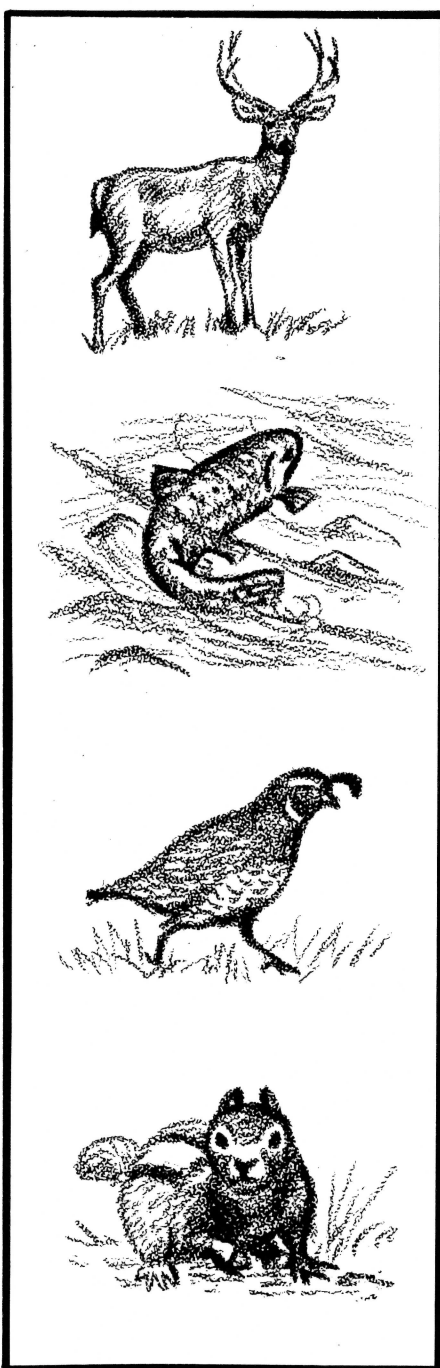


BIENNIAL REPORT 1971-72



OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION



GAME COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

P.O. BOX 3503 • 1634 S.W. ALDER ST. • PORTLAND, OREGON • 97208 • Ph. 229-5551

TOM McCALL
GOVERNOR

COMMISSIONERS

J. PAT METKE, Chairman

DAN CALLAGHAN, Member

ALLAN L. KELLY, Member

FRANK A. MOORE, Member

JAMES W. WHITTAKER, Member

JOHN W. McKEAN
State Game Director

December 1972

To His Excellency the Governor,
and the Honorable Members of the
Fifty-Seventh Legislative Assembly:

Gentlemen:

Herewith is submitted a report of the Oregon State Game
Commission's transactions and operations for the biennial
period beginning July 1, 1970 and ending June 30, 1972,
inclusive.

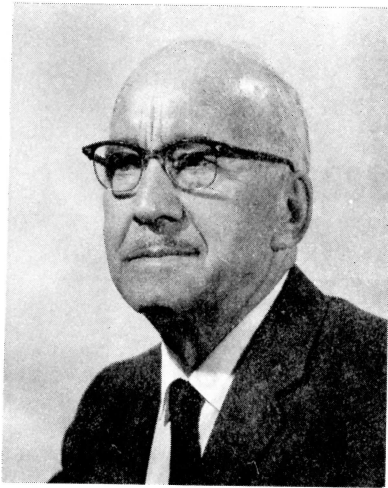
Respectfully submitted,

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

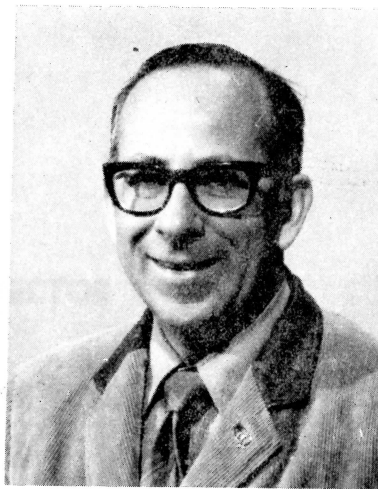
J. Pat Metke, Chairman
James W. Whittaker, Vice Chairman
John Daniel Callaghan
Allan L. Kelly
Frank A. Moore

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John P. Amacher
Commissioner
Winchester
Resigned April 1971



John Daniel Callaghan
Commissioner
Salem



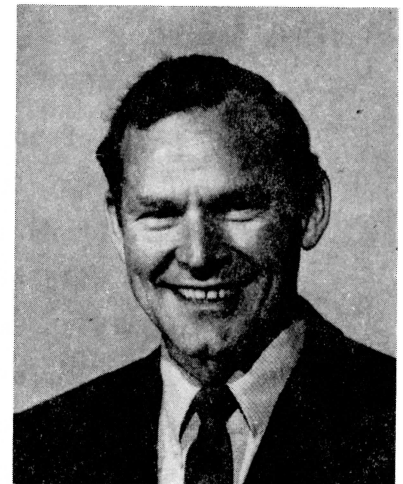
George L. Hibbard
Commissioner
Oregon City
Term expired July 1971



Allan L. Kelly
Commissioner
Portland



J. Pat Metke
Commissioner
Bend



Frank A. Moore
Commissioner
Idleyd Park



Joseph W. Smith
Commissioner
Klamath Falls
Term expired July 1970



James W. Whittaker
Commissioner
Pilot Rock



John W. McKean
Director



INTRODUCTION

The Game Commission is responsible for managing the state's wildlife resource. The words "manage" or "management" are elusive terms to many people who question what management actually means. Without definition it can mean different things to different people. But there is a definition for wildlife purposes and it reads as follows:

"Management includes protection, preservation, propagation, promotion and control of wildlife within the state and the development of wildlife-oriented recreation."

Actually this definition includes the specifics, one or more of which an individual or group may interpret as management depending upon viewpoint or interest. There are those at one end of the spectrum who sincerely believe that "protection" should be the primary goal and perhaps only goal of management. On the other end of the spectrum are those who just as sincerely believe that "utilization" and "control" should be dominant goals of management.

In dealing with its many publics the Commission's first concern is the welfare of the resources. This takes precedence over everything else. It has attempted to apply management in its broadest sense, providing protection when necessary, affording recreational opportunities when possible, and controlling when the need is demonstrated. Only through the application of this kind of flexible management can the future of this living and at times fragile resource be assured.

The Commission is dedicated to managing wildlife for the enjoyment and use of all the people of the state. The constructive counsel and suggestions of the many groups and individuals that have been received in the past biennium are most appreciated. Working together, understanding each other's views and objectives, we can make Oregon an even better place in which to live. To that end this report is dedicated.

ADMINISTRATION



THE COMMISSION

At the start of the biennium on July 1, 1970, Commission membership included George Hibbard, Oregon City; John Amacher, Winchester; Pat Metke, Bend; Joseph Smith, Klamath Falls; and James Whittaker, Pilot Rock. Mr. Daniel Callaghan, Salem, was appointed to replace Mr. Smith in July 1970. Mr. Smith had completed two five-year terms. Because of ill health, Mr. Amacher chose to resign in April 1971 and was replaced by Mr. Frank Moore of Idleyld Park. At the termination of Mr. Hibbard's term in July 1971, he was replaced by Mr. Allan Kelly of Portland.

In addition to exercising policy and budget control and carrying out its rule-making responsibilities, the Commission and individual members attended numerous local and national meetings, participated in field trips to various parts of the state to inspect Commission facilities and to discuss management activities and problems. Meetings were held throughout the state to exchange information with members of the public.

FISCAL AFFAIRS

Gross receipts for the biennium totaled \$17,746,545. Of this amount, \$13,530,197 was received from the issuance of licenses, tags, and permits. The remainder accrued from several federal funds and from other miscellaneous sources. The gross receipts figure compares with \$15,183,144 for the previous biennial period.

Of total gross receipts, \$3,127,468 was transferred to the Oregon State Police for game law enforcement and \$467,283 to the Fish Commission of Oregon.

Expenditures totaled \$14,765,885, of which \$8,300,207 was expended on various fishery programs. The ending balance on June 30, 1972 was \$761,971. Details of receipts and expenditures are included on pages 31 and 32.

LICENSES AND TAGS

Gross sales of licenses and tags continued on an upward trend although there were significant fluctuations within various hunting license and

tag categories. The number of hunting licenses and deer and elk tags issued is much more closely tied to hunting conditions and prospects than is the case with angling licenses which continue an upward trend year after year. For example, in 1968, prior to the severe winter of 1968-69, resident deer tag sales totaled more than 300,000. In 1971 the number issued had dropped back to 281,639. Much the same picture is shown in the number of resident hunting licenses issued. Salmon and steelhead anglers continued to increase at a substantial rate with more than 363,000 licensed in 1971 compared to 312,000 in 1968.

More than 21,000 duplicate hunting and angling licenses and approximately 4,000 duplicate tags were issued in the biennium. This is a matter of some concern and may indicate that the present law relating to duplicate licenses and tags needs strengthening to minimize abuse of this privilege. More detailed information on the number of licenses and tags issued may be found on page 33.

PLANNING

As the biennium commenced, work was under way to inventory fish and wildlife populations and habitat throughout the state along with current and projected demands on the fish and wildlife resource and land and water uses. Collection of these data was completed prior to the end of the reporting period. Much of the material has been stored in a computer system and the remainder should be entered early in the current biennium. Analysis of the information gathered will provide the basis for a long-range fish and wildlife management plan for the state.

A fish and wildlife management plan was developed for that portion of the Rogue River designated as a National Wild River and work is continuing on development of a plan for the lower 100 miles of the Deschutes River designated as a State Scenic Waterway.

Fish and wildlife status and recommendations were submitted to Multnomah County for the South Shore Study Area and the River Gate Area of the Columbia River. Fish and wildlife needs and values were provided to a number of city, county, state, and federal agencies.

Some progress toward common data pools and uniform standards with other state agencies and with federal agencies was achieved in an effort to obtain improved coordination of fish and wildlife planning with other resource plans.

ORGANIZATION & PERSONNEL



At times it seems that everything not nailed down is coming loose and the rate of change in just about every conceivable undertaking is accelerating. We are in an educational and managerial revolution. The intellectual climate of growth makes the difference in whether or not an organization stays successful. As in any dynamic organization, neither positions, programs, nor people remained static during the reporting period.

Major internal changes concerned restructuring of the Business Services Section into which the former Service and Supply Section was incorporated. Other areas of specific functionality, each with a shortened and realistic span of control, were established. The revisions engender greater efficiency, superior fiscal control, and enable individuals to assume responsibility for particular objectives of the agency. Computerization of the revenue processing system was completed.

Slight expansion and adjustments within the Environmental Management Section and the Management Analysis Section have also provided for a better balanced staff so that the steadily increasing workload can be handled more effectively. Individuals assigned to planning have been given greater responsibility following the recommendations of the Management 70s Task Force. Adoption of a Management by Objectives philosophy has been enhanced through the emphasis made possible by these planning positions.

Because of the organizational strengthening described above and receipt of authority to utilize funds provided under the Emergency Employment Act, total occupied regular positions rose from 318 on July 1, 1970 to 335 on June 30, 1972. For the same dates, however, the utilization of seasonal positions decreased from 92 to 86. The term "seasonal" does not mean full-time equivalent. Accordingly, comparisons should not be made as to the actual manpower represented by those figures.

The total of only 67 work categories represents a wide variety of skills and responsibilities. The department is fortunate in the versatility of many of its personnel. This characteristic added to a generally high degree of employee motivation enables the agency to function effectively on the basis of mutually supportive teamwork. The largest category of staff, the professionally trained biologists, comprises about 38 percent of the work force.

There were a total of 26 employee separations resulting from resignations, retirements, and deaths in the biennium. Together with approved staff expansion, the annual turnover of only 4 percent occasioned 34 appointments, mostly in entry level positions. Despite the very low rate of employee

turnover, opportunities do occur for individuals to assume increased responsibility as evidenced by 18 internal promotions. There were a number of lateral transfers which provided new experience and added training. Further indication of agency stability is the remarkably uniform age distribution of employees. At ten-year intervals and starting at age 25, the pattern is 88, 95, 74, and 70. Although personnel training is an ongoing process, additional efforts have been initiated to more fully prepare replacement candidates for the 20 top management positions now occupied by employees who have passed the 55-year milestone.



WILDLIFE RESOURCES



Resident wildlife historically protected by the state includes 10 species of big game, 12 species of upland game, and 17 furbearers of interest to hunters and trappers. Concurrent jurisdiction over a variety of migratory birds is shared with the federal government.

An important change occurred in 1971 when legislation was enacted which broadened the Game Commission's responsibility to include approximately 565 species of nongame mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles. No funding was provided and significant progress in protection and development of nongame wildlife will depend upon financing from sources other than hunting and angling license fees. A management plan has been prepared with the aid of a citizens' advisory committee for implementation at the time funds are made available.

Hunting continued to be a major activity with nearly one-fifth of Oregon's citizens participating during the biennium. License sales totaled 371,582 and 377,891, respectively, for 1970 and 1971. These totals represent a 4.3 percent increase over the previous two years. An estimated 7,001,901 days of recreation were provided and 217,460 big game mammals and 3,333,577 game birds were harvested during the biennium. Details are included in the table on page 11. Compared with the previous biennium, the man-days of hunting recreation increased 10 percent and numbers of game birds harvested increased 17 percent, while the take of big game declined 22 percent due to a reduction in availability of deer.

The interest in trapping continues to vary, depending on the market value of furs. A total of 865 trappers reported taking 30,318 furbearing animals during the 1970-71 season while 791 trappers marketed 41,189 pelts in 1971-72.

The annual waterfowl inventory revealed a total of 485,400 birds wintering in Oregon in 1970-71 and 585,235 in 1971-72. The latter total is the highest recorded since 1962.

Enjoyment of wildlife for purposes other than hunting and trapping is becoming a popular form of recreation as evidenced by visitations to the wildlife management areas. Recreational use of the 16 management areas totaled 514,500 visitor-days in 1971, a 17 percent increase over 1970. Wildlife viewing and photography accounted for 17 percent of the visits in 1971, a 6 percent increase in this activity above the previous year.

Decline in mule deer was a major concern during the biennium. Poor fawn survival resulted in a low proportion of yearling bucks which normally account for two-thirds of the harvest. Severe winter weather conditions and increased predation by coyotes were considered dominant causes of the decline.

The current trend in federal legislation threatens state jurisdiction over resident wildlife. Recent federal actions preempting the states in managing wild horses and burros, marine mammals, and 116 species of birds are examples of encroachments which jeopardize the state's traditional right of self-determination in wildlife management goals. Unilateral action on the part of the Executive Branch in banning use of chemical pesticides and in amending the Migratory Bird Treaty with Mexico to extend protection to crows, magpies, and other birds also handicaps the state in maintaining compatible wildlife populations.

Environmental concern regarding the effects of pesticides, herbicides on wildlife and wildlife habitat received major consideration during the biennium. This has required more emphasis on cooperating with landowners and land management agencies to protect the interests of wildlife and considerable progress was made in furthering such cooperative efforts.

Development of a statewide wildlife management plan was initiated to serve as a basis for long-range planning and management programs. When completed, the plan will provide current and projected inventories of wildlife resources, wildlife habitat, land use, and supply and demand.

The Forest Practices Act passed at the 1971 session provided authority to regulate logging practices on private lands and guidelines were prepared to protect wildlife resources in implementing the Act.

Accomplishment highlights of the biennium included:

Game Propagation and Releases

40,936 ring-necked pheasants
1,540 chukar partridge
429 bamboo partridge
170 Hungarian partridge
166 Kalij pheasants
143 Chilean tinamou

Trapping and Transplanting

- 250 Roosevelt elk trapped in Coos and Clatsop Counties and released on 12 sites in the Coast and Cascade Mountains to obtain wider distribution of the species. A total of 555 elk have been relocated since the transplanting program started. Improved distribution of this valuable game animal in western Oregon is assured.
- 40 Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep trapped in Jasper Park, Alberta and transplanted in the Wallowa Mountains.
- 21 California bighorn sheep trapped on Hart Mountain and released in the Strawberry Mountains in Grant County.
- 2 Rocky Mountain goats trapped in Washington and transplanted on Tanner Butte in the Columbia Gorge to join six others released earlier.
- 89 sea otter trapped on Amchitka in the Aleutian Islands and transplanted near Coos Bay and Port Orford. Several sightings of the animals have been made and reproduction has occurred.

Habitat Improvement

- 42,627 acres of big game range seeded and/or fertilized. Much of the work was done in cooperation with federal land management agencies.
- 1,162 acres of juniper thinned to improve forage production for big game.
- 1,305 acres of food and cover crops planted for use by birds.
- 68,845 shrubs planted for wildlife cover.
- 7,570 rods of fence constructed to protect wildlife habitat developments.

181 water developments constructed for wildlife use.

1,200 waterfowl nesting developments installed, including nest boxes, goose nest platforms and nesting islands. Much assistance is provided by youth and adult groups in constructing and installing nest boxes.

In the 25 years since the wildlife habitat development program was initiated, more than 75,800 acres of range land have been improved, 1,163 watering sites developed, 2,570,000 trees and shrubs planted for cover, and 31,415 acres of cereals and other crops planted for wildlife food.

Wildlife Damage

A total of 3,058 wildlife damage complaints was serviced. This figure compares with 2,254 complaints serviced in the previous biennium. Complaints generally peak in the period from May through August with the low occurring in the winter months.

Wildlife Lands

Lands acquired for wildlife management purposes in the biennium included approximately 13,000 acres. As of June 30, 1972 the Commission either owned or controlled 108,482 acres of wildlife lands.

Agreement was reached with the Boeing Company for management of wildlife on 110,000 acres of land near Boardman and a license was obtained from the Corps of Engineers for the management of 1,151 acres of land adjacent to the John Day Pool on the Columbia River.

Game research projects included:

Silver Lake Mule Deer

Investigations have continued on mule deer winter range ecology and evaluation of winter range rehabilitation work on the Silver Lake winter range in Lake County. A study of deer winter range preferences and requirements was completed and an assessment of the results of two extensive winter range improvement projects continues.

Millicoma Elk

A cooperative undertaking continues with the State Forestry Department and Weyerhaeuser Company on the Millicoma Tree Farm and on Elliot State Forest in Coos County to study the ecological relationship of Roosevelt elk with Douglas fir production and harvest. Elk fecundity, nutrition, and the effect of logging practices, herbicides, and fertilizers on the welfare of elk are being investigated.

Rocky Mountain Elk

A cooperative project with the U. S. Forest Service and the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Umatilla County is being carried on to assess the effects of logging, road building, and increased human harassment on the welfare of Rocky Mountain elk. A pre-logging measure of elk density, distribution, and use on the study areas continues.

Steens Mountain Mule Deer

Emphasis has been placed on first-year deer mortality in a mule deer population study on Steens Mountain in Harney County.

Cedar Creek Black-tailed Deer

Data analysis and publications on the results of investigation of black-tailed deer/Douglas fir relationships in the Cedar Creek drainage in Tillamook County are near completion.

Development of Rations for Winter Feeding of Big Game

A graduate study directed by the Department of Animal Science at Oregon State University for developing and testing rations for emergency winter feeding of mule deer was completed.





1970-1971 HUNTING SEASONS

GAME SPECIES	HUNTERS		NUMBER HARVESTED		MAN-DAYS RECREATION	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Deer	282,000	279,220	101,600	87,800	1,687,200	1,779,361
Elk	73,560	74,550	12,680	10,200	491,500	446,180
Antelope	1,136	1,391	720	708	2,428	3,350
Mountain Sheep	12	11	7	2	36	6
Bear	8,850	10,341	1,840	1,876	51,998	64,309
Cougar	16	68	9	18	93	393
SUBTOTAL BIG GAME	-	-	116,856	100,604	2,233,255	2,293,599
Pheasants	72,880	54,400	231,920	167,915		
Quail	31,120	27,296	236,350	179,050		
Partridge	34,280	29,702	242,660	172,220		
Forest Grouse	17,080	15,825	49,450	43,193		
Sage Grouse	5,430	2,068	10,250	3,102	835,570	481,763
Doves	20,120	17,508	208,620	180,757		
Pigeons	12,910	10,798	99,410	84,318		
Turkeys	2,020	1,900	310	168		
Squirrels	-	4,068	-	13,059		
Waterfowl	68,597	57,166	823,220	587,605	711,040	446,674
SUBTOTAL SMALL GAME	-	-	1,902,190	1,431,387	1,546,610	928,437
T O T A L S			2,019,046	1,531,991	3,779,865	3,222,036

FISH RESOURCES



The Commission is responsible for managing and regulating the state's recreational fisheries except those involving marine species. This responsibility includes regulating the sport take of anadromous fish such as salmon. Management of this segment of the resource is shared with the Fish Commission of Oregon.

Wide distribution and diversification of the fish resources combined with the size, diversification, distribution, and varying and changing interests of the recreational user group provide a challenge to the fishery manager. Management techniques and regulations that may have been adequate only a few years ago may not and often do not meet the requirements of today. The need for new and better methods of gathering and interpreting fisheries data is recognized and progress in exploring and testing improved methods was made in the biennium.

One of the most significant changes in the biennium was the growing public interest in perpetuating wild trout populations. Many anglers expressed a desire to enjoy more opportunities for wild trout angling even at the expense of limiting the take and making access to fishing more difficult. Considerable attention was given to this development in the biennium and wild trout management received priority on several streams. The desirability of broadening this kind of fishery management to other waters was explored for possible future implementation.

Implementation of the new Forest Practices Act opened up a vast opportunity to benefit natural fish production. Not only were plans made to work with the law when it was to become effective July 1972, but much preliminary work with those responsible for making the rules was necessary.

As has been mentioned elsewhere in this report, planning occupied a great deal of time. Much of this involved gathering basic data on the fish resources and fish habitat. These data will be useful in formulating long-range recreational fishery management plans and will be available for immediate input into regional and statewide land-use planning activities.

As expected, the numbers of anglers continued to increase. A table showing license sales is included on page 33. Increases over the previous biennium occurred in every major license category including the daily license. Interest in salmon and steelhead angling continued to spiral upward with more than 363,000 salmon-steelhead licenses issued in 1971.

Anglers took an estimated 26.7 million fish in the biennium, a figure somewhat less than that of the previous two-year period. In the process they enjoyed nearly 13.6 million man-days of recreation.

Fish released totaled almost 51,000,000 with a weight of about 3,362,000 pounds. This is a substantial increase in both numbers and weight over the previous biennium.

A considerable amount of remodeling was accomplished at existing fish hatcheries. The new Cole Rivers Hatchery on the Rogue was approximately 85 percent complete at the end of the biennium and plans for the Round Butte Hatchery on the Deschutes were complete and this station should be in operation in early 1973.

The acreage of lakes and reservoirs chemically treated to remove undesirable fish totaled 1,000. In addition, the chemical treatment of streams included 65 miles of tributaries to Unity Reservoir, 106 miles of the John Day River, 116 miles of the Owyhee River, and assistance to the Fish Commission in treating 32 miles of the Molalla River and 18 miles of Milk Creek. Other chemical rehabilitation projects included:

- Cape Meares Lake - Tillamook County
- Cullaby Lake - Clatsop County
- Unity Reservoir - Baker County
- Sid Luce Reservoir - Lake County
- Taft Miller Reservoir - Harney County
- Ana Reservoir - Lake County
- Cow Creek and tributaries - Douglas County
- McCormack Slough - Umatilla County
- Rogers Pond - Malheur County

Becker Pond - Malheur County
Cottage Grove Reservoir - Lane County (assisted Fish Commission)
Krumbo Reservoir - Harney County (assisted U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service)

Fishery access and public angling developments included:

Boat launching site developed at Pinkhouse Landing on the Alsea River.
Purchase of public access to Penland Lake in Morrow County.
Acquisition of land on lower John Day for public access.
Obtainment of public access to Sids Reservoir in Lake County.
Public access acquired to Fords Log Pond (90 acres) near Sutherlin.
Completion of Big Creek access with Clatsop County.
Purchase of ponds (20 acres) near Ontario for trout and warm-water fisheries.
Purchase of access easement at mouth of Wenaha River.
Renewal of agreement with city of Coos Bay for access to Empire Ponds.
Purchase of public access to Necanicum River near Seaside.
Purchase of public access to Grande Ronde River at Troy.
Purchase of boat launching site on Siltcoos Lake at Westlake.
Purchase of boat access on the North Umpqua River - Winchester Reservoir.
Acquisition of 146 acres and frontage on Deschutes River at Warm Springs in a trade with the State Highway Division for 80 acres of Eel Lake property.
Purchase of boat access site on Lake Creek (tributary of Siuslaw River) at Deadwood.
Participation with Linn County in development of boat ramp and parking area at McCartney Park on the Willamette River near Harrisburg.
Purchase of 7-1/2 miles of angler access on the Middle Fork Malheur River.
Purchase of boat access site on the North Fork Siuslaw River.
Purchase of angler access on Sandy River above Oxbow Park.
Obtainment of a cooperative agreement with International Paper Company for boat launching site on Siuslaw River at Austa.

Other fishery habitat improvement projects included the removal of logjams and other barriers and improvement of fish passage at others to open up 320 miles of spawning area. Six miles of channel improvement was made on the John Day River. Plans were completed for fishways over Siuslaw Falls in Lane County and Elk Creek Falls in Coos County.

Fishery biologists made almost 1,800 separate investigations of activities having either an immediate or potential impact on the fishery resource. These included timber sales; logging projects; channel changes; road, bridge, and culvert construction; gravel removal; water-right applications; stream blockages; and a variety of pollution incidents.

Fishery research projects included:

Fall Chinook Investigations

The preparation and testing of an oral vaccine to provide immunity against the disease vibriosis in chinook salmon has continued. Results indicate that oral immunization can significantly increase the survival of impoundment-reared fish.

Logging-Aquatic Resources

Major objectives of this study were to measure physical and biological parameters of salmonid spawning and rearing areas before and after logging and to determine the influence of environmental changes on fish populations. A publication titled "Guidelines for Stream Protection in Logging Operations" was given wide distribution within the logging industry. The study is nearing the end of the post-logging phase.

Steelhead Physiology

This study has provided insight into the role of certain environmental factors in regulating the onset and duration of the parr-smolt transformation and subsequent downstream migration of steelhead trout. Methodology is presently being developed for production hatcheries so that time of smolting can be controlled to improve hatchery efficiency and increase survival of the hatchery product.

Streamflow Requirements of Salmonids

This study is designed to provide greater definition of the influences of streamflow upon production of fish and other aquatic life. Measurable parameters for field application will be developed to translate environmental requirements of salmon and steelhead into the necessary amount of streamflow to attain optimum fish production.

Deschutes Summer Steelhead Ecology

Objectives of the study were broadened to include resident rainbow trout. Biological and ecological data needed to successfully manage the anadromous and resident forms of the rainbow trout in the Deschutes River are being collected by electrofishing, trapping, and tag recovery.

Rogue River Summer Steelhead Ecology

The ecological and fish cultural study of Rogue River summer steelhead was successfully completed one year ahead of schedule. Confusion surrounding the life history of this stock was resolved, critical

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

Offices, Installations & Management Areas

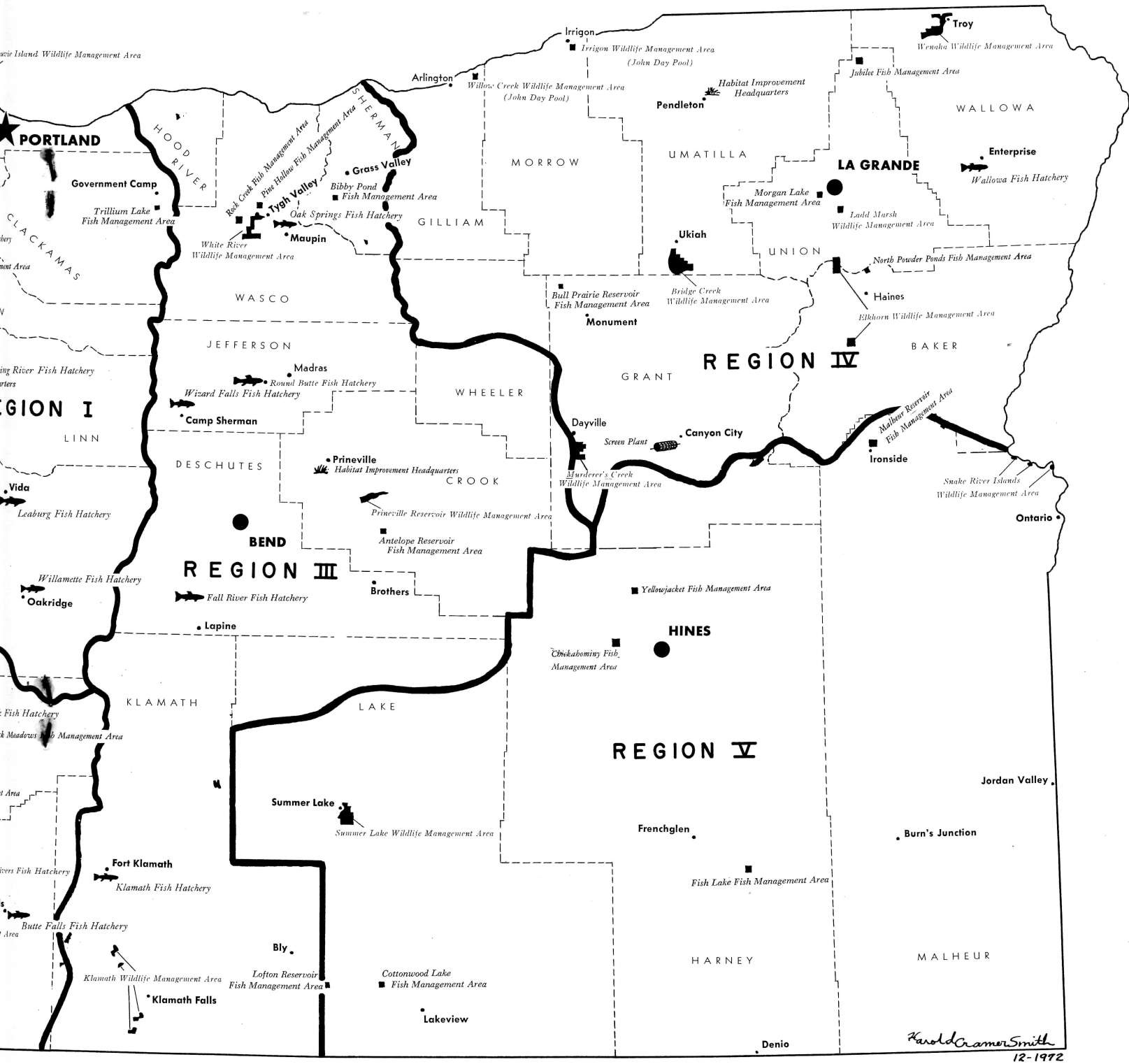
Legend

- ★ Central Office
- Regional Office
- Regional Boundaries
- 🐟 Fish Hatcheries
- 🦅 Game Farms
- 🌽 Screen Plants
- Fish Management Areas
- 🦋 Wildlife Management Areas
- Ft. Klamath (Nearest town shown to permanent installations)
- 🐟* Rearing Pond



Management Area

Management Area



habitat areas were identified, and methods for enhancing hatchery and native runs determined. Data analysis and publication are nearly completed.

Willamette Summer Steelhead Study

One of the goals of Oregon's fishery agencies is to establish summer steelhead in the Willamette system above Oregon City Falls. Juvenile fish of different stocks and from different rearing programs are being stocked in suitable streams and the survival, growth, and resulting fisheries monitored.

Brown Trout Ecology

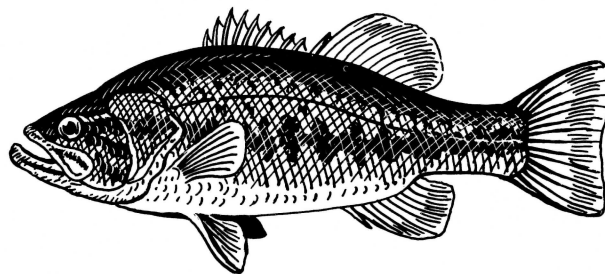
A study was initiated in 1968 in the upper Deschutes River Basin to provide information on movement, population size and structure, growth, ecological requirements, and factors limiting the production of brown trout. Field work was terminated and data analysis and report preparation nearly completed as the biennium ended.

Coastal Cutthroat Ecology

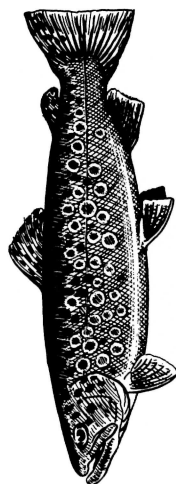
A series of studies were completed to provide definitive information on the fate of cutthroat hatchery stocks released in lakes and streams and on the status and population biology of native stocks. The project was completed and a final report prepared.

Kokanee Ecology

Investigations are centered at Odell Lake where there exists one of the most important kokanee fisheries in the state. Basic information gathered to date includes angler harvest, number of hatchery fish caught, growth rates, food habits, age and size at maturity, and distribution. Research is presently centered on determining the relationship between kokanee and their food supply and the cause of fluctuations in fish numbers.



SUMMARY OF GAME FISH LIBERATED 1970-71



1970

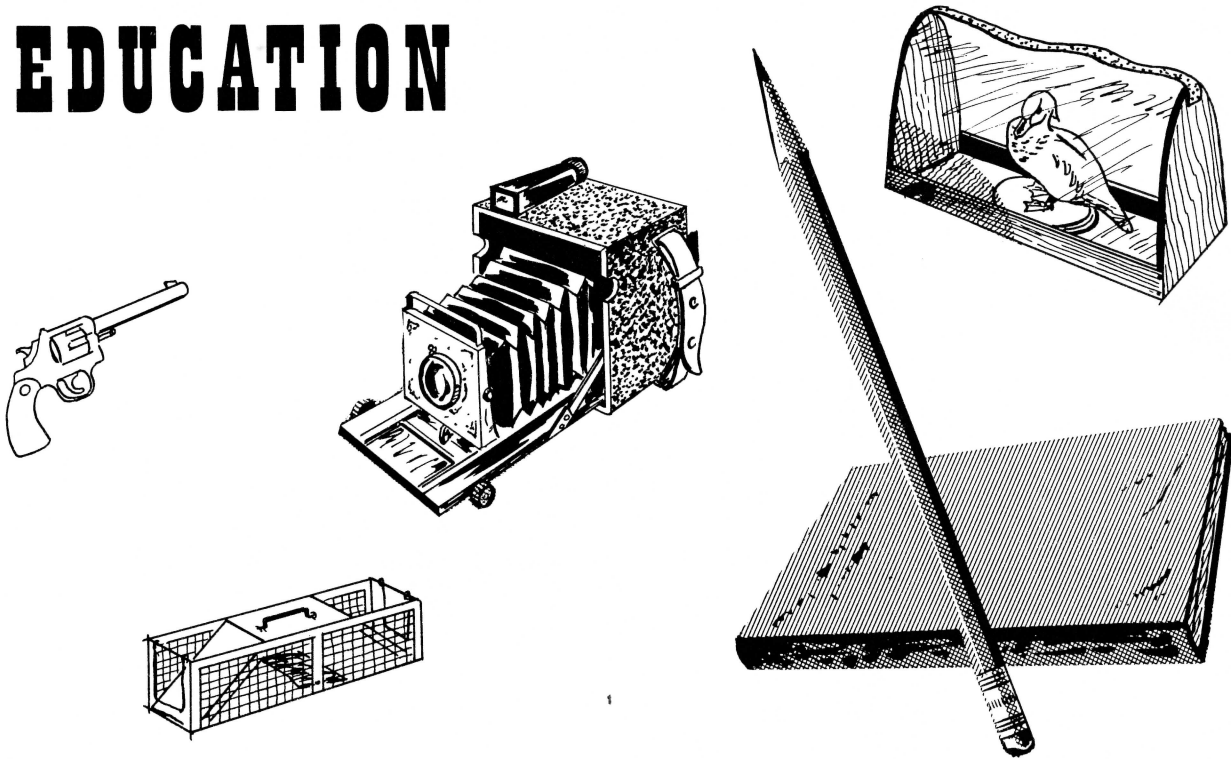
Region	Rainbow	Brook Trout	Cutthroat	Kokanee	Brown Trout	Steelhead		Chinook Salmon		Coho Salmon	Atlantic Salmon	Totals
						Summer	Winter	Spring	Fall			
I	7,162,527 491,186	442,230 1,505	779,418 74,406	898,992 4,638		477,292 49,552	1,658,278 177,979	379,204 36,875	814,343 15,244			12,612,284 851,385
II	1,629,391 189,552	168,095 1,029	413,584 37,346	86,365 334		408,151 62,672	236,293 32,556	281,799 30,215	1,174,442 17,671	74,368 5,171		4,472,488 376,546
III	4,392,952 227,033	522,280 1,523	14,446 62	1,219,499 6,807	121,373 2,678	438,988 48,416	104,109 2,298	355,270 19,202		239,849 1,340	52,697 6,950	7,461,463 316,309
IV	995,740 109,193	5,600 28		50,215 797						100,094 143	11,438 2,998	1,163,087 113,159
V	1,754,824 64,232			3,192 12				50,120 557				1,808,136 64,801

TOTALS	15,935,434 1,081,196	1,138,205 4,085	1,207,448 111,814	2,258,263 12,588	121,373 2,678	1,324,431 160,640	1,998,680 212,833	1,016,273 86,292	1,988,785 32,915	464,431 7,211	64,135 9,948	27,517,458 1,722,200
1971												
I	4,758,619 497,208	749,870 3,460	327,905 59,010	630,341 3,538		428,947 39,206	1,604,430 178,109	366,734 45,398	300,069 7,806			9,166,915 833,735
II	1,780,246 135,454	117,229 634	207,120 24,763	85,096 425		347,367 50,551	313,116 46,477	394,576 38,989	694,407 7,371	6,933 844		3,946,090 305,508
III	4,490,678 238,469	549,782 2,357	2,464 7	773,471 3,709		514,137 56,205		297,867 9,762		300,534 3,481	77,024 928	7,005,957 314,918
IV	1,272,829 105,202	29,776 207				264 44				118,848 210		1,421,717 105,663
V	1,626,212 74,810	6,000 60	5,060 2,002	2,016 7						285,188 2,941		1,924,476 79,820

TOTALS	13,928,584 1,051,143	1,452,657 6,718	542,549 85,782	1,490,924 7,679		1,290,715 146,006	1,917,546 224,586	1,059,177 94,149	994,476 15,177	711,503 7,476	77,024 928	23,465,155 1,639,644
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NOTE: Lower figures denote pounds of fish.

INFORMATION & EDUCATION



Increased responsibilities assigned to the Commission and a continuing growth in environmental awareness on the part of the public placed a greater load on the information and education activities of the Commission during the biennium. When the 1971 Legislature gave the Game Commission jurisdiction over most of the wild mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles of the state in contrast to only the game species previously, a whole new demand for information was created.

Also, the environmental awareness of youth and the general public has continued to increase and, though it has not reached the fever pitch that it did at times previously, the concern has created more demand for knowledge of the wildlife resource.

A primary objective of the Commission's I&E program is to explain sound resource management and the relationship of wildlife to other resources and land use. In addition, an attempt is made to acquaint the public with what is being done for the resource; what is needed; and how wildlife may be enjoyed by hunters, anglers, photographers, and the public in general without harm to the resource.

Indicative of the increased interest was the number of telephone calls received in the Commission's Portland office. A special information telephone handles most general inquiries. During the preceding biennium

the answering service handled slightly more than 60,000 calls. In this reporting period the figure increased to somewhat over 70,000 calls.

Use of the mass media to reach as many citizens as possible continued to be an important aspect of the I&E function. More than 300 news stories were issued and a weekly news column supplied to those newspapers desiring it. Weekly hunting and angling reports were issued to all of the news outlets in the state and special feature stories and photos were provided on numerous occasions. Oregon has a corps of well informed and competent outdoor writers who help in the job of informing the public. Demands for information from magazine writers from throughout the world have increased as the market for environmental subjects has opened up.

Photography services provided by the staff take many forms. Straight technical recording of scientific observations, while not related to the I&E program, are part of the service functions of the staff photographer. Activity directed toward the public is the major consideration and 19 filmed television news stories were provided the stations of Oregon. Also, 11 public service spot announcements were distributed statewide covering hunter conduct, hunting safety, and general wildlife information. In addition to the handling of many rolls of film, 3,594 black and white prints were supplied for internal and external use.

Two new sound, color films were added to the Commission library. One entitled "To Reclaim A Lake" tells the story of chemical lake rehabilitation and the second, "Fish Factories", is the story of fish hatchery operations. Approximately 3,500 motion picture prints were distributed or shown to schools and organizations. This is an increase of almost 15 percent over the preceding biennium. Despite multiple prints of Commission-produced films and occasional purchase of independently produced films, the number of film requests turned down increased.

Approximately 47 radio stations continued to use the Commission weekly programs. This is the longest running and most widely broadcast locally produced series in the state. Weekly angling and hunting reports were provided to stations desiring them via a Code-A-Phone device which allows the stations to call in at their convenience. Personnel from Portland and throughout the state made a great many appearances on both radio and television and assisted local reporters in covering Commission-oriented stories.

Exhibits were installed in most of the county fairs; the State Fair; Portland Boat, Trailer and Sport Show; and the Pacific International Livestock Exposition. Personnel also participated in several steelhead clinics and hunting fairs with smaller exhibits or booths. The Oregon Museum of Science and Industry has provided space at both Portland and Eugene and exhibits have been installed.

Personnel reported attending 486 public meetings as speakers. This does not include the many technical and interagency meetings where Commission participation was requested.

The monthly Bulletin mailing list continues to grow. During the previous biennium the list was pared through the use of a return card. At the beginning of the biennium there were approximately 38,000 direct mail subscribers. This had increased to 48,000 at the end of the period. The bulk mailing to license agencies was cut in half during this time. The appearance of the Bulletin was improved through use of better paper and the size increased to 12 pages. Many of the other state fish and game agencies have gone to elaborate color publications but this was deemed inappropriate for our purposes.

Wildlife seminars for conservation groups were continued and the attendance of representatives of a greater variety of groups was apparent. A monthly juvenile game school was established in conjunction with the juvenile courts in the Portland metropolitan area. An average of 40 youngsters and their parents have attended each of these as a result of the youngster having been cited for a game law violation. A team of Game Commission and State Police instructors spends the evening explaining wildlife management and the place of game laws to the youngsters and their parents.

The availability of federal funds from the Pittman-Robertson Act made it possible to provide various new visual aids to the 2,705 volunteer hunter safety instructors in the state. This process was under way just prior to the end of the biennium with more utilization of these funds planned later. During the period, 28,502 students were trained. This training rate appears to have somewhat stabilized but could not be accomplished without the assistance of the volunteer instructors. Hunting accidents continued to decline from previous years. The number recorded in 1969 was 67. In 1970, 53 were tallied and, though this rose slightly to 56 in 1971, it is well below the previous average.

With the broader responsibility assigned to the Commission, it has been necessary to continue to increase the types of publications supplied and the subjects covered. Basic to establishment of seasons is the printing of the various regulations synopses. More than 2,800,000 copies of the various regulations synopses were printed. In addition, nearly 450,000 copies of items varying from simple one-page lists to multiple-page booklets on various species were printed or reprinted. These consist mainly of items requested and designed for the public, not internal or interagency materials.

Educational activities have reflected the changes in school operations, summer camping, and the broadened awareness of the environment. The number of temporary people employed to visit summer camps was decreased and the large, well-staffed camps with essentially unstructured

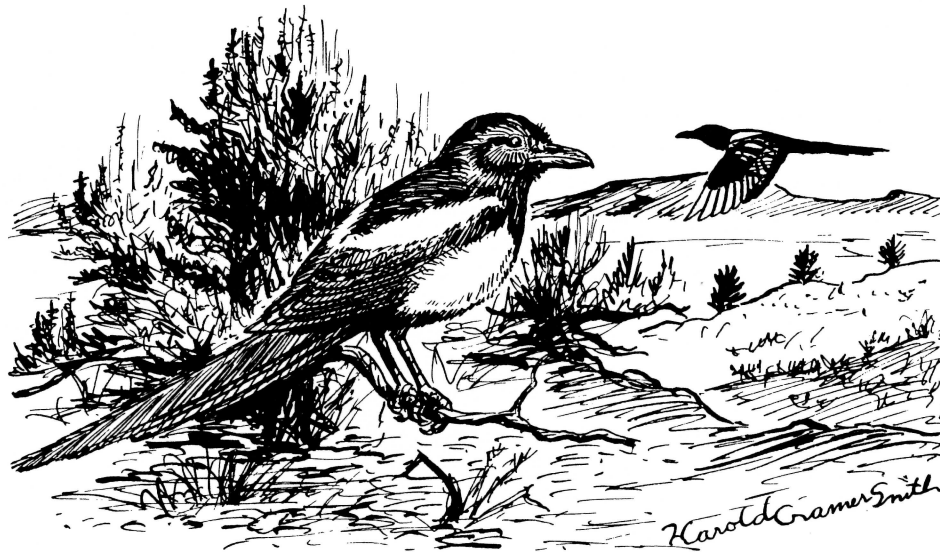
recreational programs were dropped. During the two-year period slightly more than 24,000 youngsters were contacted, a drop of about 3,000 from the preceding period. Other forms of youth contact are being explored, particularly toward the increasing numbers of urban youngsters who have little exposure to or understanding of the outdoor environment.

The previously popular forestry tours decreased throughout the state. Part of this occurred because field personnel were too occupied with biological duties to assist with the tours. This program is under review.

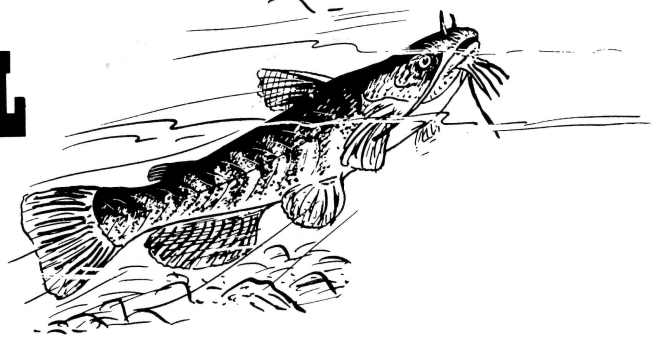
Personnel participation in outdoor schools also dropped during the biennium since most of the schools have now developed their own staff of competent instructors. Commission personnel were instrumental in getting these started and still serve as consultants but the bulk of the actual instruction is now handled by school personnel.

The time made available by the two aforementioned changes has more than been offset by the tremendous increase in demand from schools for classroom visitations. Environmental education is included in most curricula and resource experts are in great demand for appearances at all grade levels. Only under very special circumstances are classes under the sixth grade level visited, primarily because time is not available.

A slight increase was experienced in demand for Commission personnel to instruct teachers at outdoor workshops. A growing demand has developed for participation projects in resource and environmental awareness for students. As a result, greater use has been made of the various Commission-owned wildlife management areas. The areas near metropolitan centers have been particularly heavily utilized and at the Sauvie Island area just out of Portland it is reaching a point where the personnel on duty are having difficulty hosting the groups.



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



The Environmental Management Section was created in December 1971 replacing the Basin Investigations Section. The expanded functions bring together most departmental activities concerned with habitat protection and related investigations.

Streamflow requirement investigations, an effort initiated in 1961, neared completion. Field studies were concluded in the North Coast, Middle Coast, Deschutes, John Day, and Umatilla Basins. Final reports were completed and published for the Goose and Summer Lakes, Rogue, Umpqua, South Coast, and Middle Coast Basins as well as supplements to the earlier reports on the Rogue and North Coast Basins.

A major effort was given to fish passage and protection at industrial and diversion dams throughout the state. After several years of study and negotiations, an agreement was reached for downstream migrating fish protection at the Willamette Falls industrial complex. This accompanied completion of the upstream passage fishway which has been achieved through state, federal, and industrial cooperation. Pacific Power & Light Company agreed to structural or operational modifications at its Albany and Eagle Point plants and closed its Gold Ray plant. Eugene Water and Electric Board effected seasonal shutdowns of its Leaburg and Walterville hydroelectric plants as an interim measure while protective facilities are planned. Similar protection is being sought at various diversions on the Rogue, Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Willamette River systems.

The main stem Columbia and Snake River projects continued to cause fish passage and supersaturated atmospheric gas problems. Close contact was maintained with the Corps of Engineers and other agencies involved with operations, developments, and research to minimize danger to adult and juvenile fish.

Various basin-wide or regional studies were continued by the Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission, Department of the Interior, and Corps of Engineers. These concern water and related land resources, river regulation, power peaking, irrigation storage and diversion, and other types of water uses including wildlife and recreation. The Commission has been actively involved in these studies.

New legislation established the Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Council as the principal planner of coastal land and water uses, broadened the regulatory requirements for removing stream bed

material from and making fills in all natural waters, and instituted guidance for logging activities under state jurisdiction. These developments provide new opportunities to protect aquatic and terrestrial habitat but require extensive effort to be effective.

The impact of air and water pollution on wildlife received considerable attention. These efforts were coordinated with the Department of Environmental Quality, Fish Commission of Oregon, and others with similar interests. When water pollution causes fish kills, efforts are directed toward recovering replacement costs by negotiations with the responsible party or through court action. Two cases were handled in the biennium. The Commission is represented on the State Pesticide Clearing House which passes upon all applications to use pesticides.

Permit applications to the Division of State Lands to make fills in or to remove stream bed materials from waters, to the Department of Environmental Quality and Corps of Engineers for waste discharge, to the Corps for construction in navigable streams, to the State Engineer for water uses, and to the Local Government Relations Division Clearing House for similar reviews of various actions were processed. More than 3,600 different actions were handled in the biennium.

More than 80 draft and final Environmental Impact Statements and related environmental assessments were reviewed and comments submitted. These covered major federal actions ranging from proposed legislation and aid to municipal water and sewage treatment plants to the construction of major dams.

Comprehensive studies were conducted of U. S. Forest Service potential wilderness areas. Detailed recommendations for federal studies which could lead to classifications of wilderness, roadless back country, and similar restricted use areas were made. Liaison was performed as required to administer federal Wild and Scenic Rivers and state Scenic Waterways laws.

Federal legislation relative to wildlife conservation, water resources, and other environmental matters was analyzed. Recommendations for departmental action were formulated when necessary. Through the director, testimony was presented to various congressional committees on several proposed laws.



LANDS



Of more than 32,176,000 acres of publicly owned land in Oregon, the Commission has title to about 82,000 acres. Ownerships vary in size from a one-half acre plot of ground for a warehouse at Ontario to almost 23,000 acres included in the White River Management Area in Wasco County. Included among the ownerships are game management areas and other miscellaneous wildlife lands; fish management areas and fishing access sites; fish hatcheries; and office, warehouse, and maintenance quarters.

Much of this land is subject to a variety of uses. Thousands of persons visit fish hatcheries each year to see the fish. Depending upon the location and characteristics of the land, boaters, campers, swimmers, picnickers, bird watchers, dog trainers, rock and artifact hunters, hikers, all-terrain vehicle users, and just plain sightseers use Commission-owned and controlled lands to enjoy their hobbies. These are in addition to the many thousands of anglers and hunters who take advantage of the recreation available on management areas and public hunting grounds. Actually, on some of the areas the latter are in the minority considering the total man-days of recreation provided.

In addition to land that is owned, the Commission controls another 36,740 acres for fish and wildlife management purposes. Lands adjacent to Prineville Reservoir and at Summer Lake are important examples of those that are in a controlled status.

In the two-year period the Commission added about 15,000 acres to its ownerships and increased controlled holdings by about 3,000 acres. Among major acquisitions were the Elkhorn winter range in Baker County embracing approximately 5,900 and the addition of about 6,000 acres within the boundaries of the White River Management Area and 900 acres at Summer Lake. Among additions to lands controlled for wildlife management purposes but not owned are approximately 1,100 acres adjacent to the John Day Pool and several hundred acres at each of the Klamath, Elkhorn, and White River areas. Several hundred controlled acres were added to the fish management areas as well.

The Commission pays in lieu of taxes to counties on much of the acreage it owns. In fiscal year 1970-71 total taxes and assessments paid amounted to about \$115,000. In fiscal year 1971-72 this increased to approximately \$149,000. These figures represent a significant increase over the total of \$196,000 paid in the previous biennium and reflect a continuing upward trend in taxes paid over and beyond the increase attributable to increased ownerships.

Fortunately, some relief is in sight but it will be a long time in coming and most likely will be offset by increased property valuations. Commencing in 1972, most wildlife-producing lands will be taxed on the basis of farm or forest use. This is the result of action taken by the 1971 Legislature. However, this change will be phased in over a ten-year period to avoid any immediate hardship on taxing districts in which Commission lands are located.

People management continues to present problems, particularly on lands near metropolitan centers. The Commission is not geared up to accommodate the needs of all the recreationists using its lands. Sauvie Island near Portland is a prime example where heavy recreational use tends to impair the primary functions, wildlife production and protection and public hunting. Oak Island, a park-like area within the Sauvie Island unit, is an even more specific example. It is heavily used by general recreationists throughout many months of the year. Sanitary and picnic facilities are inadequate and vehicle traffic is causing serious problems. Consideration is being given to making some of this area into a public park to better control the people and to protect wildlife and habitat.



L A N D S

Tract	County	Acres		Taxes and Assessments Paid for Fiscal Year 1971-72
		Owned	Controlled	
<u>GAME MANAGEMENT AREAS</u>				
Waterfowl				
Camas Swale	Lane	2,519.20		\$ 16,998.01
Klamath	Klamath	3,412.91	3,044.88	3,999.57
Ladd Marsh	Union	2,418.31		6,552.53
Sauvie Island	Multnomah-Columbia	7,902.01	3,476.00	56,568.88
Summer Lake	Lake	12,997.31	8,632.65	6,612.54
Upland Birds				
E. E. Wilson	Benton	84.50	1,540.50	
Ken Denman	Jackson	437.74	1,588.34	3,239.04
Big Game				
Bridge Creek	Umatilla	8,440.93		4,740.42
Elkhorn	Baker-Union	5,921.73	870.00	4,871.47
Jewell Wildlife Meadows	Clatsop	295.00		1,841.45
Wenaha	Wallowa	9,289.36	1,369.62	5,492.93
White River	Wasco	22,836.01	1,160.00	13,421.58
<u>WILDLIFE LANDS</u>				
Fern Ridge Reservoir	Lane	36.00	3,935.60	404.48
John Day Pool	Morrow-Gilliam		1,146.00	
North Fork -	Grant			
John Day	Morrow	640.00	909.64	262.58
Prineville Reservoir	Crook		3,360.00	
Snake River Islands	Malheur	218.46		
<u>GAME FARMS</u>				
Corvallis	Benton	(Part of E. E. Wilson Mgt. Area)		

L A N D S

Tract	County	Acres		Taxes and Assessments Paid for Fiscal Year 1971-72
		Owned	Controlled	
<u>FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREAS</u>				
(74)	Statewide	2,122.57	4,234.54	\$ 13,868.18
<u>FISHING ACCESS SITES</u>				
(126)	Statewide	1,550.33	1,345.89	9,657.54
<u>FISH HATCHERY SITES</u>				
Alsea	Benton	21.77		
Bandon	Coos	32.07		2.09
Butte Falls	Jackson	23.63		.87
Cedar Creek	Tillamook	23.68		
Crooked River	Jefferson	180.00		
Diamond Lake	Douglas		22.80	
Fall River	Deschutes	43.43		
Gnat Creek	Clatsop		17.12	
Hood River	Hood River	7.31	2.00	
Klamath	Klamath	58.90		11.85
Leaburg	Lane		5.00	
Oak Springs	Wasco	203.00	15.00	21.15
Roaring River	Linn	39.19		1.19
Rock Creek	Douglas	11.33		2.08
Squaw Creek	Jefferson	80.00		
St. Paul Ponds	Marion	35.00		
Wallowa	Wallowa	110.73		
Willamette	Lane		27.45	
Wizard Falls	Jefferson		37.60	
<u>OFFICE & WAREHOUSE QUARTERS</u>				
State Office -				
Portland	Multnomah	1.00		
Central Region-Bend	Deschutes	2.00		
Northeast Region -	Union	5.00		
La Grande				
Northwest Region -	Benton	*		
Corvallis				
Southeast Region -	Harney	6.37		
Hines				
Southwest Region -	Douglas	.62		
Roseburg				
Pendleton Hatitat	Umatilla	1.00		42.62
Headquarters				
Baker Warehouse Site	Baker	5.77		
Heppner Warehouse	Morrow	6.73		99.62
Site				
Lakeview Warehouse	Lake (City Lot)			3.23
Site				
Ontario Warehouse	Malheur	.50		
Site				
Prineville Warehouse	Crook	2.00		
Site				
John Day	Grant	1.41		236.70
Screen Plant				
TOTALS		82,024.81	36,740.63	\$ 148,952.60

* Part of the E. E. Wilson Management Area

ENGINEERING



Converting an idea or concept from the mental pictures of many individuals to functional wood, steel, or concrete shapes is a primary function of the Engineering Section. A wide variety of design and construction projects were accomplished during the biennium. They provided increased hatchery production, primary treatment of hatchery pond wastes, upstream passage for migratory fish, and facilities affording public viewing of fish and wildlife. A typical project requires functional design, development of plans and specifications, bidding documents, and inspection of the contract construction work to insure compliance with the plans and specifications.

Because of the small size of the section, consulting engineering firms designed and prepared three projects for contract. These were fishways over Smith River Falls and Siuslaw Falls and the Phase I expansion of Alsea Hatchery. The Alsea project consisted of ten rearing ponds, new 42-inch main water supply pipe, treatment pond, fish ladder, and holding pond for egg-taking. Wizard Falls Hatchery on the Metolius River was enlarged by the addition of ten rearing ponds with water pumped from the river. Also included in this project was a large detention pond into which all the hatchery pond waste water drains before it is returned to the river.

A new hatchery water supply pipe with a settling box was added as well as a fish trap and egg-taking facility on Three Rivers for the Cedar Creek Hatchery near Hebo.

Other contract work included a new fish liberation truck for the Northeast Region, heating systems for four residences at Roaring River Hatchery, logjam removal on tributaries of Smith River, and a parking area at Jewell Wildlife Meadows. Many projects were constructed by force account, using personnel of the section and the regions. Major jobs included a viewing chamber added to the Winchester Dam fish ladder for use by the public; improvements at Jewell Wildlife Meadows to provide domestic water; four 25-foot diameter rearing ponds, a one-car garage, and stabilization of the water intake dam on Salmon Creek at Willamette Hatchery; and a permanent State Fair exhibit.

Other force account work included additional office spaces for the Portland headquarters; an office at E. E. Wilson Game Management Area; chlorination of domestic water supplies at Fall River, White River, and Wizard Falls; and continuing painting and minor maintenance work.

One of the responsibilities of the Engineering Section is consultation with federal and state agencies, power companies, and private business to provide advice on fish or wildlife-related engineering problems.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Biennium July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1972

<u>LICENSES:</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1970-1971</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1971-1972</u>	<u>Biennium Total</u>
Hunter and Angler Licenses and Tags	\$ 6,617,583	\$ 6,867,434	\$13,485,017
Other Licenses and Permits	22,284	22,896	45,180
TOTAL LICENSES AND TAGS	\$ 6,639,867	\$ 6,890,330	\$13,530,197
<u>OTHER RECEIPTS:</u>			
Wildlife Management Area Shooting Permits	\$ 47,419	\$ 40,092	\$ 87,511
Leases and Agreements	54,207	107,111	161,318
Snowmobile Registrations	-	21,706	21,706
Fines - Game Law Violations	34,448	33,824	68,272
Sales and Sundries	98,638	85,339	183,977
Portland General Electric Funds	-	40,000	40,000
TOTAL OTHER RECEIPTS	\$ 234,712	\$ 328,072	\$ 562,784
<u>U. S. GOVERNMENT FUNDS:</u>			
Pittman-Robertson	\$ 872,928	\$ 1,229,326	\$ 2,102,254
Dingell-Johnson	275,248	254,766	530,014
Columbia River Fishery	130,791	214,533	345,324
Corps of Engineers	188,128	90,257	278,385
Anadromous Fish Projects	185,103	167,944	353,047
Land and Water Conservation	-	3,250	3,250
Public Employment Program	-	41,290	41,290
TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS	\$ 1,652,198	\$ 2,001,366	\$ 3,653,564
Gross Receipts	\$ 8,526,777	\$ 9,219,768	\$17,746,545
Less: Transfer to State Police	(1,446,956)	(1,660,512)	(3,127,468)
Transfer to Fish Commission	(162,995)	(304,288)	(467,283)
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 6,916,826	\$ 7,254,968	\$14,151,794

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
Biennium July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1972

<u>PROGRAM-ACTIVITY</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1970-1971</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1971-1972</u>	<u>Biennium Total</u>
Game Propagation	\$ 115,179	\$ 103,475	\$ 218,654
Game Habitat Improvement	1,635,152	1,061,887	2,697,039
Game Management	933,320	898,542	1,831,862
Game Research	204,383	224,360	428,743
Game Support Services	<u>609,957</u>	<u>679,423</u>	<u>1,289,380</u>
TOTAL GAME RESOURCES PROGRAM	\$ 3,497,991	\$ 2,967,687	\$ 6,465,678
Fish Propagation	\$ 1,813,032	\$ 1,868,209	\$ 3,681,241
Fish Habitat Improvement	518,938	294,185	813,123
Fishery Management	866,825	934,652	1,801,477
Fish Research	387,113	391,445	778,558
Fishery Support Services	<u>582,933</u>	<u>642,875</u>	<u>1,225,808</u>
TOTAL FISH RESOURCES PROGRAM	\$ 4,168,841	\$ 4,131,366	\$ 8,300,207
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 7,666,832</u>	<u>\$ 7,099,053</u>	<u>\$14,765,885</u>

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY OF GAME COMMISSION FUNDS

Biennium July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1972

Balance at Beginning of Biennium	\$ 1,332,763
Surplus Adjustments for Prior Periods	43,299
Net Receipts for Biennium	<u>14,151,794</u>
TOTAL TO ACCOUNT FOR	\$15,527,856
Less: Expenditures for Biennium	<u>(14,765,885)</u>
BALANCE ON JUNE 30, 1972	<u>\$ 761,971</u>

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ANALYSIS OF GAME COMMISSION FUNDS BALANCE

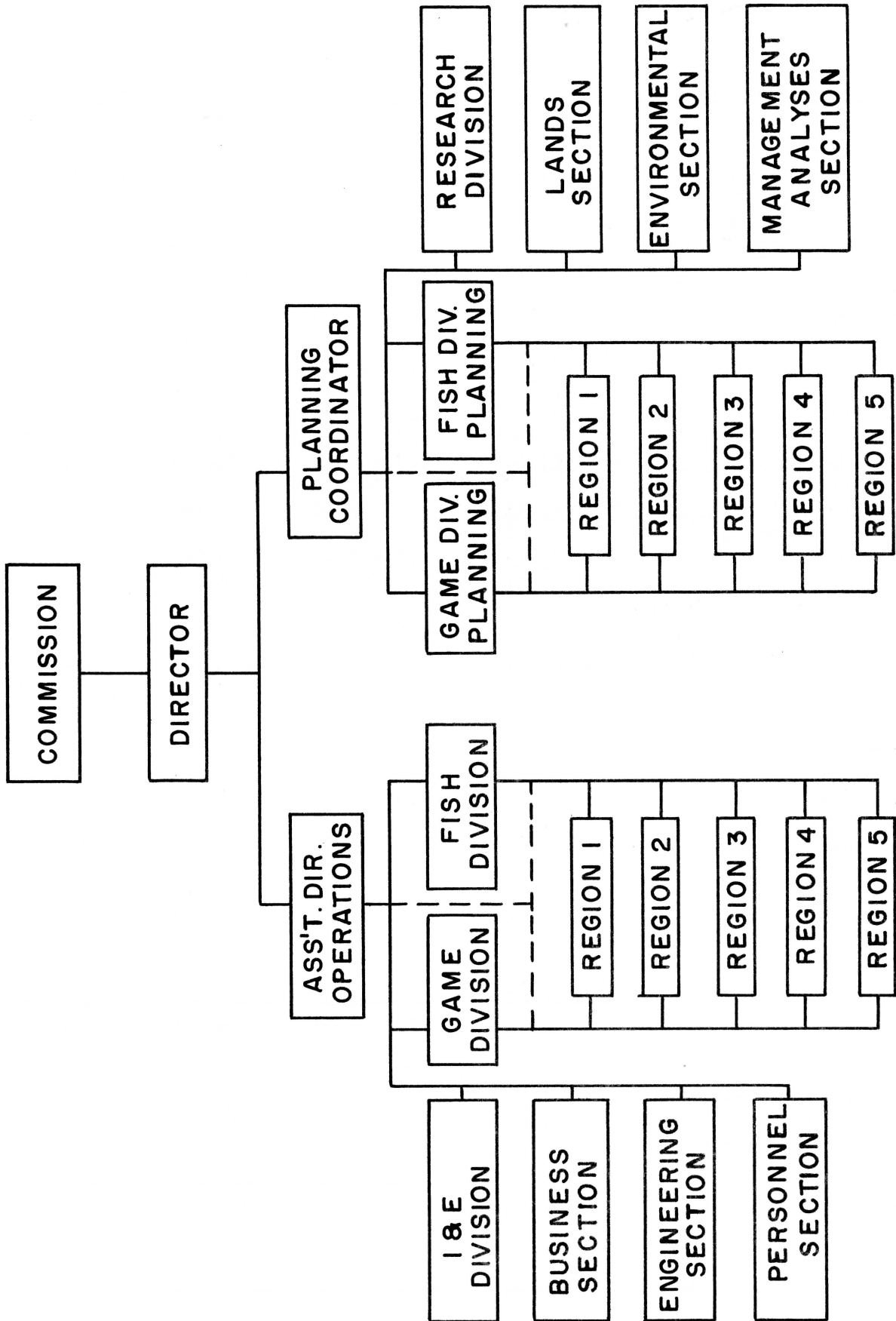
June 30, 1972

U. S. National Bank - Revolving Fund	\$ 12,000
- Payroll Account	10,000
State Treasurer - Game Fund	2,326,382
- Salmon Account	44,288
Accounts Receivable	11,351
Outstanding Obligations	<u>(1,642,050)</u>
BALANCE ON JUNE 30, 1972	<u>\$ 761,971</u>

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

LICENSES & TAGS ISSUED

Type of License or Tag	1970		1971	
	Sales	Value	Sales	Value
<u>LICENSES</u>				
Resident Combination	136,494	\$1,364,940.00	143,109	\$1,431,090.00
Pioneer Combination	9,009	18,018.00	9,470	18,940.00
Veteran Combination	6,580	6,580.00	6,324	6,324.00
Senior Citizen Combination	21,167	-	30,129	-
Resident Angler	240,721	1,444,326.00	244,903	1,469,418.00
Pioneer Angler	3,096	3,096.00	3,351	3,351.00
Veteran Angler	808	404.00	704	352.00
Senior Citizen Angler	2,031	-	10	-
Juvenile Angler	52,113	104,226.00	52,718	105,436.00
Nonresident Angler	10,482	157,230.00	11,568	173,520.00
Ten-Day Angler	32,654	228,578.00	29,163	204,141.00
Daily Angler	285,386	428,079.00	303,488	455,232.00
Resident Hunter	185,460	927,300.00	175,701	878,505.00
Pioneer Hunter	545	545.00	458	458.00
Veteran Hunter	153	76.50	141	70.50
Senior Citizen Hunter	48	-	14	-
Juvenile Hunter	5,819	11,638.00	5,662	11,324.00
Nonresident Hunter	6,307	220,745.00	6,883	240,905.00
Resident Angler (Blind-Free)	306	-	296	-
Certificate of Lost License	10,628	5,314.00	10,500	5,250.00
Misc. Dupl. Licenses (Free)	698	-	692	-
LICENSES ISSUED - VALUE	1,010,505	\$4,921,095.50	1,035,284	\$5,004,316.50
<u>TAGS</u>				
Special Elk	3,516	\$ 8,790.00	3,762	9,405.00
Resident Elk	68,801	688,010.00	71,851	718,510.00
Nonresident Elk	1,246	43,610.00	1,532	53,620.00
Resident Deer	288,066	576,132.00	281,639	563,278.00
Nonresident Deer	3,667	55,005.00	3,727	55,905.00
Antelope	1,366	6,830.00	1,444	7,220.00
Cougar	25	125.00	101	505.00
Sheep	12	120.00	11	110.00
Turkey	233	466.00	241	482.00
Misc. Dupl. Tags (Free)	1,828	-	2,096	-
TAGS ISSUED - VALUE	368,760	\$1,379,088.00	366,404	\$1,409,035.00
Salmon-Steelhead License	323,383	\$ 323,383.00	333,060	\$ 333,060.00
Juvenile Salmon-Steelhead License (Free)	29,800	-	30,240	-
Dupl. Salmon-Steelhead License	2,004	-	2,031	-
SALMON-STEELHEAD LICENSES	355,187	\$ 323,383.00	365,331	\$ 333,060.00
<u>GROSS NUMBER ISSUED - VALUE</u>	<u>1,734,452</u>	<u>\$6,623,566.50</u>	<u>1,767,019</u>	<u>\$6,746,411.50</u>



In Memoriam

WILLIAM D. DeCEW (1914-1971) was controller (business manager) for the Commission at the time of his death on July 21, 1971. He was born in Great Falls, Montana. Following graduation from the University of Oregon in 1938, he was a field auditor for the Secretary of State's office for nearly three years prior to service as an airman in World War II. Thereafter, private industry claimed his services until he accepted the post of assistant controller for the Game Commission in July 1949. He was elevated to full responsibility in the role in November 1954. In the course of his service with the department, he was involved in and responsible for many improved accounting, budgeting and office management practices.

PATRICIA C. WELDON (1920-1972) had been employed by the Game Commission for 23 years and had served as secretary to the Game Division for nearly ten years prior to her untimely passing on February 12, 1972. Born in Tacoma, Washington and a 1941 graduate in psychology from Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri, she experimented with a variety of positions before finding a home with the Game Commission. She served the department in many capacities. Her talents ranged from analytical and fiscal operations to representing the Commission at fairs and similar public relations functions. Many who have visited the Portland headquarters office on Alder Street will remember her well as a top-notch receptionist who dispensed accurate and timely information concerning most phases of the department's program. She was a knowledgeable, efficient, and personable contributor to the Game Commission's program.

