

1965-66 Biennial Report

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

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J. Pat Metke, Bend
Chairman
Wayne E. Phillips, Baker
Vice-Chairman
John P. Amacher, Winchester
Tallant Greenough, Coquille
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STATE OF OREGON
OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION
1634 S. W. ALDER STREET
PORTLAND

December 1966

To His Excellency the Governor,
and the Honorable Members of the
Fifty-Fourth 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, 1964 and ending June 30, 1966,
inclusive.

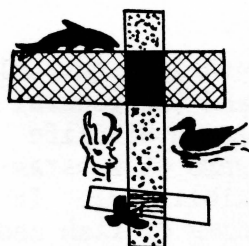
Respectfully submitted,

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

J. Pat Metke, Chairman
Wayne E. Phillips, Vice-Chairman
John P. Amacher
Tallant Greenough
Joseph W. Smith
P. W. Schneider, Director

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Introduction

Oregon's sport fish and wildlife resources provided approximately 22 million man-days of recreation in the biennium and generated an expenditure of approximately 200 million dollars.

Interest in fishing and hunting continued to grow. In the previous biennium 718,047 individual licenses were issued. In this biennium the total grew to 791,889. Increased demand, inflation, changing habitat conditions, and more intense competition for land and water make the Commission's job more difficult and more expensive.

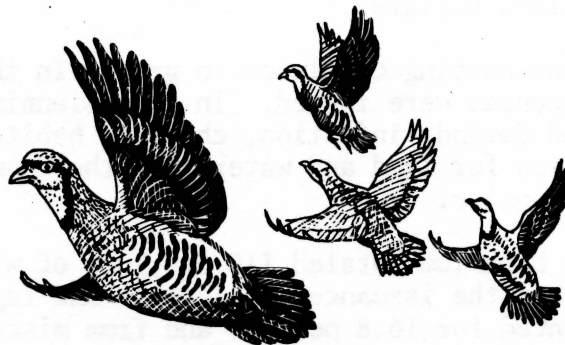
Gross receipts in the biennium totaled \$10,690,108, of which approximately 78 percent resulted from the issuance of licenses and tags. Income from federal sources accounted for 16.8 percent and from miscellaneous sources about 5.2 percent. Although license sales have increased each year, the percentage of total income from this source has decreased.

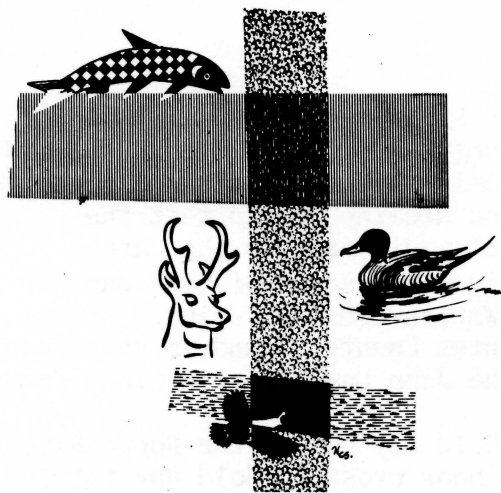
Many operational programs were "slow belled" during the biennium because of budget limitations. Cutbacks in trout production, access developments, stream and lake rehabilitation, and range improvement as well as reductions in other program areas were necessary in order to maintain a fiscally solvent position. Many public fishing impoundment sites remain undeveloped because of inadequate funds. This difficult situation has again prompted the Commission to request an increase in fishing and hunting license fees so that it can adequately meet the needs of the resource and the demands of our citizens. There has been no general increase since 1950.

Of major impact in the biennium were the disastrous floods of the winter of 1964-65. Several fish hatcheries suffered severe damage, one was out of production for approximately a year. Fish and eggs were lost in the hatcheries, rotary screen boxes and fish ladders were damaged or destroyed, boat ramps were washed out, and streams suffered severe erosion and bed and channel changes. Losses of deer and elk occurred in flooded coastal valleys, and sheet erosion damaged upland game habitat. Total replaceable damage to Game Commission facilities was estimated at about \$743,000.

The Commission has continued to broaden the number and variety of fishing and hunting opportunities. For the first time in history regulated hunts were held for the wild turkey, California bighorn sheep, and mountain goat. Trapping and transplanting have increased the distribution of big game and upland game. Spectacular results have been obtained from the steelhead rearing program, and with adequate funding the Commission is in a position to upgrade steelhead angling in many more waters, both for the summer- and winter-run fish.

The biennium has been marked by an increasing spirit of cooperation, not only with other governmental entities, but with private industry and the general public. The work and recommendations of the Interim Committee on Wildlife which submitted its report to the 53rd Legislative Assembly were of substantial assistance to the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities. It is certain that the general public gained a better understanding of fish and wildlife management as a result of the Interim Committee's efforts.





Fish Resources

In the biennium fishery biologists investigated or reported on 116 road construction or culvert projects, 129 cases of pollution, 250 instances of logging debris, 43 gravel removal or mining operations, 14 unscreened diversions, 138 water right applications, and 190 fish migration barriers.

A fish disease diagnostic service for the hatcheries was established at Oregon State University using the facilities of the Department of Microbiology.

The basic pattern of sport fishing regulations remained unchanged for the two-year period. A significant change was made, however, in the salmon bag limit whereby the daily salmon bag in the Pacific Ocean and in tidewater was raised from 2 to 3 fish. This change relieved a long-standing enforcement problem at the mouth of the Columbia and in adjacent ocean waters by making the limit the same as that for the State of Washington. Other important changes were a summer salmon angling closure on the Columbia and an experimental 3 steelhead per day bag limit on the Wilson River.

Flood waters damaged natural spawning and rearing areas in some streams and there was an undetermined loss of adult fish. In contrast, however, the flood waters improved spawning areas in other streams. Some reservoirs contained suspended silt for as long as a year following the winter floods of 1964-65. Though this did not result in serious loss of fish, the condition did materially reduce angler success and use of this resource.

Assistance was provided to the Fish Commission in transferring approximately 69,000 adult coho salmon to suitable waters throughout the state. These fish proved to be excess to Fish Commission hatchery needs. Subsequent observations indicated that substantial natural spawning occurred from many of these transplants.

In an effort to provide an additional natural food organism for fish, opossum shrimp were obtained from upper Waterton Lake in Alberta, Canada and introduced into Wallowa, Waldo, Cultus, and Timothy lakes in 1965. It is hoped that this small crustacean will result in increased fish production in these lakes.

Brown trout have been present in the Deschutes River for many years as a result of earlier releases. In recent years angling success on this species has declined in the river above Bend. The Commission initiated an investigation to determine the reason or reasons for the decline and to test the contribution that hatchery-produced brown trout would make to the catch. Chemical treatment of waters containing undesirable species of fish was not extensive because of budgetary limitations. Waters treated included Heart Lake in Lake County, South Twin Lake in Deschutes County, Saunders and Clear lakes in Coos County, and the South Fork of the John Day River in Grant County.

A fish counting station has been operated at Gold Ray Dam on the Rogue River since 1942. In 1965, the number of spring chinook crossing Gold Ray totaled 49,420, the highest number recorded since the checking station was placed in operation. An increase was also reflected on the Umpqua where the count of 11,730 spring chinook in 1965 at the Winchester Dam counting station was the highest on record.

Continued use of automatic feeding machines and other time and labor saving devices in the hatcheries made it possible for the Commission to further reduce the cost per pound of rearing fish. At a number of fish rearing stations, the heating and re-use of water to incubate eggs and to rear fingerling steelhead and salmon have proved successful.

High returns of summer steelhead in the Siletz have been realized by releasing yearlings reared to smolt size at the Oak Springs Hatchery on the Deschutes. Because of ideal water temperatures the fish can be reared to this size in one year at Oak Springs whereas it may take up to two years in a colder water station.

The Commission introduced the use of portable rearing ponds at several fish cultural stations. The ponds are of fiber glass construction, 20 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 3 feet deep. Although their use is somewhat limited, they do permit the rearing of additional fish without the added expense of pond construction.

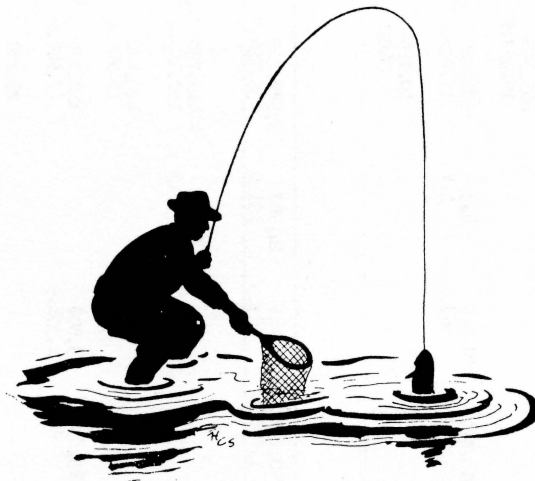
The growing sport fishery on the Columbia River necessitated much closer surveillance. A separate fishery management district was established and a full-time biologist assigned to the area.

Miller Lake in the south Cascades was treated in 1958 to remove undesirable fish and a heavy population of parasitic lamprey. The long-term toxicity necessary to eliminate the lamprey was somewhat exceeded. However, this condition disappeared in 1965; the lake was restocked with rainbow trout and is again providing an excellent fishery.

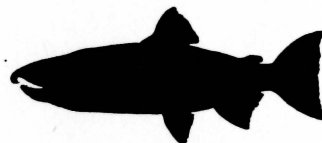
The salmon sport fishery in the lower Columbia and in adjacent ocean areas has been monitored since 1946. The 1965 catch of 305,000 salmon with a catch

per angler trip of two salmon was the highest ever recorded. Of the above total, 53,200 were chinook and 251,800 were coho. The total catch in 1964 was 162,200 salmon, the second highest reported catch in the twenty-year period. High salmon angler success was obtained in other coastal waters in the biennium.

The fathometer has developed as an extremely useful fishery management tool. It is particularly useful in lake physical surveys in which depth recordings are made. Often the type of bottom can be determined. One use that has interesting possibilities is in locating concentrations of fish in a lake.

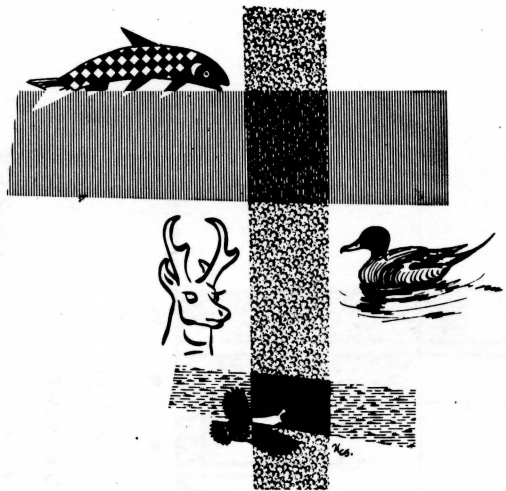


Summary of Game Fish Liberated



1964												
Region	Rainbow	Brook Trout	Cutthroat	Kokanee	Brown Trout	Lake Trout	Golden Trout	Steelhead	Chinook Salmon	Coho Salmon	Atlantic Salmon	Totals
I	3,146,345 428,169.1	510,532 2,510.5	366,234 56,886.1	799,036 1,745.8			14,496 129.9	986,666 106,643.5	9,945 13.0	143,597 2,474.2		5,976,851 598,572.1
II	1,946,161 96,756.1	147,170 736.0	60,237 19,764.0	257,294 758.4				453,325 15,393.9	355,743 35,047.0	18,868 132.0		3,238,798 168,587.4
III	5,331,062 190,055.0	1,029,974 5,224.6		777,401 4,849.9	250,790 1,260.2	28,945 663.3	493 1.7	136,020 13,139.0			2,705 12.3	7,557,390 215,206.0
IV	1,192,507 58,780.7	116,360 703.6	16,344 4.0	209,657 1,239.3				10,198 340.0				1,545,066 61,067.6
V	2,212,282 54,055.1	15,581 75.0	93,798 30.2	15,175 80.0					1,439 58.0			2,338,275 54,298.3
TOTALS	13,828,357 827,815.9	1,819,617 9,249.7	536,613 76,634.3	2,058,563 8,673.4	250,790 1,260.2	28,945 663.3	14,989 131.6	1,586,209 135,516.3	367,127 35,118.0	162,465 2,606.2	2,705 12.3	20,656,380 1,097,731.4
1965												
I	4,166,728 338,552.8	453,684 1,442.0	248,927 49,653.3	1,326,003 2,506.4			2,268 5.3	1,449,733 107,460.0	1,025,289 1,671.0	272,421 5,173.0		8,945,053 506,463.8
II	2,491,527 88,856.4	176,291 1,073.5	196,846 22,042.6	360,432 1,248.5				436,431 15,951.0	268,809 16,952.4	42,662 83.0		3,972,998 146,207.4
III	5,285,087 177,441.2	946,764 4,467.1		992,088 6,177.4	183,538 968.2	33,808 4,358.5		112,795 7,688.0		119,840 745.0	20,912 1,518.7	7,694,832 203,364.1
IV	1,374,187 79,999.8	203,895 1,039.0		256,243 1,759.0				27,860 449.0				1,862,185 83,246.8
V	3,603,273 55,598.8	16,125 93.0	105,743 156.0	10,075 42.0								3,735,216 55,889.8
TOTALS	16,920,802 740,449.0	1,796,759 8,114.6	551,516 71,851.9	2,994,841 11,733.3	183,538 968.2	33,808 4,358.5	2,268 5.3	2,026,819 131,548.0	1,294,098 18,623.4	434,923 6,001.0	20,912 1,518.7	26,210,284 995,171.9

Note: Lower figures denote pounds of fish.



Fish & Game Research

Salmon-Steelhead Rearing Impoundments

A significant return of coho salmon to Lint Slough at Waldport was obtained from smolts which had been reared only 90 days in saline water. The fact that the fish were one year younger than wild fish returning at the same size supports the theory of saltwater rearing as a possible production short cut.

Abnormally high water levels nullified a portion of the research effort at Lint Slough in the biennium.

Fertilization of fresh water increased the growth of summer steelhead in Medco Pond on the upper Rogue by 100 percent. Growth rates remained high the following year in the treated area after the cessation of fertilization.

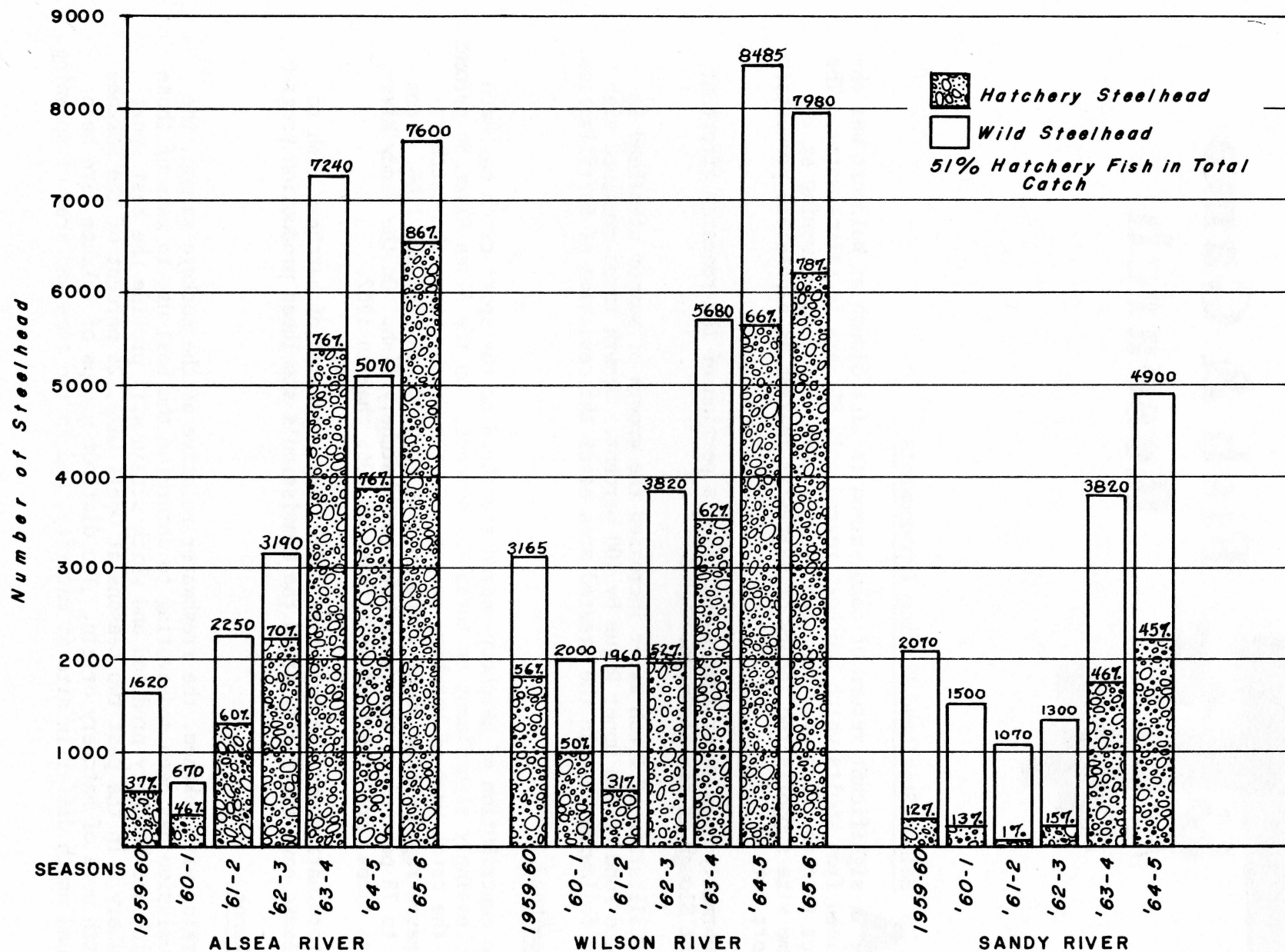
Steelhead

The contribution of hatchery-reared steelhead to the sport catch has been increasingly significant on three key streams. On the Alsea River, 86 percent of the catch were of hatchery origin. On the Wilson River, the catch increased rapidly from about 2,000 in 1960 to 8,000 in 1965 and 1966. From 50 to 78 percent of the catch have been hatchery fish. On the Sandy River, five times more steelhead were taken in 1965 than in 1962.

Determinations of the best time, size, and condition of hatchery fish to release have materially aided the Commission's steelhead production program.

Kokanee

Working with kokanee, the freshwater relative of the sockeye salmon, the Commission has been endeavoring to determine the best use to make of those which are hatchery produced and which strain will provide the best sport fishery. In the past two seasons at Odell Lake, 25 percent of the kokanee catch were of hatchery origin. Two distinct groups of kokanee have been found which differ in size at maturity, and in the time and area of spawning.



CONTRIBUTION OF HATCHERY PRODUCED STEELHEAD TO SPORT CATCH IN THREE KEY STREAMS, 1959-'66.

The size of fry at the time of release was found to be important in determining survival, subsequent growth, and maturity.

Racial differences are being studied in six other Oregon lakes to determine which of three strains will provide the best sport fishery.

Cutthroat

Studies to determine the ecology and best use of coastal cutthroat indicate that of about 6,000 sea-run cutthroat taken in the summer in the Siuslaw tidewater area only about 10 percent are of hatchery origin. Above tide-water on the Alsea and Siuslaw Rivers, hatchery-released cutthroat made up more than 80 percent of the early spring catch.

A test of the effect of time of release indicates that May stocking provides 10 to 20 times more sea-run cutthroat in the summer catch than a January stocking made the same year.

The straying of marked cutthroat from the Siuslaw to the Alsea has been 10 times greater than the occurrence of Alsea fish in the Siuslaw. Northward straying in such magnitude has not been previously noted.

Black-tailed Deer

Deer use of conifers in the Tillamook Burn occurs largely during the winter and is most severe on sites which provide the most forage during the season. Heaviest use usually occurs when snow cover makes preferred plant species unavailable. The ability to locate sites having high potential deer use before planting is of value to forestry and game administrators.

Assessments of growth performance on approximately 7,000 trees within the Cedar Creek deer enclosure have been made to determine how deer browsing on Douglas fir affects the subsequent height growth of tree plantations. Data accumulated to date show that browsed and unbrowsed trees exhibit little difference in height with age and that browsed trees do grow significantly.

Roosevelt Elk

On the Millicoma Forest in Coos County, elk have been found to use most heavily those clear-cuts of four to nine years of age. It is during this period that preferred forage species are most available. Slash burning of logged units favors the growth of preferred winter elk forage species and the length of time such species remain on the site. Burned sites are generally the most difficult sites on which to establish Douglas fir regeneration because of competition with other plants and browsing of elk on young trees.

Information on the size of home range and extent of movement of individual Roosevelt elk was obtained from sight records of 478 tagged elk on the Millicoma Forest (Table 2). Data indicate that the yearlong range is limited and that generally the animals do not move great distances.

Table 2

The percentage of tagged elk observations occurring within one and four square-mile areas.

Terrain	Sex	Percent of Observations		
		One Square Mile	Four Square Miles	Over Four Square Miles
Canyons	Cows	74	23	3
	Bulls	62	27	11
Ridgetops	Cows	62	26	12
	Bulls	42	25	33
Flats	Cows	65	27	8
	Bulls	56	28	16
Overall area	Cows	67	25	8
	Bulls	53	27	20

The Effect of Logging on Aquatic Resources

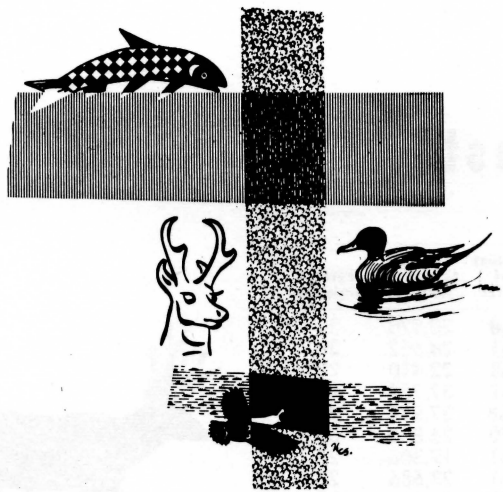
Intensive post-logging sampling of stream conditions in a clear-cut watershed in the Alsea drainage revealed a serious oxygen depletion only a few days after cutting and yarding. Yearling coho exposed to the polluted water in live boxes died in eight minutes. Oxygen content was as low as 0.5 parts per million. Prior to logging, oxygen saturation at ten to twelve parts per million was maintained.

With logging, levels of less than three parts per million persisted for most of the summer over about one-third of the coho production area of the stream. Water temperatures soared 19 degrees over those recorded before the Douglas fir and alder canopy was removed.

Laboratory experiments show conclusively that when silt and fine material reach about 30 percent by volume in a gravel area, salmon survival is seriously decreased. Such information will be of value as the effect of logging continues to be assessed.

Most of the research to date has been for the purpose of measuring stream conditions in an undisturbed watershed. Survival rates following logging will be part of future studies.





Game Resources

Public demand for hunting increased nearly 8 percent in the biennium. Hunting license holders totaled 332,906 in 1965 compared with 308,934 in 1963. Interest in elk hunting increased by almost 20 percent with 67,494 tags issued in 1965 compared with 54,925 in 1963.

One of the primary objectives of the Commission is to provide a maximum number of hunting recreation days. In the biennium the game resources provided approximately 5,748,000 man-days of hunting with a harvest of 292,000 big game animals and 2,802,000 game birds.

Successful introductions of wild turkey, mountain sheep, and mountain goats made it possible to hold limited hunts for all three species in 1965. The sheep hunt was held at Hart Mountain in Lake County, the goat hunt in the Wallowas, and the turkey hunt on the Commission's White River Management Area in Wasco County.

Competitive land uses continue to reduce the quantity and quality of wildlife habitat and public access to it. This condition combined with increased demand has reduced individual opportunities for participation and hunting success.

Emphasis in the game habitat improvement program shifted to big game winter range rehabilitation in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management and the U. S. Forest Service. In the biennium 4,951 acres on 17 sites were seeded to browse species while 2,888 acres on 126 sites were seeded to herbaceous plants.

Licensed trappers caught and sold 87,800 furs from 17 species of animals for a return of \$300,440. This compares with 100,300 furs valued at \$312,000 in the previous biennium. Most of the effort of the 1,664 licensed trappers was directed at taking the more valuable species: mink, muskrat, otter, and beaver. These four species accounted for 87 percent of the fur crop and 90 percent of trappers' income.

Game farm operations were consolidated at one location beginning in 1965. Rearing facilities on the E. E. Wilson Management Area near Corvallis were

Summary Total Deer Harvest

MULE DEER									
Year	Deer Tags Issued	Total Deer Harvested	Percent Hunter Success	*Hunters	Number Harvested	Percent Hunter Success	Percent of Total	Antlerless Harvest	Percent Antlerless
1952	188,250	77,897	41	126,719	53,030	61	68	20,570	39
1953	204,808	105,275	51	121,356	64,607	53	61	24,652	38
1954	215,047	112,622	52	134,617	76,877	57	68	22,410	29
1955	230,585	133,834	58	148,566	90,126	61	67	37,752	42
1956	233,842	146,568	54	146,568	85,394	58	68	37,978	44
1957	221,960	116,409	52	140,627	81,873	58	70	26,853	33
1958	233,885	116,251	50	139,183	71,250	51	61	19,308	27
1959	248,701	145,823	59	138,856	88,261	64	61	23,686	27
1960**	259,739	157,504	61	141,102	96,122	68	61	28,254	29
1961	265,326	163,939	62	147,597	97,951	66	60	30,538	31
1962	263,838	139,712	53	143,580	76,776	53	55	24,977	32
1963	258,375	117,619	45	136,676	64,678	47	55	15,403	24
1964	271,339	143,023	53	148,215	84,665	57	59	19,931	23
1965	277,857	119,369	43	143,618	71,637	50	60	19,242	27

*General season hunters only.

**1960-64 estimates of hunting pressure revised.



BLACK-TAILED DEER									
Year	Deer Tags Issued	Total Deer Harvested	Percent Hunter Success	*Hunters	Number Harvested	Percent Hunter Success	Percent of Total	Antlerless Harvest	Percent Antlerless
1952	188,250	77,897	41	61,531	24,867	40	32	5,210	21
1953	204,808	105,275	51	83,552	40,668	49	39	13,045	32
1954	215,047	112,622	52	80,430	35,745	44	32	8,043	22
1955	230,585	133,834	58	81,919	43,708	53	33	13,446	31
1956	233,842	146,568	54	87,274	40,277	46	32	13,340	33
1957	221,960	116,409	52	81,333	34,626	43	30	8,877	26
1958	233,885	116,251	50	94,702	45,001	47	39	15,251	34
1959	248,701	145,823	59	104,750	56,670	54	39	20,108	35
1960**	259,739	157,504	61	110,725	61,382	55	39	20,133	33
1961	265,326	163,939	62	101,971	65,988	65	40	24,529	37
1962	263,838	139,712	53	108,343	62,936	58	45	21,932	35
1963	258,375	117,619	45	105,603	52,941	50	45	16,754	32
1964	271,339	143,023	53	110,555	58,358	53	41	18,807	32
1965	277,857	119,369	43	108,281	47,732	44	40	13,348	27

*General season hunters only.

**1960-64 estimates of hunting pressure revised.

rebuilt and enlarged to accommodate additional birds previously raised at the Hermiston Game Farm, at which operations were discontinued. This change has resulted in increased efficiency and a net saving in production cost of 85 cents per bird. Holding pens were used at the Denman, Furber Marsh, Summer Lake, and Ladd Marsh Management Areas to provide additional space for rearing birds from eight weeks of age until their release. Game bird production included 43,167 pheasants and 1,771 chukar partridge. Some Hungarian partridge, bamboo partridge, and Kalij pheasants were also produced. An experimental planting of bamboo partridge was made in Coos County.

Severe floods in December 1964 and January 1965 had varying effects on the game resource. In the case of big game, the removal of snow cover was beneficial although some losses of deer and elk did occur in flooded coastal valleys. Game bird habitat was damaged through loss of streamside cover which will take years to replace. Soil loss due to sheet erosion also adversely affected game bird habitat.

Summary of Upland Game Seasons



YEAR	PHEASANTS		QUAIL		CHUKAR PARTRIDGE		HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE		FOREST GROUSE		SAGE GROUSE		MOURNING DOVES		BAND-TAILED PIGEONS	
	HUNTERS	KILL	HUNTERS	KILL	HUNTERS	KILL	HUNTERS	KILL	HUNTERS	KILL	HUNTERS	KILL	HUNTERS	KILL	HUNTERS	KILL
1951	83,920	237,037	12,777	75,373												
1952	82,145	244,791	21,903	107,105					24,400	40,504		18,788				
1953	90,441	274,940	28,340	147,651					22,812	36,043		11,406				
1954	94,699	292,527	29,950	149,352				24,858	19,120	32,886						
1955	92,741	278,223	25,545	149,740				12,006	19,536	31,923						
1956	83,206	226,320	25,472	115,643		3,820		12,226	21,636	36,780						
1957	88,691	310,096	21,930	124,431	5,321	10,319	5,321	11,609	18,813	38,916			13,169	117,875	14,621	93,853
1958	102,789	477,075	38,470	280,345	15,809	91,558	11,172	45,190	27,315	73,510	7,374	21,284	16,870	158,474	20,278	122,226
1959	97,474	375,641	32,588	224,123	11,373	36,326	6,016	16,818	15,332	32,770	7,127	17,304	17,557	194,189	13,143	86,019
1960	94,599	351,656	30,670	190,873	9,442	37,683	5,543	16,765	17,208	36,586			14,893	173,108	13,096	86,956
1961	91,117	375,755	35,088	242,040	15,033	75,268	5,205	15,581	17,819	45,180	2,725	6,659	18,340	202,082	15,003	121,032
1962	82,430	329,481	29,037	129,894	19,029	124,727	5,604	16,552	14,380	29,194	3,541	10,571	16,566	164,116	14,133	121,446
1963	84,024	374,243	31,460	265,491	28,299	295,243	8,885	36,535	13,944	34,553	1,913	4,117	16,542	184,030	11,997	90,505
1964	81,722	336,846	31,213	230,875	25,572	194,530	7,744	26,334	12,351	27,313	3,718	8,669	17,320	208,513	12,460	103,885
1965	75,373	254,575	26,383	168,274	19,653	130,132	6,021	17,288					16,205	163,064	12,597	105,173

A wolverine was killed in September 1965 on Three Fingered Jack in the Cascades. This was the first authentic report of a wolverine in Oregon since 1912.

In November 1965 a total of 17 bighorn sheep were captured on Hart Mountain and transferred to Leslie Gulch at the upper end of Owyhee Reservoir. This was the second major transplant of the bighorns, an earlier one having been made to the Steens.

Legislation affecting the game resource and hunting enacted in the 1965 session of the Legislature included:

1. Authorized the Commission to issue reject notices to unsuccessful applicants for big game tags. After an applicant receives five similar notices in consecutive years he is eligible for priority consideration in issuance of special tags and permits.
2. Provided for additional controls over the use of aircraft in hunting.
3. Authorized issuance of controlled hunt tags for game birds.
4. Repealed law providing for an alien gun license.

More than 2,500 big game damage complaints were received in the biennium. A number of complaints of damage by pheasants and beaver were investigated.

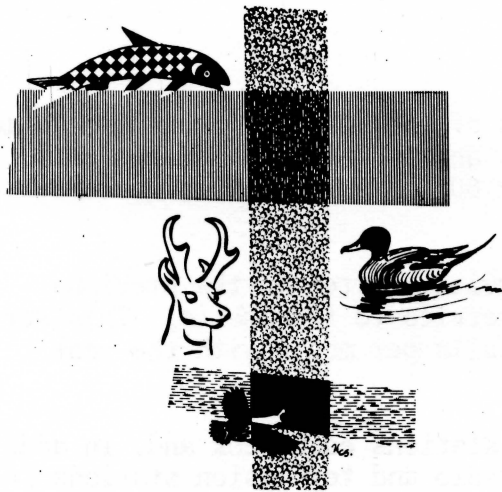
Deer and elk tagging techniques were refined to the degree that large numbers of animals can be marked at a reasonable cost. Information obtained from sighting and recovery of tagged animals has proved useful in determining distribution and habits and in management planning.

The Commission has initiated the appointment of game management advisory boards for the purpose of obtaining counsel from interested agencies and local groups with resource problems. Presently functioning are advisory boards for the Wenaha and Denman Game Management Areas and the Interstate Deer Herd Advisory Board.

Search for a supplemental food and methods of distribution that may be helpful in reducing winter losses of mule deer was initiated with the cooperation of Oregon State University. Field testing of potential supplements and feeding methods will take place this winter.

Relationships with federal and state land management agencies and private landowners were strengthened through cooperative programs for the management and development of wildlife resources on their lands.





Information & Education

The Commission has continued a broad based information and education program although some curtailment was necessary because of financial limitations. Briefly, information activities and techniques have included news releases and a weekly news column, exhibits, motion pictures, public speaking engagements, radio and television programs, publication posters, show-me trips and, most important of all, personal contacts. Primary conservation education activities have included outdoor workshops for teachers and students, conservation tours, dissemination of literature, school programs and summer camp visitations.

An average of 14 general news releases per month were sent to news outlets. More than 340 separate stories were issued in the biennium.

More than 26,000 students completed the Hunter Safety Course. At the end of the period, more than 3,100 volunteers were listed as certified instructors. Without their assistance the training program would be an impossible undertaking.

A total of 145 hunting firearm accidents was recorded in the two-year period. As in the past, most of the accidents were short range in character, frequently self-inflicted, and attributable to careless firearm handling.

A 28-minute sound, color film on big game was completed. Footage was obtained for other motion pictures currently in production. More than 2,600 individual motion picture prints were made available for showing to various groups.

Small portable displays were used in conjunction with many county fairs throughout the state, and at other special events. A small fixed display was used at the Multnomah County Fair and large stationary exhibits at the State Fair and Pacific International Exhibition.

The Commission magazine, known as the Bulletin, was published and distributed on a bimonthly basis with a printing run of approximately 85,000.

An eleven-week television series covering Oregon's wildlife and its management was produced on the Oregon Educational Television Network. The half-hour programs were later rebroadcast on two commercial stations.

The Commission hosted the annual conventions of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners and the American Fisheries Society in September of 1965. Approximately 800 persons registered for the two conventions.

The special telephone question answering service started in the previous biennium continued to provide an important service to the public. This service handled an average of more than 1,300 calls per month with the peak occurring from May through October.

Taped programs were distributed to 40 radio stations each week and, in addition, regular appearances were made on six radio and television stations in the Portland area. Regular radio programs were presented by field personnel in other parts of the state.

Lack of funds precluded the preparation of all but a few additional publications. Necessary reprinting of existing leaflets exhausted much of the publications budget. There was a continuing heavy demand for Commission publications from school children, teachers, and the general public.

The popular summer camp visitation program was dropped in the summer of 1964 because of inadequate funds. It was decided the following year to discontinue the long-standing program of visitations to schools in the fall, winter, and spring months and to reinstate the summer camp program. In the biennium 215 summer camp visits were made reaching approximately 16,000 young people. A total of 149 school assembly programs were presented with 28,000 students participating.

Increasing emphasis has been placed on conservation workshops for teachers and on outdoor schools. The Commission is hard put to provide resource consultants for the many workshops, outdoor schools, and conservation tours that are held each year. Commission personnel took part in 51 forest resource tours which accommodated almost 50,000 students. Staff specialists assisted at 25 teacher workshops and 24 outdoor schools.





Basin Investigations

Stream Flow Requirements Studies

Studies are to develop data and formulate recommendations for adequate stream flow levels and other fish and wildlife water needs for the various river basins in Oregon.

Studies were completed and reports submitted to the Water Resources Board for the Lower Willamette and Middle Coast Basins, and the Board subsequently developed programs for each which recognized the important fish and wildlife values. Other studies were initiated in the Powder and Malheur Lake Basins. Work was substantially completed and preliminary reports submitted to meet schedule requirements. Additionally, studies are under way in the North Coast, Upper Willamette, Malheur River, and John Day Basins.

Willamette Basin Review

The Commission has been active in the comprehensive, interagency study of the Willamette Basin water and related land resources. The final report, due in 1969, will serve as justification to authorize additional federal water resource developments as well as probably modify the purposes or structures of some which now exist.

Field studies and detailed reports on the current status of the fish and wildlife resources have been completed. We are currently developing data which others will use in the preparation of reports on the future needs of these resources. Additionally, a report of angler uses and preferences was prepared in cooperation with Oregon State University.

Columbia-North Pacific Comprehensive Framework Study

Under the direction of the Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee, interested agencies at all levels of government initiated a cooperative survey of water and related land resource needs for the Columbia Basin, coastal drainages of Oregon and Washington, and interior basins of southeastern Oregon. This survey is intended to point out only the needs of the region and not recommend means of fulfilling such needs.

Present status and future needs are covered, and much of the work involving studies and report preparation has been assigned to the Commission. This work is to be completed in 1968.

Lower Deschutes Flow Study

To be prepared to recommend to the Federal Power Commission adequate flows for the maintenance of fish life in the lower 100 miles of the Deschutes River, a comprehensive study of the surface and inter-gravel environments was initiated in 1961. Field work was maintained at a high tempo throughout the reporting biennium and was concluded at the end of that period. A report which will recommend and justify a year-round flow regimen is to be completed and submitted to the Federal Power Commission late in 1966.

Columbia River Fishery Development Program

The purpose of this program is to apply federal assistance funds to mitigation of damages resulting to Columbia Basin fish life from the construction and operation of federal water resource developments.

Under this program in the biennium there were 17 different contracts which totaled \$527,385.49. Commission activities included operation of Gnat Creek Hatchery and fish protective screens in diversions of four northeastern Oregon drainages, evaluation of program hatcheries, studies of downstream migrating anadromous fish problems in the Willamette River, and a series of operational studies relating to incubation, rearing, migration and habitat improvements of salmon and steelhead.

Columbia Basin Fishery Technical Committee and Related Coordination Groups

The Commission is represented on various technical advisory groups and steering committees associated with water development project impacts on fish and wildlife resources throughout the Columbia Basin. The Columbia Basin Fishery Technical Committee is made up of representatives of Game Commission, Fish Commission of Oregon, Idaho Fish & Game Department, Washington Departments of Fisheries and Game, and the two bureaus of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It coordinates at the state and federal level, all basin-wide problems resulting from water developments and uses, dealing directly with such agencies as the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, public and private power agencies, and others. Also, it advises the federal Fish-Passage Research Program.

The Corps of Engineers Fishery-Engineering Research Technical Advisory Committee exercises direction over the allocation of federal funds for research specifically involved in areas relating to fish problems at existing and planned Corps projects, and technical control over the contracted studies.

Specific technical steering committees give directional advice and review to the several post construction evaluation studies at federal and private water development projects.

Coordination of Other Water Resource Development Activities

Many water resource development activities are not directly coordinated by organized technical advisory or steering committees. These include some of the major public and private projects that do not have interstate significance, and smaller developments, such as those which involve the Soil Conservation Service, various Irrigation or Water Control Districts, and the myriad private uses of public water resources.

All water right applications received by the State Engineer were reviewed and, where pertinent to safeguard fish and wildlife, reports or other comments prepared for his use in developing suitable permits. Lesser coordination activities are maintained with the State Sanitary Authority, Department of Planning and Development, U. S. Geological Survey, National Forest Service, and similar agencies.



Lands

The Commission owns approximately 61,000 acres of land and controls the use of another 36,500 acres for fish and game management purposes. Generally these lands are open to a variety of public uses except at times and in areas where such other uses would severely interfere with the primary use for which the land is managed. The biennium witnessed a growing use of Commission lands for such activities as picnicking, camping, swimming, water skiing, rock hounding, etc. On some areas, such as Sauvie Island, near Portland, "other" recreational uses outstrip the primary use for hunting.

Taxes and assessments totaling \$98,138.51 were paid on Commission-owned land in the biennium. Payments have increased from approximately \$34,000 in the 1959-60 fiscal year to more than \$50,000 in the most recent fiscal year.

Major land disposals in the biennium included sale of the McKenzie River Fish Hatchery site to Lane County for eventual development as a public park; the Eagle Ridge portion of the Klamath Management Area to Klamath County, also for park purposes; and the acreage previously known as the North Fork Winter Range in Grant County. The Commission declared these parcels of land surplus to management needs. Because of these disposals, the Commission held less land in ownership at the termination of the biennium than it held two years previously.

Mentioned elsewhere in this report are the losses to Commission facilities and lands resulting from the floods of the winter of 1964-65. Replaceable losses exceeded \$550,000 in value.

The Commission is eligible for federal assistance under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Prior to the end of the biennium a state-wide fishing access planning project using Land and Water Conservation money and game fund money on an equal matching basis was started. Information and recommendations resulting from this project are to be included in the State-wide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

The Commission has been cooperating with the U. S. Bureau of Land Management in its assigned task of classifying public domain lands in Oregon as to their highest and best use. Advice and recommendations on fish and wildlife values have been provided.

In cooperation with the State Highway Department and the Marine Board, a directory of boat access sites was prepared for public use. Sites developed by the Commission are included in the directory.

Access easements held by the Commission below Sherars Falls on the Deschutes River were turned over to the Bureau of Land Management to facilitate that agency's completion of the new 20-mile access road down the east bank of the river.

Demands on the state's water supplies by municipalities, agriculture, and industry have endangered some fish hatchery water supplies both qualitatively and quantitatively. A diligent search has been and is being made to locate replacement supplies.

Lands

Tract	County	Acres		Taxes and Assessments Paid For Fiscal Year 1965-66
		Owned	Controlled	
GAME MANAGEMENT AREAS				
Waterfowl				
Camas Swale	Lane	2,521.50		\$ 5,800.83
Ft. Stevens	Clatsop		1,466.50	
Government Island*	Multnomah	2,092.81	.64	4,839.55
Henderson Marsh	Coos		700.00	
Klamath	Klamath	2,510.82	2,410.00	1,370.73
Ladd Marsh	Union	2,224.20		3,811.57
Prineville Reservoir	Crook		3,360.00	
Sauvie Island	Multnomah-	7,597.54	3,476.00	13,447.97
	Columbia			
Snake River Islands	Malheur	218.46		
Summer Lake	Lake	7,633.66	9,684.65	2,888.91
Willamette Valley	Lane	36.00	3,667.00	76.00
Flood Control Dams				
Upland Birds				
E. E. Wilson	Benton	84.50	1,540.50	
Ken Denman Game Management Area	Jackson	160.00	2,037.31	2,119.06
Big Game				
Bridge Creek	Umatilla	7,310.77		2,874.46
North Fork	Grant-Morrow-Umatilla	1,540.00	909.64	269.50
Wenaha	Wallowa	9,290.36	1,369.62	2,505.81
White River	Wasco	14,104.42	880.00	7,190.79
GAME FARMS				
Corvallis**	Benton			
Hermiston***	Umatilla	173.82		2,032.28

*Includes Lemon and McGuire Islands.

**Part of the E. E. Wilson Management Area.

***Discontinued operation in biennium.

Lands

				Taxes and Assessments Paid For Fiscal Year 1965-66
Tract	County	Acres		
		Owned	Controlled	
FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREAS		2,142.23	4,429.07	\$ 406.69
FISH HATCHERIES				
Alsea	Benton	11.77		
Bandon	Coos	33.37		2.40
Butte Falls	Jackson	9.40	13.00	
Cedar Creek	Tillamook	14.29		
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		10.33
Leaburg	Lane			
Oak Springs	Wasco	203.00	15.00	
Roaring River	Linn	15.55		
Rock Creek	Douglas	10.25		
St. Paul Ponds	Marion	35.00		101.52
Wallowa	Wallowa	110.73		
Willamette	Lane		27.45	
Wizard Falls	Jefferson		35.36	
OFFICE & WAREHOUSE QUARTERS				
State Office - Portland	Multnomah	1.00		
Central Region - Bend	Deschutes	2.00		
Northeast Region - La Grande	Union	5.00		
Baker Warehouse Site	Baker	5.77		
Northwest Region - Corvallis	Benton	*		
Pendleton Habitat Headquarters	Umatilla	1.00		
Southeast Region - Hines	Harney	6.37		
Southwest Region - Roseburg	Douglas	.62		
Lakeview Warehouse	Lake (City Lot)			2.33
FISHING ACCESS SITES (118)		984.15	451.51	273.60
TOTALS		61,201.50	36,515.17	\$50,024.33

*Part of the E. E. Wilson Management Area.



Personnel

Regular positions in the Game Commission and the people who fill them remain remarkably stable year after year. The following data from personnel records in 1965 are typical of the employment and turnover pattern that has prevailed for approximately ten years. The number of regular, full-time employees on the payroll at the end of each month varied from 298 to 306 and averaged 301 for the year. On the same basis, the number of seasonal or temporary employees ranged from 22 to 97, or an average of 49.5. As might be expected, the peak occurred in July. During the period of mid-June through mid-September, nearly 50 percent of the seasonal employees are college students whose major studies are in fishery or wildlife science or closely related specialties. Experience of the nature provided by such summer work is a valuable part of their education.

The number of seasonal employees indicated above is not a very precise or meaningful figure in relation to man-days of employment. In many instances, such persons are used for only a few days at a time in activities such as marking fish by fin-clipping. Employees so engaged are on and off the payroll intermittently and usually work no more than a total of three or four weeks a year.

There are 66 different classifications of positions in general use by this agency. These classes encompass a wide variety of skills and activities such as clerical, fiscal, administrative, engineering, skilled trades, and biological. Well over one-third of the positions are in professional biologist categories.

An interesting sidelight concerning the stability of the department is the tenure record of our employees. The average for all groups is approximately 14 years. This is a very high figure, especially when clerical personnel are included. It may be anticipated that this figure will decrease in keeping with the advancing number of recent resignations for more remunerative employment in private and governmental organizations, especially the federal service.

For the two-year period July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1966, this agency experienced 43 employee terminations. These included 12 retirements, 3 deaths, and 27 actions designated as resignations.

Turnover figures are often expressed in different ways. Taking all separations into account, the average annual turnover rate for the biennium was 7.14 percent. If retirements and deaths are excluded, the rate is really only 4.6 percent, and, if the 14 involuntary resignations are also omitted from the calculations, the annual turnover rate is actually only 2.3 percent.

This is the figure that is of primary concern to us. These are the people we lost because of more attractive salaries or better opportunities elsewhere. Any of the turnover rates cited above would be the envy of most organizations. They attest to the dedication and enthusiasm for their work by Commission personnel.



Engineering

Much of the time of the Engineering Section in the biennium was occupied with repair of flood damaged facilities and equipment. In addition, a greater than normal effort was required to remove stream obstructions, many of which resulted from the winter floods of 1964-65.

At the Rock Creek Fish Hatchery on the North Umpqua the entrance road and water supply line had to be completely rebuilt. The egg-taking station on Big Butte Creek in Jackson County was replaced and water supply lines at the Butte Falls and Alsea hatcheries were repaired.

Spillways at Hemlock Meadows on the Umpqua, Cottonwood Meadows in Lake County, and Canyon Creek Meadows in Grant County, all public fishing impoundments, were washed out and had to be replaced. The viewing station in the fish ladder at Winchester Dam on the North Umpqua flooded out and the crane was torn loose, requiring replacement.

Listed below are major stream clearance projects showing the miles of spawning area made available to migratory fish:

Smith River and tributaries	81 miles
Umpqua River and tributaries	59 miles
Alsea River and tributaries	13 miles
Coquille River and tributaries	20 miles
Siuslaw River and tributaries	69 miles
Tillamook Bay rivers and tributaries	<u>55 miles</u>
Total	297 miles

Several other smaller stream clearance projects were completed.

The Engineering Section is frequently asked to review construction plans of others in cases where fish or wildlife may be involved. Examples include the following:

Water supply intake for the Crown Zellerbach Wauna Mill
Improvements to the fish ladder at the Powerdale Dam on Hood River
Screening of diversions on the Warm Springs River
Fish passage facilities for Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River
Job Corps project involving screen box installations on the
Rogue River

Construction projects included improvement of the Cody Public Fishing Ponds on the White River Management Area in Wasco County. Another major project included replacement of the water supply line at the Gnat Creek Hatchery.

Project plans developed on which actual construction was not completed in the biennium included:

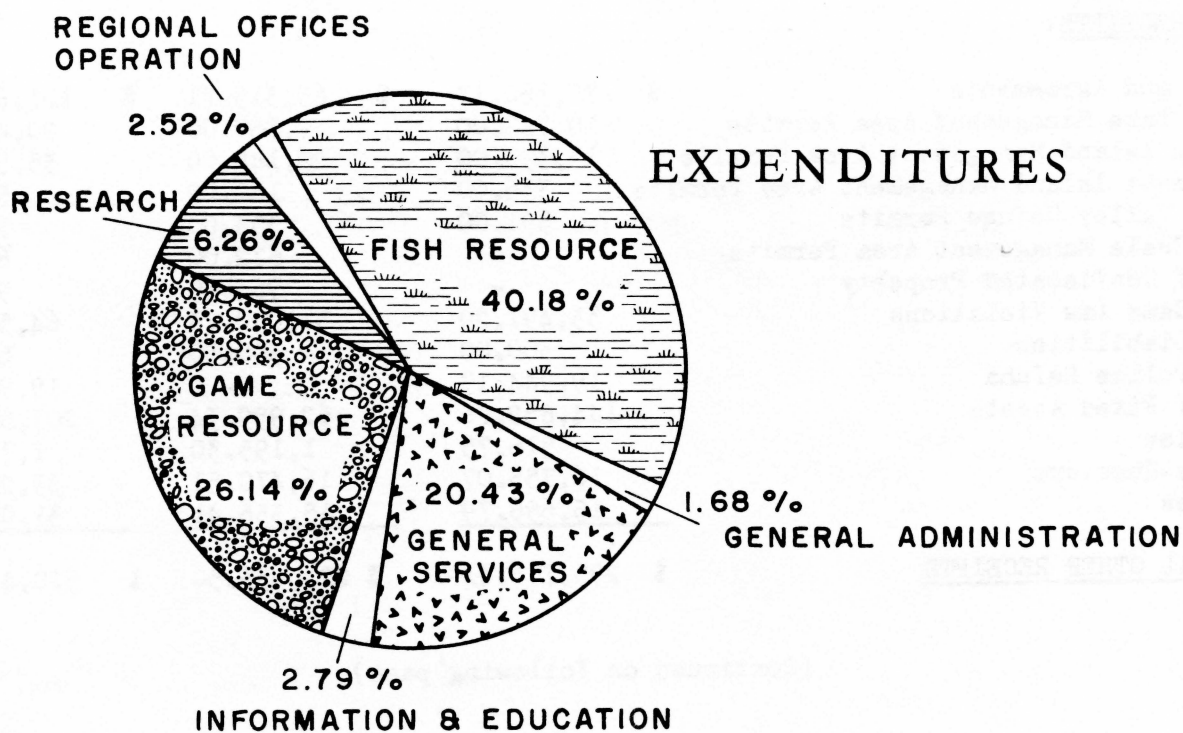
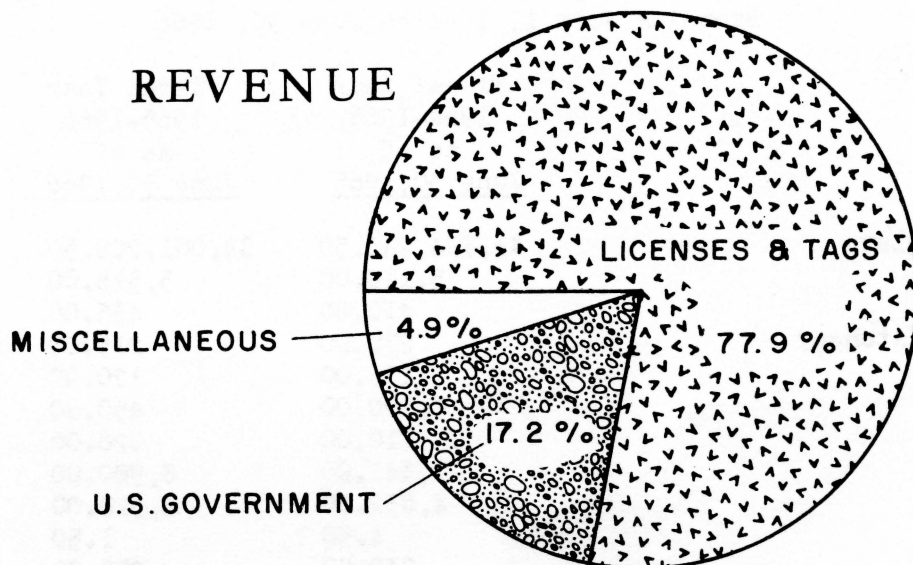
Boat ramp on the Tualatin River
Riverton boat ramp on the Coquille River
Dock at Fish Lake in Harney County
Pumping station at Sauvie Island
Cable car for use of operating personnel at the steelhead
trapping station on the Siletz below Valsetz
Gate Creek Reservoir on the White River Management Area
Dike improvement at the Summer Lake Management Area

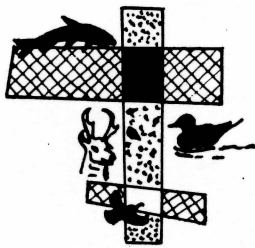




Revenue Sources & Expenditures

REVENUE





Financial Statement

SCHEDULE "A"

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Biennium July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1966

	Fiscal Year 1964-1965 as of June 30, 1965	Fiscal Year 1965-1966 as of June 30, 1966	Total for Biennium
<u>LICENSES:</u>			
Hunters and Anglers	\$3,794,240.50	\$4,001,208.50	\$ 7,795,449.00
Oregon Guides	5,110.00	5,515.00	10,625.00
Game Breeders	410.00	435.00	845.00
Private Trout Hatchery	270.00	215.00	485.00
Taxidermist	125.00	120.00	245.00
Alien Gun	1,000.00	450.00	1,450.00
Fur Dealers	110.00	120.00	230.00
Beaver Tags	7,341.00	8,980.00	16,321.00
Trappers	4,632.00	4,518.00	9,150.00
Carp	4.50	1.50	6.00
Permits to Hold	239.00	255.00	494.00
Scientific Permits	10.00	10.00	20.00
Storage Permits	.25	1.25	1.50
<u>TOTAL LICENSES</u>	\$3,813,492.25	\$4,021,829.25	\$ 7,835,321.50
<u>OTHER RECEIPTS:</u>			
Leases and Agreements	\$ 37,360.17	\$ 65,315.71	\$ 102,675.88
Summer Lake Management Area Permits	10,740.00	9,680.00	20,420.00
Sauvies Island Management Area Permits	15,393.00	20,148.00	35,541.00
Government Island Management Area Permits	336.00	180.00	516.00
Warner Valley Refuge Permits	391.00	353.00	744.00
Camas Swale Management Area Permits	-	672.00	672.00
Sale of Confiscated Property	-	964.50	964.50
Fines-Game Law Violations	33,491.20	31,040.73	64,531.93
Civil Liabilities	300.00	300.00	600.00
State Police Refund	19,944.17	-	19,944.17
Sale of Fixed Assets	144,852.26	62,959.34	207,811.60
Fur Sales	516.75	1,195.30	1,712.05
Rentals-Quarters	16,755.07	16,470.51	33,225.58
Sundries	15,696.79	15,356.41	31,053.20
<u>TOTAL OTHER RECEIPTS</u>	\$ 295,776.41	\$ 224,635.50	\$ 520,411.91

(Continued on following page)

SCHEDULE "A" (CONTINUED)

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Biennium July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1966

	Fiscal Year 1964-1965 as of June 30, 1965	Fiscal Year 1965-1966 as of June 30, 1966	Total for Biennium
<u>U. S. GOVERNMENT:</u>			
Pittman-Robertson	\$ 442,808.32	\$ 410,569.10	\$ 853,377.42
Dingell-Johnson	164,660.93	98,569.15	263,230.08
Columbia River Fishery	216,146.89	224,267.00	440,413.89
Leaburg Hatchery	106,363.91	108,540.51	214,904.42
Office of Emergency Planning	-	53,331.00	53,331.00
<u>TOTAL U. S. GOVERNMENT</u>	\$ 929,980.05	\$ 895,276.76	\$ 1,825,256.81
<u>SALMON RESEARCH ACCOUNT:</u>			
Salmon Angler Licenses	\$ 232,620.00	\$ 262,494.00	\$ 495,114.00
<u>U. S. GOVERNMENT-SALMON RESEARCH ACCOUNT:</u>			
Columbia River Fishery	\$ 14,003.94	\$ -	\$ 14,003.94
<u>TOTAL SALMON RESEARCH ACCOUNT</u>	\$ 246,623.94	\$ 262,494.00	\$ 509,117.94
<u>TOTAL RECEIPTS - GROSS</u>	\$5,285,872.65	\$5,404,235.51	\$10,690,108.16
<u>LESS:</u>			
Transfer to Fish Commission	\$ 73,999.99	\$ 131,355.50	\$ 205,355.49
State Police Appropriation	878,717.08	985,906.48	1,864,623.56
<u>TOTAL RECEIPTS - NET</u>	<u>\$4,333,155.58</u>	<u>\$ 4,286,973.53</u>	<u>\$ 8,620,129.11</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SCHEDULE "B"

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

Biennium July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1966

	Fiscal Year 1964-1965 as of <u>June 30, 1965</u>	Fiscal Year 1965-1966 as of <u>June 30, 1966</u>	Total for Biennium
<u>ADMINISTRATION:</u>			
General Administration	\$ 62,476.72	\$ 74,228.03	\$ 136,704.75
<u>REGIONAL OFFICES OPERATION:</u>			
Regional Offices Operation	\$ 101,127.85	\$ 104,045.02	\$ 205,172.87
<u>FISH RESOURCES:</u>			
Basin Investigations	\$ 55,736.32	79,798.71	\$ 135,535.03
Fishery Statewide Staff	91,711.91	163,684.94	255,396.85
Fish Propagation and Distribution	798,238.42	739,638.25	1,537,876.67
Fishery Habitat Improvement	347,169.03	364,873.79	712,042.82
Lake and Stream Improvement	<u>291,951.68</u>	<u>335,399.49</u>	<u>627,351.17</u>
<u>TOTAL FISH RESOURCES</u>	\$1,584,807.36	\$1,683,395.18	\$3,268,202.54
<u>GAME RESOURCES:</u>			
Game Statewide Staff	\$ 80,487.02	\$ 101,008.89	\$ 181,495.91
Game Propagation and Distribution	73,541.65	70,490.37	144,032.02
Game Habitat Improvement	124,502.59	153,349.30	277,851.89
Area and Field Management	<u>714,112.79</u>	<u>808,077.04</u>	<u>1,522,189.83</u>
<u>TOTAL GAME RESOURCES</u>	\$ 992,644.05	\$1,132,925.60	\$2,125,569.65
<u>INFORMATION AND EDUCATION:</u>			
I and E Statewide Staff	\$ 12,027.54	\$ 19,124.41	\$ 31,151.95
Public Information	67,314.62	68,068.80	135,383.42
Conservation Education	17,613.45	17,202.74	34,816.19
Hunter Safety	<u>11,407.17</u>	<u>14,212.53</u>	<u>25,619.70</u>
<u>TOTAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION</u>	\$ 108,362.78	\$ 118,608.48	\$ 226,971.26

(Continued on following page)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SCHEDULE "B" (CONTINUED)

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

Biennium July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1966

	Fiscal Year 1964-1965 as of June 30, 1965	Fiscal Year 1965-1966 as of June 30, 1966	Total for Biennium
<u>GENERAL SERVICES:</u>			
Engineering	\$ 62,059.51	\$ 53,733.67	\$ 115,793.18
Automotive	284,862.45	216,245.30	501,107.75
Personnel and Office Services	331,331.49	194,722.02	526,053.51
Accounting and Finance	142,465.20	136,087.01	278,552.21
Lands Management	52,537.36	46,752.88	99,290.24
Supply and Service	<u>74,488.45</u>	<u>66,746.06</u>	<u>141,234.51</u>
<u>TOTAL GENERAL SERVICES</u>	\$ 947,744.46	\$ 714,286.94	\$1,662,031.40
<u>RESEARCH - FISH AND GAME:</u>			
Fish Research	\$ 23,984.55	\$ 66,573.20	\$ 90,557.75
Game Research	<u>62,805.84</u>	<u>71,249.89</u>	<u>134,055.73</u>
<u>TOTAL RESEARCH-FISH AND GAME</u>	\$ 86,790.39	\$ 137,823.09	\$ 224,613.48
<u>SALMON RESEARCH ACCOUNT:</u>			
Impoundment Maintenance	\$ 17,118.47	\$ 12,728.64	\$ 29,847.11
Salmon-Steelhead Research	<u>153,435.81</u>	<u>101,525.67</u>	<u>254,961.48</u>
<u>TOTAL SALMON RESEARCH ACCOUNT</u>	\$ 170,554.28	\$ 114,254.31	\$ 284,808.59
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>\$4,054,507.89</u>	<u>\$4,079,566.65</u>	<u>\$8,134,074.54</u>

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

LICENSE SALES

TYPE OF LICENSE:	1964		1965	
	SALES	VALUE	SALES	VALUE
Resident Combination	106,322	\$ 744,254.00	114,545	\$ 801,815.00
Pioneer Combination	12,224	12,224.00	11,784	11,784.00
Veteran Combination	6,622	6,622.00	6,771	6,771.00
Aged, Indigent Combination	3,513	3,513.00	3,646	3,646.00
Resident Angler	205,821	823,284.00	213,835	855,340.00
Pioneer Angler	2,381	1,190.50	2,314	1,157.00
Veteran Angler	1,051	525.50	1,114	557.00
Aged, Indigent Angler	2,043	1,021.50	2,103	1,051.50
Juvenile Angler	43,933	87,866.00	43,860	87,720.00
Nonresident Angler	9,847	98,470.00	10,933	109,330.00
Vacation Angler - Seven Days	17,200	86,000.00	18,030	90,150.00
Daily Angler - One Day	117,747	117,747.00	131,378	131,378.00
Daily Angler - Two Days	16,392	32,784.00	18,664	37,328.00
Daily Angler - Three Days	6,031	18,093.00	6,834	20,502.00
Daily Angler - Four Days	1,432	5,728.00	1,529	6,116.00
Resident Hunter	187,594	750,376.00	187,076	748,304.00
Pioneer Hunter	333	166.50	314	157.00
Veteran Hunter	182	91.00	179	89.50
Aged, Indigent Hunter	162	81.00	163	81.50
Juvenile Hunter	5,840	11,680.00	5,361	10,722.00
Nonresident Hunter	2,877	100,695.00	3,114	108,990.00
Resident Angler (Blind-Free)	174	-	203	-
Certificates of Lost License	7,149	3,574.50	7,836	3,918.00
Miscellaneous Duplicate Licenses (Free)	32	-	303	-
NUMBER AND VALUE OF LICENSE SALES	756,902	\$2,905,986.50	791,889	\$3,036,907.50
Special Annual Elk Tags	3,110	\$ 7,775.00	3,134	\$ 7,835.00
Resident Elk Tags	59,424	445,680.00	63,677	477,577.50
Nonresident Elk Tags	589	20,615.00	708	24,780.00
Resident Deer Tags	270,731	270,731.00	276,572	276,572.00
Nonresident Deer Tags	1,548	23,220.00	1,618	24,270.00
Controlled Area Deer Tags	4,404	22,020.00	5,544	27,720.00
Antelope Tags	702	3,510.00	680	3,400.00
Goat Tags	-	-	5	50.00
Sheep Tags	-	-	6	60.00
Turkey Tags	-	-	291	582.00
Replacements - Elk Permits	41	20.50	39	19.50
Replacements - Deer Permits	89	44.50	85	42.50
Miscellaneous Duplicate Tags and Permits	1,478	-	1,688	-
NUMBER AND VALUE OF TAG SALES	342,116	\$ 793,616.00	354,047	\$ 842,908.50
Salmon Angler Licenses	231,623	\$ 231,623.00	250,678	\$ 250,678.00
Duplicate Salmon Angler Licenses	1,203	-	1,277	-
NUMBER AND VALUE OF SALMON ANGLERS	232,826	\$ 231,623.00	251,955	\$ 250,678.00
GROSS SALES AND VALUE	1,331,844	\$3,931,225.50	1,397,891	\$4,130,494.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF GAME COMMISSION FUNDS

Biennium July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1966

<u>BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF BIENNIUM:-</u>			\$ 262,554.14
Gross Receipts from all sources-			
Schedule "A"-Fiscal Year 1964-1965	\$5,285,872.65		
Fiscal Year 1965-1966	\$5,404,235.51	\$10,690,108.16	
Less:			
State Police Appropriation-			
Fiscal Year 1964-1965	\$ 878,717.08		
Fiscal Year 1965-1966	\$ 985,906.48		
Transfer to Fish Commission			
Fiscal Year 1964-1965	\$ 73,999.99		
Fiscal Year 1965-1966	\$ 131,355.50	\$ 2,069,979.05	
<u>NET RECEIPTS FOR BIENNIUM</u>			\$8,620,129.11
Surplus adjustments affecting prior periods-			
Fiscal Year 1964-1965	\$ 447.02-		
Fiscal Year 1965-1966	\$ 15,297.66		
Total Surplus Adjustments for Biennium			\$ 14,850.64
<u>TOTAL TO ACCOUNT FOR</u>			\$8,897,533.89
Expenditures for period-Schedule "B"-			
Fiscal Year 1964-1965	\$4,054,507.89		
Fiscal Year 1965-1966	\$4,079,566.65		
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR BIENNIUM</u>			\$8,134,074.54
<u>BALANCE ON JUNE 30, 1966</u>			<u>\$ 763,459.35</u>

ANALYSIS OF BALANCE OF GAME COMMISSION FUNDS

	<u>June 30, 1964</u>	<u>June 30, 1965</u>	<u>June 30, 1966</u>
United States National Bank-Revolving Fund	\$ 7,744.68	\$ 7,744.68	\$ 7,744.68
United States National Bank-Payroll Account	-	-	100,000.00
State Treasurer-Game Protection Account	941,651.90	1,062,480.62	1,290,598.07
State Treasurer-Salmon Research Account	47,645.93	38,516.29	39,871.19
Accounts Receivable and deferred charges	13,524.76	7,381.47	2,606.98
Inventories-Feed and expendable supplies	11,123.58	-	-
Outstanding Obligations	<u>759,136.71-</u>	<u>575,368.25-</u>	<u>677,361.57-</u>
<u>BALANCE</u>	<u>\$262,554.14</u>	<u>\$ 540,754.81</u>	<u>\$ 763,459.35</u>

