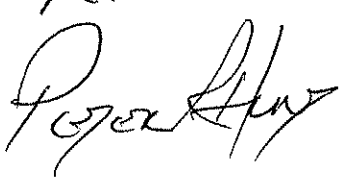
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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: PETER R HUNT

Signature 

Name: Daniel Guy
Address: 3401 Creekview Dr
Medford, OR 97504
Date: June 18, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Summary: **Oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P, and **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P.

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: Daniel C Gray
3401 Creek View Dr
Medford, OR 97504

Signature

Name: Vicki Craig
Address: 3401 Creek View DR, Medford, OR 97504
Date: 6/18/08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: Vicki H Cary

Signature Vicki H Cary

Name: William & Brock
Address: P.O. Box 429, Ashland, OR 97520
Date: 6/18/2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Summary: **Oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P, and **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P.

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: William G. Brock

Signature William G. Brock

Name:
Address:
Date:

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: CLARK CUSTODIO JR
1460 FIELDER ST.
ASHLAND, OR 97520-3408

Signature Clark Custodio

Name:
Address:
Date:

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Angling regulations
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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: Richard Best
262 W. Hersey St, Apt A, Ashland

Signature Richard A. Best
June 18, 2008

Name: DIANE WARE
Address: 19797 ANTIOCH RD, WHITE CITY, OR 97503
Date: JULY 7, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

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Additional Comments:

If anything I'd like to see more stringent regulations protecting WILD FISH

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: DIANE WARE

Signature Diane Ware

Name:
Address:
Date:

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Angling regulations
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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:

ROBERT B. HIXSON
4609 BELLINGER LN.
MEDFORD, OR 97501

Signature

Robert B. Hixson

Name: MORRIS FRUITMAN
Address: PO Box 229, TRAIL, 97541, OR
Date: 6/18/2008

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Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
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Additional Comments:

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Printed Name:

Signature Thomas Fruitman

Name: Joseph W Holzen JR
Address: P.O. Box 821 shady cove, OR 97539
Date: 6-18-09

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:
Joseph W Holzen Jr

Signature
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Name: DICK BONAMARTE
Address: 187 PERRYDALE AVE.
Date: 6/18/08

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: DICK BONAMARTE

Signature Dick Bonamarte

Name: BRAD CLOVEN
Address: 1914 OLD MILITARY ROAD, CENTRAL POINT
Date: 6/18/08

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3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
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232P In essence this proposal continues the existing rule that restricts fishing to the use of artificial flies from Gold Ray to the Shady Cove boat ramp from Sept. 1- Oct. 31. This restriction limits impacts to wild summer steelhead during the major migratory period of their life cycle when they are present in the greatest numbers.

233P Restrict the use of bait on the Rogue River. Gold Ray Reservoir upstream to Cole Rivers Hatchery Diversion Dam. Restricted to artificial flies and lures, Nov. 1-Dec.31. Support this proposal for the reasons stated above, in addition to minimizing the impacts on wild fish during the critical pre- spawn period.

Additional Comments: SAVE THE WILD STEELHEAD! (PLEASE)

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: BRAD CLOVEN

Signature

Name: Ronlee Childress
Address: 804 Humbug Creek Rd, Applegate, OR 97530
Date: 6-18-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P, and **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P.

Several Southwest Oregon 2009 angling proposals have raised a number of issues concerning the continued viability of summer and winter steelhead runs on the Rogue River and its tributaries.
A review of fish counts and catch reports for recent years clearly indicates that fish numbers continue to decrease.
It is important that all proposals contribute to sustaining or improving existing fish strains and runs, and do not, in any way, threaten the viability of wild fish. All other evaluation criteria, while they may be important, are secondary to protecting fish stocks.

The following proposals clearly threaten dwindling fish stocks and should be rejected:

219P: This proposal allows the harvest of wild steelhead on the Illinois River. The Illinois run is exclusively wild, and harvest is not currently permitted in order to protect a limited and valuable wild resource. There is no scientific data about fish numbers, distribution, spawning success or strain composition to support changing the current restriction. Pure wild runs of native steelhead, such as the run on the Illinois, are far too valuable to be jeopardized by harvesting.

230P Remove bait restrictions on the lower Rogue River. There is no way to differentiate between wild steelhead, native cutthroat trout, native rainbow trout, hatchery steelhead, steelhead smolts, salmon or salmon smolts when fishing with bait. Bait fishing will injure or kill wild fish, regardless of good intentions. Studies have shown that approximately10%- 30% of steelhead and up to 50% of trout caught on bait and released will suffer mortality. The corresponding figures for flies and lures are 3.8% and 4.9%. These figures do not account for the repeated hooking of the same fish or improper fish handling. The same studies also show that bait is 2 to 3 times more effective than artificial flies and lures at hooking steelhead and trout. (Facts and Issues Associated with Restricting Terminal Gear Types in the management of Sustainable Steelhead Sport fisheries in British Columbia. By R.S. Hooten, April 2001). Bait fishing will hook and

kill substantially more trout and steelhead than artificial lures and flies will, resulting in reductions in wild steelhead and native trout numbers that clearly are not sustainable. Since most of the Rogue's steelhead pass through the Foster Bar to Whiskey Creek section, excessive mortality will be unavoidable.

234P Remove the restriction on the use of bait from Gold Ray reservoir to Shady Cove Park Nov. 1-Dec.31.
Reject for the same reasons as above. In addition, there are four major wild steelhead spawning streams in the affected area: Big Butte Creek, Trail Creek, Bear Creek and Little Butte Creek. Wild steelhead mass below the mouths of these creeks, waiting for winter rains that allow them to enter their spawning areas. During this pre-spawn period, bait fishing would create unacceptable impacts on these dwindling wild populations.

235P Reject for the same reason as stated above.

The following proposals will reduce impacts on dwindling fish stocks and should be supported:

232P In essence this proposal continues the existing rule that restricts fishing to the use of artificial flies from Gold Ray to the Shady Cove boat ramp from Sept. 1- Oct. 31. This restriction limits impacts to wild summer steelhead during the major migratory period of their life cycle when they are present in the greatest numbers.

233P Restrict the use of bait on the Rogue River. Gold Ray Reservoir upstream to Cole Rivers Hatchery Diversion Dam. Restricted to artificial flies and lures, Nov. 1-Dec.31. Support this proposal for the reasons stated above, in addition to minimizing the impacts on wild fish during the critical pre- spawn period.

Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: Ronilee Childress

Signature Ronilee Childress

Name: John Mac Diarmid
Address: 90 Deer Drive, Central Point OR 97502
Date: 6-18-08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P, and **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P.

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name:

John MacDiarmid

Signature

John MacDiarmid

Name: William Childress
Address: 804 Humbug Creek Rd Applegate OR 97530
Date: 6.17.08

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

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Additional Comments:

Sincerely yours,
Printed Name: William Childress

Signature William Childress

May 1, 2008

Mr. Rhine Messmer
Angling Regulation Coordinator
ODFW
3406 Cherry Ave N. E.
Salem, Or.
97303-4924

Subject – ODFW Review Board Rejection April 1, 2008
Proposal ~~340~~P 234 P
Reason – proposed rule not consistent with biologically sound principles and ODFW fish management goals.

Hi Rhine,

The reason for this letter and data is to have this proposal put back on the agenda for May 16 meeting in Central Point. The testimony in the year 2000 and 2004 by the ODFW Central Point biologist hasn't changed according to Dan VanDike. This has been a social and political issue, not biological since the year 2000.

We now have new ODFW commissioners who could change this social issue, thank you for your consideration.

Roger

Roger King P.O. Box 1090
Eagle Point Or.
97524
541-830-4170

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97303-4924

Customer Proposal Reply; Proposal Rejection

Tuesday, April 01, 2008

Dear Mr./Ms. King

We would like you to know that we appreciate the proposal that you sent in regarding

Rogue R.

Your proposal was summarized as follows:

234P

Proposal ~~340~~P. Remove the restriction on use of bait in the upper Rogue River from Gold Ray Reservoir boat ramp to Shady Cove Park Nov. 1 - Dec. 31 by deleting exception 2 to the use of bait under the 5th bullet on page 43.

On March 8, 2008 the Regulations Review Board reviewed your proposal and decided it was inconstent with established criteria for the following reasons.

Current rules are in place to protect wild salmon and steelhead. Proposed rule not consistent with biologically sound principles and ODFW fish management goals.

Sincerely,

Rhine Messmer

Rhine Messmer
Angling Regulations Coordinator

New Mailed 2-25-08

PROPOSAL FOR NEW OR MODIFIED SPORT FISHING REGULATION

MUST BE RECEIVED BY FEBRUARY 29, 2008

THIS ELECTRONIC FORM IS DONE IN MICROSOFT OFFICE WORD 2007

Persons submitting angling regulation proposals are required to use this form and encouraged to type entries. Submissions on photocopies or facsimiles of this form are satisfactory. If more than one rule is proposed, prepare separate forms for each. If additional space is needed for comments or to add further information, provide material on attached sheets as necessary. Information in submitted proposals should address Commission criteria listed below and be sure that your application is complete.

Individual Submitted by ROGER KING **Phone #** _____ (Area Code)

(If Group, name of Group) _____

Address _____

City _____ **State** OR **Zip** _____

Signature _____

Name of water	**Rogue River** **Zone** **Southwest**
Existing rule	**Page 43 Rogue River 5th bullet, Number 2 exception. Use of bait allowed in mainstem Rogue except: 2. Gold Ray Reservoir (not including the reservoir) upstream to boat ramp at Shady Cove Park, restricted to artificial flies and lures, Nov. 1-Dec. 31.**
Proposed rule	**Remove restriction on use of bait in the upper Rogue River from Gold Ray Reservoir boat ramp at Shady Cove Park Nov. 1-Dec. 31 by deleting exception 2 to the use of bait under the 5th bullet on page 43.**
Purpose	**Increase angling opportunities for adult summer steelhead and increase harvest opportunities for hatchery adult summer steelhead and hatchery coho salmon in the upper Rogue River where hatchery fish are in high abundance and stream fishing opportunities near Rogue Valley population centers are few. By increasing the harvest of hatchery fish, fewer hatchery fish will spawn naturally, reducing potential adverse impacts of hatchery programs on wild populations.**

These criteria will be used by the Department to assess the merit and necessity of existing and proposed regulations and should be considered when proposing a new regulation.

- Easily understood, with clearly defined limits or boundaries.
- Enforceable.
- Consistent with statutes and ODFW policies, goals, plans, and rules.
- Consistent with biologically sound principles.
- Consistent with court orders and approved agreements between ODFW and other management entities, or landowners.
- Consistent with regulations on similar or nearby waters, unless social or biological circumstances require diversity.
- Supported by affected citizens.
- Necessary to achieve an identified objective.
- Necessary to balance harvest with reproduction or recruitment.
- Necessary to provide angling opportunity to sequential fisheries.

Information from ODFW Presentation - May 2008 Public meeting Central Point

Impacts of Proposals 096P (222P)

- Minimal increase in angling related mortality
- Negligible harm to wild fish
- Increased angling and harvest opportunities
- Reduces complexity in current rules
- Other angling regulations in place to protect steelhead from harvest
- Staff recommends adoption of this proposal

096P (222P) Expand the use of bait in the Upper Rogue River

- **Existing Rule: Use of bait allowed in mainstem Rogue River and tidewater, except:**

  c. Gold Ray Reservoir upstream to boat ramp at Rogue Elk County Park, restricted to artificial flies and lures Nov. 1-Dec. 31.

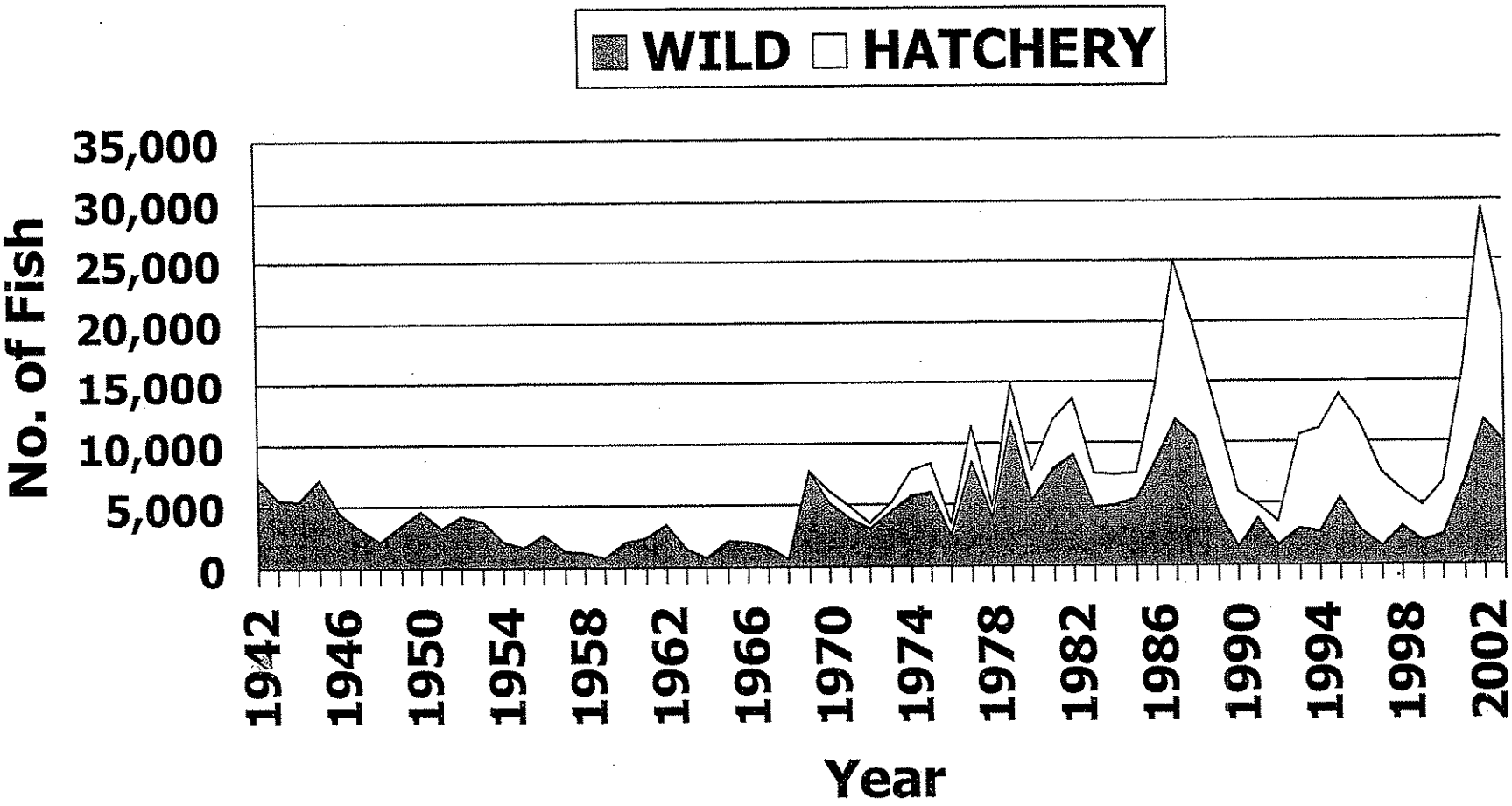
- **Proposed: Remove restriction c. and allow the use of bait from Gold Ray Reservoir upstream to Rogue Elk Park Nov. 1 – Dec. 31**

096P (222P) Expand the use of bait in the Upper Rogue River

- **Rationale: Expand the use of bait in the Rogue River (Gold Ray Reservoir upstream to boat ramp at Rogue Elk County Park, upper Rogue) to increase harvest opportunities for salmon and steelhead**

Summer Steelhead

Gold Ray Dam Fish Counts



Catch and Release Mortality

B.C. Steelhead Studies

- 3.4% mortality rate among 3,715 steelhead caught on conventional tackle
- Keogh River fishery - 5.6% mortality for bait versus 3.8% for artificial flies and lures
- Doubling of the mortality rates would more accurately reflect loss where bait angling is prevalent (Hooton, 2001)

Upper Rogue Creel Survey

Wild Summer Steelhead Catch

Yr.	No. of fish	% of run
1998	319	9
1999	352	15

Upper Rogue Creel Survey

Wild STS Catch and Release Mortality

Yr.	No. of fish	% of run
1998	18	0.5
1999	20	0.9

Assumes 5.6% mortality rate (Keogh River Study); at 10%, loss = 32-35 fish

Upper Rogue Creel Survey

Wild STS Catch Gold Ray-Rogue Elk

Yr.	No. of fish	% of run
1998	212	6
1999	179	8

Upper Rogue Creel Survey

Wild STS C&R Mortality Gold Ray-Rogue Elk

Yr.	No. of fish	% of run
1998	21	0.6
1999	18	0.8

Assumes 10% mortality rate

28 May 2008

Dear Commissioners,

Please accept this letter as a vote of non-support for public proposal 234. Below are reasons for my position.

Foremost, the issue of restricting bait or not in the upper Rogue from November 1 through December 31 was fully dealt with in the 2004 regulation process. A compromise was reached and I see no need to change that. I believe it has worked reasonably well.

I attended the May public meeting in White City and am aware that the Angling Regulation Review Board determined that proposal 234P did not meet criteria and would recommend that the Commission not adopt it. The proposal received mixed support at the meeting.

The rationale behind the proposal is to expand the opportunity for fishing beyond what is currently permitted. That means allowing bait from Shady Cove down to Gold Rey dam in addition to the current regulations that allow angling with flies and lures using any type of gear.

In my view the current compromise of allowing all terminal gear including bait in the 10 mile section from Shady Cove to the Hatchery but restricting only bait below Shady Cove is not overly burdensome or exclusionary.

Reference was made to a study by ODFW that concluded the use of bait would not significantly increase mortality in adult steelhead. I have inquired about the methods and content of that study and find the results to be based on inference and not especially hard, conclusive data. The results of one study of mortality in British Columbia were applied to creel surveys turned in of numbers of wild steelhead caught and released over a two year period on the Rogue. Hopefully ODFW will complete a more thorough and specific study on mortality rates based on terminal gear and include not only adult steelhead but juveniles that are still in the system in the late fall.

The least harmful angling method is fishing with a fly. And this can be done under current regulations in September and October using spinning gear and a bubble. I was concerned with the tone at the May meeting that fly fishers

ODFW
JUN - 2 2008
Director's Office

are elitist and have enough water to fish already. The most harmful terminal gear is fishing with bait, whether the fish be a juvenile or adult.

As a guide who specializes in fly fishing for summer steelhead I can say that I have clients who are young and old, male and female, and some who seem well off and others who are getting by like most of us. People are very interested in learning how to fly fish, it is a growing population. And these people buy licenses and spend money in the local economy to travel up here. In my view allowing bait as proposed in 234P would likely have the effect of restricting opportunities for those who seek fly fishing as the preferred way to catch a steelhead.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Steve Haskell

Steve Haskell 622 Helman Street
Ashland, Or 97520
541-482-9413

Rhine Messmer

rom: James Moore Jr. [jsmoore@jeffnet.org]
Sent: Saturday, July 05, 2008 3:16 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: 2009 Angling Regulations

Attached is a summary of proposals related to the Rogue River and 2009 Angling Regulations

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE,
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Sirs:

Summary: **Support** Proposals 232P and 233P and **oppose** Proposals 219P, 230P, 234P and 235P.

Several of the 2009 angling proposals for the Southwest Oregon area have raised a number of issues concerning the continued viability of both summer and winter steelhead runs on the Rogue River and its tributaries.
A review of fish counts and catch reports for recent years clearly indicates that fish numbers continue to decrease. It is important that all proposals contribute to sustaining or improving existing fish strains and runs, and do not, in ... way, threaten the viability of wild fish. All other evaluation criteria, while they may be important, are ...ndary to protecting fish stocks.
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addition these proposals will limit the current pressure on our native Cutthroat Trout population by eliminating uch of the "bait kill".

mes F. Moore Jr.
?17 Park Street
shland, OR 97520

FLY WATER travel LLC

INTERNATIONAL ANGLING DESTINATIONS

ODFW / Angling Regulations
3406 Cherry Ave. NE
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Commissioners,

Please accept this letter as a vote of non-support for public proposal 234. Below are reasons for my position.

Foremost, the issue of restricting bait or not in the upper Rogue from November 1 through December 31 was fully dealt with in the 2004 regulation process. A compromise was reached and I see no need to change that. I believe it has worked reasonably well. I am aware that the Angling Regulation Review Board determined that proposal 234P did not meet criteria and would recommend that the commission not adopt it. The proposal received mixed support at the meeting.

The rationale behind the proposal is to expand the opportunity for fishing beyond what is currently permitted. That means allowing bait from Shady Cove down to Gold Rey dam in addition to the current regulations that allow angling with flies and lures using any type of gear. In my view the current compromise of allowing all terminal gear including bait in the 10 mile section from Shady Cove to the Hatchery but restricting only bait below Shady cove is not overly burdensome or exclusionary.

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The least harmful angling method is fishing with a fly. And this can be done under current regulations in September and October using spinning gear and a bubble. The most harmful terminal gear is fishing with bait, whether the fish be a juvenile or adult.

As a travel agent that specializes in fly fishing for summer steelhead I can say that I have clients who are young and old, male and female, and some who seem well off and others who are getting by like most of us. People are very interested in learning how to fly fish, it is a growing population. And these people buy licenses and spend money in the local economy to travel up here. In my view allowing bait as proposed in 234P would likely have the effect of restricting opportunities for those who seek fly fishing as the preferred way to catch a steelhead.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Steve Rowe
Fly Water Travel
35 3rd St
Ashland, Or 97520

ODFW
JUN - 5 2008
Director's Office

FLY WATER travel LLC

INTERNATIONAL ANGLING DESTINATIONS

ODFW / Angling Regulations
3406 Cherry Ave. NE
Salem, OR 97303

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Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Margaret Humphrey

Margaret Humphrey
Fly Water Travel
35 3rd St
Ashland, Or 97520

ODFW
JUN - 5 2008
Director's Office

FLY WATER travel LLC

INTERNATIONAL ANGLING DESTINATIONS

ODFW / Angling Regulations
3406 Cherry Ave. NE
Salem, OR 97303

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Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Brian Gies
Fly Water Travel
35 3rd St
Ashland, Or 97520

ODFW
JUN - 5 2008
Director's Office

FLY WATER travel LLC

INTERNATIONAL ANGLING DESTINATIONS

ODFW / Angling Regulations
3406 Cherry Ave. NE
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Commissioners,

Please accept this letter as a vote of non-support for public proposal 234. Below are reasons for my position.

Foremost, the issue of restricting bait or not in the upper Rogue from November 1 through December 31 was fully dealt with in the 2004 regulation process. A compromise was reached and I see no need to change that. I believe it has worked reasonably well. I am aware that the Angling Regulation Review Board determined that proposal 234P did not meet criteria and would recommend that the commission not adopt it. The proposal received mixed support at the meeting.

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Ken Morrish
Fly Water Travel
35 3rd St
Ashland, Or 97520

ODFW
JUN - 5 2008
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Sincerely,

Lindy Miller

Lindy Miller
Fly Water Travel
35 3rd St
Ashland, Or 97520

ODFW
JUN - 5 2008
Director's Office

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Sincerely,

Rachel Andras
Fly Water Travel
35 3rd St
Ashland, Or 97520

ODFW
JUN - 5 2008
Director's Office

FLY WATER travel LLC

INTERNATIONAL ANGLING DESTINATIONS

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Sincerely,

Jim Andras
Fly Water Travel
35 3rd St
Ashland, Or 97520

ODFW
JUN - 6 2008
Director's Office

Rhine Messmer

From: ODFW Commission
Sent: Wednesday, May 21, 2008 7:42 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: Fishing Regs.

Sasaria Tuttle

ecutive Assistant
egon Department of Fish and Wildlife
)6 Cherry Ave. NE
em, Oregon 97303
3-947-6033
3-947-6072 fax
aria.r.tuttle@state.or.us

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om: Jack and Kathy Campbell [mailto:jkcampbell@ccountry.net]
nt: Monday, May 19, 2008 5:14 PM
: ODFW Commission
bject: Fishing Regs.

i

u had a meeting in White City, OR. this passed week on the proposed regulations changes for the Rogue River. You ould keep the regulations the same in the Rogue Canyon with no bait. I have been fishing the canyon for 32 years and ve made lots of 3-5 day trips mostly in Sept. and Oct. I have been in the Canyon all months of the year. I believe you still ed to keep now bait fishing and barbless hooks. You keep a tight line and you don't lose the fish and they are easy to ease. In Alaska we use barbless all the time on Kings, Silvers, etc. Any fish that is released is Never lifted out of the ter. That's how Alaska does it and look how their fisheries is.

e next item is the Applegate River. I have been fishing it the same amount of time. You have to keep the regulations the me, NO FISHING FROM A BOAT, plus we need barbless hooks. I am sick and tired of people saying they have to fish m a boat because of safely reasons. That's a bunch of BS. Look at the Deschutes River. You can't fish from a boat and t river is wider and flows faster. These people are just to laze to get out of their boats plus look at the increase of boat ffic that would be on the Applegate River. Look at the small rivers in WA. and OR. where you can fish from a boat. I quit hing them because of all the people fishing from a boat and now they are using motors. Look at the Silez.

me on and stop this political B.S. and do something about the fishing. Like since the ocean is closed to salmon fishing so ould the rivers. I will still by the license and tags.

ck W. Campbell

Name: DAVID MATHEWSON
Address: 2583 HAYDEN PLACE, MEDFORD, OR 97504
Date: 6/18/08

Dear Commissioners:

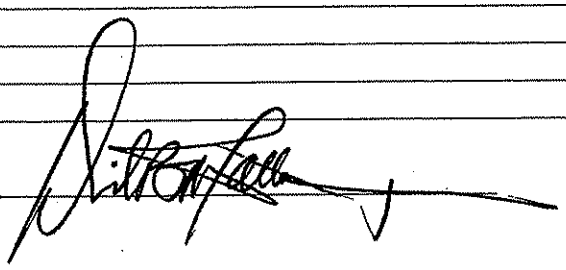
Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

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No matter which study is considered and evaluated, steelhead mortality increases with the use of bait. A number of important spawning streams for wild steelhead lie in the stretch between Shady Cove and Gold Ray Dam. During the pre-spawn fall period, wild steelhead mass below these tributaries. Allowing these fish to be hooked with bait in this section from November 1st – December 31st, as 234P and 235P would permit, would clearly lead to increased mortality of wild steelhead.

In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

Signature: 

Name: Mike LeTourneau
Address: 257 N Laurel St Ashland Ore 97520
Date: 18 June 2008

Dear Commissioners:

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Additional Comments:

Signature: Michael V. LeTourneau

Name: Ron Naumann
Address: 825 Haven Rd
Date: Jacksonville OR. 97530

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Additional Comments:

Please protect this limited and wonderful resource. Do not let the resource to continue to be attacked and decline. Without this resource many dollars will be lost from visitors as well as local anglers. It would be cost effective to preserve this wonderful asset.

Signature: Ronald Naumann

Name: Chris Van Schaack
Address: 429 Morton Str.
Ashland OR 97520
Date: 6/18/08

Dear Commissioners:

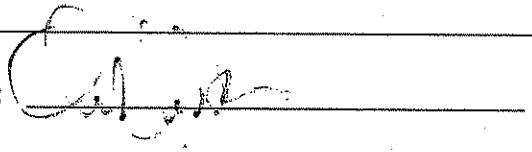
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Additional Comments:

Signature: 

Name: Philip E. Hagen
Address: 2606 Jackson St Central Pt. OR 97502
Date: 6/18/02

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Signature: Philip E. Hagen

Name: JOHN G. WARD
Address: 1525 BALDY CREEK ROAD; ASHLAND, OR
Date: JUNE 18, 2008

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Additional Comments:

Signature: John G. Ward

Name: PETER R HUNT
Address: 947 ST. ANDREWS WAY, C.P.
Date: 6/18/08

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Additional Comments:

Signature: Peter R Hunt

Name: Daniel C Gray
Address: 3401 Creek View Dr
Medford, OR 97504
Date: June 18, 2008

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3401 Creek View Dr
Medford, OR 97504

Name: Vicki Guy
Address: 3401 Creek View Dr, Medford, OR 97504
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Name: William G. Brock
Address: P.O. Box 429, Ashland, OR 97520
Date: June 18, 2008

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Additional Comments:

Signature: Richard a. Best

Richard Best
262 W. Hersey
Apt A, Ashland

June 18, 2008

Name: Diane Ware
Address: 19797 ANTIOCH RD., WHITE CITY, OR 97503
Date: JULY 7, 2008

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

There is currently, under the present regulations, a compromise in place which allows the use of bait in the 10 mile section below the hatchery to Shady Cove and allows the use of flies and lures (using any type of gear) from Shady Cove down to Gold Ray dam. While supporters of the above proposals cry that the current regulations are "elitist" and favor fly-fishermen, the truth is that the current proposal restricts *no one* from fishing the section from Shady Cove to Gold Ray Dam with conventional gear. Anglers may use <u>any gear</u> with flies or with lures. <u>The only restriction is on the use of bait</u>. This restriction was put in place to offer some protection for wild steelhead populations.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

If anything I'd like to see more stringent regulations for PROTECTING WILD FISH!!

Signature: Diane C Ware

Name:
Address:
Date:

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

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Additional Comments:

Signature: Robert B. Hixson

Robert B. Hixson
4609 Bellinger Ln
Medford, OR 97501

Name: MORRIS FRUITMAN
Address: PO BOX 229, TRAIL, OR 97541
Date: 6/18/2008

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

There is currently, under the present regulations, a compromise in place which allows the use of bait in the 10 mile section below the hatchery to Shady Cove and allows the use of flies and lures (using any type of gear) from Shady Cove down to Gold Ray dam. While supporters of the above proposals cry that the current regulations are "elitist" and favor fly-fishermen, the truth is that the current proposal restricts *no one* from fishing the section from Shady Cove to Gold Ray Dam with conventional gear. Anglers may use <u>any gear</u> with flies or with lures. <u>The only restriction is on the use of bait</u>. This restriction was put in place to offer some protection for wild steelhead populations.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

Signature: Morris Fruitman

Name: Joseph W Holzen Jr
Address: PO BOX 821 Shady Cove, OR 97539
Date: 6-18-08

Dear Commissioners:

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

Signature: Joseph W Holzen Jr

Name: DICK BONAMARTE
Address: 187 PERRYDALE AVE, MEDFORD 97501
Date: 6/18/08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

There is currently, under the present regulations, a compromise in place which allows the use of bait in the 10 mile section below the hatchery to Shady Cove and allows the use of flies and lures (using any type of gear) from Shady Cove down to Gold Ray dam. While supporters of the above proposals cry that the current regulations are "elitist" and favor fly-fishermen, the truth is that the current proposal restricts *no one* from fishing the section from Shady Cove to Gold Ray Dam with conventional gear. Anglers may use <u>any gear</u> with flies or with lures. <u>The only restriction is on the use of bait</u>. This restriction was put in place to offer some protection for wild steelhead populations.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

Signature: Dick Bonamarte

Name: BRAD CLOVEN
Address: 1914 OLD MILITARY ROAD, CENTRAL POINT
Date: 6/18/08

Dear Commissioners:

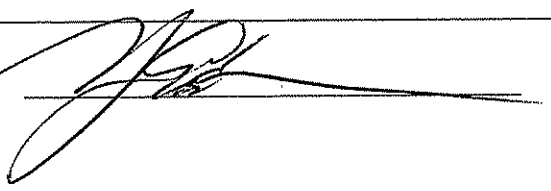
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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:
SAVE THE WILD STEELHEAD! (PLEASE...)

Signature: 

Name: Romilee Childress
Address: 804 Humbug Creek Rd., Applegate, OR 97530
Date: 6-18-08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

There is currently, under the present regulations, a compromise in place which allows the use of bait in the 10 mile section below the hatchery to Shady Cove and allows the use of flies and lures (using any type of gear) from Shady Cove down to Gold Ray dam. While supporters of the above proposals cry that the current regulations are "elitist" and favor fly-fishermen, the truth is that the current proposal restricts *no one* from fishing the section from Shady Cove to Gold Ray Dam with conventional gear. Anglers may use <u>any gear</u> with flies or with lures. <u>The only restriction is on the use of bait</u>. This restriction was put in place to offer some protection for wild steelhead populations.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

Signature: Romilee Childress

Name: John MacDiarmid
Address: 90 Derry Drive, Central Point OR 97502
Date: 6.18.08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

There is currently, under the present regulations, a compromise in place which allows the use of bait in the 10 mile section below the hatchery to Shady Cove and allows the use of flies and lures (using any type of gear) from Shady Cove down to Gold Ray dam. While supporters of the above proposals cry that the current regulations are "elitist" and favor fly-fishermen, the truth is that the current proposal restricts *no one* from fishing the section from Shady Cove to Gold Ray Dam with conventional gear. Anglers may use <u>any gear</u> with flies or with lures. <u>The only restriction is on the use of bait</u>. This restriction was put in place to offer some protection for wild steelhead populations.

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Additional Comments:

Signature: John MacDiarmid

Name: William Childress
Address: 804 Humbug Creek Rd Applegate OR 97530
Date: 6.17.08

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

Signature: WBChildress

Name: Peter D. Ware
Address: 19797 Antioch Rd.
Date: White City, OR 97501

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

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Additional Comments:

Signature: Peter D. Ware

Name: Jim Harlemann
Address: 160 Travertine Cir, Central Point, OR 97502
Date: 6/13/06

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:
In 2008 there is no reason to take a chance of killing any wild fish

Signature: Jim Harlemann

Name: JOHN P. SCHLOTTER
Address: 3114 SALISHAN CT, MEDFORD, OR 97504
Date: 6-18-2008

Dear Commissioners:

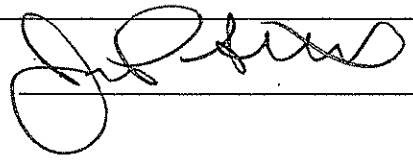
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Additional Comments:

Signature: 

Name: William G Purdy
Address: 1442 Euclid Ave Medford 97504
Date: 6/19/08

Dear Commissioners:

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Additional Comments:

Signature: William G Purdy

Name: DONN K. McINTOSH
Address: 3810 PRINCETON WAY MEDFORD, OR 97504
Date: 18 June 08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

There is currently, under the present regulations, a compromise in place which allows the use of bait in the 10 mile section below the hatchery to Shady Cove and allows the use of flies and lures (using any type of gear) from Shady Cove down to Gold Ray dam. While supporters of the above proposals cry that the current regulations are "elitist" and favor fly-fishermen, the truth is that the current proposal restricts *no one* from fishing the section from Shady Cove to Gold Ray Dam with conventional gear. Anglers may use <u>any gear</u> with flies or with lures. <u>The only restriction is on the use of bait</u>. This restriction was put in place to offer some protection for wild steelhead populations.

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Additional Comments:

Signature: Donn K. McIntosh

Name: H. L. Wedberg
Address: 2750 Rogue River Dr. Eagle Point, OR 97524
Date: 18 June 2008

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments: The existing compromise is about all we can hope for most.

Signature: H. L. Wedberg

Name:
Address:
Date:

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

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Additional Comments:

Signature: Clark Custodio, Jr

CLARK CUSTODIO, JR.
1460 FIELDER ST.
ASHLAND, OR 97520-3405

Name: John N. Thomas
Address: 711 Tennessee St, Ashland, 97520
Date: June 17, 2008

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

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Additional Comments:

Signature: John N. Thomas

Name: KEN SNELLING
Address: 16265 CADY ROAD, JACKSONVILLE OR 97530
Date: JUNE 18, 2008

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

Signature: Ken Snelling

Name: Thomas Unverzagt
Address: 2618 Syringa Dr medford
Date: 6-18-08

Dear Commissioners:

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Additional Comments:

Signature: Thomas Unverzagt

Name: Richard Chambers
Address: 2687 Syringa Dr. Medford
Date: 6-19-08

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Additional Comments:

Signature: Richard Chambers

Name: Dycie Melton Sr., Medford
Address: 3103 Secret
Date: 6.18.08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

Signature: Dycie Melton

Name: JIM SHUTE
Address: 754 EASTRIDGE DR, MEDFORD, OR 97504
Date: 6-18-08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

There is currently, under the present regulations, a compromise in place which allows the use of bait in the 10 mile section below the hatchery to Shady Cove and allows the use of flies and lures (using any type of gear) from Shady Cove down to Gold Ray dam. While supporters of the above proposals cry that the current regulations are "elitist" and favor fly-fishermen, the truth is that the current proposal restricts *no one* from fishing the section from Shady Cove to Gold Ray Dam with conventional gear. Anglers may use <u>any gear</u> with flies or with lures. <u>The only restriction is on the use of bait</u>. This restriction was put in place to offer some protection for wild steelhead populations.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

Signature: Jim Shute

Name: JEFFREY BERNARD
Address: 2900 Siskiyou Blvd, Ashland, OR
Date: 6/15/08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

There is currently, under the present regulations, a compromise in place which allows the use of bait in the 10 mile section below the hatchery to Shady Cove and allows the use of flies and lures (using any type of gear) from Shady Cove down to Gold Ray dam. While supporters of the above proposals cry that the current regulations are "elitist" and favor fly-fishermen, the truth is that the current proposal restricts *no one* from fishing the section from Shady Cove to Gold Ray Dam with conventional gear. Anglers may use <u>any gear</u> with flies or with lures. <u>The only restriction is on the use of bait</u>. This restriction was put in place to offer some protection for wild steelhead populations.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

Signature: Jeffrey Bernard

Name: William "Chick" Parsons
Address: 316 Medford Heights Lane
Medford OR 97504
Date: 19 June 08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

There is currently, under the present regulations, a compromise in place which allows the use of bait in the 10 mile section below the hatchery to Shady Cove and allows the use of flies and lures (using any type of gear) from Shady Cove down to Gold Ray dam. While supporters of the above proposals cry that the current regulations are "elitist" and favor fly-fishermen, the truth is that the current proposal restricts *no one* from fishing the section from Shady Cove to Gold Ray Dam with conventional gear. Anglers may use <u>any gear</u> with flies or with lures. <u>The only restriction is on the use of bait</u>. This restriction was put in place to offer some protection for wild steelhead populations.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

This is my minimum position or fall back position. The higher the quality fishing the more people that will come. Killing wild fish has never upped the quality of the fishing experience.

Signature: William Parsons

There is far more money made for our state by keeping the fish alive then by killing them. Protect the wild fish stocks.

Name: Mike Williams
Address: 2677 Paloma Ave Medford OR 97504
Date: 6/20/08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

There is currently, under the present regulations, a compromise in place which allows the use of bait in the 10 mile section below the hatchery to Shady Cove and allows the use of flies and lures (using any type of gear) from Shady Cove down to Gold Ray dam. While supporters of the above proposals cry that the current regulations are "elitist" and favor fly-fishermen, the truth is that the current proposal restricts *no one* from fishing the section from Shady Cove to Gold Ray Dam with conventional gear. Anglers may use <u>any gear</u> with flies or with lures. <u>The only restriction is on the use of bait</u>. This restriction was put in place to offer some protection for wild steelhead populations.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

Signature: _____

Name: DALE HILE
Address: 264 HIATT LANE, CENTRAL POINT, OR 97502
Date: 6/20/08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

There is currently, under the present regulations, a compromise in place which allows the use of bait in the 10 mile section below the hatchery to Shady Cove and allows the use of flies and lures (using any type of gear) from Shady Cove down to Gold Ray dam. While supporters of the above proposals cry that the current regulations are "elitist" and favor fly-fishermen, the truth is that the current proposal restricts *no one* from fishing the section from Shady Cove to Gold Ray Dam with conventional gear. Anglers may use <u>any gear</u> with flies or with lures. <u>The only restriction is on the use of bait</u>. This restriction was put in place to offer some protection for wild steelhead populations.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

Signature: Dale L Hile

Name: RICHARD PHILLIPS
Address: 921 REBECCA DR. PHOENIX, OR 97535
Date: JUNE 18, 2008

Dear Commissioners:

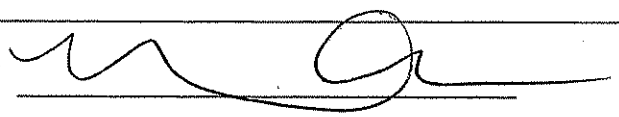
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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:
CONSERVATION OF THE RESOURCE SHOULD COME FIRST!
GOOD FISHING WILL SELL MORE LICENSES!

Signature: 

Name: OTIS D. SWISHER
Address: PO Box 1582 MEDFORD, OR 97501-0120
Date: 06/18/08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

There is currently, under the present regulations, a compromise in place which allows the use of bait in the 10 mile section below the hatchery to Shady Cove and allows the use of flies and lures (using any type of gear) from Shady Cove down to Gold Ray dam. While supporters of the above proposals cry that the current regulations are "elitist" and favor fly-fishermen, the truth is that the current proposal restricts *no one* from fishing the section from Shady Cove to Gold Ray Dam with conventional gear. Anglers may use <u>any gear</u> with flies or with lures. <u>The only restriction is on the use of bait</u>. This restriction was put in place to offer some protection for wild steelhead populations.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

Signature: Otis D. Swisher

Name: Mark P. McGinnis
Address: 2462 Edgemont Dr. Medford 97504
Date: 6-18-2008

Dear Commissioners:

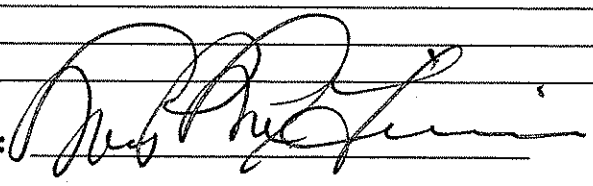
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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

Signature: 

Name: PATRICK J Hurley
Address: ~~Medford~~ 4444 COAL MINE RD
Medford OR 97504
Date: 6-18-08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

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Additional Comments:

Signature: Patrick J Hurley

Name: W V Rowe
Address: 2517 Argonne Ave, Medford, OR 97504
Date: 6-18-08

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Additional Comments:

Signature: W Rowe

Name: William O. Ackermann Jr
Address: 1428 Village Center Drive, Medford, OR.
Date: 6/13/08

Dear Commissioners:

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Additional Comments:

Signature: William O. Ackermann Jr

Name: JANET V. ROWE
Address: 1314 B. CENTER DR #509 MFR 97501
Date: 6-18-08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

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Additional Comments:

Signature: Janet V. Rowe

Name: Sonja Nisson
Address: 4754 W Evans Creek Road, Rogue River, Or 97537
Date: June 18, 2008

Dear Commissioners:

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:
Fishing with bait for this limited resource will not preserve it for later in our generation, let alone our children.

Signature: Sonja Nisson

Name: MARTHA R. Koch
Address: 1200 Mira Mar Ave #1014 Medford, OR 97504
Date: 6/18/08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

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Additional Comments:

Signature: Martha R. Koch 6/18/08

Name: JAMES JONES
Address: 1029 FOREST GLEN DR C.P.
Date: 6-19-08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments: I WOULD LIKE TO SEE SINGLE BARBLESS HOOKS ADDED TO THE REGS

Signature: James D. Jones

Name: Gina Macdonald
Address: 702 W. Main St. Medford, OR 97501
Date: 7-5-08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

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Additional Comments:

Signature: Gina Macdonald

Name: Edward Carson
Address: 1996 Hwy 234 Eagle Point
Date: 6-25-08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

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Additional Comments:

Signature: Edward Carson

Name: D.J. MACDONALD
Address: 1711 FIONA LN., MEDFORD, OR 97501
Date: 5 JULY 08

Dear Commissioners:

Summary: Opposition of Angling Proposals 234P and 235P on the Upper Rogue.

There is currently, under the present regulations, a compromise in place which allows the use of bait in the 10 mile section below the hatchery to Shady Cove and allows the use of flies and lures (using any type of gear) from Shady Cove down to Gold Ray dam. While supporters of the above proposals cry that the current regulations are "elitist" and favor fly-fishermen, the truth is that the current proposal restricts *no one* from fishing the section from Shady Cove to Gold Ray Dam with conventional gear. Anglers may use <u>any gear</u> with flies or with lures. <u>The only restriction is on the use of bait</u>. This restriction was put in place to offer some protection for wild steelhead populations.

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In short, there is no reason to make the changes proposed in the above proposals. Please reject Angling Proposals 234P and 235P.

Additional Comments:

Signature: D.J. MacDonald

To: ODRW Review Board

Re: Draft number 236P

I am requesting the review board take a second look at 236P and which would allow fishing from Cole Rivers hatchery dead line to highway 62 bridge after 7 PM. This has caused a significant impact on the upper river businesses from Shady Cove up river. As it stands now fisherman, can only fish for one or two hours and they have to quit. With the cost of fuel and supplies, we want to make our time worthwhile.

This change of time would also help ODFW reduce the number of hatchery fish in the upper river that will spawn with the wild salmon, if they are not caught. As it is, most of the salmon fishing is taking place only on the weekends. This is also having an impact on the number of license and salmon tags sold in this area. We will consider not buying tags and license if we can only fish on the weekends due to work schedules.

I would also like to point out that this started as a social issue due to fights between fishermen and alcohol consumption. Rather than punish all the fishermen, punish only the offenders by utilizing law enforcement. If I drive drunk down the highway, the state does not close the highway at 7 o'clock!

We would like you to consider a closure time of 9 p.m. Also the April 1st 7 p.m. closure (DRAFT 237P) is too soon. There are not enough salmon to target at that date. This hurts the steelhead fishermen.

As fishermen of this area, we are encouraging you to consider the above information and allow us more time to fish this area.

To: ODRW Review Board

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Donald C Monroe JR

To: ODRW Review Board

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5/26/08

ODFW
MAY 30 2008
Director's Office

To: ODRW Review Board

Re: Draft number 236P

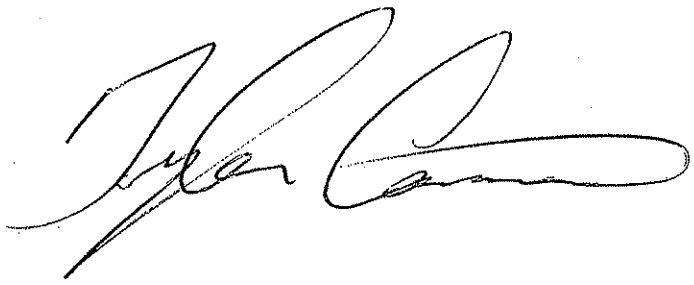
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MAY 30 2008
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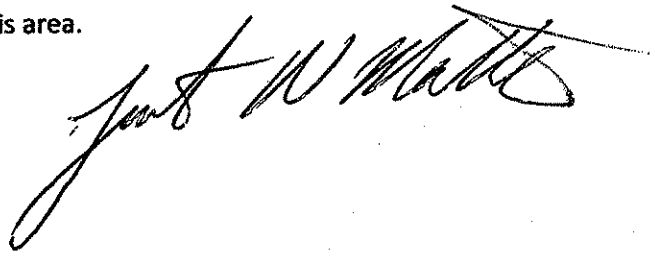
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Wayne Meyer

ODFW
JUN 11 2008

236P
237P

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Craig Parton

ODFW
JUN 11 2008
Director's Office

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RECEIVED
JUN 11 2008

236 P
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Aaron Orasco

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Cecil R. Collins

C R Collins

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Thank you

Ryan McCord

To Whom It May Concern

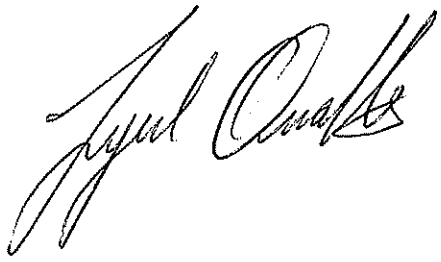
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Thomas Badgett

ODFW
MAY 30 2008
Director's Office

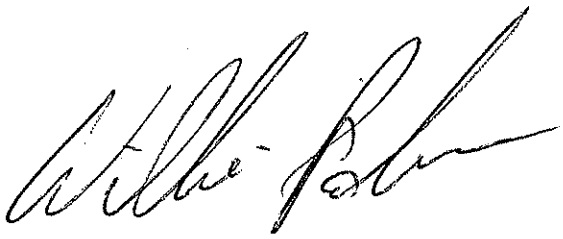
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Shawn Belgrave

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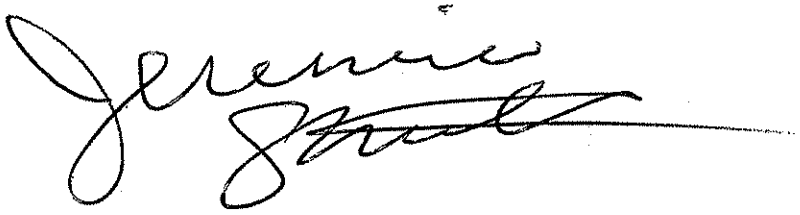
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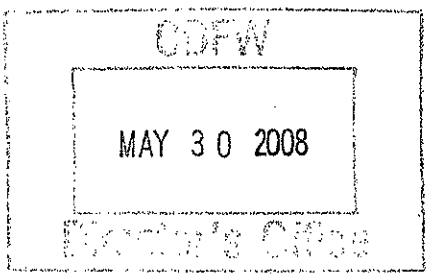


To Whom It May Concern

I don't understand why because of a couple disorderly people. We are all paying for that closure from Hwy 62 bridge to the hatchery after 7p.m. Why can't the law enforcement do their job? Everyone is talking about this and asking you to re-open this area after 7p.m. It is the only area with an abundance of fish.

Thank you for considering this.





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Jan Meerten

CDFW
MAY 30 2008
Director's Office

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Russell Earnest,

Russell J Earnest

ODFW
JUN 11 2008
Director's Office

236P

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ODFW
JUN 11 2008
Director's Office

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MARK RHODES

ODFW
JUN 11 2008
Director's Office

236P

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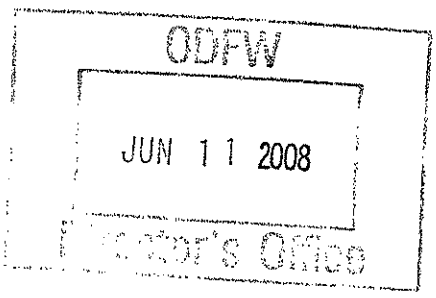


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236P

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ODFW
JUN 11 2008
Director's Office

Please, Please open up Hatchery after 7:00. You Taking away our Best Fishing Time. It's our Tax money.

Lee Vega

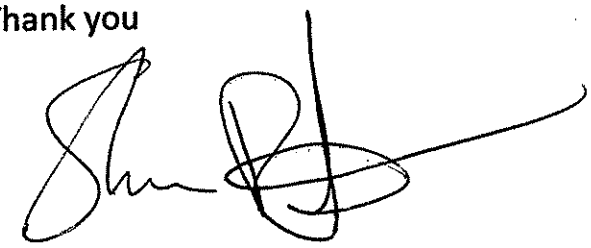
136P

ODFW
JUN 16 2008
Director's Office

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Kenneth O Weems

RECEIVED

JUN 18 2008

RECEIVED
JUN 3 0 2008
O.D.F.W. MAIL DEPT.

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JUL 2008
Office

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Re: Draft number 236P

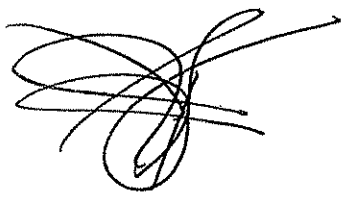
I am requesting the review board take a second look at 236P and which would allow fishing from Cole Rivers hatchery dead line to highway 62 bridge after 7 PM. This has caused a significant impact on the upper river businesses from Shady Cove up river. As it stands now fisherman, can only fish for one or two hours and they have to quit. With the cost of fuel and supplies, we want to make our time worthwhile.

This change of time would also help ODFW reduce the number of hatchery fish in the upper river that will spawn with the wild salmon, if they are not caught. As it is, most of the salmon fishing is taking place only on the weekends. This is also having an impact on the number of license and salmon tags sold in this area. We will consider not buying tags and license if we can only fish on the weekends due to work schedules.

I would also like to point out that this started as a social issue due to fights between fishermen and alcohol consumption. Rather than punish all the fishermen, punish only the offenders by utilizing law enforcement. If I drive drunk down the highway, the state does not close the highway at 7 o'clock!

We would like you to consider a closure time of 9 p.m. Also the April 1st 7 p.m. closure (DRAFT 237P) is too soon. There are not enough salmon to target at that date. This hurts the steelhead fishermen.

As fishermen of this area, we are encouraging you to consider the above information and allow us more time to fish this area.



ODFW
JUN 30 2008
Director's Office

ODFW
JUL - 7 2008
Director's Office

To Whom It May Concern

PLEASE re-open the river after 7p.m. from the Hwy 62 bridge to the hatchery. It was closed due to some drinking and fighting (biggest offender an ODFW hatchery employee, no longer working at the hatchery). I can't justify traveling 40+ miles after work to fish for just an hour or so due to the costs. Thank you for making this a serious consideration. I've enjoyed this fishing for many years.

Casey Oneil
541-408-1919

To: ODRW Review Board

From: John Billows

Re: Draft number 236P

I am requesting the review board take a second look at 236 P which would allow fishing from Cole rivers hatchery dead line to highway 62 bridge after 7 PM. This has caused a significant impact on the upper river businesses from Shady Cove up river. I my case, this has reduced my gross income 100k dollars per year. We used to see lots of fishermen come into our business between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening and fish until dark. As it stands now we see very few fisherman, because they can only fish for one to two hours and they have to quit.

This change of time would also help ODFW reduce the number of hatchery fish in the upper river that will spawn with the wild salmon, if they are not caught. As it is, most of the salmon fishing is taking place only on the weekends. This is also having an impact on the number of license and salmon tags sold in this area. We sell license and tags at our store and we have received feedback from the people that they will not buy tags and license if they can only fish on the weekends due to work schedules.

I would also like to point out that this started as a social issue due to fights between fishermen and alcohol consumption. Rather than punish all the fishermen, punish only the offenders by utilizing law enforcement. If I drive drunk down the highway, the state does not close the highway at 7 o'clock!

I have spoken with numerous OSP officers and they say they do not have a problem with that area being open. In fact, they agree that it should be opened later for the fisherman to take advantage of the fishing. They agree to enforcing the law to those who deserve it, not punishing those who abide by the rules.

John Billows

ODFW
JUL - 7 2008
Director's Office

Fish and Wildlife Commission
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling Regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, OR

Comments of Angling Regulation Proposals

Proposal 16S Expand harvest opportunity and regulation simplification.

Response: We support this proposed regulation in that it allows for additional harvest of marked hatchery Coho Salmon caught incidentally while fishing for Fall Chinook and Steelhead. Creel count surveys estimate the historical catch rate for in river clipped and un-clipped Coho is extremely poor and that these are not targeted fish in many streams like the Coquille where the catch rate for all Coho was 0.0007 fish per expended fishing hour, or 1,505 hours per fish. The estimated catch rate for fin-clipped Coho (legal to harvest up to the mouth of Bear Creek) was 0.00009 fish per hour, or 10,720 hours per fish. Most of the effort expended in this fishery was targeted on Chinook.

Based on this data we see the regulation change as having a minimal impact on mortality of wild spawners caught and released while removing a small portion of hatchery fish. The greatest benefit will be derived from regulation simplification. One concern would be that poor angler behavior may begin to target Coho on upper river spawning areas.

Proposal 18S Conservation and Enforcement.

Response: We support this proposed regulation change with the following modification. We agree with the argument and supporting factors but want to note that the poor angler behavior exists in greater intensity in the river section from the Arago boat ramp upstream to the head of tidal water which is below Myrtle Point not above it. Fish are trapped in this area until adequate rainfall late in the fall. Local fishermen here have reported individuals catching 75 to over 100 salmon each season in this section. When the rains come they move quickly through the waters described in this proposal. These fish are generally in poor condition due to warm water conditions. We propose the deadline be moved to the Arago Boat Ramp.

Proposal 20S Expanded Harvest Opportunity.

Response: We do not agree with this proposal. This proposal does not identify a basis for reducing the number of hatchery Chinook Salmon escaping to spawning grounds. What do stream surveys indicate? Studies we have looked at indicate the number of hatchery fish spawning in river has consistently remained below the 10% threshold. The Elk River is a popular stream that is presently overfished due to an extended fishing season which provides for the take of Chinook salmon until March 31. The river had 280 returning

hatchery fish last year and stream surveys tallied less than 100 in river spawners. Increasing the take of salmon would be irresponsible. If anything we need to reduce the season back to December 31 in order to protect spawning stocks from late season overfishing of poor quality fish.

Respectfully Submitted,

Harding Learning Center Salmon Study Team
755 South 7th Street
Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

Gary Wellbaum
Instructor
(541) 404-4907

Rhine Messmer

From: susan billows [billows@embarqmail.com]
Sent: Friday, May 16, 2008 11:20 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Upper Rogue River Closure Time

We are requesting that you folks take another look at the current 7p.m. closure time from Hwy 62 Bridge to Coles River Hatchery. With fuel prices and fishing costs, one does not feel they can come the distance for just a hour or two to fish when they get off work at 4 or 5. It is not cost effective. This has had a huge financial impact on the Shady Cove businesses and us, PATS HAND TIED FLIES. This time change has cost our business 100 thousand dollars gross sales. We are all dependent on the salmon fishing. We are asking you to please consider extending the time to at least 9p.m. This would be of great help the fisherman and community that depend on the fishing industry. It would also help the fish and game to reduce the amount of hatchery fish in the system that will spawn in the river , which would also help the wild fish.
I realize this was not requested in a timely manner but I feel this is important enough for your consideration, please. Thank You John and Susan Billows

July 6 2008

Oregon Fish & Wildlife Commission
Fish Division - Angling Regulations Coordinator
3406 Cherry Ave NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

ODFW
JUL 11 2008
Director's Office

Re: Second Proposal to change Striped Bass Regulations # 175

Dear Members of the Commission

See letter to Commission dated Sept. 6, 2001 Regarding proposal to change striped bass Regs.

Your rationale regarding the regulation change is not accurate. There is on file (I hope) an extensive study of striped bass food habits on the lower Umpqua done in 1972. (Please refer to letter dated Sept. 6, 2001 that is enclosed.) I hope you as commissioners take the time to look up the report and read the findings.

Sincerely yours,

Richard L Warner

September 6, 2001

Oregon Fish & Wildlife Comm.
P.O. Box 59
Portland, Oregon 97207

Re: Proposals to change striped bass regulations

Dear Members of the Commission

Here we go again blaming the striped bass for our problems with salmonids. We finally got a noticable year class of stripers in the Coquille and right away a few salmon fishermen want to reduce striper numbers by liberalizing the regulations.

Let me quote you some information from a striper food habit study done on the Umpqua in 1972 when there was a good population of stripers in the river. In that year an estimated 6,037 stripers were caught in the sports fishery, providing 31,507 angler-days of recreation.

From May 16 - Nov. 15, 1972, 162 striped bass stomachs were examined, only 122 had food in them (40 were empty) and only 2 salmonids (1.2%) were found. The predominant food items were grass shrimp (24%), Cottids (17.9%), unidentifiable (12.9%), cut bait (11.7%), herring (9.8%), flat fishes (9.2%), Shiner perch (9.2%) and eleven other items of lesser importance including rocks, bark & leaves.

In the conclusions the statement #2, Pg 26 regarding "Inter relationships of striped bass and salmonid stocks" states: "Evidence at hand shows no critical impact by striped bass on salmonid runs in the Umpqua system." a sizable amount of time and money was expended on this research study and I don't think we need to revisit the issue and change the striper regulations.

I recommend you as Commissioners should read this report, if you haven't already, before the Commission meeting on Sept. 21st

The Umpqua River Striped Bass
by
Jerry A. Bauer
David M. Anderson
Ray Temple
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
January 1977

Sincerely yours,

Richard L. Werner

BCi Reese Bender

Richard Sommer
1455 SE Main ST
Roseburg, Or 97470
440-0612 (H)
817-2083 (C)

ODFW
4192 N Umpqua Hwy
Roseburg Or 97470

May 21 2008

Dear ODFW,

I was going to submit this proposal last eve. May 20, 2008 at Public comment period but the agenda was busy with steelhead fishy proposals.

Could you please submit these comments to the proper channels ODFW or otherwise. Do you have any suggestions of what route this proposal should go to ODFW Hqts. Salem Angling Regulation Review Board.

Do I need additional sponsers for this proposal To revise, enhance the Diamond Lake Fisheries Mgt Plan so as to achieve a year round sustainable fishery

Sincerely: Richard Sommer

Richard Sommer
455 SE MAIN ST
Roseburg, Or 97470
541-673-3709

Oregon Dept of Fish + Wildlife
1192 N. Umpqua Hwy
Roseburg, Or 97470

May 26, 2008

Comments on proposed fishing regulations 2009

I propose there should be year-round fishing at Diamond Lake because the fish, trout are big + fat, eating scuds from the bottom. Even this time of the year, this Winter 2007-2008 their bellies are full of mud + scuds.

I Think the Diamond Lake fish management plan should be enhanced / revised taking into account the ORS + OAR ~~regulations~~ LAW + implementing regulations Now after the tui chub were eliminated, Reducing competition, there is still an abundance of organic matter mostly plants in Diamond Lake that will support a greatly increased stocking rate.

a management plan that includes a fall draw down to mimic a more natural cycle.

Richard Sommer

Diamond Lake water level has remained high for more than 50 years without appreciable draw down, so all those macrophytes die in the lake with no beaches to collect the wrack, (driftwood, Seaweed lake weeds)

Over the years the floodland shoreline heavy woody debris has decreased considerably down trees + limbs

The shoreline campgrounds should be eleminated, eliminate the walking everywhere, not good for the herbs

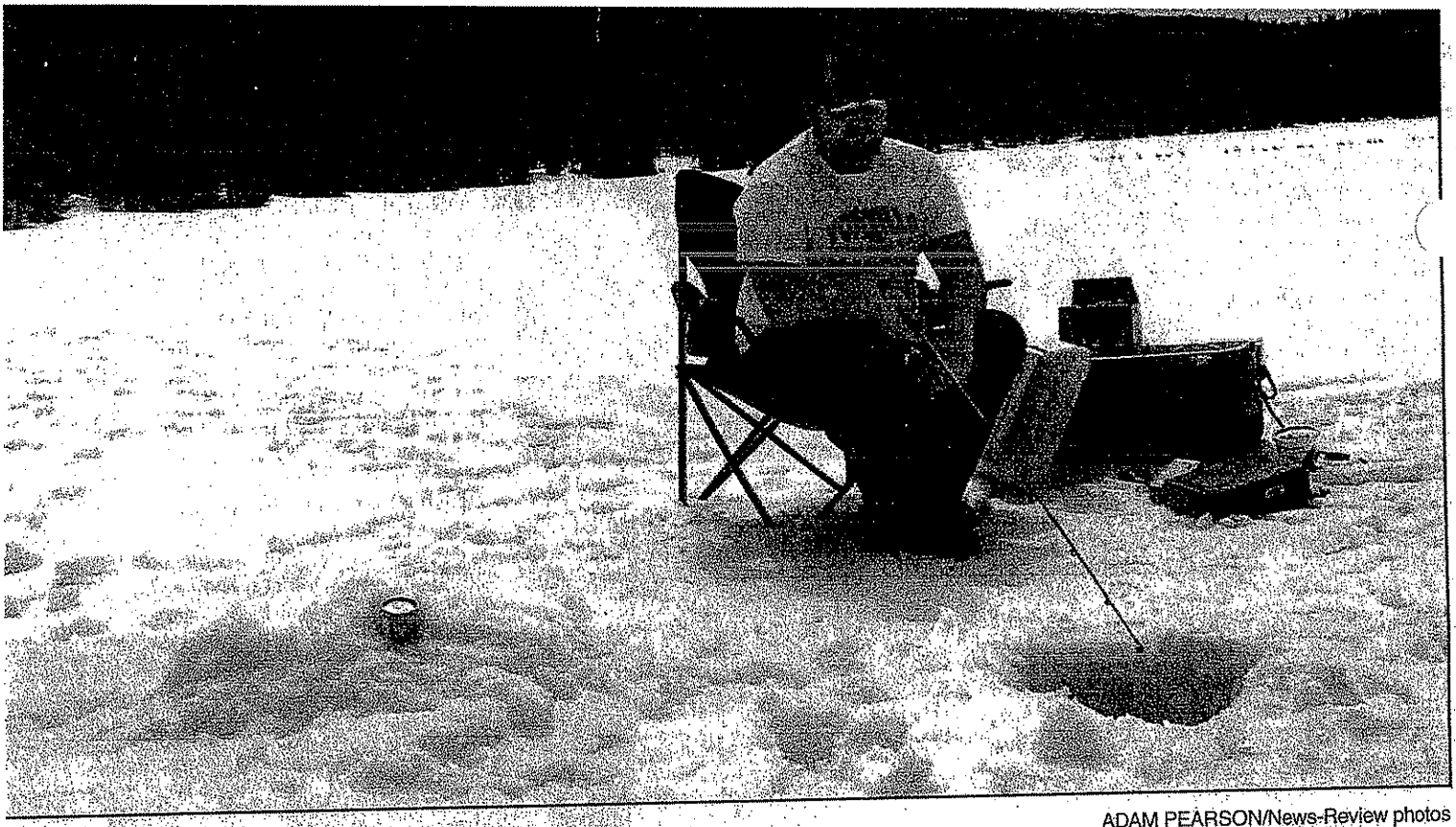
I would like to see the Diamond Lake Mgmt Plan ~~done~~ enhanced/revised to make it a Sustainable fishery, Choosing stocks that can spawn in lakes, what to - if Kokanee.

A suitable spot may be the S.W. West side out of the mud. may have to add spawning gravel.

Sincerly yours, Richard Sommer

3 enclosures

L



ADAM PEARSON/News-Review photos

of Drain patiently waits for a bite while ice fishing on Diamond Lake on Thursday. Mount Thielsen looms in the background.

News Review May 2, 08

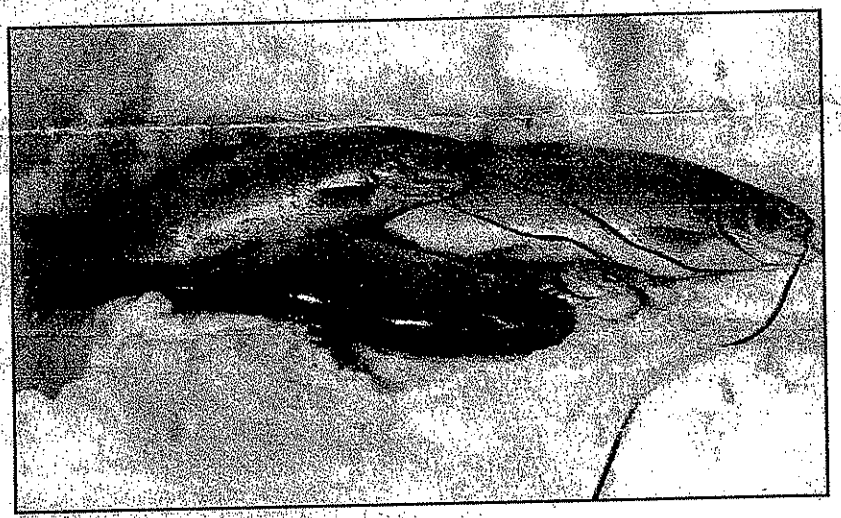
Icy undertaking

frozen conditions remaining at lake, fishermen try their luck on the ice

AM PEARSON
News-Review

MOND LAKE —
en Mother Nature
ves frozen conditions,
l trout fishing can't
r is just the remedy.
fishermen, many of
ver ice fished a day in
finding that pulling
a slush-filled hole is
stand-in while wait-
ow and ice to melt off
ce.
l of the day, we're
rofessionals," said
uson, 60, of Eugene,
r the first time on
h friend Cainan Stark,

lay was opening day
ng on high Cascade
stead of droves of boats
nond Lake, nearly a
ermen plied the ice
picks and augers for a
ok a trophy rainbow
underneath.



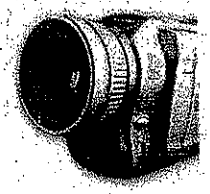
The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, however, is waiting for the ice to break before it stocks the lake with over 6,000 legal-sized rainbow trout.

On Thursday, about a dozen fishermen shared an auger loaned out by Diamond Lake Resort and staked out a permanent fishing spot near the North Shore.

"You've got to figure there's not too many times you can ice fish in Oregon," said Kyle Lemley, 23, of Drain. "Not Diamond Lake, anyways."

Lemley, who often brings his boat to Diamond Lake this time of year, said he checked the resort's Web site for a fishing report and saw that fishermen were having good results despite the frozen conditions. His friend, Clinton Burks, 23, of Roseburg, had tried ice fishing for the first time about three months ago on Castle Lake, near Mount Shasta in California, and the pair figured it was worth a shot in eastern Douglas County.

VIDEO ON THE WEB



See how local ice fishermen work on Diamond Lake
www.nrtoday.com

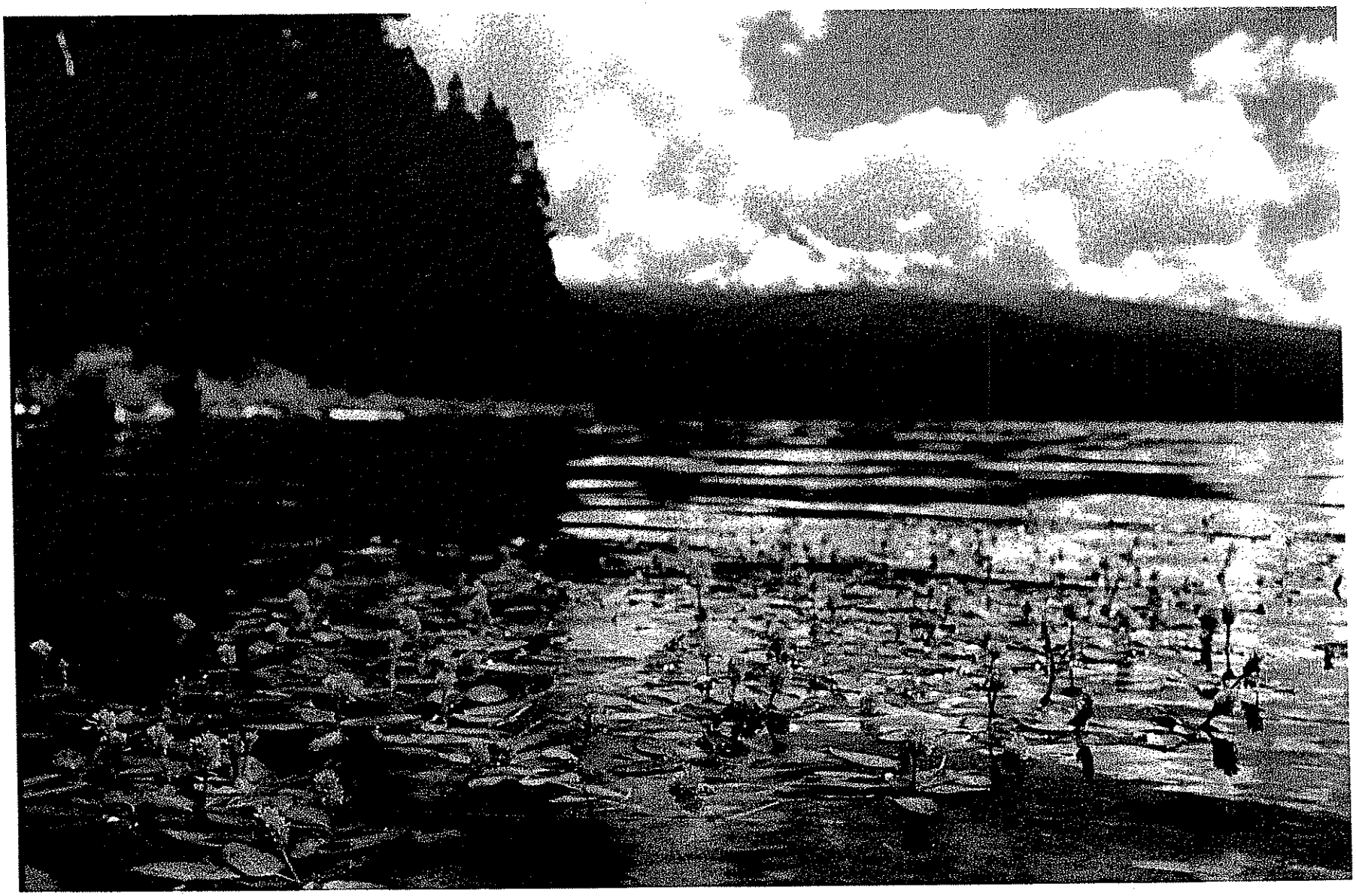
After a couple hours of fishing they landed six fish, with one chunky 20-incher proving to be a difficult one to hoist through the ice hole.

"You got to get his head just right," Burks said.

Several fishermen seemed to lose at least one large fish each during

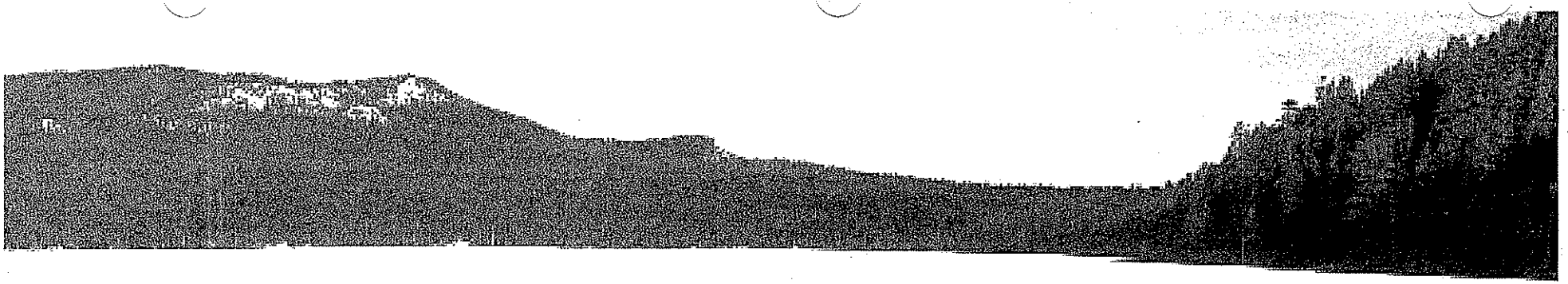
Turn to **ICE FISHING**, page 12

Diamond Lake Sep 07



Polygonum aquaticum immersum

'N'80 DYAMC LAKE



Shoal ice froze with Birds P.O. insects on ice



May 16,0

OREGON
BLACK BASS ACTION COMMITTEE
611 Bummer Creek Lane, Grants Pass, OR 97526
541.479.4834 541.659.1832
damaro@oigp.net
www.obbac.org

Director Roy Elicker
Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97303

Director Elicker,
This letter is in response to the public regulation proposal of removing the 15" slot limit on Ten Mile Lakes. As you might imagine, the bass anglers associated with my committee are not in favor of this proposal. Ten Mile has always been a destination fishery for bass clubs from southern Oregon, and in the past 2 years, have become even more so. When we first learned of the 15" slot limit proposal four years ago, we were skeptical of it ever producing larger fish. Since the inception we have learned that slot limits do work. The OBBAC even funded signs around Ten Mile Lake stressing the importance of sportsmanship, the law, and catch-and-release. There have been numerous enforcement issues, but they seem to have dissipated as time went on.
After speaking to the appropriate district biologists, there seems to be no biological evidence to support removing the slot limit.
Therefore, I would like to strongly recommend this regulation proposal not be put into effect. If, after the next 4 years, when regulations are again publicly reviewed, if there is evidence to the contrary, I would not be opposed to a similar proposal. However, in the absence of contrary evidence, I will continue supporting the slot limit.
Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Lonnie Johnson
Oregon Black Bass Action Committee

Oregon Bass Federation Nation

Affiliate National B.A.S.S. Federation

Roy Elicker, Director
Oregon Depart of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Avenue NE.
Salem, Oregon 97303

April 5, 2008

Dear Roy,

A statistical report done by the US Fish and Wildlife Service in 2001 and published in 2005 estimated the number of bass anglers in Oregon to be 10% of the total anglers. Ten percent of the 630,000 in 2001 puts the number of bass anglers at 63,000. Up to this point it would be fair to say that we have been relatively quiet given our numbers and enthusiasm for our sport.

Our goal has been to enhance warm water angling through cooperation and support of ODFW efforts. A major accomplishment of that cooperative approach was establishing a 15" maximum length limit on Tenmile Lake bass. We worked with Mike Grey the Tenmile Lake biologist through the Warmwater Working Group and through the public process of the regulation review. The goal of the 15" maximum length was to protect the larger fish in the lake from harvest and increase the average size of the fish for the catch and release anglers. Recent reports from angling groups and ODFW staff have confirmed that the change is having a positive effect on that population of fish.

A regulation change proposal from the Tenmile Lakes Basin Partnership seeks to reverse the accomplishments by removing the 15 " maximum length. They site their Coho recovery plan that seeks to minimize predation and competition from bass. We believe that the group is posturing in light of the re-listing of coastal Coho populations. We think they feel the need to point a finger at something, and bass are an easy target. Bill Peterson of NOAA predicted the poor salmon returns and blamed them on the ocean conditions that existed in 2005. He also predicted a rapid recovery.

The US Fish and Wildlife report said Oregon bass anglers averaged 9 bass fishing trips each in 2001. The average annual expenditure for each was $949.00 Trip related expenses were $437.00 of that amount. The report estimates Oregon Bass anglers spent over $59 million on trips and equipment in 2001. Tenmile Lakes is one of the most popular destinations for bass anglers in Oregon. It is also one of the most popular tournament destinations and the popularity of the Tenmile fishery is increasing. A recent tournament at Tenmile hosted the maximum 75 boats allowed by our tournament regulations. Lakeside is dependent upon the bass fishery to draw anglers.

While science cannot agree on number of smolt lost to bass, trout or cormorants, a healthy bass fishery is critical for Lakeside and for Oregon.

We urge your support of our efforts to retain what we have accomplish together,

Sincerely,

Chuck Lang, Conservation Director
Oregon BASS Federation Nation

APR - 8 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife,
Angling Regulations,
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97303

June 16, 2008

Dear Commissioners:

The McKenzie Flyfishers is a 120-member club based in Eugene, OR. We support the current regulations on the Umpqua River system that requires the release of all wild steelhead. We oppose proposed regulations numbered #240P - 248P. The commission felt strongly about the reasons to implement the rule in 2007. Those reasons have not changed significantly in one year.

The wild steelhead is a magnificent fish for the angler. As growth in the sport continues, the pressure on this resource is increasing. Stocks of anadromous fish are suffering from a variety of factors in Oregon and along the Pacific coast. The angler experiences the result in decreased runs. One thing that can maintain a run of fish is the wild race of the watershed in question. The Umpqua wild steelhead is one of the few healthy runs on the West Coast, it is imperative to protect and maintain the fish.

We implore you to make the best decision for the future of the Umpqua wild steelhead.

Sincerely,

Clint Brumitt
Board Member,
McKenzie Fly Fishers

RECEIVED
JUN 19 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife / Angling Regulations

I am very disappointed to see the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife is considering the reinstatement of a kill fishery for wild winter steelhead on the Umpqua river system. As far as I'm concerned this would be a negligent action that could endanger one of the last remaining healthy wild fish runs in the state. It would appear as though the state of Oregon has taken a backwards reactive policy towards the management of winter steelhead on the Umpqua river system as opposed to a more progressive proactive policy. To wait until there is an imminent disaster for protective action is an unacceptable alternative to educated planning and foresight.

I fish the Umpqua river system on a regular basis and frequently discuss this issue with other anglers. The overwhelming majority of all guides (fly fishermen and gear fishermen alike), as well as all educated fishermen, are in agreement with the continued protection of winter steelhead. The voice of those who use the river responsibly and professionally, and those who love and care for it the most, is an important and informed opinion to be heeded. An unfortunate vocal minority of less than enlightened individuals, who believe there is only value in a species when it can be killed, are blindly seeking to endanger yet another sea run fish. Hopefully the state of Oregon can see past the "blood and guts" management policy and establish permanent "NO-KILL" protection that would allow future generations to experience the same sport we enjoy today.

Cast my vote to a no-kill policy and those who support it.

Jeffrey A. Lucas

781 Northeast Alameda Rd.

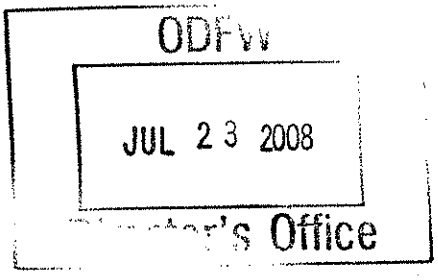
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

ODFW
JUL 23 2008
Director's Office

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife / Angling Regulations

I am a builder from the Aspen area in Colorado. A friend who moved to the Douglass county area introduced me to fishing for winter steelhead this past winter. We fished the fly waters of the North Umpqua River with great success. I recently read that the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife is considering a regulation change that would allow the killing of wild winter steelhead. After experiencing the outstanding fishery of the North Umpqua I find it difficult to believe the wild run of steelhead in the Umpqua river system is not being protected at all costs. To allow the "harvest" of wild winter steelhead seems to be a backwards approach to maintaining one of the most outstanding fisheries on the west coast. As a tourist who would plan to visit the Umpqua River again I strongly urge you to put a no-kill regulation into effect and protect this unique fishery.

Yours Truly,

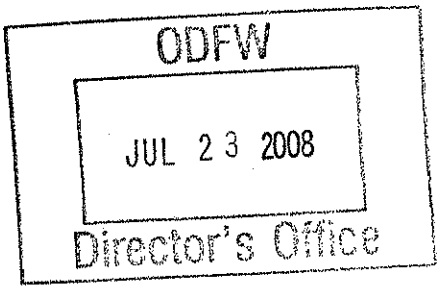


Bob DeWaard

P.O. box 1853

Basalt, Colorado 81621

Lawrence M. Kenney
1567 Francisco Street
San Francisco, California 94123



Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling Regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem OR 97303

Re. Regulation proposals #240P through #248P

July 19, 2008

Dear ODFW

I'm writing to argue against regulation proposals #240P through #248P that would open the mainstem Umpqua and North Umpqua Rivers to harvest of wild winter steelhead at the rate of 1 fish per day and 5 fish per year.

This is not good policy, for a number of reasons.

- You don't need to kill a wild fish to have a quality angling experience.

- Oregon's native fish stocks are extinct, at risk or potentially at risk (2005 Oregon Native Fish Status Report, ODFW). We should be biased towards protecting our remaining healthy wild runs rather than biased towards harvesting them.

* Umpqua winter steelhead are one of the few healthy runs on the west coast. Increased take will adversely affect that health.

* Steelhead populations all over the Pacific coast are facing huge problems: Changing ocean conditions, warmer and lower summer flows, greater forest fire risk. Increased take of one of our few healthy wild stocks will only add to these problems.

* Adding to the harvest policy on the Umpqua – already overcrowded since fishing is relatively poor elsewhere - will increase the number of people fishing and increase the number of fish killed.

* Since there's no data about run timing versus dispersal into different watersheds., heavy short-term harvest could do great damage to individual micro-populations.

- There is no optimum (or minimum) spawning escapement goal in the current management plan, adopted in 1986.

cont'd

* There is no current data on fishing pressure or success rates on the North Umpqua River, or extrapolation into anticipated harvest if the regulation change is made.

- Guidelines for managing native fish stocks in Oregon (OAR 635-007) are already painfully weak. Killing more wild fish isn't in the interests of good management.

In California, where I moved in 2003, the state's once impressive salmon runs have crashed and its steelhead stocks are in little better shape. That represents a financial disaster for rural communities and for businesses that depended on these fish stocks. Oregon, the most beautiful state on the coast, a state with a long and proud tradition of sensible management, still has the opportunity to preserve its native fisheries and the recreational/commercial activities they generate.

Please don't incorporate regulation proposals 240P through 248P in the new regulations.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence M. Kenney

Willamette Zone Correspondence

Rhine Messmer

From: J. D. Adams [j1mcm0s@earthlink.net]
Sent: Saturday, May 31, 2008 7:21 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: opinion on fishing regulations

My wife and I are native Oregonians. My great-great-great-great grandfather, Sebastion Cabot Adams, packed his library across the Oregon Trail and founded Linfield College in McMinville. As such we have a deep reverence for Oregon's rivers and streams. We also are experienced anglers who have observed the damage done by the handling of trout with catch and release methods. We believe that whatever benefits have been associated with catch and release are questionable, and that in fact, it leads to more fish being harmed and killed.

The limitations on fishing that have been imposed on waterways such as the Yamhill River and Thomas Creek have had due time to impact the resident trout populations. And so we believe that it is time to lift the catch and release manadate that has been imposed in the Willamette Valley and elsewhere, and return to regular angling methods that have a practical limited impact on fish populations.

We would also support only native fish species being stocked in Oregon lakes, rivers, and streams. The addition of so-called 'sport fish' that have been stocked by game managers in the past should be stopped. Logging practices also need to be improved to include larger buffer zones on smaller creeks that drain the forest. As Oregonians, we need to look toward fishing as a sustainable harvest of sustenance, rather than the daily torture of scores of trout for simple amusement.

Jim Adams
Darlene Adams
j1mcm0s@earthlink.net

Summary of testimony submitted May 21, 2008, LCC, Eugene, OR
Scott Kinney, Eugene resident.
For clarification of any of the below, please feel free to contact me at (503) 910 7458.

Regarding staff proposals 27S, 50S, and 54S (permitting take of finclipped residual steelhead smolt in Clackamas and Santiam rivers) -- I am opposed to this change for three reasons. First, both of the Santiams (not sure of the Clackamas) have populations of native cutthroat and rainbow trout in their lower reaches. This regulation change would submit these populations to unnecessary pressure and incidental hooking mortality from anglers angling for steelhead smolt. I question whether anglers will interpret the regulation as 'open for trout fishing in general', increasing poaching of native trout. The same items listed above will also affect native and ESA-listed winter steelhead smolt. Bait is currently allowed on these stretches as well, amplifying the problem as anglers targeting smolt will be using bait on smaller hooks more likely to harm other populations.

Regarding public proposals 274P and 275P (additional C&R season and unlimited take of brook trout, Salt and Salmon Creeks) – I submitted these proposals and would like to clarify that take of brook trout would be allowed only during the existing April-October consumptive trout season.

Regarding public proposal 263P (Redefines sections of upper Clackamas River to expand protected areas for native fish) – I support this as submitted. The screening commission seems to have discarded this proposal, yet allowed a functionally opposite proposal to reach public comment (staff 28S). The intent of both proposals were to clarify an ambiguity in the regulations – there is no reason to discriminate against the proposal that clarified by erring on the side of conservation.

Regarding public proposals 269P, 270P (bait restrictions on McKenzie River) – I support both of these as submitted. There are many effective ways of catching hatchery trout that have lesser hooking mortality risks for native fish. These proposals allow for continued levels of angler participation while attempting to conserve a valuable near-urban fishery. Additionally, although not noted in the proposals submitted, this area is frequented by ESA-listed upper McKenzie wild spring Chinook smolt – eliminating the use of bait would provide a level of protection for these remaining few fish. I am again not sure why the screening committee eliminated these proposals where substantively similar proposals were advanced (see 280P below).

Regarding public proposal 280P (bait restriction, Little North Fork Santiam) – I support this proposal as submitted, as the Little North Fork is an important spawning and rearing ground for N. Fk. Santiam wild winter steelhead.

Regarding public proposals 284P and 285P – I support both proposals, although the one I submitted, 285P, was misrepresented in the public information packet. With my proposal, 285P, there was no mention of a bait ban, only a limited take of native trout as would promote sustainable harvest levels in a growing urban area. As I submitted , it stated

Middle Fork Willamette -- As in subsection 4., 5., and 6. (Mouth of McKenzie to Coast Fork, Coast Fork & Tributaries, and Middle Fork Upstream to Dexter Dam).

Open Jan. 1-April 25 and Nov. 1-Dec. 31, catch and release for trout. Open April 26-Oct. 31, 5 trout per day, 8-inch minimum length. Use of bait allowed.

Remove: 5 trout per day, 8-inch minimum length and season specification.

Replace with: Open Jan. 1-April 25 and Nov. 1-Dec. 31, catch and release for trout.
Open April 26-Oct. 31, 2 trout per day, 10-inch minimum and 13-inch maximum length (or similar slot limit as derived by fisheries managers).

Rationale: As proposed above, brings the Middle Fork Willamette and tributaries into a sustainable harvest model and easily enforceable regulation scheme, much like that which has been extremely successful on the Lower Deschutes. Allows for limited take of wild trout in the summer months for casual recreation, while not overstressing a unique urban fishery.

Rhine Messmer

From: Roy Elicker
Sent: Monday, May 19, 2008 7:59 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: Sandy River fish

Casaria Tuttle

Executive Assistant
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Ave. NE
Salem, Oregon 97303
503-947-6033
503-947-6072 fax
casaria.r.tuttle@state.or.us

From: DAVID+ JR HATFIELD [mailto:dbhattdx@msn.com]
Sent: Monday, May 19, 2008 7:54 AM
To: Roy Elicker
Subject: Sandy River fish

Director Elicker-

...s letter is express my disagreement with the State's rejection of the proposal to limit the Sandy River fishery above Revenue bridge to barbless flies and lures, no bait. These anadromous fish, in most rivers of the Columbia continue to decline. I know that there are competing values for the regulating agencys to consider. To me, the preservation and conservation of the fish is our highes goal. To have a kill fishery on an endangered species seems ludicrous. The mortality on fish from bait and barbs is too high. Every wild fish is precious. To risk them so as to increase the recreation value of the hatchery fish is not worth it.

Please reconsider your rejection of the 276P proposal. Thanks.

Dave Hatfield

A/C - 503
H- 631 8120
M- 821-9264
TERRY BRAUN
22093 S. RIDGE RD
OREGON CITY OR 97045
JULY 1, 2008

RHINE MESSNER
ODF&W
3406 CHERRY AVE NE
SALEM, OR 97303-4924

DEAR RHINE,

I WOULD LIKE TO RESPOND TO PROPOSAL 277P SALMON RIVER (SANDY RIVER) PROPOSAL REPLY; PROPOSAL REJECTION DATED APRIL 1, 2008.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY IS THE CORRECT COUNTY, LINCOLN IS INCORRECT FOR THIS AREA. IN SUMMARY THE PROPOSAL IS TO ADD RETENTION TO AN UPPER SECTION OF A SYSTEM ALREADY OPEN TO TROUT ANGLING. THE PROPOSAL IS 2 (TWO) TROUT PER DAY, USE OF BAIT IS FAVORED BUT USE OF ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES IS A SECOND CHOICE AS STATED IN THE PROPOSAL.

IT IS BELIEVED THIS PROPOSAL IS ON SOUND FOOTING WITH RESPECT TO AN ESTABLISHED NEED PRESENT AND TO APPLICABLE CRITERIA; I THINK IT SHOULD HAVE NOT BEEN REJECTED UPON REVIEW AND COUNTINUED THROUGH THE PROCESS AND ON. TO THE COMMISSION.

THERE ARE SEVERAL PROBLEMS WITH A FINDING OF NO ESTABLISHED NEED. THERE IS DOCUMENTED PUBLIC NEED FOR STREAM REGULATIONS OF A MORE GENERAL NATURE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF YOUTH PARTICULARLY FOR THE INTRODUCTION AND TEACHING OF FISHING. THIS AREA IS VERY SUITABLE. SECONDLY, SOME HAVE USED THIS AREA OVER A TIME PERIOD SPANNING SEVERAL GENERATIONS. RULES AGAINST

RETENTION ARE RECENT, THIRD, THIS PROPOSAL IS CONSISTENT WITH DEPARTMENT GOALS TO EXPAND OPPORTUNITY WHERE IT EXISTS, IN THIS CASE IT WOULD BE TO RESTORE OPPORTUNITY WHERE IT EXISTS. LASTLY, IT DOES NOT CONFLICT WITH OTHER RULES AND CRITERIA. BIOLOGICAL SOUNDNESS AND HOOKING MORTALITY MAKES ASSUMPTIONS AND REQUIRES SCENARIOS UNSUPPORTED IN THIS PARTICULAR FISHERY FOR THIS PROPOSAL. IT IS ALSO FELT TO BE IRRELEVANT FOR 90% OF THE TOTAL AREA BECAUSE OF LARGER NATURAL FORCES PLACING AN UPPER LIMIT ON POPULATIONS. TROUT HAVE THRIVED HERE OVER A LONG TIME SPAN WITH USE OF BAIT AND 10 PER DAY AND SOME LESSER LIMITS. TWO ADDITIONAL POINTS ARE: 1) SOME CITIZENS HAVE WROTE IN SUPPORT

AND THEY ARE ON FILE AT THE NW REGIONAL OFFICE AND 2) THIS PROPOSAL HAS MERIT GOING BEYOND THE PURELY RECREATIONAL. PLEASE SEE FOLLOWING COMMENTS.

FOR OLDER KIDS 8-18 THAT HAVE ALREADY DEMONSTRATED AN APPITUDE FOR THE OUTDOORS, THE CANYON WITHIN THIS AREA BECOMES AN ADVENTURE FOR THEM THAT INVOLVES LESSONS OF STRUGGLE, PATIENCE, PERSISTENCE, PERSPECTIVE, ACCOMPLISHMENT AND REWARD, TO NAME A FEW. THE ACTIVITY OF FISHING INTEGRATES WELL WITH THESE LESSONS AND ULTIMATELY THERE WILL BE A BENEFIT FOR SOCIETY. A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WILL RETURN IN THEIR OLDER YEARS AND

WILL HAVE LEARNED CONSERVATION AND RESPECT FOR THE WILDERNESS FIRST HAND. THOSE FEW THAT WANT TO RETURN WILL QUICKLY LEARN THAT THEY HAVE A STAKE IN THE FUTURE AND WILL RESPONSIBLY DEVELOP THEIR OWN MANAGEMENT SKILLS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SMALL FISH. I WILL ASK YOU; IS THIS NOT BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT MANDATE AND WELL WORTH THE PRICE OF A FEW FISH?

SPECIAL NEEDS ARE NOW BEING CATERED TO BY CATCH AND RELEASE AND LIMIT TO ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES AND THIS THREATENS LONG TERM RELATIONSHIPS WITH THIS AREA AND THE PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH.

TRADITION HAS UNNECESSARILY BEEN TAMPERED WITH HERE AND IS VALUABLE ENOUGH TO BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE. IT DOES NOT MATTER THAT THE RECREATIONAL EXPERIENCE IS SPORATIC, THE IMPORTANCE HERE IS THAT IT BE AVAILABLE TO ANY AND ALL WHEN IT IS NEEDED.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATIENT CONSIDERATION!

SINCERLY.,

Terry Braun
TERRY BRAUN

CC ODFW COMMISSION
CC TODD ALSBURY

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97303-4924

Customer Proposal Reply; Proposal Rejection

Tuesday, April 01, 2008

Dear Mr./Ms. Braun

We would like you to know that we appreciate the proposal that you sent in regarding

Salmon R. ~~(Lincoln Co.)~~
CLACKAMAS

Your proposal was summarized as follows:

Proposal 277P. Salmon River (Sandy River); expand open areas to trout angling. Proposed rule add new angling section; bullet 3. Salmon River and tributaries upstream of Final Falls; open for trout, t per day, 8-inch minimum length. Use of bait allowed.

On March 8, 2008 the Regulations Review Board reviewed your proposal and decided it was inconstent with established criteria for the following reasons.

No established need to expand trout retention rules and use of bait into this area. Use of bait in this type of fishery inconsistent with biologically sound principles (high hooking mortality).

Sincerely,

Rhine Messmer

Rhine Messmer
Angling Regulations Coordinator

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

3406 Cherry Ave. NE

Salem, Oregon 97303

503-947-6033

503-947-6072 fax

casaria.r.tuttle@state.or.us

From: Thomas Larimer [mailto:tomlarimer@larimeroutfitters.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 14, 2008 6:53 PM
To: Roy Elicker
Subject: Snady River

Dear Mr. Eckler,

I am extremely disappointed in ODFW's recent decision to not even consider the Sandy River angling proposal. (276P) I make a good part of my living guiding the Sandy. So for you to tell me that this is "not consistent with sound principles... No established need for barbless hooks", well, that just seems a little silly. If the research does give you sound principles, lets just talk about the issue no one seems to address... The Human Factor.

Most of my clients are extremely good anglers. They fish anywhere from 10 to 40 days on average. When we land a wild steelhead, I don't let any of them handle the fish. Over my 13 year career I've seen way too many mis-handled fish. This is by people who really care about wild fish. People who do anything in their power to assure their safe release. Even with size 2, single barbless hook , it's often very difficult to remove the hook from a raging steelhead. If you add a barb to the equation, it makes it that much more difficult. Does it hurt the fish more pulling the barb out? Maybe. That's not the point. The point is, all of the research has shown that rainbow trout, after being stressed by exercise, can be out of the water for about 20 seconds before damage occurs.

Back to the Human Factor. Now you have an fisherman that would rather see wild fish become extinct because they take away from the body count they can take home. I have seen it many times... The fish is pulled onto the beach, where it now is flopping around violently. The fisherman usually says something along the lines of "Damn it, it ain't a keeper" Then, they spent the next three to five minutes trying to get their hook back. Meanwhile, the fish has already been out of the water way too long. And just for good measure, the angler kicks the fish back into the water. I personally saw this six different times this season. While this is the extreme compared to the conservation minded angler, these people do exist. I believe most people want to do the right thing. Most people don't want to harm wild fish regardless of the reason they like to fish. With that said, when I see other anglers catch fish, I often time how long it takes them to release a fish. I can honestly tell you most people take way longer than twenty seconds.

The Sandy River is an amazing place. We have a real opportunity to make it a model for other urban rivers. Wild fish can survive in this modern world. We just need to give them a chance. Please reconsider your position on 276P.

Thanks for your time,

Tom Larimer

Larimer Outfitters

May 26, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
Angling Regulations
3106 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97303

Subject: Letter in opposition to proposed 2009 angling regulation numbers 264P and 29S for Commonwealth Pond, Northwest Zone.

Proposed Rule changes: The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) has proposed the following 2009 rules for Commonwealth Lake - Northwest Oregon. The stated rational for adopting these rules is to create a youth fishery in an urban setting to improve angling success and experience for kids.

No.	Category	Proposal
264P	Youth Angling Opportunity	**Page 50 - Commonwealth Pond** **Existing Rule:** General Willamette Zone trout and warmwater regulations. **Propose Rule:** Angling restricted to youth age 17 year round.
29S	Youth Angling Opportunity	**Page 50 – Commonwealth Pond** **Existing Rule:** General Willamette Zone trout and warmwater regulations. **Proposed Rule:** Angling restricted to youth age 17 and under from April 1 – Aug. 31.

Writers Recommendation: *I recommend the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission reject the proposed regulations to restrict angling to "youth only" at Commonwealth Lake as this proposal, if adopted, would: 1) severely curtail a very popular, easily accessible, highly utilized and very successful urban fishing opportunity; and 2) is contrary to the key factors youth anglers (and youth non-anglers) have identified as reasons they would fish.*

Information for Commission consideration: The Commission should consider the following information as they evaluate this regulation proposal:

- Participation in angling in Oregon is declining. Since 2001, the participation rate for angling has declined from 22.3% to 19.1 % of the State population ages 14-69 (ODFW, 2007-09 Legislatively Adopted Budget).

- Information taken from the *Staff Summary – Oregon's 2006 Angler Preference Survey of annually Licensed Resident Anglers, July 2007* (ODFW):
  - The fisheries for trout had the largest number of participants. Some 73 percent of active respondents said they had fished for resident trout in the last year.
  - More trout anglers say their level of trout fishing participation has decreased over the past 5 years (38%) than say it has increased (26%).

- ODFW staff thinks these changes in trout angling participation should be investigated more thoroughly to identify the causes, such as the causes and extent of constraints to angling, particularly the kinds of constraints ODFW might be able to address.
- The top motivations for fishing for trout are not utilitarian but for relaxation (55%), to be with family and friends (49%), and to be close to nature (39%). Nonetheless, a substantial percentage of trout anglers (37%) have a utilitarian reason to fish for trout: to catch fish to eat.
- …23% of those people who had purchased an annual fishing license had not gone fishing in the last year. The primary reason given was "they did not have enough time" – this lack of time was most often attributed to work and/or family obligations.

- Surveys conducted by Responsive Management of Harrisonburg, Virginia [1/] found the following:
  - Unlike hunting, fishing can be marketed in an urban setting. If efforts at fostering fishing participation among urban residents are to be effective, there have to be locations to fish within the urban area or that are easily accessible for urban residents (Responsive Management, 2003).
  - …..children's exposure to hunting and fishing is critical to their participation as adults. In addition, participation by adults is critical to participation of children – adults take children hunting and fishing – continuing the cycle of hunting and fishing recruitment and retention within the U.S. Population (Responsive Management, 2003).
  - Fishing retention among youth is correlated with satisfaction with the activity. Fishing satisfaction does not come primarily from things that traditional fisheries management program goals attempt to address, i.e. youth are not fully satisfied with only catching fish or catching trophy/big fish. (Responsive Management, 2003).
  - When youth were asked to name a single reason that they fish, the most important reason was to have fun (42%) and to be with friends and family (35%) (Responsive Management, 2003).
  - Seventy-six percent of Kid's Fishing Event participants in Georgia reported the fishing event made them more interested in fishing (Responsive Management, 2001).

1/ Responsive Management is public opinion survey research firm specializing in natural resource, wildlife, environmental, and outdoor recreation issues. They have conducted numerous surveys for state and federal wildlife management agencies, including conducting the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife's 2006 Oregon Licensed Angler Survey. Web site: responsivemanagment.com.

Background on Commonwealth Lake (Park): Commonwealth Lake Park is a 20.8 acre park located in the highly urbanized community of Cedar Hills (adjacent to Portland and Beaverton) in unincorporated Washington County, Oregon (Attachment 1). The park is owned and operated by the Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District (THPRD) and is designated as a

"community park" – a park that provides active and passive recreational opportunities for Park District residents of all ages, cultural backgrounds, abilities and income levels.

Commonwealth Lake is a 3-acre impoundment originally constructed by a local contractor during the development of the Cedar Hills neighborhood (first houses were constructed in the mid-1940's) and later acquired by THPRD. In 1996 a major rehabilitation project was undertaken by THPRD to include improved park and lake access, dredging of the lake, the planting of native vegetation, the installation of a paved 0.8 mile walkway around the lake, the construction of three viewing/fishing piers, and upgrading the recreation field. The park receives very high year around recreational use by district residents and non-residents for all types of activities. Many wildlife viewing opportunities exist. The lake is shallow (maximum depth around 10 ft) with a fluctuating water level. Inflow is from a hillside spring and surface and subsurface runoff. Resident fish species are warmwater and nongame fish (carp, suckers, shiners, etc.). Trout are stocked in early spring when water temperatures are suitable. Water quality is adversely impacted by large numbers of migratory and resident waterfowl and high water temperatures.

Commonwealth Lake and Benson Lake (a smaller THPRD lake located about 5 miles NW of Commonwealth Lake) are the only two urban lakes stocked by ODFW on the west-side of the Portland/Metro area (Washington and Multnomah counties). Henry Hagg Lake and Dorman Pond, located some 25 miles west of Commonwealth Lake, are the only other standing waters stocked in Washington County. Stream angling opportunities in the County are limited.

Fish Stocking and Angler Use: Commonwealth Lake is currently stocked with trout three times per year between late March and mid-April (between 1,000 and 1,500 fish are stocked). Large "brood" trout (100 in 2008) are also stocked just prior to a Youth Fishing Event usually held in late April or early May. No trout stocking occurs during the summer or fall months due to high water temperatures low lake levels. Warmwater fish have occasionally been stocked into the lake.

The lake is located in a densely populated urban area and thus receives high angling use, primarily during the March - May trout stocking period. Daily angler counts range from 25 - 50 during the day with higher numbers during the evening and weekends. Effort is highest during the first two weeks after each stocking. During the day anglers tend to be senior adults, persons with disabilities, unemployed persons, those fishing on their day off or prior to work, and families with young children or children who are home schooled. Family and youth participation increases in the evening and weekends. The number of anglers present at any given time is influenced by weather conditions. Having observed this trout fishery on an almost daily basis in 2008, I would estimate angler effort easily exceeds 6,300 angler hours during this time period (average of 35 anglers/day, 60 day time period, fishing for 3 hours/day). Angler use drops to a low level in late May as water temperatures rise and remains low through the summer and fall.

Concerns regarding the proposed rule change for Commonwealth Lake

1. **Loss of a Major Urban Fishing Opportunity**

   Results from Oregon's *2006 Angler Preference Survey* indicate the number of angling licenses sold continues to decline. In addition, over 38% of trout anglers in Oregon have indicated their level of participation has declined in the past five years (ODFW Staff Summary Report). The staff's report also notes "...these changes in trout angling participation should be investigated more thoroughly to identify the causes, such as the cause and extent of constraints to angling, particularly the kinds of constraints ODFW might be able to address."

   Studies by Responsive Management (2003) have found one of the factors in the decline in the number of anglers is the fact we have become a more urban society where there are limited fishing opportunities. They also state "...if fostering fishing participation among urban residents are to be effective, there have to be locations to fish within the urban area or that are easily accessible to the urban residents."

   Commonwealth Lake provides a unique urban trout fishing opportunity utilized by hundreds of individuals and families. Anglers of all ages and abilities are drawn to this popular recreational fishing site. Restricting the fishery to "youth only" would cause a major reduction in adult fishing effort as adults would no longer be allowed to fish either individually or with their family. Unfortunately many of those who would be barred from angling at this location may discontinue fishing as a recreational pursuit due to the lack of similar sites in the local area. Time constraints, travel costs, loss of a "local" opportunity, access issues, family time "togetherness", etc. may all be factors in their decision.

   Instead of curtailing this urban fishing opportunity, efforts should be directed to improving the fishery or developing new urban fishing opportunities if we are to recruit new or retain existing anglers.

2. **Youth Recruitment and Participation**

   The stated purpose of the proposed rule change is to "improve the angling success and experience for kids". The adoption of this regulation may increase angling success; however, it is counter to the key element youth have identified as being essential for a successful and satisfactory fishing experience – being with family and friends. Responsive Management surveys have found youth fishing satisfaction does not come primarily from things that traditional fisheries management program goals attempt to address, i.e. youth are not fully satisfied with only catching fish or catching trophy/big fish. Rather, having fun and being with family and friends are the key important factors in fishing satisfaction. They also found the ability to retain youth as adult anglers is directly correlated with their satisfaction of the activity as youth.

The Responsive Management 2003 survey pointed out the role in "fishing initiation" by the family is important, and fishing initiation in the context of family should be the primary recruitment avenue. Successful fishing initiation programs will build on this fact as programs that foster fishing initiation and participation within the context of the family will be the most successful. The proposed regulation, if adopted, would no longer allow parents, relatives, adult mentors, etc. to actively participate in this recreational experience with youth anglers. Unfortunately, many adults may decide not to take their children fishing if they were unable to also participate. Hopefully the Department will continue to encourage provide family fishing opportunities and that young people will become lifelong anglers and resource stewards.

Potential Improvements: Although I recommend the Commission not adopt the proposed regulations for the reasons stated above, I believe there are some potential changes that could improve the overall urban recreational opportunity and youth angling experience at Commonwealth Lake

- The current one day Youth Angling Event (YAE) held at Commonwealth Lake draws a large number of children and adult participants (many of them obviously new to fishing). The Department should consider holding a similar event after every trout stocking as there is a large population base from which to draw future anglers.

- Stock trout as late as possible in the week. This may improve angler success during the weekend when the highest recreational family use occurs.

- Increase the frequency trout stocking to weekly during the March – April time period in order to draw increased numbers of anglers to this unique urban fishery (either maintain or increase the number of fish stocked).

- Increase the number of trout stocked to improve the overall catch rate (success) for an increased number of anglers. The Washington County Sheriff's office and THPRD Park Patrol patrol the park almost daily and the Oregon State Police patrol occasionally. Park volunteers and the anglers themselves are quick to report angling violations.

- Reduce the daily trout catch limit in order to spread out the catch over a longer period of time.

- When holding a Youth Angling Event, restrict adult angling at the lake from 12:01 am on Friday (the day prior to the event) to 12:00 noon on Saturday (the day of the event) and stock trout on Friday. This would provide a specific time period for youth only angling the day before and during the event. It would allow "family" angling to occur later in the day at the YAE and at all other times.

- Work with the THPRD to hold/sponsor additional "resource" or educational learning experiences at the park (waterfowl identification, value of clean water, etc). For example, the trap net sampling conducted by ODFW staff in April drew lots of interest and questions from those who observed it. Advertizing the date/time when the trap will emptied (Saturday?) and combining it with other educational activities will draw people to the park and provide a time to teach about environmental/resource issues.

Thank you for considering my comments on the proposed regulation.

Sincerely,

Rich Berry

Rich Berry
12140 SW Douglas Street
Portland, OR 97225
(503) 644-4833

References cited:
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2007-09 Legislative Adopted Budget. III. Key Measure Analysis: KPM #4 – Angling License Purchases.

Responsive Management. Oregon Licensed Angler Survey. Harrisonburg, Virginia. 2006.

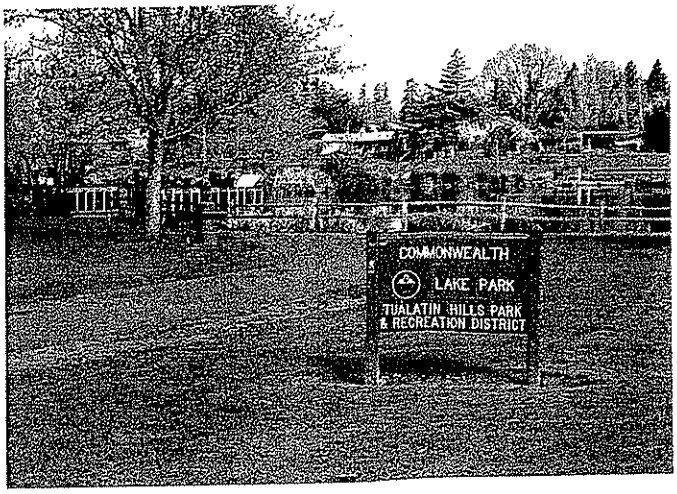
Responsive Management. Factors Related to Hunting and Fishing Participation Among the Nation's Youth. Phase V: Final Report. Harrisonburg, Virginia. 2003.

Responsive Management. Maintaining and Increasing Fishing Participation and Fishing License Sales in Georgia: A Market Study. Harrisonburg, Virginia. 2001.

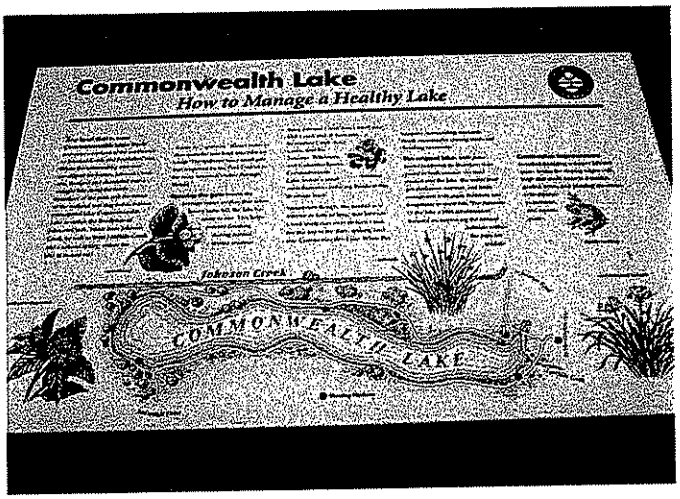
Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District. Comprehensive Plan, 2006.



Commonwealth Lake Park, Cedar Hills, Oregon



Urban "community park" in the center of Cedar Hills, Oregon



Lake rehabilitation project undertaken in 1996.



Playground area and recreation field draw people of all ages.



Walking/jogging on 0.8 mile pathway (note blue heron at edge of lake).



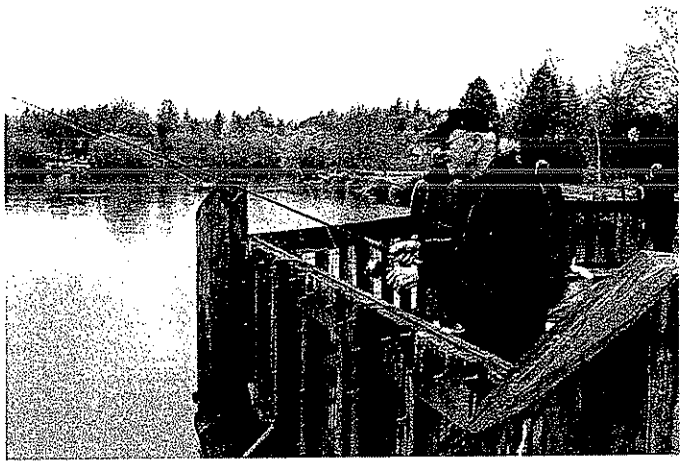
Park is high use family recreation area throughout the year.



Fishing with grandpa.



One of three viewing/fishing platforms on the lake.



Easy access for those with mobility issues.



A family fishing outing.



Wildlife viewing opportunities.



Fun at the playground.



Fishing in the neighborhood!!



ODFW Youth Fishing Event - May 2008



Fishing and pizza!! (Youth Fishing Event)



Sharing the "moment". (Youth Fishing Event)



Dad needs lots of help. (Youth Fishing Event)



I really am enjoying this!! (Youth Fishing Event)



It's not all about fishing!! (Youth Fishing Event)

Johnson Creek Watershed Council

1900 SE Milport Rd, Suite B • Milwaukie, OR 97222
ph: (503) 652-7477 • fx: (503) 652-7188
info@jcwc.org • www.jcwc.org

May 15, 2008

Mr. Todd Alsbury, District Biologist
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
17330 SE Evelyn Street
Clackamas, OR 97015

Dear Mr. Alsbury:

This letter is a follow-up to our recent letter to you regarding proposed stocking in Johnson Creek, and specifically addresses the proposal to re-initiate fishing in the stream. As mentioned in the prior letter, the mission of the Johnson Creek Watershed Council is "to inspire and facilitate community investment in Johnson Creek, for the protection and enhancement of its natural resources." One of the central goals of the Council is to address poor water quality and habitat conditions in and along the stream, to help maintain and restore the full diversity of native flora and fauna, especially ESA-listed salmon and trout.

Johnson Creek is one of the last streams in the Portland Metro area supporting wild salmonids. Several years ago, ODFW completed an assessment of the fish community in Johnson Creek, and found a relatively intact community of native fish, but heavily dominated by pollution tolerant native non-game species. Cold water species, such as federally listed steelhead, coho, and Chinook salmon were present, but in perilously low numbers. This is indicative of the many challenges they face, in spite of the current lack of fishing pressure.

For years, we have worked with partner organizations and jurisdictions, neighborhood groups and interested individuals, and expended millions of dollars, to improve conditions in and along the stream. We are cautiously optimistic that we can reverse the trend of degradation and rebuild healthy habitat and water quality to promote recovery of native salmonid populations, but this process will take many years, more likely decades. In the interim, these imperiled stocks cannot bear additional impacts.

The Department has proposed allowing and promoting fishing by youth in Johnson Creek to enhance urban fishing opportunities in East Multnomah County. We believe that encouraging fishing in Johnson Creek at this time will significantly impact the remaining wild stocks. Fishing will result in direct mortality and impacts to the highly reduced trout population currently found in the stream, and will certainly result in incidental injury/take of juvenile salmon and steelhead. Several years ago, we supported the decision by the Department of Fish and Wildlife to cease stocking of trout in the stream, reducing fishing pressure, and we continue to support that decision as good policy in this stream system as long as salmonid stocks are listed.

AS mentioned in our previous letter, the Council is committed to increasing public use, enjoyment and appreciation of the natural resources in the watershed. We strongly support and want to promote fishing opportunities for children and families in the urban environment. We would like to work with the Department to identify opportunities for creating and enhancing fishing opportunities in and adjacent to the Johnson Creek watershed that are consistent with recovery of listed fish. We believe there are pond locations where fishing can be isolated to minimize impact to wild populations. We suggest meeting with park representatives from local jurisdictions (cities of Portland, Damascus, Gresham, Milwaukie, Fairview, and possibly Metro, Multnomah and Clackamas Counties) to identify existing and potential sites for fish stocking and recreational fishing development on the Portland east-side metro area.

We look forward to your response. Please contact us if you have any questions about our position, or would like to discuss this proposal further. Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Teresa Huntsinger
Board Chair, JCWC

Matt Clark
Executive Director, JCWC

cc: Marla Rae, Chair, Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission

— CITY OF PORTLAND —
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Room 1000, Portland, Oregon 97204-1912 ▪ Sam Adams, Commissioner ▪ Dean Marriott, Director

May 27, 2008

Rhine Messmer
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angling Regulations
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Mr. Messmer:

We are writing to follow up on a letter the City of Portland sent to Todd Alsbury on February 15, 2008, expressing concern with the proposal to stock hatchery trout into Johnson Creek. We understand that the current proposal no longer recommends stocking trout into Johnson Creek but instead allows for a consumptive fishery for youths under 17 years of age, for 2 trout per day over 8 inches. We appreciate the elimination of the stocking proposal. However, converting Johnson Creek from a catch and release stream, which currently sees very little fishing, to a consumptive trout fishery raises many of the same concerns and additional issues such as public health and safety.

We vigorously support efforts to reconnect youths to our urban streams and to open up fishing opportunity within the city limits. We continue to believe that there are ways to do this without compromising the perilous state of our native fish, and we are working hard to reach the day when our rivers and fish are healthy enough to support such a fishery. Unfortunately that time is not now. We believe that education is the first step, which is being done by many notable programs from the Johnson Creek Watershed Council, Oregon Trout and the City's Bureau of Environmental Services, among others. We are also exploring, and seek ODFW's assistance finding, opportunities to stock closed systems, such as the Westmoreland Park casting pond and Triangle Lake.

We do not believe the health of the trout population in Johnson Creek can support the fishery. In the eight years of fish data collection we have for Johnson Creek we have seen only a handful of trout over 8 inches – trout that are much needed to help us maintain and recover the wild population in the river. The loss of any native trout is really the loss of generations of fish to come. We are currently updating our information on the fish populations in Johnson Creek through a year long contract with ODFW. The last sampling season under that contract would fall in line with the opening of this fishery, putting at risk a year's worth of data collection by your own agency. We would have no way of accounting for the fish lost to the fishery. The compromise of this information would significantly set back our understanding of the system and our restoration efforts.

We also believe this proposal will likely result in a high level of incidental take of ESA listed fish. This risk of confusion poses serious concern as the City continues its investment along with other public agencies of tens of millions of dollars into watershed improvements, many of which benefit ESA listed coho and steelhead. The incidental take of ESA-listed fish,

especially juvenile steelhead which are very difficult to distinguish from cutthroat and rainbow trout, would set back local efforts to recover these fish.

The proposed fishery also carries many limits – the age limit, the size limit and the bag limit – however it does not propose additional enforcement officers during the fishery. We are concerned that these limits will be abused, exacerbating the problems identified above.

Finally, there is the issue of public health and safety. There are very few points of public access to the river which has a highly privatized, built out riverbank. Encouraging people to wade through the river not only will disturb fish redds, but will likely result in trespassing on private property. Given the urbanization of the system, allowing kids to fish from bridges and other visible stretches of Johnson Creek poses safety concerns. Finally, the fish have not been tested for contaminants, which are present in Johnson Creek. We are concerned about the public health issues that result from encouraging a consumptive fishery, especially for children.

We believe that these are issues that can be overcome and worked out with ODFW over time. However they are not adequately addressed in this proposal and the proposal poses a risk for the watershed, the fish, and for the kids fishing. We urge the staff not to forward this recommendation to the Commission, and we look forward to working with ODFW on a recovery plan for Johnson Creek as well as a proposal that we can recommend to the Commission in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

Mary Wahl

Mary Wahl
Watershed Services Manager

cc: Marla Rae, Chairwoman, ODFW Commission
Roy Elicker, Director, ODFW
Ed Bowles, Fish Division Administrator, ODFW
Bruce McIntosh, ODFW
Rich Turner, NOAA Fisheries
Matt Clark, Johnson Creek Watershed Council
Norm Ritchie, NW Steelheaders and STEP Advisory Committee Representative
Rosemary Furfy, STEP Advisory Committee Rep.
Zari Santner, Portland Parks and Recreation

March 21, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
406 Cherry Ave NW
Salem, OR 97303

ATTN: Rhine Messmer
Regarding: Lost Lake Regulation Change Proposal

I object to the Lost Lake proposal to keep three trout. The regulation should remain catch and release, flies and lures only.

Lost Lake is my favorite lake, having fished it 67 times since I started keeping detailed records in 1998 of all my fishing trips. I record the species and length of every fish I catch, what I caught it on, who I fished with, who I met, pertinent weather and water conditions and other things of interest. I have had phenomenal fishing, catching lots of fish i.e. brookies up to 18 inches and rainbows up to 21 inches. Last year, 2007 was great with fish bigger than previous years.

Lost Lake is one of the rare public lakes in Oregon with the catch and release regulation. That helps make the lake such a wonderful place to fish. The fishing is excellent and uncrowded. In the late summer and early fall the lake gets very low and the fish concentrate in the one deep spot in the lake and in the nearby weed beds. That is where the anglers congregate also. Allowing people to keep fish will attract more anglers to this area, degrading the fishing experience by making it more crowded when the water is low. This in turn will cause more conflicts between anglers.

If people want to keep fish there are plenty of nearby places they can go such as Clear Lake, Carmine, Trail Bridge and Smith Reservoirs, Corbit Snowpark Lakes and Suttle Lake, to name a few.

One rationale for decreasing the fish population is: "Fall sampling indicates abundant fish present going into the winter, but in extreme years over wintering success is quite reduced." How often does this happen? It must be unusual since I have never experienced a year of poor fishing in over 10 years. One year I did see some dead fish at the bottom just after ice out but fishing was good that year anyway.

Fish are taken from the lake. Ospreys are common there and do very well after the water starts to drop. It is not uncommon to see an eagle or two. Poachers also take fish. I have seen people keep fish and have friends that have seen people keep fish also. I had a run in with two poachers who got very angry with me when I told them that they couldn't keep any fish and that they couldn't use bait. After that incident, I obtained 9 regulatory signs from ODF&W and put on trees where people park. Even with the signs posted people will probably continue to keep fish.

Please keep the regulation as it is. Leave well enough alone.

Thank you for your consideration.

Robert H. Burke

Robert H. Burke

29952 Canyon View Drive

Lebanon, OR 97355

rke307@comcast.net

May 27, 2008

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Ave NW
Salem, OR 97303

ATTN: Rhine Messmer
Regarding: Lost Lake Regulation Change Proposal

I object to the Lost Lake proposal to keep three trout. The regulation should remain catch and release, flies and lures only.

Lost lake is my favorite lake, having fished it 67 times since I started keeping detailed records in 1998 of all my fishing trips. I record the species and length of every fish I catch, what I caught it on, the fishing method I use, who I fished with and who I met, pertinent weather and water conditions and other things of interest. I have had phenomenal fishing there, catching lots of fish in a day, with brookies up to 18 inches and rainbows up to 21 inches. Last year, 2007, was great with fish bigger than previous years.

One rationale for decreasing the fish population is: "Fall sampling indicates abundant fish present going into the winter, but in extreme years over wintering success is quite reduced." How often does this happen? It must be unusual since I have never experienced a year of poor fishing in over 10 years. What percent of the fish die? Not enough to justify the keeping of fish. One year I did see some dead

fish on the bottom just after ice out but fishing was good that year anyway. It is OK for fish to die. They fertilize the lake keeping it very productive.

Fish are taken from the lake. Ospreys are common there and do very well after the water starts to drop. It is not uncommon to see an eagle or two. Poachers also take fish. I have seen people keep fish and have friends that have seen people keep fish. I had a run in with two poachers who got very angry with me when I told them that they couldn't keep any fish and that they couldn't use bait. After that incident I obtained 9 regulatory signs from ODF&W and put them on trees where people park. Even with the signs posted people will probably continue to poach.

If people want to keep fish there are plenty of nearby places they can go such as Clear Lake, Carmine, Trail Bridge and Smith Reservoirs, Corbit Snowpark Lakes and Suttle Lake, to name a few.

Lost Lake is one of the rare public lakes in Oregon with the catch and release regulation. That helps make the lake such a wonderful place to fish. The fishing is excellent and uncrowded. Catch and release streams, rivers and lakes are the greatest places to fish since the fish are bigger and more abundant.

In the late summer and early fall the lake gets very low and the fish concentrate in the one deep spot and in the nearby weed beds. That is where the anglers congregate also.

Allowing people to keep fish will attract more anglers to this area, degrading the fishing experience by making it more crowded when the water is low. This in turn will cause more conflicts between angles, greatly degrading the fishing experience.

Please keep the regulation as it is. Leave well enough alone.

Thank you for your consideration.

Robert H. Burke
29952 Canyon View Drive
Lebanon, OR 97355

burke307@comcast.net

3-27-05

Dear Sirs,

I am a member of the Linn "Benton Fly fisher's Club" and have been fishing the Lost Lake near Santiam Pass for 20 years. Being a very unique lake, easy access with special regulations I was disapointed to hear that it has been proposed to allow a three fish/day limit. Here in Salem there are all kinds of ponds, small lakes and old gravel pits stocked with fish that people can keep - even fish with bait. Why destroy the uniqueness of Lost Lake?

I know it is getting tougher to sell fishing licenses and enforcing regulations but Lost Lake with its Bald Eagles, Osprey and beauty it seems ridiculous to start killing off all the fish. The fishing in this lake, at times, is fantastic with rainbow up to 26" and Brooks up to 17" being caught and released. It is a great place to teach a child how to fly fish or cast a lure and have the best of nature. Many think all the fish die during low water periods in the Summer and very cold freezing temperatures in the winter but how can this be with such large fish being caught the next spring? I have been told this lake has never been stocked (hard to believe), has a deep underwater cave or holes that never dry up and some fish go up the two streams that feed the lake. True or not why change a good thing by killing fish?

I know of one instance that a bait fisherman and another using lures were confronted keeping fish and a fight about developed - there are many people who love this lake the way it is and allow three killed legally and there goes all the big fish!

Some of us who still obey laws and fly fish or Spin fish - release - can't afford to drive all the way to Central Oregon to find a lake this beautiful & productive to fish anymore. Most of the people I meet on this lake have been fishing for years and are law abiding citizens who never been heard to complain about releasing fish - but allowing a three fish/day limit will just tempt more illegal fishing — especially when the lake gets low in the Summer with very easy access and the fish so congregated.

Leave this rare lake alone - why make things worse?

One last question - why catch & release trout on the North Santiam and also allow bait fishing which usually kills the released fish?

Thanks for listening!

Bill Meltzer
Salem, Or.
503-364-2740

NATIVE FISH SOCIETY

MOLALLA RIVER NATIVE FISH STEWARD PROGRAM

April 11, 2008

Mr. Rhine Messmer
Fish Division – Recreational Fisheries Program Manager
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE
3406 Cherry Avenue, NE
Salem, OR 97303

Re: Proposed angling regulation changes
PROPOSAL NO. 271P
Molalla River upstream to Horse Creek Bridge; changes angling deadline to Pine Creek Bridge, restricts the use of bait to May 15-July 15, single barbless hooks required for all species, year round. Catch and release for trout, no bait allowed, no limit on size and number of bass.

Dear Rhine:

These proposed changes have been approved by Mr. Todd Alsbury, District Fisheries Biologist **OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE** Northwest Region, and **OREGON STATE POLICE** Sergeant Allori, and endorsed by Mr. Lance Kruzic, Fisheries Biologist, Hatcheries and Inland Fisheries Branch, **NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE.**

The Molalla River is home to a unique, recovering population of ESA listed wild upper Willamette River winter steelhead, a run of fish which has shown itself as sustainable. With the budget constraints our managers are facing, it would seem prudent that a fishery of this type should be nurtured, as there is little or no cost to the agencies. The Molalla River has seen a threefold increase in the number of angler days in the 2008 season when compared to the past two years. All of these proposed changes are aimed at protecting and enhancing this resource.

1.) Moving the angling deadline downstream three miles, provides protection for two major reaches of spawning habitat. At the date of this letter, these areas are being used by a large portion of our early retuning steelhead spawning adults. The fish are spooked and driven from their spawning redds by even the slightest angler pressure. It is absolutely essential that we protect this spawning population from harassment while on the spawning gravel. Sergeant Allori, **OREGON STATE POLICE** game enforcement officer, indicated that moving the deadline downstream three miles would simplify and improve enforcement. The area in question is remote, difficult to access for enforcement, and subject to abuses. In addition the Pine Creek Bridge site offers a prominent and very visible signage placement area.

In the Molalla River portion of the Willamette Zone regulations, we ask that it read:
Molalla River upstream to Pine Creek Bridge (Clackamas Co.)

P.O. Box 627 • MOLALLA, OREGON 97038 • (503) 829-6207

2.) Single barbless hooks are believed to cause less mortality in both juvenile and adult winter steelhead populations. We recognize that this is a point of significant debate. Our proposal is to reduce injury to juvenile steelhead and salmon. Since steelhead rear for 2-3 years in the river, they are exposed to harvest related mortality over an extended period and a precautionary approach is appropriate. Wright (1992) reviewed the literature on barbed and barbless hooks for developing angling regulations for Washington State trout streams. The research he compiled reported the following losses:

Barbless hooks with flies, 1.76%
All barbless hooks (with flies or lures), 2.16%
Barbless hooks with lures, 3.00%
All hooks with flies, 3.34%
Barbed hooks with flies, 3.88%
All barbed hooks 5.86%
All lures, 6.65%
Barbed hooks with lures, 6.86%

Juvenile steelhead are aggressive and anglers can hook fish multiple times, so survival is increased using barbless hooks by reducing tissue damage, handling time, and exposure to air. Pollard and Bjornn (1973) reported that 70-100% of the age-2 steelhead in 400 foot sections of stream could be removed by four angler-hours of effort (We have sent this study to you and Todd Alsbury).

Since the proposal allows the use of bait for a short period of time and angling for trout is managed on a catch and release basis, the use of barbless hooks improves the likelihood that more juvenile salmon and steelhead will survive and contribute to the fishery as well as run recovery. Management that places emphasis on conservation supports recovery of these ESA-listed chinook and steelhead.

In the Molalla River portion of the Willamette Zone regulations, we ask that it read:
Single barbless hooks required for all species, year round.

3.) Restricting the use of bait also protects our wild steelhead population, both in the juvenile and adult phases. We wish to honor the traditional angling techniques employed by those who prefer to target the hatchery returning spring Chinook salmon, hence the limited window for the use of bait.

We have found that our local anglers are confused with the no bait restriction. Although it is clearly stated in the statewide regulations, in the Molalla River portion of the Willamette Zone regulations the line reads, "Use of bait allowed". We seek clarification

In the Molalla River portion of the Willamette Zone regulations, we ask that it read:
Use of bait allowed for Salmon only, May 15th through July15th

4.) The bass population in the lower Molalla River is known have a significant negative impact upon the juvenile steelhead population. The Bass are not indigenous to this watershed. They offer increased opportunity in the form of a take fishing experience

In the Molalla River portion of the Willamette Zone regulations, we ask that it read:
Open for Bass the entire year. No limit on size and number of bass.

This proposal was done in cooperation with District Biologist Todd Alsbury. We discussed the elements of this proposal in three meetings and drafted it with Mr. Alsbury's assistance. We appreciate his support and look forward to your support as well so that this proposal can be presented to the commission with full staff support. We look forward to its adoption, for we believe this proposal advances not only fishing opportunity but recovery of threatened species.

Please carefully consider these proposed changes, recognizing that the spawning adults desperately need our protection, as we continue to recover this population. The juvenile population needs our protection as well, so it is prudent to exchange angling opportunity in the upper drainage in favor of increased opportunity in the lower river where predator bass are abundant. We recognize the impact that a single barbless hook regulation might have upon our local anglers, and we concede this as an area of compromise.

Thank you, sincerely:

Tom Derry
Native Fish Society
Molalla River Steward

Mark Schmidt
Native Fish Society
Molalla River Steward

References:

Pollard, H. A., and T.C. Bjornn. 1973. The effects of angling and hatchery trout on the abundance of juvenile steelhead trout. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 102:745-752.

Wright, Sam. 1992. Guidelines for selecting regulations to manage open-access fisheries for natural populations of anadromous and resident trout in stream habitats. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 12:517-527.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97303-4924

Customer Proposal Reply; Proposal Rejection

Tuesday, April 01, 2008

Dear Mr./Ms. Derry

We would like you to know that we appreciate the proposal that you sent in regarding

Molalla R.

Your proposal was summarized as follows:

Proposal 271P. Change section of the Molalla R. which reads "Upstream to Horse Creek Bridge (Clack. Co..)" to read: "Upstream to Pine Creek Bridge (Clack. Co.)." Modify "Use of bait allowed" to read: "Use of bait allowed May 15-July 15." Add: "Single barbless hooks required for all species, year round. Catch and release for trout. Bait use not allowed. No limit on size and number of bass taken."

On March 8, 2008 the Regulations Review Board reviewed your proposal and decided it was inconstent with established criteria for the following reasons.

No established need for additional angling restrictions. Current regulations have been established under ESA requirements to ensure protection and recovery for listed fish species.

Sincerely,

Rhine Messmer

Rhine Messmer
Angling Regulations Coordinator

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Division- Angling Regulations Coordinator
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97303

3/5/08

To Whom it may Concern,

I am writing to respectfully request you to consider modification of the existing regulations for the greater Portland area within the northern "Willamette Zone" listed in your 2008 Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations. Specifically, I would request that you consider changing the regulations to allow year round catch and release fishing for trout on at least a few rivers within the greater Portland metropolitan area.

Upon careful review of the 2008 regulations I was surprised to find there are NO rivers open year round for catch and release trout fishing. Many trout fishing options are closed as of November 1, and do not open until April 26 or May 15.Obvious examples include the Sandy, Clackamas, and Mollalla Rivers. Several of these rivers are open year round for Salmon or Steelhead; would you please consider a similar option for trout fishing?

As an ecologist and fly fisherman, I'm struggling to understand the biological justification for the current trout regulations in the northern "Willamette Zone". Perhaps there's a biological justification for this discrepancy that I missed? For example, the Willamette River is not open for catch & release trout fishing from mouth to the Highway 20 Bridge in Albany, yet above it is open year round. There are numerous options for year round catch and release trout fishing in the southern "Willamette Zone", including the upper Willamette River and several tributaries, the McKenzie River from Mouth to Hayden Bridge, the Long Tom River, as well as several others. However, once past the Albany area there are NO such options for the northern section of the "Willamette Zone". In fact, I couldn't find any year round trout fishing in Multnomah or Clackamas County. In the southern "Willamette Zone" the regulations allow catch & release trout fishing from Jan 1-April 25; would you please consider similar regulations for the north?

This lack of year round trout fishing problem is further exacerbated by the lack of fishing access points on rivers that are "fly fishing friendly". This creates a situation where anglers, particularly fly fishing anglers, who live in the greater Portland area, from November to April, literally have to drive several hours to fish for trout. Please consider new regulations that offer year round catch and release trout fishing within the greater Portland metropolitan area within the "Willamette Zone".

I also would like to request that you consider designating more sections of rivers within the "Willamette Zone" as fly fishing only. To my knowledge, none currently exist. I realize this is a contentious issue, but fly fishing anglers have almost no options to fish without competition, and often controversy with other non-fly fishing anglers. As you know, fly fishing anglers have much more limited options to fish due to the physical restraints of fly fishing, and sharing every one of these precious few locations with others anglers seems unfair and often creates too many opportunities for controversy.

Thank you for your consideration of my request.

Respectfully,

Mark Brown

Portland General Electric Company
121 SW Salmon Street • Portland, Oregon 97204
PortlandGeneral.com

June 12, 2008

Rhine Messmer
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
3406 Cherry Avenue N.E.
Salem, OR 97303

Subject: Regulation Change for Small Fry Lake (Clackamas County)

Dear Rhine:

Since the early 1950s, Portland General Electric has provided a rather unique opportunity for young anglers to fish for stocked trout at our Promontory Park on the Clackamas River. Small Fry Lake has long been a popular feature in PGE's popular campground and boating facility on our North Fork Reservoir. This approximately ½ acre lake is fed from an intermittent spring and drains into North Fork Reservoir inside the park boundary. ODFW has been providing catchable rainbow trout during the summer months for about the six years. Previously, PGE had treated this as a private fishing lake and purchased catchable trout fish from trout farms to provide this amenity to our guests.

We have a growing problem which I believe a fishing regulation change can help address. A significant number of adults are now tracking the fish stocking schedule and angling for these fish almost immediately after their release into the lake. Most of these adults are not accompanying children to the lake. With no state regulations in place for this body of water, our campground hosts are restricted to asking that adult anglers to vacate the premises. Law enforcement, if contacted by our campground hosts, is limited to escorting them off the property. Obviously if they refuse to leave law enforcement can arrest them for trespass.

With Small Fry Lake now being stocked with hatchery trout by the State of Oregon, we request that two of PGE's facility rules be incorporated into the 2009 Sport Fishing Regulations.

1) Small Fry Lake is open to anglers under the age of 18 years of age.
2) The daily bag limit is 2 trout of any size.

Please give this request your due consideration, so that PGE can continue to partner with ODFW in providing this angling opportunity to youngsters visiting the park. Please feel free to contact me if you would like any additional information. I can be reached at 503-464-8563.

Sincerely

John Esler
Project Manger

.c Todd Alsbury (ODFW), Chris Wheaton (ODFW)

Central Zone Correspondence

WESTERN FISHING ADVENTURES, LTD.

19363 Willamette Dr. # 302, West Linn, Oregon 97068
Tel. (503) 250-0558
BSWFA@aol.com
Brad Staples

May 14, 2008
Oregon Fish & Wildlife Commission
3406 Cherry Avenue, NE
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Chair Rae and members of the Commission,

On behalf of my fellow guides, clients and colleagues who are knowledgeable about the Deschutes River, I am writing in opposition to a proposed ban on Side-Planer use on the Deschutes River, proposals 311 & 312. The Angling Regulations Review Board considered this idea this past winter and rejected it. We are writing to support the Angling Regulations Review Board's position.

Side-Planers are a type of device that allows an angler to fish from the river bank with lures and on the Lower 100 miles of the Deschutes River there is NO fishing from boats so this allows anglers a way to fish the river. The angler walks the river bank with out casting. It works well for people that choose not to cast or can not cast very well, such as older and younger people. Side-Planers have been in use on the Deschutes and other rivers for over 30 years and they are a very popular way to fish. We believe there are three very important reasons for maintaining the angling regulations on the Deschutes as is.

First, different fishing techniques work better in certain types of water. Side-Planers work well in deep water that fly anglers tend to avoid. This creates a very positive benefit for all anglers by helping spread out fishing pressure. For those familiar with the crowds of Deschutes anglers in the late summer and early fall, they will appreciate the important benefit this provides.

Second, just like a fly rod or a spinning outfit, Side-Planers put a lure in front of fish. On some days, spinners seem most effective. Other days, flies seem to be more effective. Frankly, everybody has a different opinion about what is most effective and gives them confidence to fish. Eliminating a method of fishing reduces the enjoyment of the sport and is unfair to those anglers who do not wish to wield a twelve foot two handed fly rod.

Third, we do not believe there is a need to try and eliminate the effectiveness of sport fishing. We want to catch and keep as many hatchery fish as possible to reduce wild/hatchery interaction. Rod French who is the ODFW District Fish Biologist for the Deschutes River has said "It is a management objective of the ODFW to harvest hatchery

Steelhead in the Deschutes River in order to protect the wild Deschutes stock from introgression with hatchery origin fish. In-river hatchery harvest rates are below management objective, and catch and release mortality of wild fish is believed to be at acceptable levels." We also want good angler success so people will continue to be good stewards of the river.

In conclusion, we don't believe Side-Planers are a problem. Side-Planers, like all techniques, have their good days and their bad days. But their use is appreciated by many sport anglers who we want to see fishing this year and into the future. Thank you for your consideration and please accept the Angling Regulations Board decision to reject the proposal to ban Side-Planers.

Sincerely,

Brad Staples

Danny Haak Deschutes Fishing Guide, Oregon City
Forrest Foxworthy Deschutes Fishing Guide, Oregon City
Grant Putnam Deschutes Fishing Guide, Madras
Steve Prible ODFW Deschutes River Fishery Biologist for 27 years (retired), The Dalles
Brandt Vroman Deschutes Angler, West Linn
Richard Winemiller Deschutes Angler, Oregon City
Darryl Roberson Deschutes Angler, Molalla
Dennis Vavrosky past President of Northwest Steelheaders, Portland
Gary Benson past President of Northwest Steelheaders Portland

Kathy McCartney
PO 50905
Eugene OR 97405

May 27, 2008
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Rhine Messmer
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303

MAY 28 2008

Dear Rhine Messmer,

In the last 2 weeks, several possible changes have come to my attention for the ODFW fishing regulations for 2009. My first change involves the creeks that run into Crane Prairie, namely Quinn, Cultus and the Deschutes channel mouths. On a recent outing to Crane at the Quinn boat ramp area, spawning fish were stacked up at the right of the boat ramp at the mouth of the Quinn River. There were probably 300 large fish spawning in that area and boats with flyfishermen fishing from boats and spin fishermen fishing from the small bridge or walkway were snagging fish, catching fish and landing fish. These fish are spawning the next generation of fish that we are all trying to get back. Isn't there some way to close these spawning areas off to fishing so these fish have a chance? One fisherman from Eugene, Oregon bragged about catching 40 fish at the Quinn boat ramp area and showed around a picture of an 8 lb hen definitely in spawn mode that was released. Every time you handle a fish for a picture and put pressure on her, she releases her eggs and all is lost. I would like to propose that these spawning areas be closed within a safe distance of the creek mouths and permanent signs posted to that effect.

My second experience involves the Owyhee River. It seems that only Idaho guides are guiding this river and Oregon makes no money except for an occasional one day license fee on these guided trips so I propose making the Owyhee River a "no guide" river like Idaho has done with the South Fork of the Boise and like we have done on the Metolius. The Idaho guides bring in 3 or 4 clients and stake them out in prime water all day. Last week end in a day there were 5 guides with clients on the stretch below the dam. Makes it hard to find a spot to fish for the taxpaying Oregon citizen who have driven 6 hours for a quiet Owyhee fishing and camping experience. This brings me to the next issue of change for the Owyhee River area

below the dam. The ATV's are ruining the roads and experience of the Owyhee River. The off-road unlicensed vehicles are being driven at pretty high speeds and clouds of dust by camps up and down the river by children as young as 6. Either make it a licensed vehicle with responsible people driving them or make the Owyhee River below the dam an area for licensed vehicles only. The dust is awful, the children are not alert and they are sharing roadways with one way traffic vehicles at high speeds. I know people want an off road experience for their ATV's and maybe possibly they could set something up in the hills above the church camp where they could all camp together and share their love of noise and dust.
Those are my suggestions for 2009 ODFW Fishing regulation changes.

Sincerely,

Kathy McCartney

Kathy McCartney
Eugene, Oregon
541-485-7472

Input on current proposals for Crane Prairie Reservoir 2008
Tim Rozewski
5/25/08

Proposals

Staff (62S): staff have proposed to eliminate the trout length restriction of only one trout over 16 inches and revert back to the Central Zone trout regulations which allow 5 trout per day, only 1 over 20 inches. ODFW fish inventories have shown an increase abundance of hatchery trout escaping the fishery and moving into tributaries to spawn. This proposal will allow additional harvest of these mature fish and reduce numbers of hatchery fish escaping to spawn.

I fully support this change.

I think the whole debate about wild and hatchery fish is over-inflated. Unless you are genetically testing every fish, you have no idea if a non-clipped fish at Crane Prairie, or anywhere, is truly a wild (genetically) fish or if it is an offspring of one or more hatchery fish. If the hatchery fish are of good genetics, then I really don't see what the problem is.

By limiting our slot to 1 over 16, it makes the trips very frustrating because Crane Prairie produces a lot of 17" fish. I don't believe, from my experience, that trout, in Crane Prairie survive very well after any lengthy battle once release. I have found my share of large floaters, in Crane Prairie that were caught and released by both fly fishermen and spin fishermen.

I do support verbiage that says "recommend" with regards to releasing un-clipped fish, but not a mandatory release.

I have dissected the stomachs of hundreds of trout and bass at various Cascade lakes. I have found that the trout in Crane Prairie have changed their diet significantly in the summer months. They are eating more snails today, than I every recall seeing. I seldom, anymore, see a small fish in the contents of an adult trout. Aquatic culture has changed. I don't see the number of nymphs, leaches, damsels, or top water insects that I used to.

The issue, in my research and experience, is in the addition of the other species. If we remove the bass, crappie, Stickleback (somehow), then balance could take place over time. A great example of this is Diamond Lake. Although very different bodies of water, they removed the problem and the fishery has come back very strong!

I would rather not fish a Crane for 2 or 3 years with a proven scientific project, then to try and make up for the issue with band-aiding, and crippling some of the fishermen who love Crane Prairie.

296P: I do not support this in any way. This is sad to see fly fishermen, who think they are purists, trying to take over yet another wonderful body of water. Save the 'Cranebow' scientifically, not at the expense of the sport or the "bait" fishermen. As stated above, releasing fish, let alone a fish that has an adipose fin, does not ensure it's survival, nor does it ensure that it is a purely wild fish.

298P: I do not support this in any way. I'll also add that the verbiage "unharmed" is a very dangerous word to put in fishing regulations. Honestly, every fish is stressed dramatically when caught. Stress kills fish. If a fisherman, of any method, releases a fish in a "text book" manner, the fish could still die. This wording makes that fisherman unlawful. That is not right. A lot of fish die unintentionally.

299P: I do not support the verbiage in this proposal regarding releasing un-clipped fish. I'll also add that one of the reasons listed, regarding the stickleback minnow, is un-documented, has no merit, and is not at all a solution to that problem.

300P: I do not support this in any way. To suggest that a practice for steelhead would work for Crane Prairie, and would be the answer to increasing the wild population, is absurd. Scientifically, I think biologists would agree that a steelhead and rainbow trout are very different in a lot of ways. First, average size, and body structure are different mostly do to Steelhead having a salted life. Secondly, a river produces way more oxygen for fish recovery than does a lake or reservoir, especially a shallow one like Crane Prairie. Sometimes in the late summer, fish are so exhausted from even a short battle, at Crane Prairie, that releasing them would merely be feeding the birds.

301P: I do not support this in any way. Again, this is selfish, buck-biologist thinking that the wild population suffers because of "retention". 20, 30 years ago we used to keep dozens of fish, and the fishery was wonderful year after year. Once these trout had to compete for food resources with the three or four new species, they suffered. The bass aren't eating the trout. But the bass, crappie, stickleback minnow, and chub eat a lot of food that the trout used to have endless supplies of.

My Proposal:
Build a 2,5 10 year plan to completely restore Crane Prairie's fish diversity (or lack of) to that of "before the bass" years. I believe this involves drastic measures, more big-picture planning, and public understanding of doing the right thing, and doing it correctly the first time.

This also involves all bodies of water that provide tributaries to Crane Prairie, Cultus creek, and the Deschutes. I have no idea if those waters are tarnished

with any of the warm-water fishes mentioned above. Yes it would affect irrigation by way of drawing Crane Prairie down and Wickiup being at capacity. But with a public plan, I believe the community would accept it.

If successful, it could lead to great projects for Davis, Wickiup, and other lakes affected.

Rhine Messmer

From: Nathan Barton [nbarton9117@yahoo.com]
Sent: Saturday, May 17, 2008 5:51 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: DAVIS LAKE

Hi my name is nathan, and i live in redmond oregon. i LOVE to bass fish along along with many others around here, and i find it so sad that the state keeps trying to get rid of all the huge bass in davis lake. we have no other good bass lake around here period. and i find it silly that you have to use a fly rod to try to catch them when the state is just neting them up and taking them away. using real bass gear like spinner baits, buzz baits, and popers DONT CATCH ANY TROUT trust me they run away as soon as it hits the water. and a fact is that 90% of true bass fishermen catch and release any way unlike trout fishermen, becouse we love our fish and like to catch them. thats why there is no more trout they take everything home. are u guys ever going to change that law, or can you guys please just leave them there, and let us locals have our trophy bass lake becouse thats what it is, and thats all we got left for bass anyway. i would love to hear back from you. and please tell me if you see any change coming there for using bass gear in the future.

thank you

nathan

Rhine Messmer

From: Stephen Erickson [serickson50@gmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, June 01, 2008 11:04 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations

› Whom It May Concern:

s an Oregonian for the past eight years I have enjoyed the opportunity to fish many of Oregon's fabled streams and rivers. I ave noticed over the past eight years a growing problem. The Dept. of Fisheries continues to allow the killing of wild fish ocks in rivers that are facing increasing pressure owed to the influx of people who want to enjoy the high quality of life in ntral Oregon. The commission seems reticent for some strange reason to impose no kill, catch and release only gulations. This in the face of obvious and ever increasing evidence that continued harvesting of wild fish stocks obliges the mmission to rely on hatchery supplemented fish stocks to sustain the demand. This is clearly a regressive and archaic entality. The most blatant example is the continuous decline of fish populations in the Crooked River. Recent (2006 & 7) rveys showed a decline in estimated populations from roughly 6,000 fish per mile to less than 1000. In an attempt to distract e public from the obvious problem the Dept. of Fisheries mistakenly focused on nitrogen poisoning and other ulterior asons for the decline. Their chosen path of ignoring the obvious reasons (a five fish kill limit during peak usage months) is ofoundly regressive and absent minded.

strongly urge the commission to look at the success of other states where catch and release regulations have been mployed. (Montana) The evidence is overwhelming. The commission should focus the enactment of this policy on every ver (Deschutes, Crooked, McKenzie ex.) where native fish stocks are imperiled. Ignoring the obvious simple algorithm of creased pressure and harvesting regulations will inevitably spell the demise of the Oregon trout and steelhead sport fishing pportunity. I strongly urge you to consider adopting catch and release regulations on any river that maintains a wild fish opulation.

incerely,

tephen A. Erickson

tephen A. Erickson

5/2/2008

Northeast Zone Correspondence

NATIVE FISH SOCIETY

P.O. Box 19570
Portland, Oregon 97280
(503) 977-0287

April 30, 2008

Rhine Messmer,
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Ave., N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97303

Dear Rhine:

On behalf of the Native Fish Society, I am asking that the agency re-instate angling regulation proposal 329P as amended for consideration by the commission.

The regulation proposal for the John Day River would change gear restrictions for steelhead requiring the use of lures and flies with single barbless hooks and no bait from Cottonwood Bridge to the mouth at Tumwater Falls. The purpose of this rule would be to reduce hooking mortality on native, ESA-listed steelhead in the lower John Day River.

The Native Fish Society submitted a regulation change for the John Day River steelhead fishery that would strengthen the conservation regulation by requiring the use of single barbless hooks and eliminate the use of bait. This proposal was rejected by the agency review process saying: " No established need for proposed rule changes. Further restrictions for steelhead angling are not needed for conservation and recovery of native steelhead and could reduce opportunities to harvest stray hatchery fish."

In speaking with Mr. Timothy Unterwegner, District Fish Biologist for the John Day River, I asked his advice on a regulation change that would provide potential benefits to wild steelhead, while minimizing impacts to warmwater anglers. He recommended a regulation that extended from Cottonwood Bridge downstream to Tumwater Falls (the mouth) from September 1 to December 1 each year, requiring the use of lures and flies with single barbless hooks and the elimination of bait.

Mr. Unterwegner said that angling pressure is light in the upper John Day River and tributaries so a regulation change would not be necessary to provide additional protection to steelhead and chinook adults and juveniles. Since angling pressure is greatest below Cottonwood Bridge and downstream approximately 20 miles, additional protection for wild steelhead in this reach of river is an important conservation measure.

I agree with Mr. Unterwegner's changes which amend the original the Native Fish Society proposal and I ask that the District Biologist's change to our proposal be included in the staff supported angling regulation package provided to the Commission for their decision.

Justification of the a Barbless Hook and No Bait Rule:

The following information, based on scientific studies which I have provided to ODFW staff, supports conservation regulations that require no bait and single barbless hooks on lures and flies.

John Day River summer steelhead are managed as a wild population by the state of Oregon and are listed as a threatened species under the federal Endangered Species Act. In order to recover this threatened population a recovery plan must address all sources of mortality affecting the population in the John Day subbasin as well as in the mainstem Columbia River and estuary.

A logical and scientifically sound approach is for the state of Oregon to regulate the subbasin fishery so that adult spawner abundance and smolt production in the subbasin is maximized. The Oregon Department of fish and Wildlife has the authority to regulate the fishery to protect potential wild, native steelhead spawners and to protect rearing juvenile steelhead and outmigrating smolts in the John Day Basin.

Angling regulations in open access fisheries such as in the John Day River can achieve their conservation objective and contribute to recovery of the population only when each individual fish is addressed (Wright 1992, Hunt 1970).

While ESA-listed summer steelhead are managed in a selective fishery, it includes the use of bait fishing and barbed hooks. The published scientific literature evaluating fish mortality caused by barbed and barbless hooks, shows that barbless hooks cause less mortality from injury, handling and exposure to air. Bait fishing increases the catch rate so more fish are exposed to lethal and sublethal impacts from fishing.

Fishing related mortality in the John Day subbasin must be viewed in the context of life cycle mortality factors limiting the population. In 2005 a summary of adult salmon and steelhead survival in the Columbia River was provided to ODFW biologists by researchers at the University of Idaho. The cumulative mortality for steelhead and salmon included harvest, non-harvest, fall back at the mainstem dams and some forms of predation. I used this information to estimate the cumulative mortality of John Day River summer steelhead that pass three mainstem dams. The cumulative mortality estimate for John Day steelhead is 29%. Additional mortality factors contributing to this cumulative mortality are pre-spawning mortality and predation but this information is lacking for these fish. Consequently, the mortality estimate is probably low for John Day summer steelhead.

In 2002 a study was published on mortality of steelhead smolts in the mainstem Columbia River hydro system reservoirs and at the dams (Muir et al 2002). The estimated mortality for John Day summer steelhead smolts at three dams and reservoirs ranges from 24 to 36 percent. Additional mortality on these fish takes place between Bonneville Dam and the ocean, but this additional mortality is not quantified in this study. However, smolt losses in this reach of the river has been called the "Black Box" by fish biologists because the mortality can be high, but causes are unknown. So the mortality estimate used in this document is probably less than what actually takes place.

Based on the scientific studies I provided ODFW staff comparing mortality of barbed and barbless hooks a review by Wright (1992) barbed hooks cause a 5.86% mortality compared to barbless hook on lures and flies of 2.16%.

In a study by Meka (2004) "...barbed J hooks caused significantly more new hooking injuries, took longer to remove... Higher injury rates and longer handing times for barbed hooks were most likely due to difficulty in hook removal... Barbless hooks have been found to cause a lower incidence of injury and bleeding than barbed hooks and decrease the amount of time fish are handled and exposed to air while removing hooks."

Handling and air exposure during hook removal are two factors not addressed in earlier evaluations of barbed and barbless hooks. In a study by Schreer et al. (2005) found that fish caught in 50 degree F. water and held out of the water for 120 seconds were unwilling or unable to swim at all. The authors concluded that "air exposure should be restricted to less than 60 seconds and ideally should be avoided entirely." Exposure to air can be an issue for fish survival as anglers try to remove barbed hooks.

It is likely that by allowing the use of barbed hooks with bait for steelhead in the John Day River that the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife is increasing the cumulative mortality rate on threatened steelhead and not doing all within its authority to recover this population of fish.

For the purpose of discussion adding the mortality rate of barbed hooks to the estimated mortality for adult steelhead in the John Day, the cumulative mortality would increase from 29% to 35%. Likewise, the mortality rate of 24% to 36% on juvenile steelhead would increase to 30% to 42%. Angling regulations that allow the use of bait and barbed hooks is not maximizing survival of a threatened steelhead population. ODFW is not doing everything under its management authority to recover John Day River summer steelhead by allowing this regulation to continue in a selective fishery.

In a selective fishery on a threatened population each fish that survives the fishery is important for recovery, but the management is not designed to maximize juvenile and adult survival by allowing the use of barbed hooks and bait.

Sincerely,

Bill Bakke

References:

Hunt, R. L. 1970. A compendium of research on angling regulations for brook trout conducted at Lawrence Creek. Wisconsin. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Research Report 54, Madison.

Meka, Julie, M. 2004. The influence of hook type, angler experience, and fish size on injury rates and the duration of capture in an Alaskan catch-and-release rainbow trout fishery. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 24:1309-1321.

Muir, William, D., Steven G. Smith, John G. Williams, Eric E. Hockersmith, and John Skalski. 2001. Survival estimates for migrant yearling chinook salmon and steelhead tagged with passive integrated transponders in the lower Snake and lower Columbia rivers, 1993-1998. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 21:269-282.

Schreer, Jason, F., Dayna M. Resch, Malachy L. Gately, and Steven J. Cooke. 2005. Swimming performance of brook trout after simulated catch-and-release angling: looking for air exposure thresholds. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 25:1513-1517.

Wright, Sam. 1992. Guidelines for selecting regulations to manage open-access fisheries for natural populations of anadromous and resident trout in stream habitats. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 12:517-527.

NATIVE FISH SOCIETY

MOLALLA RIVER NATIVE FISH STEWARD PROGRAM

May 21, 2008

COPY

MAY 22 2008

Roy Elicker
Director
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE
3406 Cherry Avenue, NE
Salem, OR 97303

Re: **Proposed angling regulation changes-PROPOSAL NO. 131P**
Require release of all wild steelhead unharmed in waters of the state.
Release fish without removing fish from the water.

Dear Roy:

I am writing you today to encourage you. Roy, there is a strong group of deeply concerned conservationists who are willing to stand with you in taking the difficult and necessary steps required to change to reverse the decline of our fisheries.

I have been blessed with the freedom to spend my entire life walking the rivers and streams of our beautiful state. I am currently involved as a volunteer for the ODF&W, performing redd counts for the strongest population of wild winter steelhead in the Willamette basin. I walk the Molalla River, I stand by and for these magnificent creatures, and this I know to be true: Wild steelhead require our protection. This is no longer a need, it is imperative for their very survival.

Time has seen the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife evolve through various changes in policy and personality. Recently, we have seen the ODF&W change from an agency devoted to the management and conservation of our fish and wildlife, to one which borders on commercial exploitation of these public resources. Those whose mission as stewards of the fish and wildlife, whose principle obligation is the conservation and preservation of these precious commodities are now prone to issuing statements which fly in the face of known science and simple common sense.

ODFW CENTRAL OFFICE STAFF IN SALEM REJECTED PROPOSAL NO.131P. The reasoning is: ***"There is no established need. Not supported by affected citizens. Not consistent with biologically sound principles; there are populations of wild anadromous fish which can support limited consumptive fisheries."***

Staff reasoning is akin to the Tobacco Industry's statement: "There is no scientific information available which provides a definitive link between cigarette smoking and lung cancer." It is a ridiculous statement, void of any concern for sound science, conservation or preservation. The statement smacks of political abuse of public resources. It is an embarrassment.

P.O. Box 710 • AURORA, OREGON 97002 • (503) 759-3374

Roy, today I call upon you to stand with me in turning the tide of decline. I ask that you personally mandate that the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife will immediately take a solid position which ends the take of any wild fish in Oregon.

Thank you, sincerely:

Mark Schmidt
Native Fish Society
Molalla River Steward

Rhine Messmer

From: Roy Elicker
Sent: Sunday, May 25, 2008 7:10 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: OR fishing regs

/F.

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om: Felton Jenkins [mailto:afeltonj@hotmail.com]
ent: Thu 5/22/2008 3:11 PM
o: Roy Elicker
ubject: OR fishing regs

ear Director Elicker,

am a resident of Georgia but I travel to OR at least once a year on average to fish, primarily for eelhead. I buy the more expensive out of state licenses, of course. You have a wonderful state with me great rivers. But some matters came to my attention.

request that Wild Steelhead Release proposal (131P) be submitted to the Commission for adoption with aff support.

request that the Sandy River angling proposal (276P) be submitted to the Commission for adoption ith staff support.

nd I request that the John Day River angling regulation (329P) go to the Commission for adoption with aff support.

hanks for you consideration.

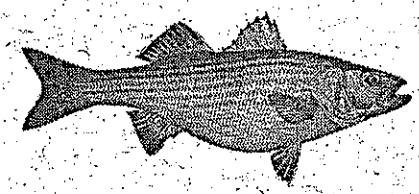
elton Jenkins, CFA
20 E. taylor St.
avannah GA 31401

12 308 5706

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hange the world with e-mail. Join the i'm Initiative from Microsoft.

/27/2008



John Kohnstamm

Dear Fish & Wildlife,

I am in full support of new regulations on the lower John Day to limit fishing to single barbless hooks. I have personally seen too many wild fish killed by bait and barbed hooks. I support the Native Fish Society's position on the matter.

John Kohnstamm

Rhine Messmer

From: Sandra Fixsen
Sent: Wednesday, June 04, 2008 10:15 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: John Day Wild Steelhead

sponse or correspondence for your packet? sf

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om: Colleen R Munson on behalf of Roy Elicker
nt: Wed 6/4/2008 9:09 AM
: Sandra Fixsen
bject: FW: John Day Wild Steelhead

--Original Message-----
om: scott@scotthowellfishing.com [mailto:scott@scotthowellfishing.com]
nt: Wednesday, June 04, 2008 1:32 AM
: Roy Elicker
bject: John Day Wild Steelhead

ear Roy,
m writing this letter in support of the John Day River angling
gulation 329P requiring single barbless hooks and
bait from Cottonwood Bridge to the mouth from Sept 1 - Dec 31. I lived
tside of Portland for several years and
ent a lot of time fishing the John Day. I am finding it hard to believe
at the ODFW Central Staff rejected this
oposal and will not present it to the commission when the John Day River
ologist Tim Unterwegner supports the
gulation change.

is regulation change makes sense. Catch and release of wild steelhead
d baited barbed hooks don't mix well
gether. At a time when wild steelhead are threatened around the state
ith uncertainties about the declines, we
ed to start basing our management policies on the side of conservation
OT maximizing the harvest of every
tchery fish planted. There are other issues regarding our hatchery
ocks that need to be addressed before we put
r wild stocks at risk to harvest the hatchery fish that stray into our
vers. The hatchery fish should be the least of
r concerns. We know how to make more of them. Just put more in the
ver. ODFW is finding out the hard way
ith many different stocks around the state (salmon and steelhead) that
storing wild populations is not such an
sy endeavor.

is time ODFW does 2 things: (1) Most importantly redefine "angling
pportunity" as something other than killing
sh. (2) Start being proactive in the management policies. There are too
any outside uncontrollable factors
volved with our fisheries to manage their populations on a "maximum
arvest" basis. With a degree in biology

myself, I find it hard to understand our state's steelhead management concept. It seems we always push the limits
[illegible]vest until the bubble breaks. When it does, our managers and their teams scramble to the rescue and try to
rebuild the runs -often times unsuccessfully! It seems like such a backwards way of looking at things to me.

Thank you for your time and consideration, Scott

Scott Howell (fishing guide)
28 South Groveland Av.
Medford, OR 97504
(541) 608-0403

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mail2web.com – Enhanced email for the mobile individual based on Microsoft® Exchange - http://link.mail2web.com/Personal/EnhancedEmail

From: Little Creek Outfitters [mailto:littlecreekjd@earthlink.net]
Sent: Sat 5/24/2008 2:39 PM
To: Roy Elicker
Subject: John Day River angling regulation (329P)

Roy Elicker, Director

We do not need bait or barbed hooks to catch and kill the hatchery strays in the John Day River. Flies, spinners, bobber and jigs all work; and well! This is a no brainer and if it does not go to the commission for adoption with staff support ODFW will just loose a little of the respect I have left. Why is this so hard? Have you ever fished the John Day? The few left using bait are killing the Wild Steelhead! If using the excuse that hatchery fish are the biggest threat to the wild steelhead of the John Day then lets get rid of them! How about a wier at Tumwater falls to seperate the problem created by ODFW?

Requesting that the John Day River angling regulation (329P) go to the Commission for adoption with staff support.

Thank you in advance,

Martin Sheppard
Little Creek Outfitters
www.oregonsteelhead.com

Rhine Messmer

From: Roy Elicker
Sent: Monday, May 19, 2008 7:45 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: John Day Steelhead

Casaria Tuttle

Executive Assistant
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Ave. NE
Salem, Oregon 97303
503-947-6033
503-947-6072 fax
casaria.r.tuttle@state.or.us

From: DAVID+ JR HATFIELD [mailto:dbhattdx@msn.com]
Sent: Monday, May 19, 2008 7:24 AM
To: Roy Elicker
Subject: John Day Steelhead

Director Elicker

I am writing this letter in support of the John Day River angling regulation 329P.

I am an enthusiastic fisherman. My passion is the anadromous fish of the Pacific Northwest. All of this energy is focused on the steelhead of the Columbia River, the (at one time) greatest steelhead river of all. I want it to be again. And whatever it takes to foster the naturally regenerating ability of this amazing animal, I will support.

I support 329P because it prohibits a cause of mortality to native fish, bait and barbs. I agree, also, that hatchery-raised fish are a threat to native fish. If stray hatchery fish are a threat to natives, do not put the very fish that we are trying to protect in harms' way by putting bait in front of them.

This is a regulation proposed and supported by the biologist specializing in this river. I support him and the river and the fish and the proposed regulation change. I want to encourge you to do the same.

Dave Hatfield
Portland Oregon

Rhine Messmer

From: Roy Elicker
Sent: Sunday, May 25, 2008 5:52 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: John Day River angling regulation (329P)

ır your files.

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om: Little Creek Outfitters [mailto:littlecreekjd@earthlink.net]
nt: Sat 5/24/2008 2:39 PM
: Roy Elicker
bject: John Day River angling regulation (329P)

y Elicker, Director

e do not need bait or barbed hooks to catch and kill the hatchery strays in the John Day River. Flies, spinners, bobber and jigs all work; d well! This is a no brainer and if it does not go to the commission for adoption with staff support ODFW will just loose a little of the pect I have left. Why is this so hard? Have you ever fished the John Day? The few left using bait are killing the Wild Steelhead! If using excuse that hatchery fish are the biggest threat to the wild steelhead of the John Day then lets get rid of them! How about a wier at mwater falls to seperate the problem created by ODFW?

questing that the John Day River angling regulation (329P) go to the Commission for adoption with staff support.

ank you in advance,

artin Sheppard
ttle Creek Outfitters
ww.oregonsteelhead.com

/27/2008

Rhine Messmer

From: Roy Elicker
Sent: Tuesday, May 27, 2008 7:32 AM
To: Curt Melcher; Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: John Day regulations

C

Casaria Tuttle
Executive Assistant
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Ave. NE
Salem, Oregon 97303
503-947-6033
503-947-6072 fax
casaria.r.tuttle@state.or.us
-----Original Message-----
From: Jeff Mishler [mailto:j.mishler@comcast.net]
Sent: Monday, May 26, 2008 9:02 PM
To: Roy Elicker
Subject: John Day regulations

Mr. Elicker,

I am dismayed that the proposed rule change (329P) was rejected by ODFW central staff in Salem and will not be presented to the commission.

[3]No established need. Further restrictions for steelhead angling are not needed for conservation and recovery of native steelhead and could reduce opportunities to harvest stray hatchery fish.[2] said Salem.

Come on!

John Day River biologist Tim Unterwegner agreed to support the regulation change from Cottonwood Bridge to the mouth from September 1 to December 31 requiring single barbless hooks and no bait. When your own biologist recommends a rule change, what more do you need?

I support the rule change because:

1) Angling opportunity on hatchery strays only exists because of poor hatchery practices. The hatchery stray problem on the John Day cannot be fixed by harvesting more steelhead.

2) Summer steelhead on the John Day are ESA listed stocks and the use of bait and barbed hooks increases mortality.

If the sole purpose of ODFW is to provide angling opportunity at all costs, it appears to me you are the wrong people to be managing wild stocks in the state of Oregon.

I am a 5th generation Oregonian who has worked hard to educate the angling public about their responsibilities when it come to wild fish encounters, particularly ESA listed stocks encounters. It's time for ODFW to get serious about protecting and recovering wild stocks.

I am truly disappointed with ODFW on this one.

Jeff Mishler
503-307-1894

May 25, 2008

Roy Elicker
ODFW
3406 Cherry Ave, NE
Salem, OR 97303

Dear Roy Elicker,

I am writing in regards to the proposed regulation change on the John Day River (329P) that would eliminate bait fishing from Cottonwood Bridge down to the mouth after September 1st that was **rejected.** Your reason for rejecting this change is: 1) because there is no established need; 2) is no need for the conservation of native steelhead and lastly; 3) could reduce opportunities to harvest stray hatchery.

First I have to ask are you working for the recovery of hatchery fish or wild fish?

Is it not the mission of ODFW to protect and establish native fish for future generations?

Mission Statement:

"To protect and enhance Oregon's fish and wildlife and their habitats for use and enjoyment by present and future generations." (odfw, www.dfw.state.or.us/agency/)

According to the recent rejection of regulation (329P) you are doing just the opposite of your mission statement.

Mr Elicker, there is a need for this change and here is why:

- "Summer steelhead DPS (*Oncorhynchus mykiss)* listed under the Endangered Species Act (1973) as Threatened (12/23/05). (John Day River Subbasin Salmon and Steelhead Plan, 1990.)
- The John Day has a native summer run **not** supplemented by a hatchery.
- Implementing a weir below Tumwater falls would eliminate hatchery strays from the John Day Basin.

Please reinstate the request of regulation (329P) to the commission for the future of summer Steelhead on the John Day.

Sincerely,

Mia Sheppard
John Day River Steward
Po Box 99
Appleton, Wa 98602

To: Rhine Messmer,
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Ave., N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97303

MAY 15 2008

Re: gear restriction proposal on the Lower John Day River

Dear Rhine:

I am writing regarding the angling regulation proposal. I believe that on the John Day River we have an immediate need for gear restrictions for steelhead that will require the use of lures and flies, no bait, with barbless hooks. This is a beautiful piece of water (the second-longest undammed river in our country), and the wild runs of fish deserve better protection.

By the way, I am not some elitist with a $1,000 fly rod. For about 5 years now I have had the opportunity to fish the Lower John Day 5 or 6 days during steelhead season, and I have fished this river using all methods: streaming flies, spin gear with lures, and spin gear with bait. On a couple of occasions I have let my children use dyed shrimp bait with bobbers. So I see firsthand that the results from bait are deadly effective. In my opinion too effective.

You've probably already heard about the evidence that bait produces high mortality rates. I've successfully released all my landed steelhead when using lures or flies, but the fish I've seen on treble hook and bait setups have taken it too deep, and are automatic goners. Unless someone has put a chip on the hook, those killer setups cannot tell the difference between a hatchery and a wild salmon.

I won't dwell much on the trash aspect. It's attributable to a very small percentage of people. But believe me that at some "hot holes" I've passed through the banks have a lot of monofilament, half-empty egg and bait containers, and other bait-fishing related junk.

Absolutely there are other problems on this river that also hurt fish, probably a lot more, in my estimation. The farmers up river need to be brought into a discussion regarding all the water taken away in the summer months. And the cattle ranchers need to fence their livestock away from the banks, so that vegetation can take hold, the banks don't get chewed up. But these are longer term discussions. Right now, the action that can make a difference is the one I'm asking you take.

Regards,

Brian Lantow
1195 Sunningdale Court
Lake Oswego, OR 97034
lantow@comcast.net

ISSAQUAH LUMBER COMPANY
5728 EAST LAKE SAMMAMISH PKY SE
ISSAQUAH, WA 98029-8914
(425) 392-3631 (206) 447-9311
FAX (425) 392-6258

Dear Mr. Rhine Messmer,

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Ave., N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97303

My name is Hugh Clark and I am a land owner along the John Day River near McDonald Crossing (off Hoag Rd.). I am also and avid sport fisher and have had an Oregon license over the last 22 years.

I understand there are new gear rules being considered for the lower John Day River. I am a STRONG proponent of single barbless hooks and no bait. I have over 100 days on this section of the river and can attest that there is an unnecessary mortality rate on released fish caught with multiple hooks and bait. These new rules can only enhance the fishing and survival rates for fish being caught.

The sooner the new rules are enacted the better. Please note my strong encouragement and support for rule changes in this direction.

Best Regards,

Hugh Clark
4403-281st Place S.E.
Fall City, WA 98029
206-369-3120
hugh_clark@hotmail.com

Rhine Messmer

From: Roy Elicker
Sent: Wednesday, May 21, 2008 10:07 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: Regulation Change Requests

From: Jon Kellogg [mailto:Jon@cra-nw.com]
Sent: Wed 5/21/2008 6:00 PM
To: Roy Elicker
Subject: Regulation Change Requests

Dear Mr. Eclicker-
I am writing to express my concern about ODFW's recent rejections of several important proposals which are aimed at supporting Oregon's wild Steelhead population. I urge you to rethink your position on 131P (Wild Steelhead Catch &Release), 329P (Barbless/ no-bait on the John Day) and 276P (Barbless/ no-bait above Revenue Bridge on the Sandy). Wild, native fish are a precious and unique resource and it is incumbent upon your department and the citizens of Oregon to protect these fish for future generations. Thank you for consideration.
Jon Kellogg

Jon Kellogg

nmercial Realty Advisors NW
733 SW 2nd Ave, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97204
P 503-274-0211x600
F 503-274-0985
jon@cra-nw.com



Rhine Messmer

From: Roy Elicker
Sent: Monday, May 19, 2008 9:29 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: wild steelhead proposal

Sasaria Tuttle

xecutive Assistant
regon Department of Fish and Wildlife
06 Cherry Ave. NE
lem, Oregon 97303
3-947-6033
3-947-6072 fax
saria.r.tuttle@state.or.us

---

om: DAVID+ JR HATFIELD [mailto:dbhattdx@msn.com]
ant: Monday, May 19, 2008 9:00 AM
o: Roy Elicker
ubject: wild steelhead proposal

oy Elicker

wish to weigh in the proposal 131P. I would like to see this adopted. I disagree that there is no need. Most all, if not all, ild runs are imperiled. Whatever can be done to protect and enhance these runs should be considered. I, as an angler, ipport the increase in wild runs, whether I can kill a fish or not. Do not wait for any run to be imperled before you act. You, ; Director have a lot of power to influence policy and I wish to see this power utilized for the benefit of me and my desire to e any and all wild runs enhanced.

would love to see all wild runs subject to catch and release, and single barbless, flies or lures only regulations.

ave Hatfield

Rhine Messmer

---

rom: Roy Elicker
Sent: Friday, May 16, 2008 2:35 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: (no subject)

Casaria Tuttle

Executive Assistant
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Ave. NE
Salem, Oregon 97303
503-947-6033
503-947-6072 fax
casaria.r.tuttle@state.or.us

From: Dicksuekellogg@aol.com [mailto:Dicksuekellogg@aol.com]
Sent: Friday, May 16, 2008 2:06 PM
To: Roy Elicker
Cc: tim@nativefishsociety.org
Subject: (no subject)

ay 16, 2008

Roy Elicker, Director
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Ave., NE
Salem, Oregon 97303-4924

I strongly support the Wild Steelhead Release proposal (131P) and request that it be submitted to the Commission for adoption with staff support.

There may not be scientific evidence for this need, however it will benefit all sports fishermen to leave these fish in the water to reproduce and add to the native stocks.

Thank you for reconsidering this proposal.

Richard E. Kellogg
26247 Metolius Meadows Drive
Camp Sherman. OR 97730

---

ndering what's for Dinner Tonight? Get new twists on family favorites at AOL Food.

Dear Sir –

Please do all in your power to protect Wild resources in your state. I still do fish Oregon after 25 years.

Specifically support Angling restrictions on the John Day River

Nathaniel Ross
Box 97
West Falmouth, MA 02574

Rhine Messmer

From: Sandra Fixsen
Sent: Monday, June 09, 2008 8:48 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: FW: John Day Steelhead Regulation 329P

Fyi.

Sandra L. Fixsen
Assistant Operations Manager
ODFW, Fish Division
Phone: (503) 947-6226
Email: sandra.l.fixsen@state.or.us
-----Original Message-----
From: Colleen R Munson On Behalf Of Roy Elicker
Sent: Wednesday, June 04, 2008 4:02 PM
To: Sandra Fixsen
Subject: FW: John Day Steelhead Regulation 329P

-----Original Message-----
From: Stephen Bohnemeyer [mailto:bohne@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, June 02, 2008 7:43 AM
To: Roy Elicker
Subject: John Day Steelhead Regulation 329P

The Native Fish Society's Bill Bakke worked with the John Day Biologist to develop angling regulation rule changes that would increase protection of wild summer steelhead in the John Day River. NFS conducted a review of the scientific literature of barbless hook and bait fisheries on steelhead mortality. The literature says a 5-6 % mortality on wild fish can be prevented by using barbless hooks and banning bait for steelhead.

The John Day River biologist Tim Unterwegner and the NFS agreed to support a regulation change from Cottonwood Bridge to the mouth from September 1 to December 31 requiring single barbless hooks and no bait.

ODFW rejected this proposal citing: "No established need. Further restrictions for steelhead angling are not needed for conservation and recovery of native steelhead and could reduce opportunities to harvest stray hatchery fish."

The rule change was approved by the biologist in charge of John Day River wild steelhead recovery. The wild steelhead are in decline and they are listed as a threatened species under the ESA. So how can there be "no established need" as stated by the ODFW CENTRAL OFFICE?

Stray steelhead are a problem that cannot be fixed by allowing a bait fishery using barbed hooks. This fishery increases the risk to wild threatened steelhead. The cause of the hatchery strays lies outside the John Day River Basin. The strays are a result of poor hatchery practices at ODFW hatcheries and using barges to transport fish downriver so that BPA can produce more power at the dams. It is impossible to compensate for stray hatchery fish in the John Day River with angling regulations that increase risk to wild steelhead. Fix the stray hatchery fish problem at its sources.

I request that the John Day River angling regulation
(329P) go to the Commission for adoption with staff support.

Thank you for your time,
Stephen Bohnemeyer
Kenmore, WA 98028

Southeast Zone Correspondence

Rhine Messmer

From: Lew Driver [ore40ac@netscape.com]
Sent: Wednesday, June 11, 2008 9:54 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: southeast zone proposals

HIS LETTER IS ABOUT #335P &343P I AM AGAINST THE CHANGES PROPOSED TO CHANGE EXSITING
EGULATIONS THE FISHING IS GREAT THE ONLY PEOPLE COMPLAINING TO CHANGE THE REGS R FISHING
UIDES WITH NO FACTS TO BACK THEM UP THER HAVE BEEN NO STUDIES TO BACK THERE CLAIMS
HANK YOU LEWIS DRIVER

---

etscape. Just the Net You Need.

p-Agency
343p-w.rldvanson

/12/2008

We fishermen are opposed to the proposed rule changes for Agency lake and the Williamson River, as brought by the Klamath County Guide Association, and WE want the existing fishing rules to remain unchanged.

	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	Edward Crampton	35930 Modoc Pt Rd 783 2911
2.	Kristopher Baldwin	223 n LAKEAKES
3.	Betty Meyers	Po Box 287, Chil
4.	RITA Lilleberg	P.O. Box 974 Chi.L
5.	Robert Brundige	P.O Box 974 Chil
6.	Monte Romper	428 BLOCKHINGER Chil
7.	Melinda Childers	P.O. Box 334 Chiloquin Or. 976
8.	Gary Cooper	P.O. BX1871, Ch.loquin
9.	Charles Sullivan	37709 Hwy 97 N Chilo
10.	Sandra Stewart	34017 Hwy 97N Chiloquin
11.	John D. Stewart	" " " "
12.	Bill Burch	24323 MOCCASIN LN CHILOQUIN
13.	John S. Fenn	32105 Modoc Pt Rd. Chiloquin
14.	Myriam Serrea	32105 Modoc PT RD Chiloquin
15.	Jay Stricell	
16.	ED Burns	32441 Modoc Point Rd chiloquin
17.	Vickie Burns	32441 Modoc Point Rd Chiloquin
18.	Sam Seybold	2445 Rainbow dr. Chiloquin
19.	Bud Noordmyer	PO Box 1405 Chiloquin
20.	Donald B Clore	34824 Dawn Loop Chiloquin Or

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We fishermen are opposed to the proposed rule changes for Agency lake and the Williamson River, as brought by the Klamath County Guide Association, and WE want the existing fishing rules to remain unchanged.

	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	Rebecca Hyde	P.O. Box 335 Chiloquin Ore
2.		#1220 CHILOQUIN, OR.
3.		1217 Chilo. - OR -
4.	Charles Bates	37946 Aspenwood Pl. Chiloquin
5.		908 Jet AVE Chiloquin OR
6.	Steven Hayward	Po Box 1279 Chiloquin OR
7.	Warren Griffin	P.O Box 494 chiloquin OR.
8.	Harry Childers	650 S Klamath Ave Chiloquin
9.	ORAN Miller	Box 324 Chiloquin OR
10.	Mark Cobb	226 E. Chocktoot Chiloquin
11.	Mary Carson	33706 Pleasant View RD Chil
12.	Roger Carson	" "
13.	Kate Mount	2465 Boyle Rd Chiloquin OR
14.	Ray Woodcock	Po Box 804 Chiloquin OR
15.		P.O Box 981 Chiloquin, OR
16.		Po. Box 1273 chiloquin OR.
17.	Ann Marie Torres	PO Box 1271 chiloquin OR
18.		P.O BOX 1214 CHICOQUIN OR.
19.	Gary Chase	2383 Blue Pool Way chil. OR
20.	Pat Cook	2378 Blue Pool Ch-L

We fishermen are opposed to the proposed rule changes for Agency lake and the Williamson River, as brought by the Klamath County Guide Association, and WE want the existing fishing rules to remain unchanged.

	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 729 Chiloquin 9762
2.	[illegible]	37291 Agency Lake Loop Rd. Chiloquin ORE
3.	[illegible]	P.O. BOX 1303 CHILOQUIN
4.	Carol L Snider	38323 MODOC PT RD Chiloqui
5.	Celia Boldon	P O Box 1227-Chiloquin
6.	Drew Sheppard	31855 modoc pt Rd Chiloquin 97624
7.	DICK TREVINO	P.O.Box 1362 CHILOQUIN OR 97624
8.	R-W- Humphrey	32842 Rivers Dr Chiloquin, OR
9.	Lina M. Pipes	P.O. Box 273, CHILOQUIN
10.	[illegible]	BX 1279 Chiloquin
11.	Joan Haughnessy	P O Box 1199 - Chiloquin
12.	Dalen A Gale	P.O. Box 314 SPRAGUE RIVER, OR
13.	Dan Doud	P.O.B 870 97624
14.	Gordon Herron	Box 372 Chiloquin 97624
15.	Jacqueline Bentley	32505 modoc Point Rd Chiloquin 97624
16.	[illegible]	13974 Sprague River Rd
17.	[illegible]	330 Baker Ave
18.	[illegible]	33775 Parkview Dr. 97624
19.	Robert K Lord	40278 Braymill dr chiloquin
20.	[illegible]	1175 Schonchin John Dr. Chiloquin

We fishermen are opposed to the proposed rule changes for Agency lake and the Williamson River, as brought by the Klamath County Guide Association, and WE want the existing fishing rules to remain unchanged.

	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	Ken Chitwood	39292 Modoc Pt. Rd. Chiloquin
2.	Hoyd Hescock	PO Box 526 Chiloquin Ore
3.	[illegible]	39752 9 mile road chiloquin
4.	Chuck Howden	14381 Troutwy in Gma Col
5.	Leonard Galley	34409 Pleasant View Rd
6.	Ron Cummings	37626 DEERFIELD RD CHILOQUIN O.
7.	Pat Priest	
8.	Virginia Jayne	PO Box 1010 Chiloquin OR 97
9.	Jhalon Benson	
10.	Lappeta Benson	37870 S. Chiloquin Rd-
11.	John Jensen	" " "
12.	Barbara Chiders	34836 Dawn Loop, Chiloquin Or
13.	JERRY W DARROW	5822 HARLAN DR K FALL ORE
14.	Judi Klyn	17555 Sprague River Rd chil.
15.	[illegible]	109 Waco Ave
16.	[illegible]	303 5TH #12 Klamath Falls
17.	[illegible]	36705 Hwy. 97 N. Chiloquin
18.	[illegible]	466 Camp DR Chiloquin
19.	[illegible]	34395 Pleasant View Rd Chiloquin 97624
20.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 444 Chiloquin OR

We fishermen are opposed to the proposed rule changes for Agency lake and the Williamson River, as brought by the Klamath County Guide Association, and WE want the existing fishing rules to remain unchanged.

	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	Dennis Jefcoat	36924 Agency Lake Loop Road Chiloquin OR 97624
2.		33879 Copperfield Dr. Chiloquin OR 97624
3.		15700 Sevenmile Rd Ft. Klamath, OR 97626
4.		44000 Cowboy Hill Lane Chiloquin, OR 97624
5.		28233 Modoc Point Rd. Chiloquin
6.		811 Gale Rd Bonanza 97623
7.		PO Box 518 Ft. Klamath Or
8.		41970 Outpost Rd Chiloquin
9.		913 Burr Ave Chiloquin
10.	Stephanie Monison	913 Burr Ave. Chiloquin
11.		PO Box 612, Chiloquin
12.		34143 Pine Cone Rd. Chiloquin
13.		2258 Meadow View Dr. Chiloquin
14.		34210 Glen Dr Chiloquin
15.		P.O. Box 1199 Chiloquin
16.		33309 Metatelu Chiloquin
17.	Warren DeMartini	Po 422 Fort Klamath
18.		43404 Hwy 97 N
19.		39839 Modoc Pt. Rd, Chiloquin, OR
20.		4661 Hy 62 Chiloquin Or

We fishermen are opposed to the proposed rule changes for Agency lake and the Williamson River, as brought by the Klamath County Guide Association, and WE want the existing fishing rules to remain unchanged.

	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	Jason Groomer	34075 Elde St. Chiloquin, OR 97624
2.	Mason Harry	33341 Indian Lk Dr Chilo. OR 97624
3.	Josh Wampler	P.O. Box 285 Chiloquin OR 97624
4.	JIM KINCAID	3210 SPRAGUE RIVER CHIC "
5.	Dave Reed	P.O. Box 336, Chiloquin, OR 97624
6.	Norma Wilder	Box 440, Chiloquin, Or. 97624
7.	Albert W. Wilder	Box 440 Chiloquin, Or.
8.	Dorsey Nieman	34289 Fleetwood Pl N Chiloqu
9.	Butch Wampler	Box 256 Chiloquin, OR. 97624
10.	Gene Tabolin	9930 Sprague R V R Chilo
11.	Janine Kirchner	P.O. Box 1353 Chiloquin OR 97624
12.	Walter Kirchner	P.O Box 1353 Chiloquin OR 97624
13.	Marvel L Curtis	Po Box 444 Chiloquin Or 9762
14.	Bruce Blair	P.O. 1279 Chiloquin OR 976
15.	Diana Chambers	PO Box 402 Ft Klamath 97626
16.	Chris Haynes	13974 Sprague River Rd Chiloquin 976
17.	Shawn M. Shebby	34407 Parkside PL Chiloquin OR 976
18.	Chandlar Sheleby	34407 Parkside PL Chiloquin OR 97624
19.	Joe Sheleby	34407 Parkside PL Chiloquin OR 97624
20.	Bill Ward	Po Box 1037 - Chiloquin OR 9762

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We fishermen are opposed to the proposed rule changes for Agency lake and the Williamson River, as brought by the Klamath County Guide Association, and WE want the existing fishing rules to remain unchanged.

	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	Vicki Sebring	32323 Modoc Pt Rd. Chiloquin
2.	Pete Sebring	" " " "
3.	Gaylon Williams	607 2nd Ave Chiloquin, OR
4.	Anna Williams	607 2nd Ave Chiloquin.
5.	Arnold Dague	49948 Cobell Chiloquin
6.	Georgiana John	32220 Rivers Dr Chilog
7.	Mark John	32220 Rivers Dr, Chilog
8.	Leah L Strider	1303 Oak Ave, Klamath
9.	Brian Cook	625 Wildland Drive Klamath Fal
10.	Aaron Brewer	3535 Homedale Rd. K-Falls
11.	Nadine S Jones	potts Chiloquin, Or.
12.	Ellsworth Cuns	36407 Agency Lake Loop Rd
13.	Bill Fagan	33215 Wilson Bluff Drive Chilo OR
14.	Jeff Lehrman	490 Williamson R Rd "
15.	Debra E Cossey	281 Hwy 422 Chiloquin
16.	Allen R Wells	34125 Dogwood Ct Chiloquin
17.	[illegible]	135 Clarkey Chiloquin
18.	[illegible]	6000 Braden Rd ft Klamath
19.	Roy & Sonya Stum	16969 Sprague River Rd Chiloquin
20.	Lonnie Sanborn	40806 Cattle Dr Chiloquin

We fishermen are opposed to the proposed rule changes for Agency lake and the Williamson River, as brought by the Klamath County Guide Association, and WE want the existing fishing rules to remain unchanged.

	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	Marcella Pelton	1910 Mano Ct CHILOQUIN, OR
2.	DAVID Pelton	1910 MANO Ct Chiloquin, OR.
3.	Fern N. Arnell	5206 Bryant Ave. Klamath Falls
4.		119 Williamson River dr Chiloquin
5.	ED ROSE	1270 SCHONCHIN JOHN OR " "
6.	SANDRA SPARKS	1270 SCHONCHIN JOHN OR Chiloqu
7.	Tony PATE	3039 Cannon Ave K Fall O
8.	Sandra Pate	3039 cannon K. Falls O
9.	Vernon Pate	3039 Cannon K Falls OR
10.	Donnie Hudson	312 S. Wasco Chiloquin OR
11.		32323 modoc PT RD Chiloquin OR
12.	Norma R. Dod	39890 Modoc Pt. Rd Chiloquin
13.	Don Wiley	11700 Sprague River Rd Chiloquin
14.	DAVID DEARDORFF	610 S Applegate Rd Chiloquin OR
15.	Wendy Ehan	32511 Modoc Pt Rd Chiloquin OR
16.	JEFF MORRIS	1139 PINE NEEDLE DR. CHILOQUIN
17.	JOEL BRAID	36423 Agency Lk Loop, Chiloquin OR
18.	Lorna Wheeler	805 N Hwy 422 Chiloquin OR
19.	Kenneth R. Brown	31010 Modoc pt Rd chi 97624
20.	Darlene Woodcock	203 Chocktoot St. Chi, OR 97

Diane Dorroh

We fishermen are opposed to the proposed rule changes for Agency lake and the Williamson River, as brought by the Klamath County Guide Association, and WE want the existing fishing rules to remain unchanged.

	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	Kevin Weystein	Pdox 763 Chiloquin 97624
2.	[illegible]	POB 76 Chiloquin 97624
3.	DAWNY McGRAW	P.O. Box 784 CHILOQUIN 976
4.	Jerry EARLES	29520 Hwy 97 N. Chiloquin, OR.
5.	Jerry Jones	356 Day School Rd, Chiloquin, O
6.	Fred Wood	PO Box 541 Chiloquin, OR 97
7.	Catherine Bar[illegible]	PO Box 831 Chiloquin OR 9760
8.	Donald Barton	PO Box 831 Chiloquin OR 9760
9.	[illegible]	33756 ELDE ST. Chiloquin 976
10.	William Ehrat	PO BOX 738 Chiloquin ORE 976
11.	Chris Mayfield	32323 Modoc PT Rd Chiloquin 976
12.	Ellen E Kirchen	PO Box 337 Chiloquin, OR 97
13.	Charles Heuel	PO Box 552 Chiloquin OR
14.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 1113 Chiloquin, OR
15.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 873 Chiloquin, O
16.	John H. Rhodes	11660 Highway '66' K. Falls
17.	Dana A. Nelson	PO Box 1290 CHILOQUIN OR
18.	Linda Nelson	PO Box 1290 Chiloquin, OR 97624
19.	Judy L Criswell	7770 Sprague River Road, Chiloquin 976
20.	Bonnie M. Kocher	P.O. Box 337 3355 Kocher Rd Chi 9
21.	Harold E Simmons	8505 SE Strawberry Ln Mil/w. OR 9726

We fishermen are opposed to the proposed rule changes for Agency lake and the Williamson River, as brought by the Klamath County Guide Association, and WE want the existing fishing rules to remain unchanged.

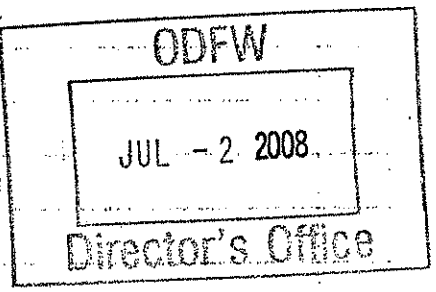
	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	Neal Baker	34054 Modoc Point
2.	John Merwin	33984 Copperfield Dr. Chiloquin
3.	[illegible]	33984 Copperfield Dr. Chiloquin
4.	Sharron Hardt	PO 840 Chiloquin OR
5.	Lori L. Wishon	P.O.B. 414 Chiloquin
6.	Billy Jogger	" " "
7.	[illegible]	37000 Modoc PT Rd Chiloquin
8.	Stacey Baker	66449 Modoc Pt. Rd. Chilo
9.	Mike Dirickson	35048 Oregon Shores Dr. Chi
10.	Leonard Hardt	641 S 6th Chiloquin OR.
11.	Douglas M. Wadley	33327 William Sheaff Dr. OR
12.	Kendall Eyle	P.O. Box 223 Lebanon OR 97355
13.	Jeff Leach	32925 Tucker Lane Lebanon OR 97355
14.	Joan Reynard	204 E Day Sheaff Chiloquin
15.	[illegible]	3585 Parkview Ct Chilo, 97624
16.	[illegible]	P.O.B. 1072 Chiloquin, Or 97624
17.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 1127 Chiloquin, OR 97624
18.	[illegible]	34075 Elder St Chiloquin OR 97624
19.	[illegible]	34212 Cook Ct Chi — OR 97624
20.	Erwin Miller	B07144 Chiloquin Ore. 9

We fishermen are opposed to the proposed rule changes for Agency lake and the Williamson River, as brought by the Klamath County Guide Association, and WE want the existing fishing rules to remain unchanged.

	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	Karen Gaston	34567 Brittany Way Chiloquin OR
2.	Dennis Gaston	34667 Brittany Way Chiloquin 9762
3.	Ellis Wilson	144 Peach St Klamath Falls, OR 976
4.	Li Di Lewis Driver	P.O. Box 1244 Chiloquin OR 976
5.	Ester E Gallo	32211 Modoc Pt Rd. PO BOX 839 Chiloquin, OR 97624
6.	Paul Small	227 Chocktoot Chiloquin OR
7.	Richard Hayes	32427 Modoc Pt Rd Chiloquin OR 97624
8.	Dan Dewey	32323 Modoc Pt RD Chiloquin OR
9.	E Britton	35025 Modoc Pt Rd Chiloquin Or.
10.	Gary Albers	32190 Rivers DR. Chiloquin, OR. 97624
11.	Fred Mulkey	32314 RIVERS DR CHILOQUIN OR 9762
12.	Ray Hunt	101 Crosshair Ct Azle Tx 76020
13.	Paul Henderson	4419 N 19th Dr. Phoenix Ariz
14.	Rob Oate	27220 Modoc Pt Rd
15.	Chuck Mills	329 E Day School Rd Chiloquin OR
16.	Della Hannegan	37217 Agency Lake Loop Rd Chiloquin 976
17.	Armand Hannegan	"
18.	Dick Pilgrim	49 West Iowa St Klamath Falls OR 9760
19.	Ryan [illegible]	35 W Iowa St K-Falls OR 9760
20.	Gary Miskala	40001 Modoc Point Rd Chiloquin 9762

A/C - 503
H- 631 8120
M- 821-9264

TERRY BRAUN
22093 S. RIDGE RD
OREGON CITY OR 97045
JULY 1, 2008



RHINE MESSNER
ODF&W
3406 CHERRY AVE NE
SALEM, OR 97303-4924

DEAR RHINE,

I WOULD LIKE TO RESPOND TO PROPOSAL 277P SALMON RIVER (SANDY RIVER) PROPOSAL REPLY; PROPOSAL REJECTION DATED APRIL 1, 2008.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY IS THE CORRECT COUNTY, LINCOLN IS INCORRECT FOR THIS AREA. IN SUMMARY THE PROPOSAL IS TO ADD RETENTION TO AN UPPER SECTION OF A SYSTEM ALREADY OPEN TO TROUT ANGLING. THE PROPOSAL IS 2 (TWO) TROUT PER DAY, USE OF BAIT IS FAVORED BUT USE OF ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES IS A SECOND CHOICE AS STATED IN THE PROPOSAL.

IT IS BELIEVED THIS PROPOSAL IS ON SOUND FOOTING WITH RESPECT TO AN ESTABLISHED NEED PRESENT AND TO APPLICABLE CRITERIA. I THINK IT SHOULD HAVE NOT BEEN REJECTED UPON REVIEW AND COUNTINUED THROUGH THE PROCESS AND ON TO THE COMMISSION.

THERE ARE SEVERAL PROBLEMS WITH A FINDING OF NO ESTABLISHED NEED. THERE IS DOCUMENTED PUBLIC NEED FOR STREAM REGULATIONS OF A MORE GENERAL NATURE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF YOUTH PARTICULARLY FOR THE INTRODUCTION AND TEACHING OF FISHING. THIS AREA IS VERY SUITABLE. SECONDLY, SOME HAVE USED THIS AREA OVER A TIME PERIOD SPANNING SEVERAL GENERATIONS. RULES AGAINST

RETENTION ARE RECENT, THIRD, THIS PROPOSAL IS CONSISTENT WITH DEPARTMENT GOALS TO EXPAND OPPORTUNITY WHERE IT EXISTS, IN THIS CASE IT WOULD BE TO RESTORE OPPORTUNITY WHERE IT EXISTS. LASTLY, IT DOES NOT CONFLICT WITH OTHER RULES AND CRITERIA. BIOLOGICAL SOUNDNESS AND HOOKING MORTALITY MAKES ASSUMPTIONS AND REQUIRES SCENARIOS UNSUPPORTED IN THIS PARTICULAR FISHERY FOR THIS PROPOSAL. IT IS ALSO FELT TO BE IRRELEVANT FOR 90% OF THE TOTAL AREA BECAUSE OF LARGER NATURAL FORCES PLACING AN UPPER LIMIT ON POPULATIONS. TROUT HAVE THRIVED HERE OVER A LONG TIME SPAN WITH USE OF BAIT AND 10 PER DAY AND SOME LESSER LIMITS. TWO ADDITIONAL POINTS ARE: 1) SOME CITIZENS HAVE WROTE IN SUPPORT

AND THEY ARE ON FILE AT THE NW REGIONAL OFFICE AND 2) THIS PROPOSAL HAS MERIT GOING BEYOND THE PURELY RECREATIONAL. PLEASE SEE FOLLOWING COMMENTS.

FOR OLDER KIDS 8-18 THAT HAVE ALREADY DEMONSTRATED AN APPITUDE FOR THE OUTDOORS, THE CANYON WITHIN THIS AREA BECOMES AN ADVENTURE FOR THEM THAT INVOLVES LESSONS OF STRUGGLE, PATIENCE, PERSISTENCE, PERSPECTIVE, ACCOMPLISHMENT AND REWARD, TO NAME A FEW. THE ACTIVITY OF FISHING INTEGRATES WELL WITH THESE LESSONS AND ULTIMATELY THERE WILL BE A BENEFIT FOR SOCIETY. A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WILL RETURN IN THEIR OLDER YEARS AND

WILL HAVE LEARNED CONSERVATION AND RESPECT FOR THE WILDERNESS FIRST HAND. THOSE FEW THAT WANT TO RETURN WILL QUICKLY LEARN THAT THEY HAVE A STAKE IN THE FUTURE AND WILL RESPONSIBLY DEVELOP THEIR OWN MANAGEMENT SKILLS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SMALL FISH. I WILL ASK YOU; IS THIS NOT BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT MANDATE AND WELL WORTH THE PRICE OF A FEW FISH?

SPECIAL NEEDS ARE NOW BEING CATERED TO BY CATCH AND RELEASE AND LIMIT TO ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES AND THIS THREATENS LONG TERM RELATIONSHIPS WITH THIS AREA AND THE PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH

TRADITION HAS UNNECESSARILY BEEN TAMPERED WITH HERE AND IS VALUABLE ENOUGH TO BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE. IT DOES NOT MATTER THAT THE RECREATIONAL EXPERIENCE IS SPORATIC, THE IMPORTANCE HERE IS THAT IT BE AVAILABLE TO ANY AND ALL WHEN IT IS NEEDED.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATIENT CONSIDERATION!

SINCERLY.,

Terry Braun
TERRY BRAUN

CC ODF&W COMMISSION
CC TODD ALSBURY

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97303-4924

Customer Proposal Reply; Proposal Rejection

Tuesday, April 01, 2008

Dear Mr./Ms. Braun

We would like you to know that we appreciate the proposal that you sent in regarding

Salmon R. ~~(Lincoln Co.)~~ CLACKAMAS

Your proposal was summarized as follows:

> Proposal 277P. Salmon River (Sandy River); expand open areas to trout angling. Proposed rule add new angling section; bullet 3. Salmon River and tributaries upstream of Final Falls; open for trout, t per day, 8-inch minimum length. Use of bait allowed.

On March 8, 2008 the Regulations Review Board reviewed your proposal and decided it was inconstent with established criteria for the following reasons.

> No established need to expand trout retention rules and use of bait into this area. Use of bait in this type of fishery inconsistent with biologically sound principles (high hooking mortality).

Sincerely,

Rhine Messmer

Rhine Messmer
Angling Regulations Coordinator

We fishermen are opposed to the proposed rule changes for Agency lake and the Williamson River, as brought by the Klamath County Guide Association, and WE want the existing fishing rules to remain unchanged.

	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	William D. Gibbs	P.O BOX 4, CRESCENT LAKE, OR 97425
2.	Marie Bolton	PO BOX 14 CRESCENT LAKE OR 97425
3.	Mary Haines	P O Box 1147 Crescent or 977
4	Gaylen Rose Stow	P O Box 1015 Crescent Lake OR 97733
5.	Joe Armitage	P.O. Box 1015 Crescent Lake OR 97733
6.	Steven Connor	1421. PARK AVE EUGENE OR
7.	Kathie Muller	P.O Box 1153 C.L. OR 97733
8.	Pete Maunder	P.O. Box 1055 C.L, OR 97733
9.	Scott Thompsin	P. O Box 1077 K.Falls OR 97
10.	DAVID Hummel	P.O Box 7442 K. Falls 97
11.	Sally Murray	P. O Box 1130 Crescent Lake 97
12.	Susan Shannon	P.O. Box 20080 River Bluff Est
13.	Ben Sunderland	Po Box 351 Walterville 97489
14.	Danny King	Po Box 212 Oakridge OR 97463
15.	Anne Ristow	1801 14th St. SE #5 Salem, OR 97301
16.	Kim Lee	PO Box 30174 PDX OR 97294
17.	Terry Spurgin	P.O. Box 95 Redmond OR 97756
18.	Jeri Cichosz	2939 N.W. 9th Lane Redmond 97756
19.	Carl Crawley	139834 Pine Creek Loop Crescent Lk
20.	Greg Jack	245 Lindley Way K. Falls OR 97601
21.	Jim	P.O. Box 1943 Lakeview OR 97639
22.	Ken Nitz	46410 Highway 58 Oakridge 97463

23 Holly Henderson P.O. Box 1104 Crescent Lake, OR. 97733

24 [illegible] 2030 Hill St SE, Albany, OR 97322

25 Sharon Fowler 16908 mt Forest Blvd Monroe WA 98272

26 Chanuk Smith 15006 122nd PLNE Kirkland WA 98034

27 Jeanette Shin 8738 SW 147th Ter. #103 Beaverton, OR 97007

28 [illegible] 602 N 16th Ave Kelso WA 98626

29 Nicole Hallam 602 N. 16th Ave Kelso WA. 98626

30 Mark Pollard 1143 Candlelight Dr. Eugene OR. 97402

31 Ron Wilson 8278 24th St. White City 97503

32 ERNEST SHOREY 8278 24TH ST WHITE CITY, OR. 97503

33 J.S. WITT 6110 Perrall RD Bend OR

34 Donald Derrickson 2405 S-E Marion Albany, OR 97322

35 Gene Lawhorn 850 Teak Ct SE Salem, OR 97306

36 Sandy Jimenez 850 Teak Ct S.E. Salem OR 97306

37 Leslie Dunnington 969 NW Sequoia Corvallis OR 97330

38 Diana Dunnington 969 NW Sequoia Ave. Corvallis OR 97330

39 Daryl Cross 141469 RED CONE CRESCENT LAKE OR 97425

40 Doug Herring 18729 Clear Spring Crescent Lake, OR 97

41 Sean Brown 20015 Crescent LK Hwy crescent, OR 97733

42 James Lee 34265 S Needy Rd Woodburn, OR. 97071

43 Ron Woods 1351 Jodi Dr. Silverton, OR. 97381

44

45

46

Rhine Messmer

From: Gordon & Heide Langenbeck [langenbeck@charter.net]
Sent: Thursday, July 17, 2008 11:25 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Catch & Release Proposal for Agency/Upper Klamath Lake

Fully support a total catch & release of ALL redband trout on Agency/Upper Klamath Lake. This is obviously a world class fishery and anything to enhance it is the correct call. Honestly don't know how anybody could keep one of those fish as I am told they taste just like the algae.

If this were to become law the logical next step is to ban treble hooks and limit it to single barbless hooks to maximize the survivability of those fish that are hooked.

Regards,

Gordon D. Langenbeck
2320 SE Wyndham Way
Grants Pass, OR 97527
Tel: 541-479-0851
e-mail: langenbeck@charter.net

Snake River Zone Correspondence

Sandra Fixsen

From: Casaria Tuttle
Sent: Wednesday, December 05, 2007 7:17 AM
To: Sandra Fixsen
Subject: FW: Steelhead fishing regulations above Hell's Canyon Dam
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Red

Here is another one.
c

From: Lon Nalder [mailto:wildernesshorse5@yahoo.com]
Posted At: Tuesday, December 04, 2007 8:28 PM
Posted To: ODFW Commission
Conversation: Steelhead fishing regulations above Hell's Canyon Dam
Subject: Steelhead fishing regulations above Hell's Canyon Dam

Currently there is no steelhead fishing regulations in the Snake River Zone above Hell's Canyon Dam. Where as the Oxbow Fish Hatchery out plants steelhead (approximately 1000 fish) each year into Hell's Canyon Reservoir for the sport fishermen, be it resolved that the commission adopt steelhead regulations that are already in effect below Hell's Canyon Dam to also be included in the Hell's Canyon Reservoir above Hell' Canyon Dam. Currently the Oregon sport fisherman does not need a Combined Angling Tag ($21.50). they must treat any steelhead caught as one trout over 20 inches. This means that the fisherman can only keep one steelhead caught in Hell's Canyon Reservoir above Hell's Canyon Dam while the fisherman can keep three below the dam. These current regulations rob the ODFW of this revenue as well as rob the sport fisherman. I hope you will address this issue in your meetings on the 6th and 7th and adopt them. It is a win, win situation for both the ODFW and the sport fisherman of Oregon.

Sincerely,

Lonne L Nalder
Oxbow, OR 97840

Never miss a thing. Make Yahoo your homepage.

Sandra Fixsen

From: Casaria Tuttle
Sent: Wednesday, December 05, 2007 7:16 AM
To: Sandra Fixsen
Subject: FW: Steelhead fishing regulations above Hells Canyon Dam
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Red

Is this incorporated in the December meeting?
c

From: Lonman [mailto:lon-man@pintel.com]
Posted At: Tuesday, December 04, 2007 8:13 PM
Posted To: ODFW Commission
Conversation: Steelhead fishing regulations above Hells Canyon Dam
Subject: Steelhead fishing regulations above Hells Canyon Dam

Currently there is no steelhead fishing regulations in the Snake River Zone above Hells Canyon Dam. Where as the Oxbow Fish Hatchery out plants steelhead (approximately 1000 fish) each year into Hells Canyon Reservoir for the sport fishermen, be it resolved that the commission adopt steelhead regulations that are already in effect below Hells Canyon Dam to also be included in the Hells Canyon Reservoir above Hells Canyon Dam. Currently the Oregon sport fisherman does not need a Combined Angling Tag ($21.50). They must treat any steelhead caught as one trout over 20 inches. This means that the fisherman can only keep one steelhead caught in Hells Canyon Reservoir above Hells Canyon Dam while the fisherman can keep three below the dam. These current regulations rob the ODFW of this revenure as well as rob the sport fisherman. I hope you will address this issue in your meetings on the 6th and 7th and adopt them. It is a win, win situation for both the ODFW and the spots fisherman of Oregon.

Rhine Messmer

From: Sandra Fixsen

Sent: Monday, July 07, 2008 4:03 PM

To: Rhine Messmer

Subject: FW: About warmwater fish limits on the snake river impoundments.

.

ndra L. Fixsen
sistant Operations Manager
)FW, Fish Division
one: (503) 947-6226
ıail: sandra.l.fixsen@state.or.us

)m: ODFW Info
nt: Monday, July 07, 2008 8:38 AM
: Sandra Fixsen
bject: FW: About warmwater fish limits on the snake river impoundments.

)m: ScottMarathonMan@aol.com [mailto:ScottMarathonMan@aol.com]
nt: Sunday, July 06, 2008 2:44 PM
: ODFW Info
bject: About warmwater fish limits on the snake river impoundments.

ıst wanted to commend you folks for considering having limits on warmwater fish on the snake river bodies of ter.
ave been going to Brownlee and Oxbow reservoirs for most of my life and i have seen a decline in some of the heries there, particularly the Catfish in Brownlee.

imit of 25 fish may upset many people but they have to look at the future. If everyone is keeping everything, entually it all goes downhill. But really, 25 a day is still plenty of fish for them.
ractice catch and release and tho i dont expect everyone to do that, i have seen far too many people keeping erything they catch. Even 5 inch crappie.

n particularly pleased with the smallmouth fishery on oxbow reservoir thanks to limits and proper management. dos.

ank you,

ıce Fleming

---

s prices getting you down? Search AOL Autos for fuel-efficient used cars.

Columbia River Zone Correspondence

Marine Zone Correspondence

Rhine Messmer

From: William Lackner [WilliamLackner001@msn.com]

Sent: Tuesday, May 27, 2008 9:28 AM

To: Roy Elicker; Henry Miller; Pete Heley; Ed Bowles; Matt Hunter; Mitch Vance; Rhine Messmer; Scott D. Groth; Jim Heinrich; Doug Cottam; Dan Avery; bob buckman; Elise Hamner; Bill Morris; Brandon Williams; David and Sandi Randleman; Dean Bauman; Dion; Ernest Brown; Eugene Rogenstein; greg harlow; James Vogland; Jeanette Fine; Jerald Lynch; Jill Pridgeon; John Dodge; John Lackner; John Leach; Johnnie & Jerry Eriksen; Kristina Hughes; Kurt Jorgensen; Laura Fraley; Leonard Sexton; Lori Hollingsworth; Nancy Heckler; Randy Fish; Rolla Cleaver; Ryan Hofer; Sally Laidlaw; Stu Miller's Pig Feathers; Susan Smith; TILLAMOOK SPORTING GOODS; Tim and Jan Sperber; Tom Kelly; Visitor Center; Walt Summerton; Wayne Hill; William Tyska; April Polzel; Allison Anthony; bearprinting; Bill & Diane Wilkinson; Shawn Mason; Patrick Farrell; Mike Samples; Lyn Cook; Marcela Paez; Michael Harris; Mike Free; Mike Christy; Mike Wright; Mimi Cogswell; Robert Blouch; Rodney Cross; Samuel Lee; Sara Haney; Sean Kirwan; Shana Mason; Shannon Almond; Tom and Donna Pluth; Yong Peak; Williams, David; William Hennig; Jerry Urbauer; Fran Recht; Frank Stout

Subject: Regulation Review Committee

Dear Roy: Again, I find myself having to address the issue of the Committee to Review Angling Regulations and ODFW's roll in supporting my opponent, Ginny Golbrish in my bid for election as a Newport Port Commissioner.

As expected the review committee denied our request to prohibit the commercial taking of razor clams south of Tillamook Head. The committee's reason for the denial was that they, the committee, did not have the authority to act on the proposal to prohibit the commercial taking of clams and that the ODFW commission had recently acted on a similar proposal.

The response as stated in the denial really got my attention. I looked up commercial fishery of clams in the State of Oregon on the Internet and what a surprise! I will list the areas of concern for recreational clam diggers:

1. It appears that the reason the State licenses recreational clam diggers and crabbers is for the benefit of commercial harvesters as described by Polly Endreny and Gil Slyvia listed under Key Finding in their letter TO: Stakeholders of the Oregon Commercial Bay Clam Fishery (Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Developmental Fisheries Program, and the Oregon Commercial Bay Clam Fishery). The report emphasizes that point several times. I have to wonder how much influence former ODFW Commissioner, Developmental Fisheries Board member and commercial fisherman Bob Jacobson and former State Representative and commercial fisherman Terry Thomas had in the State's decision to license recreational clam diggers and crabbers. Again refer to the letter submitted by Polly Enderny. From what I see, at the time, were recreational clam diggers sold a bill of goods? I believe large scale commercialization of Oregon's Bay clams was their goal and if it were not for the testimony of people like Janice Green who spoke at the Newport meeting in June 2004 we would be seeing large scale commercial clam dredging in the sub-tidal areas of Oregon's Bays.

2. The Developmental Fisheries Board met in Tillamook Bay on November 17, 2004. And the very first topic of discussion was Conflict of Interest for Board Members. Think about

If you have to talk about conflicts of interest by board members then you have a serious problem. This is not the first time the board had to deal with ethics issues.

3. November 24, 1997, L. Patrick Hearn responded to the conflict of interest clarification request from Jean McCrae. From what I read the chair person of the Developmental Fisheries Board wanted to add the mechanical harvest of bay clams to the list of developmental fisheries and then obtain to permits to engage in the fishery. So early on we have the Fox guarding the hens. The chair person was not identified. It is difficult to see if recreational clam diggers owe Jean McCrae our thanks for reining these guys in or not. It is apparent that some ODFW staff is protecting the resource from heavy duty commercial exploitation.

4. Now enter Oregon Pacific Bankcorp Company. They are running an ad on the Internet advertising, "Clamming is big business along Oregon's coastline, and helping customers manage the clams is big business." Boy an interesting play on words, until you realize they were running their ad in the commercial clamming pages of the Internet. Do they know something we don't?

5. IF you and the ODFW Commissioners are interested in seeing how the true economic value of recreational clam digging along the Oregon Coast adds to the local economy, the checkout the photos of the people participating in our clam digs at www.clamdigging.info. The large numbers of people interested in learning to how dig clams translates to Big Bucks for the coastal economy.

6. Let me make if perfectly clear we do not object to the current limited commercial take of bay clams or the commercial taking of razor clams from the beaches associated with Clatsop Spit beaches. But we vigorously oppose any effort to expand the commercial taking of bay clams and the continued taking of razor clam from the beaches south of Tillamook Head. The commercial digging of razor clams south of Tillamook Head for sale as fish bait is a blatant waste of the resource and an affront to anyone with a set of values. During times of high abundance, Razor clams draw thousands of people to the central and southern Oregon Coast pouring millions of dollars into local economies.

I attended the Oregon Sport Fishing Regulation Development Process meeting in Newport to voice my objection to ODFW'S decision to support my opponent for the City of Newport Port Commission for position number 1 after I discovered who Heather Mann is. Heather Mann is the former chairperson and board member of the Developmental Fisheries Board acted as the campaign manager for my opponent. Ms. Mann used the campaign funds from 3 of the Port commissioners running for reelection to continually make public statements about me that were not factual in whole page adds in the local paper. In other words she is a liar. Her fellow member of the Developmental Fisheries Board and Marine Resources Manager, Patty Burke supported Ms. Mann in support of my opponent by writing letters to the local News Times newspaper. To say the least Patty Burkes position within ODFW provided my opponent with an unfair advantage. To state the worse she violated state law. Patty Burke and I have a history. I opposed adoption of the nearshore rockfish management plan brought before the ODFW

Commission. Because of the issues I raised, the commission chair asked the two biologists submitting the plan to rework the plan and resubmit it at a later date, but I wrote letters in support of her decision closing the sport fishing for black rock.

It was only because of ill health that I had to limit my activities and retire. At the request of my clam digging friends we began the Clam Diggers Association of Oregon and we are here to stay. We desire a good working relationship with ODFW staff and your shellfish biologists are top of the line individuals. Cooperation with ODFW AND U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and enforcement authorities is mandated in our charter. We support the shellfish license fees. Our Association looks forward to working with ODFW staff to the benefit of the resource and for the recreational clam digger, but I have tell you, respect is a two way street.

Now comes the meeting for review of the proposed changes to the sport fishing regulations.

One of the suggestions we submitted was to prohibit the commercial taking of razor clam south of Tillamook Head. Part of the committee's rejection of our request was because our request did not fall under the committee authority to act. So we asked ODFW to broaden the scope of the committee's authority to include changes to the commercial taking of clams. Doing so would give us a venue to suggest changes without petitioning the ODFW commission or going to the expense of the initiative process.

These are the reasons why we submitted our suggestions to change two of the clam digging regulations; so we could get a handle on the process even though we knew our suggestions would be denied.

Well, commercial fisherman, Mr. Pettis objected to our request to broaden the scope of the regulatory change process stating we would be taking jobs away from fisherman. Then without any justification he accused me of submitting a request to change the bag limit of razor clams to 24. I told him, I had no idea what he was talking about. Then pointing at the paper work of submitted changes, he once again said it was my idea. I told him, no, not mine. Mr. Pettis tried to discredit me and our proposal by saying we were taking jobs away from commercial fisherman while suggesting an increase in the bag limit for razor clams. This is the kind of false accusations and tactics they have gotten away with for years. Commercial fishing interest will go to any lengths to keep those who represent recreational enthusiasts from serving on boards, commissions and from being elected to public office.

Again, I have to object to the public review committee process of accepting proposed changes to the regulations governing the taking of fish and wildlife. All it accomplishes is to add a layer of separation and confusion between those seeking changes and ODFW staff.

Lastly, it is time to change the make up of the ODFW Commissioners to include representatives of the recreational community.

Respectfully, Bill Lackner, President
Clam Diggers Association of Oregon

Rhine Messmer

From: Burke, Ron [Ron.Burke@datalogic.com]
Sent: Friday, May 16, 2008 11:04 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Ocean Crabbing year round

I am all in favor of the all year long crabbing proposal.
It would help the local economy in all coastal ports.
It would take some of the pressure of over crowding the coastal bays.
Thank you
Ron Burke

Rhine Messmer

From: Phil Carroll - K9Nightfighter [k9nightfighter@msn.com]
Sent: Friday, May 16, 2008 2:54 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Proposal 369P - Year Around Recreational Ocean Crabbing

ease enter my strong support for the proposal to open the Ocean to sport crabbing year-round. This would be especially onderful in September and October when we frequently have periods of good ocean conditions needed for my little 18-foot iat.

ianks for this opportunity to comment by email.

il Carroll
O. Box 8
adstone, OR 97027

Rhine Messmer

From: Carol Nelson [cnelspar3@hotmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 18, 2008 9:39 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Sport ocean crabbing



You may add my name to your list as in favor of year round ocean sport crabbing .
D.W.(Mike) Nelson

3140 Ridgeway Dr.
Reedsport Or. 97467

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Rhine Messmer

From: Ian Berg [iankberg@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 21, 2008 8:43 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Proposal 369P

5/21/08

ear Rhine Messmer / Commission members,

m writing you to voice my support for Proposal 369P - Year Around Recreational Ocean Crabbing. The period om August to November would be the best time of year for recreational sport crabbing in the ocean. The bays are ten very crowded this time of year with crabbers and this may help take some pressure off the bay/estuary areas. lso this time of year would be the safest time to get outside the bar into the open ocean before ocean conditions come unfavorable. After November 15 there is often low salinity in the bays making bay crabbing less oductive. This may cause sport crabbers in smaller craft to be tempted to cross the bar during a time of year when ean conditions can change for the worse quickly. Allowing sport crabbers the opportunity to harvest their crab uring the early fall season makes sense from a safety standpoint. Since the sport harvest is so small compared to e commercial take the impacts to the overall population should be minimal. Please vote in favor of the changes to e ocean sport crabbing seasons.

ncerely, Ian Berg

Rhine Messmer

From: Mark Smith [marksmith8246@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 21, 2008 8:53 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Proposal 369P

ODFW

I am very much in favor of year around ocean crabbing. I have 5 grand children ages 10 to 15 who are very rapidly loosing interest in crabbing because of the lack of legal crabs in the bay. In the late summer often times the ocean is like a lake and the season is closed to crabbing. I would sure like to take the kids crabbing and having fun catching a few.

Thanks,

Mark Smith

Mark Smith
503-701-0660
marksmith8246@yahoo.com

e our salmon



http://www.ccapnw.org/index.html

Rhine Messmer

From: TJC Boatdog [boatdog17@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 21, 2008 10:34 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Support of Proposal 369P - Year Around Recreational Ocean Crabbing

I am writing to voice my support of proposal 369P.

I am a lifelong resident of Oregon and feel that proposal 369P will enhance angler access to this abundant resource, reduce crowding and overfishing in the bays and estuaries during these calm ocean months, provide some economic benefit to coastal communities, all without having any detrimental efffects on ocean populations for commercial harvest.

I feel now is the time that recreational sport crabbing opportunity be expanded to keep pace with the Oregon sports Shellfish License fee. I feel this 'year around' proposal is simpler, matches the current bay season, and thus better meets ODFW's criteria for new regulations.

Thank you for your support of proposal 369P.

Tom Chaney
2201 SE Regner Road
Gresham, OR 97080

Proposal 369P - Year Around Recreational Ocean Crabbing Increased Opportunity Page 100
Pacific Ocean

- Existing Rule: Ocean is closed to sport harvest of Dungeness crab Aug. 15 to Nov. 30.

- Proposed Rule: Allow sport crabbing in the Ocean year round.

Rationale: Enhance angler access to a very abundant resource, particularly during the August through October period when ocean conditions are favorable to small sport boats. Reduces crowding and conflicts in the popular bay/estuary crabbing areas .

Rhine Messmer

From: Chroma flage [chromaflage@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 21, 2008 11:16 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Proposal 369P

Please support Proposal 369P.

As sportfisher/crabber and a lifelong resident of Oregon, I am confident that proposal 369P will enhance angler opportunities to access an abundant resource. Oregon's Dungeness crab populations are robust enough to support the limited commercial harvest as well as a few more days of recreational harvest. Enhanced recreational ocean crabbing will also likely reduce crowding and overfishing in the bays and estuaries during calm ocean periods when recreational crabbers are able to access ocean crabbing opportunities with small vessels. This would, in turn, provide some economic benefit to coastal communities, without having any detrimental effects on ocean populations for commercial harvest. Sport fishing and crabbing vessels are already have limited access to the ocean due to ocean conditions during much of the calendar year. Except on very rare occasion, generally, ocean conditions limit access to this resource to four to five months of the year. Therefore, I support severing the recreational crab fishery seasons from the commercial crabbing seasons and adding opportunities for sport crabbing.

In this time of increasingly limited fishing opportunities, both inland and off shore, as well as looming threats of additional closures and restrictions, additional access to a an abundant resource would benefit both the recreational crabbing fleet as well as coastal communities.

We (recreational fishers and crabbers) purchase licenses and tags on faith that opportunities will exist to use them. As of late, it seems, with inevitable increases in the costs of licenses and tags, that an increase in opportunities should keep pace. As such, a "year round" proposal would be strongly supported by the recreational fishing community and would better meet ODFW's criteria for new regulations.

I would appreciate your support of proposal 369P.

Thank you,

Kerry Cooley
28630 SE Haley Rd.
Boring, OR 97009

Proposal 369P - Year Around Recreational Ocean Crabbing
Increased Opportunity Page 100 Pacific Ocean

- Existing Rule: Ocean is closed to sport harvest of Dungeness crab Aug. 15 to Nov. 30.

Proposed Rule: Allow sport crabbing in the Ocean year round.

Rationale: Enhance angler access to a very abundant resource, particularly during the August through October

riod when ocean conditions are favorable to small sport boats. Reduces crowding and conflicts in the popular y/estuary crabbing areas .

Rhine Messmer

From: Rdall28@aol.com
Sent: Sunday, May 25, 2008 12:38 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Surf perch limits.

Dear Sirs: I enjoy surf fishing more than any other type of fishing and it is about the only thing I fish for anymore. I never have any trouble getting my limit of 15 per day so I don't feel their population is in decline. I live in SPFD and with the cost of fuel to drive to the coast for the 10 per day limit they are talking about, it is not going to be worth it for me. Thank you. D. Allely

****
Get trade secrets for amazing burgers. Watch "Cooking with Tyler Florence" on AOL Food. (http://food.aol.com/tyler-florence?video=4&?NCID=aolfod00030000000002)

Rhine Messmer

From: Michael J. Susee [michaeljsusee@walnutstreet.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 21, 2008 2:29 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Proposal 369P

I am writing you to voice my support for Proposal 369P concerning year-round recreational crabbing. The months of August through November are typically the only months of the year when the ocean is calm enough for small fishing vessels to cross the bar. This also happens to be the time when recreational crabbing is closed. In my opinion this proposal is long overdue.

Thanks for your time,

Michael J. Susee
Registered Representative

Cascade Pacific Financial Group
6446 Fairway Ave. SE
Suite 110
Salem, OR 97306

Phone: 503.581.1654 x309
Fax: 503.588.3492

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Rhine Messmer

From: George & Sherry Porter [geo@porterland.net]
Sent: Thursday, May 22, 2008 8:23 PM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Proposal 369P-Year Around Recreational Ocean Crabbing

Dear sirs,

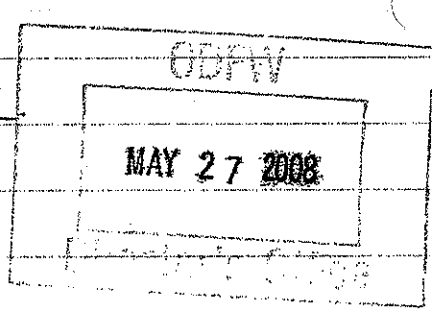
I want to express my support for Proposal 369P. Our family really enjoys crabbing. The thought of ocean crabbing in late summer when some of the nicest weather (and seas) would be a dream come true. Thank you for this proposal, and I urge you to support it.

Thank you,

George Porter

P.O. Box 1065
Pacific City, Or 97135
5/22/08

O.D.F.&W.
3406 Cherry Ave NE
Salem, Ore 97303



Gentlemen,

I can't see changing the surperch limits from 15 to 10 because it isn't needed.

About the Salmon, we need to put more smolt in the river (200,000, or 300,000 would do the job). The birds, & seal take care of what is released now. The river can take more than we are putting in now.

Thanks,
Mike Salsbury

Rhine Messmer

---

rom: Reese Bender [striperfisher@verizon.net]
Sent: Tuesday, May 20, 2008 9:11 AM
To: Rhine Messmer
Subject: Re: Angling Regulation Proposals for 2009

These comments pertain to changes in Angling Regulations proposed by ODFW staff for 2009.

685

1. The proposal to **change the limit on surf perch from 15 to 10** has no biological justification, and is just one more reduction in angler opportunity that shouldn't happen. There wasn't any justification when the regulation was changed from 25 to15. At that time I was an Assistant District Biologist at Charleston working at times with the biologist doing the research on surf perch. The main justification at that time was that 25 perch was a lot for a person to keep. I agreed with that, but 15 is a reasonable number with no known biological concerns. There are about 400 miles of coast in Oregon and most of that coast is good surf perch habitat. Fishing pressure is extremely light on most of that area, and surf conditions limit the fishery to the infrequent periods of calm surf in areas where people do fish. I myself rarely keep more than 5-8 perch, but I see no reason to limit others who might want to keep up to 15 perch. Also, if the Department feels the need to limit sport anglers further there should not be any commercial fishery allowed for surf perch.

I recommend keeping the current limit at 15 fish until there is biological justification for changing the regulation.

175

2 The proposal to **change the length limit on striped bass from 30 inches to 18 inches** has no biological fication. The original reason for changing the limit from 16 inches to 30 inches was because of a decline in the population of stripers in the Coos and Umpqua systems. The 30 inch size was selected because striped bass females don't spawn until they are 5-7 years old, and a 30 inch limit would allow most female stripers to spawn at least once before being caught. A Corps of Engineers funded five year research project (Salinity Intursion Study) by ODFW in the 1990s showed that recruitment was very low in the Coos system probably due to changes in the estuary from dredging projects to widen and deepen the Coos Bay shipping channel. Populations of stripers in the Coos and Umpqua systems are very low at this time with little angling pressure. The change from 30 inches to 18 inches will have minimal impact on the populations at this time because there are very few younger aged fish in the populations and fishing pressure is very limited.

I recommend not changing the regulation at this time. However, if the Department and Commission feel that they need to lower the size limit due to ESA concerns a 24 inch limit would be more reasonable than 18 inches.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on these proposals.

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