

Exhibit E

Supplemental Public Correspondence

**Public correspondence received
as of October 10, 2014**

From: [Bobby Levy](#)
To: [Michelle Tate](#)
Subject: FW: Commission's 7 Coequal Goals (ORS 496.012)
Date: Thursday, October 09, 2014 10:12:10 PM
Importance: High

And copies of this one as well thanks, B

From: Teri Kucera <Teri.Kucera@state.or.us>
Date: Monday, September 8, 2014 at 8:55 AM
To: Bobby Levy <bobbylevy@eotnet.net>, Mike Finley <mikef@turnerfoundation.org>, Holly Akenson <hollyakenson@gmail.com>, Bob Webber <webber@blackchapman.com>, Laura Anderson <laura@localocean.net>, Greg Wooley <Greg.Wolley@portlandoregon.gov>, Greg Wolley <gregwolley@gmail.com>
Cc: Curt Melcher <curt.melcher@state.or.us>, Debbie Colbert <debbie.l.colbert@state.or.us>, Roy Elicker <roy.ellicker@state.or.us>
Subject: Commission's 7 Coequal Goals (ORS 496.012)

Hello:

Bobby Levy asked me to email you the following:

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

- (1) To maintain all species of wildlife at optimum levels.
- (2) To develop and manage the lands and waters of this state in a manner that will enhance the production and public enjoyment of wildlife.
- (3) To permit an orderly and equitable utilization of available wildlife.
- (4) To develop and maintain public access to the lands and waters of the state and the wildlife resources thereon.
- (5) To regulate wildlife populations and the public enjoyment of wildlife in a manner that is compatible with primary uses of the lands and waters of the state.
- (6) To provide optimum recreational benefits.
- (7) To make decisions that affect wildlife resources of the state for the benefit of the wildlife resources and to make decisions that allow for the best social, economic and recreational utilization of wildlife resources by all user groups. [1973 c.723 §6; 1993 c.659 §2; 2001 c.762 §6]

Sincerely,
Teri Kucera
Executive Assistant to Roy Elicker
Director's Office

From: [Bobby Levy](#)
To: [Michelle Tate](#)
Subject: FW: Fish policy - no coequal goals
Date: Thursday, October 09, 2014 10:11:45 PM
Importance: High

It is the fish management policy on this one we need copies of and for Enrique as well. Thanks, B

From: Teri Kucera <Teri.Kucera@state.or.us>
Date: Monday, September 8, 2014 at 11:39 AM
To: Bobby Levy <bobbylevy@eotnet.net>
Subject: Fish policy - no coequal goals

Is this what you're looking for Bobby? - TK

506.036 Jurisdiction of commission; duty to protect and propagate fish. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) of this section and in ORS 506.045 and 506.050, the State Fish and Wildlife Commission has exclusive jurisdiction over all fish, shellfish, and all other animals living intertidally on the bottom, within the waters of this state. The commission has joint or other jurisdiction with any other state or government over all such fishes within the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries where such waters form the boundaries of this state.

(2) The commission has jurisdiction over those species of fish, shellfish and all other animals living intertidally on the bottom referred to in subsection (1) of this section transported into or landed in this state which have been taken in waters outside this state.

(3) The duty of protection, preservation, propagation, cultivation, development and promotion of all fishes under its jurisdiction is delegated to and imposed upon the commission.

(4) The commission has no regulatory authority or jurisdiction over the commercial cultivation of oysters in the waters of this state. However, nothing in this subsection is intended to affect the authority of the commission under ORS 509.140. [1965 c.570 §8; 1975 c.253 §20; 1981 c.638 §13; 1983 c.364 §3]

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

(1) To maintain all species of food fish at optimum levels in all suitable waters of the state and prevent the extinction of any indigenous species.

(2) To develop and manage the lands and waters of this state in a manner that will optimize the production, utilization and public enjoyment of food fish.

(3) To permit an optimum and equitable utilization of available food fish.

(4) To develop and maintain access to the lands and waters of the state and the food fish resources thereon.

(5) To regulate food fish populations and the utilization and public enjoyment of food fish in a manner that is compatible with other uses of the lands and waters of the state and provides

optimum commercial and public recreational benefits.

(6) To preserve the economic contribution of the sports and commercial fishing industries in a manner consistent with sound food fish management practices.

(7) To develop and implement a program for optimizing the return of Oregon food fish for Oregon's recreational and commercial fisheries. [1975 c.253 §15; 1985 c.529 §2]

Lisa Evans

From: Gillian Lyons <GLyons@pewtrusts.org>
Sent: Tuesday, October 07, 2014 3:18 PM
To: ODFW Commission
Subject: Salem Statesman Journal op-ed about forage fish

Categories: Red Category

Hello there –

I was hoping the op-ed below could be forwarded to each of the Commission members. It's not at all time-sensitive, though it may be relevant to the Commission's discussions later this week on the topic of forage fish protection. Thank you very much for your assistance!

Best wishes,

Gilly

Gilly Lyons

Officer, U.S. Oceans, Pacific

The Pew Charitable Trusts

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<http://www.statesmanjournal.com/story/opinion/2014/10/07/time-oregon-protect-forage-fish/16862593/>

Time for Oregon to protect forage fish

Paul Shively 11:49 a.m. PDT October 7, 2014

Take a trip to the Oregon coast and you're likely to be struck by the immensity of the world around you: Huge breaching whales visible on the horizon, a hulking salmon or tuna at the end of a fishing line, vast flocks of seabirds such as sooty shearwaters skimming the ocean's surface.

But chances are you don't give much thought to the little fish that make all of this possible.

Fortunately, Oregon may soon join our coastal neighbors, Washington and California, in establishing new protections for the small prey that sustain a healthy Pacific Ocean.

Forage fish such as sand lance, saury and lanternfish may be unfamiliar to most of us, but they occupy a critical space in the middle of the ocean food web. They eat microscopic plants and animals, called plankton, and in turn become a critical food source – or forage – for whales, seabirds and bigger fish.

The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission will give some well-deserved attention to the small fish when it meets Oct. 10 in Central Point. The meeting will include an update from state fishery biologists who may soon begin work on a proactive plan to protect and conserve Oregon's forage fish. Although many forage species are not currently managed or targeted for fishing on the West Coast, precaution makes good sense: Around the world, demand for forage fish for industrial purposes such as pet food, commercial bait and feed for livestock and farmed fish is dramatically increasing.

The Oregon commissioners' discussion is timely. Last month, the federal Pacific Fishery Management Council, with strong leadership from our state's representatives, took a big step forward to establish basic conservation measures for dozens of forage fish species that aren't yet being fished on the West Coast. However, the council's action doesn't affect state waters within three miles of Oregon's shore – which is why complementary action at the state level is so important.

A healthy marine ecosystem is not only a cultural and natural legacy worth protecting on its own merits; it's also a tremendous economic asset for Oregon. In a proclamation just last month for National Estuaries Week, Gov. John Kitzhaber noted that saltwater commercial and recreational fishing alone generates almost \$600 million annually in our state. And that doesn't take into account the benefits from birding and whale watching, both of which depend on a healthy population of forage fish.

With conservation policies in place in California and Washington, Oregon represents the last piece of the puzzle to protect this key part of the marine food web along the West Coast. State action is a smart, forward-looking move that will benefit Oregon's salmon, whales and seabirds, as well as our fishing and coastal communities, for generations to come.

Paul Shively of Portland manages Pacific Ocean conservation efforts for The Pew Charitable Trusts. He can be reached at pshively@pewtrusts.org.

Ms. Bobby Levy, Chair
Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission
4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE
Salem, OR 97302

Re: Oregon's Forage Fish Policy

Dear Chair Levy and Commission Members:

We, the undersigned Oregon fishermen, clubs, and businesses, would like to commend your positive work in helping to improve habitat and manage our anadromous fish species here in the State of Oregon. Despite our efforts to protect stream habitat for these sea-run species, one small change could help salmon and steelhead make that transition from river to ocean. We ask that the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission adopt a Forage Fish conservation policy.

California and Washington have established policies to conserve forage fish in state waters for the sake of the broader ecosystem. In addition, the Pacific Fishery Management Council recently voted unanimously to move ahead with a process to forestall the expansion of fishing on forage species such as sand lance, sauries, and smelts until managers can assess the effect of new forage fisheries on predators like salmon, marine mammals, and seabirds. ODFW's representative on the council provided the leadership necessary to protect forage fish in federal waters extending from three to 200 miles offshore. Action by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission is the last piece of the puzzle needed to complete protection for West Coast forage fish.

By protecting forage fish, we protect the marine food web and all the wildlife that depend upon it. These fish also provide the essential cover needed as smolts to make the transition from river to ocean lifecycles. A state forage fish policy would help protect the essential 3-mile state managed waters that are so essential for our all our coastal species, ensuring we maintain a thriving and productive ocean ecosystem along the Oregon coast.

Sincerely,

Kyle Smith
President
Blueback Trout Unlimited Chapter
Corvallis, OR

Chris Daughters
Owner
The Caddis Fly Shop
Eugene, OR

Ethan Barrow
Adventures Across Oregon
Banks, OR
Joel La Follette
Owner
Royal Treatment Fly Fishing
West Linn, OR

Clay Holloway
Licensed Fishing Guide

Eugene, OR

Austin Tomlinson
Owner
Northwest Regolith
Seaside, OR
Travis "TJ" Dawson
Owner
Opportunity Fly Fishing
Manzanita, OR

Jack Hagan
Owner
Northwest Fly Fishing Outfitters
Portland, OR

Don Nelson
Owner
River City Fly Shop
Beaverton, OR

James Brown
Owner
Home Waters Fly Shop
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President
Gabe Parr
Bend, OR

Brian O'Keefe
Catch Magazine
Powell Butte, OR

Kate Taylor and Justin Crump
Owners
Frigate Travel
Rockaway, OR

Wild North Coast Chapter
Trout Unlimited
Seaside, OR

Erle Norman
Tualatin Valley Chapter
Lake Oswego, WA

Gabe Parr
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Mike Tripp
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September 24, 2014

Ms. Bobby Levy, Chair
Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission
4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE
Salem, OR 97302

RE: Open Public Comment; Oregon Forage Fish Fishery Management Plan

Dear Chair Levy and Commission Members:

On July 23, 2014 we met with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife staff along with a group of other interested organizations, to learn about the Oregon Marine Fisheries Management Plan Framework and to discuss the development of an Oregon Forage Fish Fishery Management Plan (FMP) following completion of the framework. We were made aware that an Oregon Forage Fish FMP is a top priority for the Department. We are writing to support this priority and to offer overarching recommendations for the development of this plan going forward.

Toward the development of an Oregon Forage Fish FMP, we offer the following recommendations:

- 1) Adopt a strong conservation policy statement as part of the FMP that will guide the long-term management of forage fish populations and habitats.
- 2) Take parallel actions to protect currently unfished forage species similar to what both Oregon and the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) have already done for krill, and to what the PFMC is currently considering for a suite of seven forage species groups.
- 3) Identify existing forage fish fisheries as part of this plan; Pacific sardine, Pacific herring, Northern anchovy and market squid, and describe and document the current management structure.
- 4) Identify important forage fish spawning habitats based on available data and plan to incorporate new data in the future as it becomes available.

Long-term, sustainable management of forage species is essential to the ecological health of the marine food web, and to the wildlife and human communities that depend upon a productive and resilient marine ecosystem. An Oregon Forage Fish FMP is an excellent opportunity for ODFW to bring together what is currently a disparate set of fishery management and conservation actions related to forage fish, and to establish a strong policy framework for future conservation and management actions going forward.

As you know, forage species are small to medium-sized fish and invertebrates (e.g. krill) that play a critical ecological role as prey for upper trophic level fishes, seabirds and marine mammals. Examples of forage species off Oregon include sardines, herring, anchovies, Osmerid smelts, sand lance and krill. These species generally retain their crucial role as prey in the marine food web

throughout their lifespan and they tend to form dense schools, making them easy to catch, by both ocean marine life and fishermen.

Globally there is increasing demand for forage species to support finfish and shrimp aquaculture, both of which are increasing faster than any other food sector. This industry is dependent on feeds derived from wild-caught forage fish. The increasing demands on forage fish underscores the need for precautionary actions today, to stay ahead of what could become growing conservation problems in the future.

1. Adopt a forage fish policy statement as the overarching guide for the Oregon Forage Fish FMP.

Consistent with Oregon's major state policies, we envision an Oregon Forage Fish Policy that specifically guides the development and implementation of the Forage Fish FMP into the future. We recommend the Oregon Forage Fish policy be similar to the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission Forage Fish Policyⁱ and the California Fish and Game Commission Forage Species Policyⁱⁱ, both of which are attached to this letter. In brief, these policies recognize the unique importance of forage species in the marine ecosystem and call for precautionary conservation and management actions to protect forage species and their role in the ecosystem, while responsibly managing existing fisheries for long-term sustainability and ecosystem needs. The California policy is currently in the implementation phase and the Washington policy has been instrumental over the past decade in helping to prevent the loss of forage fish spawning sites in Puget Sound, while guiding the management of existing forage fish fisheries.

2. Take parallel actions to protect currently unfished forage species similar to what Oregon and the PFMC have done for krill, and to what the PFMC is currently considering for a suite of seven forage species groups.

Recognizing the important role krill play in marine ecosystem, the State of Oregon implemented a prohibition on the harvest of krill in 2003. Washington and California took similar actions and the National Marine Fisheries Service, with a unanimous recommendation by the PFMC, prohibited the directed harvest of krill throughout the U.S. West Coast EEZ in 2009. Oregon also prohibits directed commercial fishing for Osmerid smelts; with specific concern for the threatened eulachon smelt population (a species in the Osmerid family).

The PFMC is now considering amending each of its four federal FMPs to identify seven groups of forage species as "ecosystem component" species with management measures that would prohibit directed harvest. These species/ groups are round and thread herring, mesopelagic fishes, Pacific sand lance, Pacific saury, Silversides, Osmerid smelts, and pelagic squids (other than Humboldt squid). This proposed action has received resounding support by conservation NGOs, recreational fishermen, and the commercial fishing industry alike, with leadership by Oregon. We hope the Oregon Forage Fish FMP will identify krill with its existing conservation measures, and these seven species groups currently being considered by the PFMC, with parallel state conservation measures.

3. Identify existing forage fish fisheries as part of this plan: Pacific sardine, Pacific herring, Northern anchovy and market squid, and describe and document the current management structure.

Sound forage fish management must also consider the management of existing fisheries that target forage species. Our recommendation is not to create new management measures for the existing fisheries, but rather to identify species that are the target of existing fisheries and to outline the goals and objectives for their sustainable management into the future. Pacific sardine, Northern anchovy and market squid are currently managed by the PFMC as part of the Coastal Pelagic Species (CPS) FMP and the state plays an important role in managing these through the PFMC and by monitoring the Oregon fisheries. Herring is identified in the PFMC CPS FMP as an "ecosystem component" species with monitoring only, and the state manages directed herring fisheries, for example the Yaquina Bay fishery. We believe it is important for the state to identify these species in the forage plan, describe the current management structure, and long-term conservation and management goals. If ODFW wants to take any new measures in the future for the existing fisheries, those could foreseeably be done through a plan amendment, rather than a new FMP.

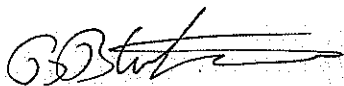
4. Identify important forage fish spawning habitats based on available data and plan to incorporate new data in the future as it becomes available.

Oceana recommends that an Oregon Forage Fish FMP identify important forage fish spawning sites. Management of these areas would be in partnership with other state agencies, but ODFW can make a major contribution to the long-term protection of forage fish by identifying areas that are necessary for forage fish spawning and rearing. The purpose of this would be to bring available scientific information on known spawning sites into one document that can then be used as a guide to ensure any future development activities do not adversely modify these habitats necessary for forage fish production, dependent ocean wildlife, and fisheries.

In closing we support ODFW advancing an Oregon Forage Fish FMP and we encourage the Commission to engage in the development of this plan to help make it a valuable tool to guide the long-term conservation and management of forage species. This is an excellent opportunity to establish a strong conservation and management plan for these small, but critical ocean fishes.

We look forward to working with the Commission and ODFW moving forward.

Sincerely,



Ben Enticknap
Pacific Campaign Manager and Senior Scientist
Oceana

ⁱ WA Forage Fish Policy (attached) and FMP at: <http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00195/wdfw00195.pdf>

ⁱⁱ CA Fish and Game Commission Forage Species Policy (attached) and: <http://www.fgc.ca.gov/policy/p2fish.aspx>

FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION POLICY DECISION

POLICY TITLE: Forage Fish Management
Policy, Goals and Plan

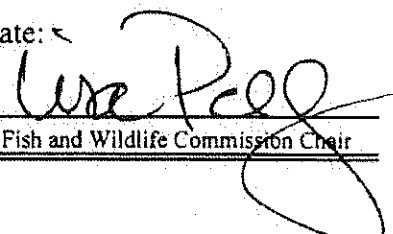
POLICY NUMBER: POL-C3012

Cancels: N/A

Effective Date: January 24, 1998

Termination Date: <

See Also: N/A

Approved by: 

Fish and Wildlife Commission Chair

Policy

It shall be the policy of the department to maintain healthy populations of forage fish species and individual stocks of forage fish while assuring the integrity of the ecosystem and habitat upon which marine resources depend. If insufficient information exists or the condition of the resource is poor, a conservative approach to fisheries will be taken. Fishery management plans will consider the role of forage fish in the marine ecosystem and the need to supply sufficient quantities of forage fish for ecosystem needs. A precautionary approach to resource management shall be utilized. The department shall consider the best scientific information available.

Goals

Consistent with the general goals established by the Commission for the Department, the following specific goals will guide the management of the forage fish resources of Washington.

- Maintain healthy populations of forage fish in Washington.
- Fisheries shall be permitted, as appropriate, for sustainable resources.
- Washington based fishing industries (fishing, processing and marketing) shall receive consideration of an opportunity to utilize harvestable forage fish resources within state waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone.
- Management plans shall consider by-catch and wastage and provide for estimation of the magnitude of each and recommendations made for their reduction.
- Increase public confidence in forage fish management.
- All significant fisheries will have sufficient monitoring to estimate catch and evaluate resource condition and population trends.
- Stock status summary of principle species of forage fish shall be produced every two years.
- Document and protect spawning habitat of forage fish species.
- Implement the Wild Salmonid Policy as it relates to forage fish and their habitats.

Plan

Following the direction given in the forage fish policy and goals, the following plan of action will be implemented by the Department.

Habitat Surveys and Protection

Forage fish spawning habitat surveys are a high priority for forage fish management. Activities related to spawning ground documentation will include:

- conducting spawning habitat documentation surveys in areas likely to face human caused alterations.
- providing expert testimony in court cases or other legal activities, maintaining and updating databases, depending on funding.
- providing limited surveys in case of urgent need, upon request.
- completing a formal report which summarizes existing information and making it available to the public and interested officials.

Fishery Management

- Management of forage fish shall include provisions for rapid change in abundance.
- Forage fish shall be managed to avoid periods of low abundance.
- The achievement of maximum yield shall not be a goal of forage fish management.
- Consideration will be given to both recreational and commercial fishing interests when stock conditions permit fishing.
- The Department shall conduct a review and report on potential forage fish by-catch in each significant commercial fishery.

Stock Assessment

- Stock assessments shall be based on direct measurement of fish populations whenever possible.

The following plan of action shall be implemented for individual forage fish species:

Sardine

- The Department will participate in interstate planning and research efforts for coordinated management of the west coast sardine resource.
- The Department will investigate and, if feasible, allow a new commercial experimental fishery for sardine. This fishery would require coordinated management and include special monitoring/review for bycatch concerns. Any fishery is dependent on action by the Pacific Fishery Management Council.
- Annually review stock status, fishery results and fishery regulations.

Surf Smelt

- The Department will seek to increase its monitoring of fisheries and resources to:
 - a. establish a biological database
 - b. estimate growth and mortality rates.
- In the absence of better information, manage each individual spawning ground as a unique stock.

- Spawning habitat surveys shall emphasize potential surf smelt spawning grounds.
- The Department will seek to increase the mapping of surf smelt spawning habitat.
- Annually review stock status, fishery results and fishery regulations.

Anchovies

- The Department will participate in interstate planning and research efforts for coordinated management of the anchovy resource.
- Annually review stock status, fishery results and fishery regulations.
- No other agency action is planned for anchovies during the length of this plan.

Eulachon

- The Department will work with appropriate government agencies and the public, develop a harvest management plan for Columbia River smelt.
- The Department will pursue reduced harvest levels of Columbia River smelt until information is available for scientific management of the resource.
- The Department will seek to document eulachon spawning grounds.
- Annually review stock status, fishery results and fishery regulations.

Sand Lance

- The Department will end commercial fishing for sand lance in all state waters.
- Spawning habitat surveys shall emphasize potential sand lance spawning grounds.
- The Department will seek to increase the mapping of sand lance spawning habitat.
- Annually review stock status.

Herring

- Conduct surveys of known spawning grounds annually.
- Continue to gather biological data from selected spawning stocks.
- Annually review stock status, fishery results and fishery regulations.
- Institute no new commercial fisheries of herring in state waters. Continue the moratorium on commercial fisheries for herring in coastal waters.
- In the absence of information, treat each spawning ground as an individual stock.
- Investigate, and report on sources of increased herring mortality.
- Participate in information exchange with herring researchers and managers from British Columbia and other areas.
- Institute a system of marine protected areas which include herring spawning grounds.
- Continue coordinated management with appropriate tribal governments.

California Fish and Game Commission

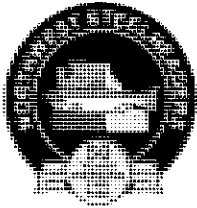
<http://www.fgc.ca.gov/policy/p2fish.aspx>

FORAGE SPECIES

It is the policy of the Fish and Game Commission that:

- I. For purposes of California fisheries management, forage species are defined as species that contribute significantly to the diets of larger organisms during some part of their life history, thereby transferring energy and nutrients to higher trophic levels in the ecosystem.
- II. The Commission recognizes the importance of forage species to the marine ecosystem off California's coast and envisions management of forage species that: optimizes their ecological, economic and social values; accounts for the benefits rendered by forage species to other species, fisheries, wildlife, and the overall ecosystem; and considers recreational and commercial fishing interests and other economic sectors.
- III. The Commission intends to provide adequate protection for forage species through management goals that:
 - o Are precautionary and utilize the best available science in management decisions using clear and transparent methods;
 - o Identify and progressively incorporate Essential Fishery Information (EFI) needed for ecosystem-based management of forage species, including physical factors, oceanographic conditions, the effects of fishing on forage species' dependent predators, the availability of alternative prey, spatio-temporal foraging hotspots for predators, and existing management, including marine protected areas;
 - o Prevent the development of new or expanded forage fisheries until EFI is available and applied to ensure the sustainability of target forage species and protection of its benefits as prey; and
 - o Facilitate consistency in the management of forage species, integrate with existing Fishery Management Plans, and encourage cooperation and collaboration across jurisdictions and international boundaries in managing forage species.

(Adopted: 11/07/12)



Association of Northwest Steelheaders

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Established 1960

September 26th, 2013

Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission
4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE
Salem, OR 97302



RE: Protection of Unmanaged Forage Fish

Dear Chair Levy and Commission Members,

We are writing in support of Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) staff efforts toward the protection of unmanaged forage fish. The Association of Northwest Steelheaders has, with the support of its 1,600 members, been working toward ensuring adequate forage for Salmon, Steelhead, and other sport fisheries through ecosystem based management that considers the needs of predators when establishing allowable take of forage species.

We have witnessed firsthand over the past three years how ODFW representatives at the Pacific Fishery Management Council have shown support for and great leadership in developing prohibitions of directed fisheries on unmanaged forage fish in federal waters until management plans can be developed. While great strides are being made in US territorial waters, Oregon's near shore territorial waters do not yet have similar protections.

The Oregon Marine Fisheries Management Plan Framework is to be the foundation and guidance for protecting forage fish via a state Marine Fisheries Management Plan. This framework is to be a component of the Native Fish Conservation Policy (NFCP) that the Association of Northwest Steelheaders was instrumental in developing. We applaud the Department's structuring of these management guidance levels, having witnessed for over the past decade the success of the NFCP in developing Hatchery Genetic Management Plans (HGMPs) and other management for salmon and steelhead.

We urge the Commission to ensure adequate resources toward completion of the protection of unmanaged forage fish

Sincerely,

Bill Kremers
President

