



Unknown Rogue River Spring Chinook Tragedy

January 23, 2019

Steve Beyerlin

The Environmental Impact of Lost Creek Dam

- Quoting 1972 EIS and the 1962 Project Authorization Document
 - “*Any flood control plan detrimental to the fishery resource would be unacceptable, both locally and to the Federal and State fishery agencies”*
- This statement came from a public meeting in 1956 and has followed all documentation forward...

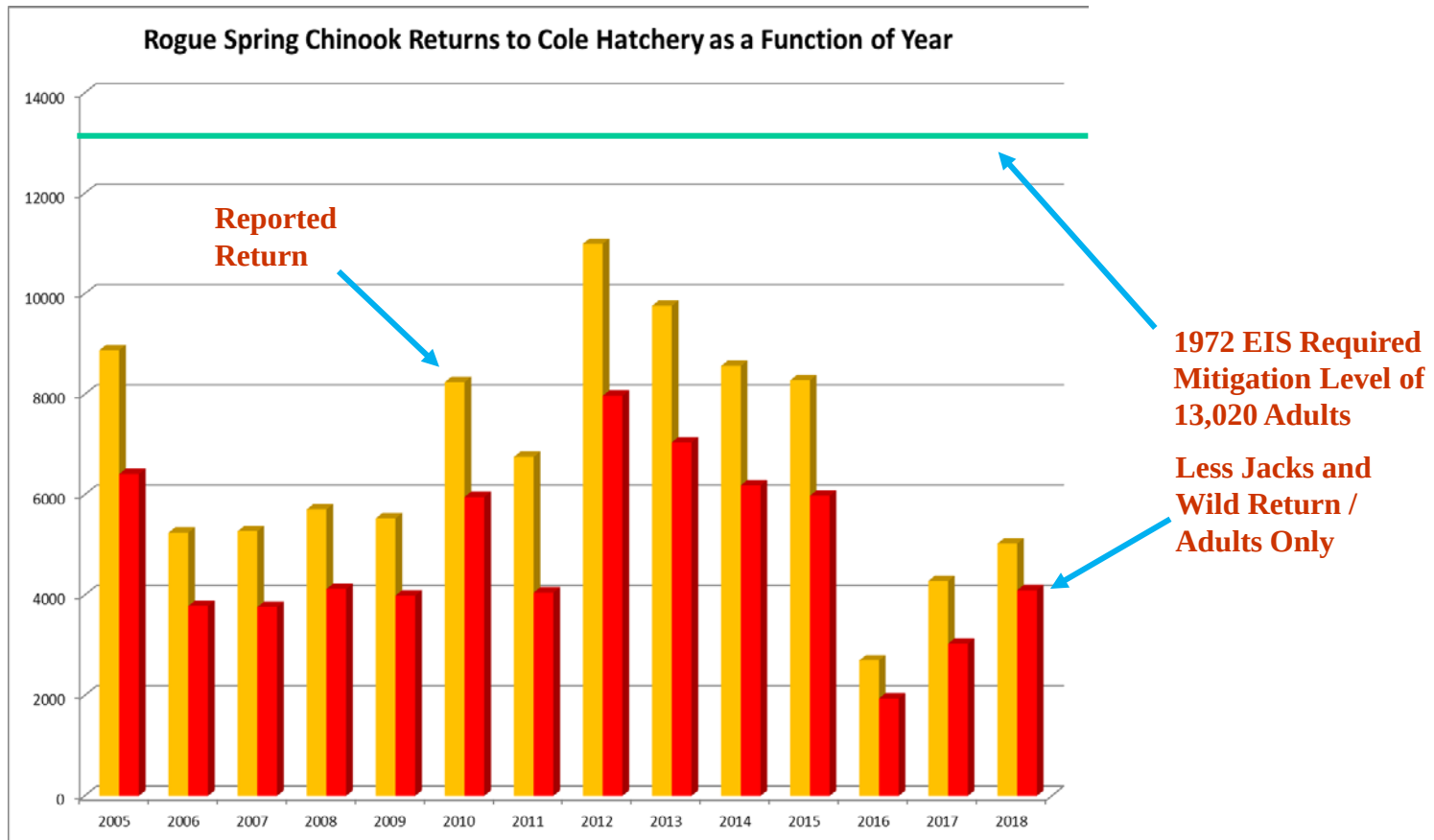
The Effects of Adverse Management on Rogue Spring Salmon Populations

- 1972 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Lost Creek Project

“The project will effectively isolate the upstream drainage area from use by anadromous fish. Maintenance of anadromous and resident fish populations will be dependent upon the fish hatchery (Cole Rivers) for artificial spawning and rearing”

- 33% of the Rogue Spring Chinook Spawning Habitat is lost due to the Lost Creek Project. The specified contribution of Cole Rivers fish hatchery is 13020 adults.
- ODFW and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) have failed to adhere to the (EIS) of 1972. For the past 14 years Cole Rivers Hatchery has not met the agreed to quota.
- Violation of the EIS and Dam Authorization has damaged the Rogue basin economy. These violations extend to the contract with local governments and the public.
- Faulty, well challenged, assumptions by USACE concerning gravel migration have severely harmed Natural Spawning.

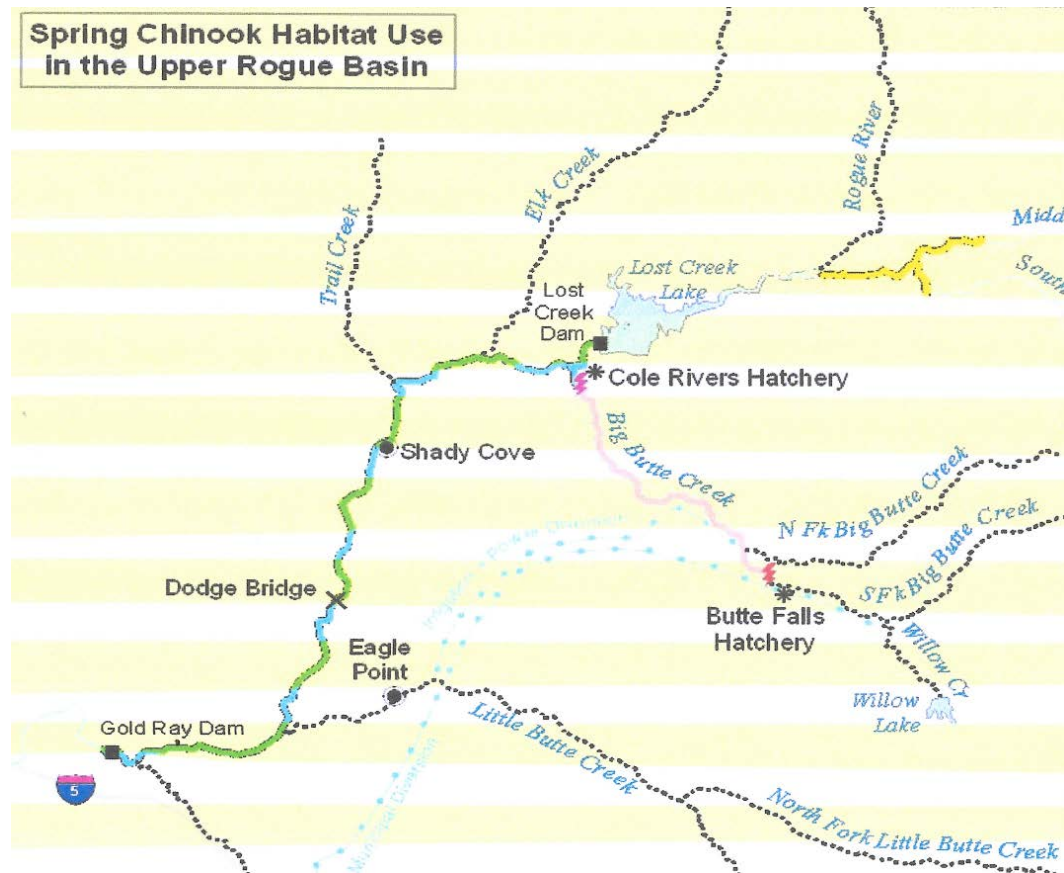
**Cole Rivers Hatchery mitigation requirement per EIS:
Produce 13,020 returning Adult Spring Chinook “to the hatchery”**



Violation of the Environmental Impact Statement of 1972 and Dam Authorization Have Damaged the Local Economy.

- Hatchery Spring Chinook runs are down 63% over the last 14 years.
 - Only 0.38% of Spring Chinook releases are returning to hatchery. Hatchery Steelhead from same hatchery avg. 3% return (8 times higher).
 - The recent 4,881 adult average return over 14 yrs. results in a **\$4.7M** loss annually.
- Natural spawning Spring Chinook are down 60% from the expected levels
 - 8,630 is the average return annually vs a historical return of 26,040 over last 20 yrs.
 - The economic value of a Rogue River salmon is \$576.00
 - The shortfall in returns (-17,410) translates to a **\$10M economic loss**
 - Wild Spring Chinook harvest has virtually stopped resulting in huge economic impacts.
- Wild / Natural Spring Chinook populations are shattered by two predictable, but manageable, habitat issues.
 - Dam water release temperature during egg incubation is too warm – not controllable
 - Lack of spawning habitat – there are many options for both issues.

Spring Salmon Spawning Habitat in the Upper Rogue Basin



Summary of Cole Rivers Hatchery Returns for the last 38 years

10 Year Block	Average Return	Less Jacks	Hatchery Adults	Percentage Difference from 13,020
1981 - 1990	34,062	14,419 43% Jacks	19,643*	151% 2.6%*
1991 - 2000	28,589	4,071 14% Jacks	24,518*	189% 1.9%*
2001 - 2010	9,602	1,704 Est. 18% Jacks	7,898	- 40% 0.54%*
2011 - 2018	6,419*	1,247 Est. 18% Jacks	5,172	- 62% 0.38%*
	8 years*		*Includes NP/ Wild Fish	* Smolt Released % of return

Summary and Conclusions

- The Final Environmental Impact Statement of 1972 was the official directive for the Lost Creek Dam Project.
- We must recognize that the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, together with the Army Corps of Engineers, were entrusted to follow the guidelines outlined in the EIS. The objective was to ensure a viable, healthy Rogue River Spring Chinook Salmon population.....It appears this has been forgotten.
- When combining the Economic Value of the Lost Production of both NP/Wild and Hatchery Spring Chinook there is price tag of ~ **\$289M loss over last 20 years.**
- The failure to adhere to the steps outlined in the Environmental Impact Statement is both a violation of the EIS and the Dam Authorization.
- The failure to uphold the contract (EIS) with local governments and the public who supported the project cannot be ignored. Without action the decline outlined in this discussion will continue with even greater economic harm.

Cover Page:

The Unknown Rogue River Spring Chinook Salmon Tragedy

It is time to understand the damage being done but not seen to Rogue River Spring Chinook Salmon and to recognize that the lack of fiduciary duty the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Army Corps of Engineers has brought the once world famous Rogue River Spring Chinook runs. Both Wild and Hatchery Spring Chinook runs have been brought to their knees and are fighting for survival.

- The Rogue Basin Flood Control Project was started in 1935 and heated up in 1956 just after the destructive Flood of 1955. The authorization for the Rogue Basin Project came in the Rivers and Harbors Act of October 23rd, 1962, two years prior to the devastating Christmas Day Flood of 1964.
- The Final (EIS) Environmental Impact Statement for Lost Creek Dam was published in 1972, which gave direction of how Lost Creek Dam was to be operated and impacts mitigated for.
- (This statement came from a public meeting in 1956 and followed all documentation forward. **“On the fact that *any flood control plan detrimental to the fishery resource would be unacceptable*, both locally and to the Federal and State fishery agencies”.**
- Cole Rivers Hatchery was ordered to be built and operating before Lost Creek Dam could be built. Hatchery construction was completed in 1973, at which time the dam construction was begun and then completed in 1977. The primary purpose of Cole Rivers Hatchery was to mitigate for Spring Chinook habitat and spawning areas lost. Cole Rivers Hatchery was to produce 13,020 returning Adult Spring Chinook at the hatchery to meet the projects authorization requirement's.
- Over the last 14 years Hatchery Spring Chinook shortfalls average 63% and Wild or Natural Spawning runs of Spring Chinook are now 60% below expected levels. Wild / Natural Producing Spring Chinook populations are shattered by predictable but unaddressed habitat issues. Wild Spring Chinook harvest has virtually been stopped with huge economic impacts.
- It is time to hold the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and ODFW accountable for their management failures in sustaining the once famous Rogue River Spring Chinook run. The combined agency inaction has resulted in higher sport license fees and severely restricted sport harvest regulations. These two events when combined spell FAILURE. It is time for the counties, ports, and all user groups to demand action to restore the public trust in these two agencies.

Cole Rivers Hatchery Mitigation Results 2005 – 2018 Draft

1972 Final Environmental Impact Statement for Lost Creek Lake

“The project will effectively isolate the upstream drainage area from use by anadromous fish. Maintenance of anadromous and resident fish populations will be dependent upon the fish hatchery (Cole Rivers) for artificial spawning and rearing”.

Final EIS Summary Sheet - 3. a. Environmental Impact:

Flooding of river valley behind dam used for timber production, farming, pasture, and wildlife habitat; loss of an 11-mile stretch of natural stream to be covered by the lake; reduction of flood damage downstream along Rogue River; provision of water for irrigation, municipal and industrial water supply, recreation, fish and wildlife, and water quality improvement; hatchery production to compensate for fishery losses and power production.

Final EIS Page 1-9 “Included in the project is the construction of Cole M. Rivers Fish Hatchery. That work is in progress and will be completed January 1973. The hatchery will be capable of producing 425,100 pounds of fish per year. That capacity is based on requirements to provide restitution for loss of spawning and rearing areas at Lost Creek as well as the other authorized Rogue Basin projects. Elk Creek and Applegate. The species to be reared are spring chinook, summer and winter steelhead, Coho salmon, rainbow trout, and kokanee salmon”.

Final EIS Page 3-8 It is also stated that by 1980 there will be 3,300,000 visits along the Rogue River.

Final EIS Page 3-10 “It is estimated that the stretch of river from the dam upstream provides spawning area for 13,020 spring chinook and 500 summer steelhead. Production at Cole M. Rivers Hatchery will be sufficient to cover those losses. Annual production will be about 425,000 pounds which is equivalent to about 3,500,000 fingerlings. The 11-mile length of free-flowing stream to be inundated, considered to be of excellent quality for spawning, also will be lost as natural habitat for resident rainbow and cutthroat trout. Stream fishing for the resident and anadromous species along the inundated stream will be lost and replaced by a reservoir fishery and an improved downstream fishery. While the total harvest of the resources is expected, by the fishery agencies, to increase, the type of the fishing experience in the 11-mile reach will change to a lake-type fishery. The natural run of anadromous fish which utilizes the river above the dam will be blocked”.

Final EIS Page 3-10 Resumption of studies for a water resource project by the Corps was initiated by a public hearing in Grants Pass on 15 November 1956. At that hearing the emphasis of testimony was on:

- (1) Prevention of flood damages, with associated irrigation, power generation, and recreation benefits;
- (2) On the fact that any flood control plan detrimental to the fishery resource would be unacceptable, both locally and to the Federal and State fishery agencies.

The Final Environmental Impact Statement May 8, 1972 clearly states Spring Chinook return above Lost Creek Dam required being 13,020 adults at the hatchery for authorization of the Lost Creek Dam Project.

Rogue Spring Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan Assessment and Update Draft Page 11

“The percentage of hatchery fish among Spring Chinook spawning naturally in the Rogue River was less than 1% in 2017, and has averaged less than 5% over the last 10 years. These values are far below the desired status identified in the Plan of 15%, and have dropped substantially from the percentage of hatchery spawners at the time the Plan was adopted.”

Appendix A. Hatchery Program Update

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“Background: Cole Rivers Fish Hatchery was built by the Corps of Engineers to replace the fish and fishery that were lost due to dam construction and operation. The primary purpose of Cole Rivers Hatchery is to produce Spring Chinook Salmon for mitigation for lost spawning habitat inundated by William Jess Dam which was completed in 1977, blocking 10 miles of the mainstem and portions of both the Middle Fork and South Fork of the Rogue River”.

What fish does Cole Rivers Hatchery produce for the Rogue River?

“Cole Rivers produces fish to meet the mitigation obligation for William Jess Dam. The primary purpose of the hatchery is production of Spring Chinook salmon. William Jess Dam/Lost Creek Reservoir stopped production of about 1/3 of the spawning population of Rogue spring Chinook. The mitigation goal is 13,020 adult Spring Chinook at the hatchery. Cole Rivers hatchery also has mitigation goals for Coho Salmon, Summer Steelhead, Winter Steelhead, and Rainbow Trout”.

Does Cole Rivers Hatchery mark all the hatchery Spring Chinook with a fin clip?

“Beginning with the smolt release in 2007, the spring Chinook produced at Cole Rivers Hatchery have been all been released with an adipose fin clip. The fin clipping is accomplished using an automated process in a marking trailer that moves around the state. The hatchery goal is for a 100% fin clip rate. Recently, the fin clipping has taken place in March at Cole Rivers”.

The above 100% fin clipping allows us to have a finite assessment of Cole Rivers Hatchery Pond collection data, 2012 thru 2018 and beyond.

Prior to 2007 not all hatchery released stocks were fin clipped. After 2007 all returning Spring Chinook of Hatchery Origin were fin clipped. Prior to 2007 estimates of return were used.

Counts for Naturally Produced (Wild) Spring Chinook entering the hatchery collection pond were not counted or made available until 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Hatchery Spring Chinook Returns – required return at Hatchery per Final EIS of 13,020 Adults.

Year	Hatchery Return	Less Wild & Jacks	Hatchery Adults	Deficit of 13,020 Return % of Release Return
2018	5,027	233 Wild = 4.5% 696 Jacks = 14%	4,098 Shortfall -8,922	69% Deficit 0.28% Release Return
2017	4,280	338 Wild = 7.9% 908 Jacks = 21%	3,034 Shortfall -9,986	77% Deficit 0.23% Release Return
2016	2,698	182 Wild = 7% 574 Jacks = 21%	1,942 Shortfall -11,078	85% Deficit 0.15% Release Return
2015	8,278	Estimate 7.75% Wild = 641 Estimate Jacks = 20% = 1,656	5,981 Shortfall -7,039	54% Deficit 0.46% Release Return
2014	8,563	Estimate 7.75% Wild = 663 Estimate Jacks = 20% = 1,712	6,188 Shortfall -6,832	53% Deficit 0.47% Release Return
2013	9,759	Estimate 7.75% Wild = 759 Estimate Jacks = 20% = 1,952	7,044 Shortfall -5,976	46% Deficit 0.51% Release Return
2012	10,995	Estimate 7.75% Wild = 825 Estimate Jacks = 20% = 2,198	7,972 Shortfall -5,048	39% Deficit 0.57% Release Return
2011	6,748	Estimate 7.75% Wild = 523 Estimate Jacks = 20% = 1,350	4,051 Shortfall -8,969	69% Deficit 0.30% Release Return
2010	8,243	Estimate 7.75% Wild = 639 Estimate Jacks = 20% = 1,648	5,956 Shortfall -7,064	54% Deficit 0.43% Release Return
2009	5,526	Estimate 7.75% Wild = 429 Estimate Jacks = 20% = 1,106	3,991 Shortfall -9,029	69% Deficit 0.28% Release Return
2008	5,703	Estimate 7.75% Wild = 442 Estimate Jacks = 20% = 1,140	4,121 Shortfall -8,899	68% Deficit 0.29% Release Return
2007	5,271	Estimate 7.75% Wild = 411 Estimate Jacks = 20% = 1,140	3,763 Shortfall -9,257	72% Deficit 0.27% Release Return
2006	5,243	Estimate 7.75% Wild = 404 Estimate Jacks = 20% = 1,048	3,784 Shortfall -9,236	72% Deficit 0.27% Release Return
2005	8,875	Estimate 7.75% Wild = 688 Estimate Jacks = 20% = 1,776	6,410 Shortfall -6,610	51% Deficit 0.46% Release Return
Avg.	6,800	14 yr. Wild Average = 541 14 yr. Jack Average = 1,575	Avg. Return 4,881 Shortfall – 8,139	63% Deficit 0.37% Release Return
		<i>Required Adult Annual Hatchery Return 13,020 Adults 182,280 over 14 years. Actual 14 yr. return total 68,334 Hatchery Adult for a 4,881 Avg. Annual Hatchery Adult Return. 14 year Shortage 113,945</i>	<i>Used 2009 Economic Study of Rogue River Salmon Dollar amounts are in 2007 Dollars</i>	<i>Annual Average (14 year) economic In river harvest loss @ \$576.00 per fish = \$4,688,064.00 per year 14 yr. Deficit = \$65,632,896.00</i>

10 Year Avg.	Hatchery Return Avg.	Jacks Avg. No Wild Info. *	Hatchery Adults	Percentage of 13,020 Goal / Release Return
1981 - 1990	34,062	14,419* 43% Jacks	19,643	151% 2.6% Return
1991 - 2000	28,589	4,071* 14% Jacks	24,518	189% 1.9% Return
2001 - 2010	9,602	1,704 Est. 18% Jacks	7,898	-40% .54% Return
2011 - 2018	*6,419 (8 year)	1,247 Est. 18% Jacks	5,172	-62% .38% Return

1. 37 year average return of Jacks (under 24") to hatchery is 23.25% we use a 20% Jack return in our estimates where data is yet available.
2. Currently less than 1% of hatchery Spring Chinook are found spawning in the wild.
3. ODFW currently produces 365,125 pounds of hatchery mitigation of salmon, steelhead and trout. The EIS allows 425,000 pounds of mitigation. This is 59,875 below EIS stated levels of production. 174,688 pounds of Spring Chinook are now produced.
4. The Final EIS in referring to trout production says 50,000 pounds for Lost Creek Reservoir.
5. Cole Rivers Hatchery stated primary purpose is to mitigate for lost spawning habitat for Spring Chinook Salmon. It is unclear why ODFW only allots 47.7% of mitigation to Spring Chinook production.
6. 174,688 pounds of Spring Chinook smolt produced out of 365,125 pounds of mitigation (47.7% of production) with 59,875 pounds not being used is not primary production while returning 63% below required 13,020 hatchery Spring Chinook Adults that is just 4,881 over last 14 years.
7. Cole Rivers Hatchery Spring Chinook Return is near .38% - Hatchery Steelhead return at 3%.
8. We used The Economic Value of Rogue River Salmon from ECONorthwest 2009 to arrive at economic value of \$576.00 per Spring Chinook Salmon. It was the lowest price of options given, basically the less fish returning the higher the value as harvest availability plays apart. More salmon that return lower the value of each salmon the less return cost to harvest goes up. Next step up being \$821.00 each. Page 20

http://www.oregoncoastalliance.org/documents_13/ECON_Rogue_Salmon_Study.pdf

Rearing and Release Strategies: The hatchery program for spring Chinook Salmon is a mitigation program intended to replace lost natural production. Approximately 1,703,250 smolts are released between mid-August and mid-March for 174,688 pounds of Spring Chinook smolt is 41% of EIS 425,000 pounds of production.

Mid-August 652,000 @ 13 fish per pound - 56,154 pounds on-station release at hatchery
 Mid-August 78,000 @ 13 fish per pound - 6,000 pounds released in Rogue Estuary (new)
 Mid-September 730,000 @ 9 fish per pound – 81,111 pounds on-station release at hatchery
 Mid-October 193,250 @ 6.5 fish per pound – 29,730 pounds on-station release at hatchery
 Mid-March 50,000 @ 6.5 fish per pound - 7,692 pounds release off site at Gold Hill

“The smolts are released primarily into the mainstem at the hatchery at river mile 157. Some releases are trucked and released downstream to minimize impacts on naturally produced spring Chinook

Salmon fry. The smolt release strategy maximizes survival rates and minimizes interaction with naturally produced fishes in the Rogue River, as they out migrate to sea soon after release”.

ODFW has been asked for years why release Spring Chinook Hatchery Smolt in mass in August - Sept. – Oct. when the river is warmest (up to 74 degrees) and in some timeframes lowest flows of the year. Only 128,000 released river, 1,575,250 are still released at hatchery. Predatory fish like the Squaw Fish or Northern Pike Minnow an invasive species are most active in the peak of summer release timeframes as are Cormorants and all released hatchery production except 78,000 smolt are available to this preditation..

It is possible ODFW is concerned about even more preditation on Wild / Natural Producing Spring Chinook fry if releases were earlier in year at hatchery. Current release dates can have a 7% to 10% preditation on Wild / NP fry. It would even be higher in April or May. ODFW has been asked many times to truck Smolt downstream below old Gold Rey Dam site for release, protecting Wild / NP Spring Chinook fry and being more adaptable in release dates. So release date and method are a convenience and money saver for hatchery operations not necessarily the best resource management.

Concerning Wild or Naturally Producing Spring Chinook

Naturally Producing (NP) Spring Chinook annual returns have plummeted 63% from pre-dam numbers. The dam was completed in 1977 with primary purposes of Flood Control and Fisheries.

Final EIS 3-10 - “any flood control plan detrimental to the fishery resource would be unacceptable”,

Year	Wild/NP Avg.	Historic Run Size	Hatchery Component Avg.	Deficit Related To Dam Combined Wild + Hatchery	Annual Avg. Economic Loss
1998 - 2007	7,596	39,060	12,238 avg.	8,378 avg.	\$4,825,728.00
2008 - 2017	9,663	39,060	6,719 avg.	16,712 avg.	\$9,626,112.00
				20 yr. Economic Loss Total	\$289,036,800.00

- Wild or NP Spring Chinook have declined 67% in compared to historical returns with hatchery production goals removed.
- Hatchery returns have also decline by 63% over the last 14 years. Hatchery Spring Chinook are not habitat challenged and do not need spawning gravel nor are affected by water temperature during hatching as Wild NP are.
- **There was an annual 2,067 Wild / NP Spring Chinook return increase in last 10 years** between 1998 – 2007 ten year block and the 2008 – 2017 year block.
- **There was an annual 12,356 Hatchery Spring Chinook decrease in the same 10 years** blocks of 1998 – 2007 and 2008 – 2017 year block.
- Important to note there was very restrictive fishing on Wild / NP Spring Chinook where hatchery Spring Chinook were harvested.
- Only conclusion we can draw is very poor hatchery management to create a 14,423 Spring Chinook bifurcation.

Continued: Concerning Wild or Naturally Producing Spring Chinook

Final EIS Page 8-14 & 15

U.S. DEPT. OF INTERIOR, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Public Comment:

Another downstream impact expected is loss of salmon and steelhead spawning habitat below the Lost Creek Dam. Natural Replenishment of gravel supply will not occur as a result of the reservoir and dam construction.

USACE Response: True for Fall Chinook but not Spring Chinook

As an impact from Lost Creek Dam and resulting flow augmentation and temperature control, it is expected that salmon and steelhead spawning habitat will be improved. Though replenishment of gravels in the Rogue River downstream from the dam will be stopped, it has been the experience at other Corps projects that the naturally-occurring supply of gravels from tributaries and from natural shoreline erosion is sufficient to maintain spawning habitat.

Author Comment: The public was misled by USACE in public comment. It is a mystery why ODFW who was present allowed this blatant falsehood to stand and not be addressed in relation to Spring Chinook Salmon. Lack of Spawning Gravel below Lost Creek Dam is one of the top two reasons Wild / Naturally Produced Spring Chinook have declined over 63% in population and resulted in a conservation status with severe harvest limitations resulting economic harm.

The USACE spokesman cited tributaries for naturally-occurring supply of gravels. What tributaries, Elk Creek was to be Dammed so no gravel from there. Big Butte Creek is gravel poor, Trail Creek has very low supplies of gravel. There are no significant gravel recruitment sources in the entirety Spring Chinook Spawning area. Very inaccurate and uncorrected comments and direction.

I refer back to:

Final EIS Page 3-10 Resumption of studies for a water resource project by the Corps was initiated by a public hearing in Grants Pass on 15 November 1956. At that hearing the emphasis of testimony was on:

- (1) Prevention of flood damages, with associated irrigation, power generation, and recreation benefits;
- (2) On the fact that **any flood control plan detrimental to the fishery resource would be unacceptable.** both locally and to the Federal and State fishery agencies.

The Unknown Rogue River Spring Chinook Salmon Tragedy

In Conclusion:

In our opinion, a No Confidence declaration naming the Army Corps of Engineers and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for lack of commitment and transparency in management of Rogue River Spring Chinook Salmon is not only fully appropriate but a fiduciary duty to the citizens of the Rogue Basin and the State of Oregon in general.

It is the intent of the author and supporters to bring this collection of documentation forward to the Rogue Basin County Commissioners; With the hope of No Confidence finding and support for rectifying Spring Chinook habitat degradation and ongoing social and economic disaster.

The Final Environmental Impact Statement of 1972 was the official directive for the Lost Creek Dam Project. It outlined steps to take in the construction of the dam and operation of the hatchery as well as mitigation for effects of the dam. Every detail was addressed, where roads and recreation areas would be, where fill would come from, how debris would be removed and when and how hatchery operations would be managed. The EIS even set flow and storage levels.

The failure to adhere to the steps outlined in the Environmental Impact Statement of 1972 for the Lost Creek Dam Project concerning mitigation and hatchery production is both a violation of the EIS but also Dam Authorization and the contract with local governments and the public who supported the project.

It is our view that violation of Dam Authorization Documents and local governmental and public binding agreements put Lost Creek Dams Authorization in question and the Dam is likely operating illegally.

The Commissioners can Explore if legal action for restitution is warranted and make joint counsel of how to proceed in legal restitution.

Reference Material used in this Report

- **Effects of Lost Creek Dam on Spring Chinook Salmon in the Rogue River**
<https://digital.osl.state.or.us/islandora/object/osl%3A35566>
- **Rogue River Fisheries Evaluation Project 1991**
United States Army Corps of Engineers Portland District
<https://usace.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16021coll3/id/219/>

ODFW Cole Rivers Hatchery Collection Pond Data used in creating this Document

- **2018 Hatchery Return Report -**
https://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/fish_counts/rogue_river/cole_rivers/2018/ColeRivers_Spring_Chinook.pdf
- **2017 Hatchery Return Report -**
https://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/fish_counts/rogue_river/cole_rivers/2017/ColeRivers_Spring_Chinook.pdf
- **2016 Hatchery Return Report -**
https://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/fish_counts/rogue_river/cole_rivers/2017/ColeRivers_ChS.pdf
- **Lost Creek final EIS Document (go to item 10)**
[http://140.211.107.158/knowvation/app/consolidatedSearch/#search/v=grid,c=1,q=qs%3D%5Bhouse%20bill%20566%2C%20authorizing%20document%5D%2Csubject%3D%5BRogue%20River%20Basin%20Project%2C%20Oregon%20\(U.S.\)%5D%2Ccreator%3D%5B\(United%20States.%20Army.%20Corps%20of%20Engineers.%20Portland%20District\)%5D%2Cfield1%3D%5BBioregion%5D%2CqueryType%3D%5B16%5D,sm=s,sb=0%3Afield9%3ADESC,l=library1_lib%2Clibrary2_lib,a=t](http://140.211.107.158/knowvation/app/consolidatedSearch/#search/v=grid,c=1,q=qs%3D%5Bhouse%20bill%20566%2C%20authorizing%20document%5D%2Csubject%3D%5BRogue%20River%20Basin%20Project%2C%20Oregon%20(U.S.)%5D%2Ccreator%3D%5B(United%20States.%20Army.%20Corps%20of%20Engineers.%20Portland%20District)%5D%2Cfield1%3D%5BBioregion%5D%2CqueryType%3D%5B16%5D,sm=s,sb=0%3Afield9%3ADESC,l=library1_lib%2Clibrary2_lib,a=t)
- **Rogue Spring Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan Draft Comprehensive Assessment and Update of 11/15/18**
https://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/CRP/docs/rogue_spring_chinook/Rogue_CHS_Comprehensive_Assessment_11-15-18.pdf
- **Lost Creek Project Authorization Document**
[file:///C:/Users/Steve/Documents/Chief%20of%20Engineers%20H%20Doc%20566.p
df](file:///C:/Users/Steve/Documents/Chief%20of%20Engineers%20H%20Doc%20566.pdf)
Flood Control Act of 1962
TITLE II—FLOOD CONTROL PUBLIC LAW 87-874-OCT. 23, 1962 / Page 1192
- **The Economic Value of Rogue River Salmon 2009**
http://www.oregoncoastalliance.org/documents_13/ECON_Rogue_Salmon_Study.pdf
- **Cole Rivers Hatchery Program Management Plan 2019**
<https://digital.osl.state.or.us/islandora/object/osl:79759>
- **PASSAGE ESTIMATES OF SPRING CHINOOK SALMON AT GOLD RAY DAM**
https://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/local_fisheries/rogue_river/goldray/historical/Annual_GRD_Counts_CHS.pdf

Author Information

This Document compiled by Steve Beyerlin of Oregon Strong LLC.

Steve is starting his 49th year of private Rogue River fisheries study and conservation efforts.

Steve started fishing the Rogue River for Salmon – Steelhead and Trout on the Upper Rogue in 1967 with his Dad. In 1970 he joined the new Rogue Fly Fishers and began on a volunteer career of fisheries projects that included fish ladder repair, instream gabions, fish screening and Savage Rapids Dam removal.

Steve spent 13 years on the Oregon Fish Screening and Passage Task Force – 4 years as Chairman. Under his leadership the funding for Fish Screening and Passage went from \$400,000.00 per year to 7.4 million dollars. Steve spent a decade as the legislative Chairman of the Oregon Guides and Packers, served as the President of the same group. Steve was founding member of the Curry Guide Association which for over a decade was the strongest Guide Association in the State of Oregon.

During his time as Legislative Director for Oregon Guides and Packers he was named one of the top 3 Fish Conservation Advocates by Governor John Kitzhaber and was a finalist for Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commissioner but was denied Senate confirmation by Sen. Brady Adams of Grants Pass because of his work to remove Savage Rapids Dam.

Steve has to date spent over 23 years on Oregon State Fish & Wildlife Boards or committees as a volunteer added to his 52 years of fishing and 30 years as a Rogue River Fishing Guide, fishing the entire Rogue River from before the Dam to today.

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