



Oregon Administrative Rules
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

1 635-500-6780 (New Rule)

2 Implementing the Coastal, Columbia, and Snake Conservation Plan for Lampreys in Oregon.

3 (1) Policy. The Coastal, Columbia, and Snake Conservation Plan for Lampreys in Oregon (CPL; State of
4 Oregon 2019, available at the Department's Salem office or www.dfw.state.or.us) describes the State's
5 strategy for protecting and enhancing Oregon populations of Pacific lamprey, Western river lamprey,
6 Western brook lamprey, and Pacific brook lamprey (herein, "lampreys") along the Oregon coast and
7 within the Columbia and Snake River basins of Oregon. The CPL identifies management strategies to
8 address factors limiting these lampreys, and research, monitoring, and evaluation (RME) needed to fill
9 data gaps and inform future status assessments for them. These management strategies and RME are for
10 ODFW to implement in coordination with other entities and landowners. The CPL is based on the premise
11 that collaborations with partners will be essential to implementing conservation actions identified in the
12 CPL. This rule describes the Commission's contribution toward this collective effort and directs the
13 Department's implementation of the CPL. This rule describes the Department's role in implementing the
14 CPL consistent with the Department's statutory authorities and the Native Fish Conservation Policy (OAR
15 635-007-0502 through 635-007-0505). This rule is not intended to be a rigid recipe, but rather to identify
16 the range of opportunities the Department should pursue and how the effectiveness of those
17 opportunities should be evaluated, following the template first established in the Native Fish
18 Conservation Policy.

19 (2) Description of Species Management Units (SMUs) and population strata. The SMU for each of the
20 lampreys addressed in the CPL is the state of Oregon. Each of these SMUs is comprised of up to seven
21 population strata (listed in Table 2.3 of the CPL).

22 (3) Desired Status.

23 (a) The desired status for Pacific lamprey is to maintain and improve the current status of all
24 population strata such that they can provide greater ecological, economic, and cultural benefits than are
25 currently provided. The specific desired statuses for the population strata and SMUs are listed in Table
26 4.1 of the CPL. These statuses can be achieved by conducting management strategies and actions that
27 improve the outcomes for existing measurable criteria described in Tables 3.1 and 3.6 of the CPL, and
28 gathering additional information related to all measurable criteria described in Table 3.1 of the CPL;

29 (b) The immediate desired status for Western river lamprey, Western brook lamprey, and Pacific brook
30 lamprey is to improve the available information so that their current population strata statuses can be
31 assessed in the future. This can be achieved by gathering additional information related to measurable
32 criteria described in Table 3.1 of the CPL. Once current statuses for population strata are better
33 understood, it can be determined whether the long-term desired status for these species of providing
34 ecological, economic, and cultural benefits is being met.

35 (4) Current Status. The current status of Pacific lamprey, Western river lamprey, Western brook lamprey,
36 and Pacific brook lamprey SMUs at the time of the adoption of this rule is described in Chapter 3 and
37 summarized in Tables 3.6 and 3.8 of the CPL. The available biological attributes, criteria, and metrics



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38 described in Chapter 3 and summarized in Tables 3.6 and 3.8 of the CPL are adopted by reference into this
39 rule.

40 **(5) Primary Limiting Factors.**

41 **(a) Numerous factors contribute to the gap between current and desired status of population strata for**
42 **lampreys. The limiting factors, that can be managed, generally causing the gap between current and**
43 **desired status for lampreys are broadly defined as:**

44 **(A) Habitat access (upstream and downstream passage);**

45 **(B) Water quantity;**

46 **(C) Water quality;**

47 **(D) Physical habitat (stream and floodplain degradation); and**

48 **(E) Predation by other species (particularly non-native fishes).**

49 **(b) Primary and secondary limiting factors are identified for population strata of each species in Table**
50 **5.2 of the CPL. Staff will continue to help revise and identify new management actions addressing these**
51 **factors to aid in reaching desired status. Staff may analyze the limiting factors at a finer, more localized**
52 **scale when selecting or prioritizing management actions for specific areas within population strata.**
53 **These analyses may find primary and secondary factors different at a local scale than what was found at**
54 **the population strata scale.**

55 **(6) Management strategies. Eight management strategies to address limiting factors are identified in**
56 **Chapter 6 of the CPL. Staff shall consider and attempt to implement these management strategies as**
57 **mechanisms to reach the desired status. These near-term (0 – 5 years), intermediate term (5 – 10 years),**
58 **and long term (10 – 20 years) strategies include:**

59 **(a) Educate and raise awareness about lampreys;**

60 **(b) Improve passage and screening for all lampreys, across all life stages;**

61 **(c) Continue existing strategies to protect and restore freshwater habitats for native fish;**

62 **(d) Continue existing strategies to conserve water for native fish, and consider specific needs for**
63 **lamprey;**

64 **(e) Support or initiate translocation of adult Pacific Lamprey into formerly occupied (but currently**
65 **inaccessible) habitats, where warranted;**

66 **(f) Establish in-water work Best Management Practices specific to lampreys to inform and provide**
67 **guidance on key time periods for conducting in-water work, how to avoid lampreys, and how to salvage**
68 **them;**

69 **(g) Implement existing and modified angling regulations and other management actions on non-native**
70 **fishes known to depredate lampreys such that their impact on lampreys is reduced; and**

71 **(h) Continue existing management practices on pinnipeds designed to mitigate predation by these**
72 **animals on native fish.**



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73 (7) Adaptive Management. The Department shall employ adaptive management principles within its
74 statutory authority in support of achieving the desired status goals for lampreys. The Department's
75 adaptive management will proceed as funding and staffing allow, and include:

76 (a) Research. The Department shall support high priority research that addresses uncertainties
77 related to the status of population strata and lampreys and implementation of management strategies and
78 actions needed to achieve desired status:

79 (b) Monitoring. The Department shall continue to identify, implement, and support monitoring needed
80 to assess the status of lampreys relative to desired status criteria, existing and potential limiting factors,
81 future threats, and management strategies and actions:

82 (c) Evaluation. The Department shall identify and support evaluations needed to utilize research and
83 monitoring data to identify or improve research and monitoring needs, determine the effectiveness of
84 management strategies and actions in achieving intended outcomes, track and summarize information,
85 and re-assess status:

86 (d) Review:

87 (A) The Department shall regularly review the results of research, monitoring, evaluation, and
88 other available scientific information as it is developed. Based on these reviews, management strategies
89 and actions and research, monitoring, and evaluation programs will be modified as necessary,
90 appropriate, and within the Department's statutory authority to attain desired status goals. The
91 Department shall coordinate with other agencies or entities, as appropriate, to advance or modify
92 management strategies and actions and research, monitoring, and evaluation programs needed to
93 support attainment of the desired status goals;

94 (B) In 2040, and every 20 years thereafter, the Department shall conduct a complete status
95 assessment, based on measurable criteria utilized in the CPL or developed afterward, of all population
96 strata and lampreys covered in the CPL;

97 (C) Additional limited (i.e., specific population stratum or lamprey) or complete (i.e., all population
98 strata and lampreys) status assessments, based on measurable criteria utilized in the CPL or developed
99 afterward, will be conducted if research, monitoring, or evaluation information indicates significant new
100 or potential declines;

101 (D) The Department shall review, and modify as appropriate, the CPL if a future status assessment
102 determines a currently viable population stratum has become non-viable;

103 (E) The Department shall review, and modify as appropriate, the CPL if any of the lampreys in the
104 CPL become listed under the federal ESA;

105 (e) Reporting. As available, research, monitoring, evaluation, and review information related to
106 implementing the CPL will be aggregated and posted on a publicly-accessible Department website.

107 (8) Impact on Other Native Fish Species. Management strategies identified in the CPL are likely to be
108 beneficial to other native fish species present in the population strata because these strategies focus on



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109 restoring natural processes. New or modified actions shall consider impacts to other native species, as
110 appropriate, to minimize harm and optimize benefits.

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112 Stat. Auth.: 496.138, 496.146, and 506.119

113 Stats. Implemented: 506.109 and 506.129

114 Adopted 12-6-19, f., ef 1-1-20

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