

State Of California
The Resources Agency
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

STEELHEAD REPORT AND RESTORATION CARD PROGRAM
Report to the Legislature
2007-2014



October 2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Steelhead Report and Restoration Card is to gather angler data which is utilized by the Department in making management and regulatory decisions. Revenue generated from Report Card sales is dedicated to administering the program and funding habitat restoration projects contributing to the conservation, monitoring, and recovery of steelhead populations. This report addresses eight years of angler information gathered by the Department from 2007 to 2014.

Between years 2007 and 2014 a total of 421,637 cards were sold, generating \$2,489,615 in revenue. Although anglers are mandated by law to return Report Cards at the end of each season, only a small percentage (roughly 30%) complied with the requirement. Anglers reported making 367,434 trips to fish for steelhead, and reported catching 325,147 steelhead. Of the 325,147 fish, approximately 196,567 were of wild-origin and 128,580 were of hatchery-origin. When the data was evaluated by distinct population segment, it indicated that the majority of steelhead fishing took place in Klamath Mountains Province (45%), followed by Central Valley (24%), Northern California (16%), Central California Coast (13%), South Central California Coast (1%), and Southern California (0%), respectively.

The Report Card Program utilized approximately \$1,935,385 in revenue to fund 75 restoration projects. All projects were considered to have a direct benefit to California steelhead, as well as a direct or indirect benefit to steelhead anglers.

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INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to State legislation (AB 2187), the California Fish and Game Commission implemented the Steelhead Trout Report and Restoration Card Program (Report Card) in 1991. AB 2187 established Fish and Game Code Sections 7380 and 7381 requiring anglers fishing for steelhead in anadromous waters to: purchase a Report Card; record their fishing information; and return their catch information to the Department during the designated reporting period, January 1st through 31st, of the following calendar year from purchase. Anglers are required to record the date and location where they are fishing, any adult steelhead kept or released, as well as the number of hours fished. See Appendix A, Figure 1, for an example of the Report Card.

Section 7380 also requires that revenue generated from the sale of the Report Card be dedicated specifically to the funding of restoration projects which contribute to the conservation, monitoring and recovery of steelhead populations, as well as administering the Report Card Program. Eligible project types include: identification and removal of barriers to fish passage, in-stream habitat restoration, riparian restoration, in-stream bank stabilization, baseline and effectiveness monitoring, cooperative rearing, screening of diversions, water conservation measures, installation of stream gauges, and technical training.

Section 7381 requires the Department to submit a report to the legislature regarding the restoration projects funded by the Report Card Program, derived benefits of funded restoration projects, and its recommendations for revising the Report Card requirement, if any. This report satisfies the reporting requirement.

STEELHEAD STATUS

Anadromous rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), otherwise known as steelhead, are an important biological, economical, and recreational resource throughout the Western Pacific states (Groot and Margolis 1991). Within California, steelhead populations range from the Oregon border south to Baja California. Despite being widespread, most populations within California are declining (NMFS 1996; Moyle 2002).

In response to precipitous decline, the National Marine Fisheries Service (Busby et al. 1996) delineated six genetically Distinct Population Segments (DPS) of steelhead in California (Appendix B, Figure 1), and subsequently listed five of them under the U. S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) (Appendix B, Table 1). The Northern California (Federal Register 2000), Central California Coast (Federal Register 1997), Central Valley (Federal Register 1998), and South-Central California Coast

(Federal Register 1997) DPSs are listed as threatened, and the Southern California DPS is listed as endangered (Federal Register 1997). The Klamath Mountains Province DPS is the only steelhead DPS in California that is not warranted for federal listing (Federal Register 2006). DPSs are described as representing evolutionary significant units of the species that are substantially reproductively isolated from other population units, and also represent an important component in the evolutionary legacy of the species (Federal Register 1991).

REPORT CARD SIMPLIFICATION

The purpose of the Report Card Program is to gather angling data to track angling trends, for specific streams, over time. The information gained is utilized, in part, by the Department when making fisheries management and regulatory decisions. In order to effectively serve its purpose, the Report Card must be able to adapt as fisheries management objectives of the Department change, and must also consider how those adaptations affect the angling community.

In recent years, the angling community has expressed that the number of location codes on the Report Card are too extensive, the verbiage explaining the requirements of the Report Card too complex, and the physical length of the Report Card too long. In response to growing concern, the Department reevaluated the fisheries management objectives of the Report Card and decided that the same objectives could be met with a simpler Report Card. As a result, in 2016, Report Card location codes were consolidated from 73 to 20, the verbiage explaining the requirements of the Report Card was simplified, and the overall length of the Report Card was reduced by nearly half. Figure 1 within Appendix A reflects the changes made to the Report Card. See Appendix C for a spatial representation and description of current location codes.

REPORTING

The collection of steelhead catch-and-harvest data is an angler dependent state-wide effort. For the first ten years of the program, return of the Report Card was voluntary. However, in 2002, statute was changed, mandating purchasers return completed Report Cards to the Department at the end of each calendar year. If the angler did not fish for that calendar year, the angler is required to indicate so by checking the “Did Not Fish” box on the top of their Report Card, and return their blank card to the Department.

Although anglers are mandated by law to report their angling data at the end of each season, only a small percentage comply with this requirement (roughly 30%). The Department sells between 40,000 to 55,000 Report Cards in any given year. Between years 2007 and 2014 a total of 421,637 cards

were sold and 124,839 Report Cards were returned to the Department (See Appendix D: Table 1 and Figure 1; Table 2 and Figure 2).

Beginning in 2009, the Department implemented the Automated License Data System (ALDS); a centralized system allowing anglers to purchase licenses, report cards, and stamps, as well as meet mandatory reporting requirements in a single online location. The intent of ALDS was to provide anglers with the ability to easily report their angling information online as well as decrease data entry costs for the Department.

Although anglers are still able to mail their Report Cards to the Department, ALDS has been increasingly successful between years 2009 and 2014. For example in 2009, 2,510 anglers utilized the online reporting option, while in 2014, the number of anglers utilizing the online reporting system increased to 7,224. Between the years 2009 and 2014, 37,197 Report Cards were reported through the online reporting option and 62,127 Report Cards were mailed to the Department (Appendix D: Table 3 and Figure 3). The Department expects the number of anglers utilizing ALDS to continue to increase with time.

REVENUE

REPORT CARD COST

Purchasing a Report Card is an investment in the future of California's steelhead fishery. Each Report Card costs \$6.50 (Cost in 2014) and 421,637 Report Cards were sold between years 2007 to 2014, generating \$2,489,615 in revenue (Appendix E: Table 1 and Figure 1).

Pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 7381, the cost of the Report Card adjusts in response to the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD) which measures economic inflation experienced by consumers. The IPD responds to the fluctuation of cost of goods from year to year and is used to determine an annual rate of increase or decrease in the fees for licenses, stamps, permits, tags, or other entitlements issued by the Department. Fluctuation of the IPD accounts for why Report Card Program revenue may increase when Report Card sales have not.

GRANTABLE FUNDS

In 2012, the Department established a standardized granting process including: a Proposal Solicitation Notice (PSN); a review process including administrative, technical, and public review; and an award process. The purpose of this policy change was to gain efficiency, transparency, and consistency between all Department programs with grantable revenue.

To comply with this policy change, the Report Card Program established a Steelhead Report and Restoration Card Focus within the Fisheries Restoration Grants Program's (FRGP) PSN. The Report Card Program now shares the same award process as FRGP including: proposal solicitation, administrative review, technical review, and public review, as well as project CEQA and permitting coverage (see Appendix F for an example of the Steelhead Report and Restoration Card Focus).

The Report Card Program's annual spending authority is approximately \$410,000 which is dedicated to administering the program and funding steelhead-centric monitoring and restoration projects. Because annual revenue has exceeded annual spending in the past, the Report Card's dedicated account has the potential to grow. In response to an increasing dedicated fund with no additional spending authority, as well as an increased demand for grantable funds from the granting community, a one-time additional appropriation of \$322,902 was granted to the Report Card Program in 2015.

Each fiscal year, there is approximately \$180,000 allocated to fund steelhead restoration projects located within anadromous watersheds. All projects must be located within a location code specifically linked to the Report Card and must be below barriers impeding anadromy. Because grantable revenue is generated through the sale of Report Cards, proposed projects are required to address direct or indirect benefits to both steelhead and angler.

Between the years 2007 to 2014, 75 projects were funded using Report Card Program revenue totaling approximately \$1,935,385 (See Appendix G: Table1 for a list of projects funded between years 2007 and 2014). Project proposals are submitted to the Department through the FRGP PSN. Entities eligible to submit project proposals include: public agencies, Native American Indian Tribes, and registered nonprofit organizations.

The Department considers the scientific merit, feasibility, and opinion of the Public when scoring proposed restoration projects. Therefore, when determining which proposals will be awarded funding, the Department makes its decision based upon the combination of the proposal review scores and comments from the Technical Review Team (TRT), and the California Advisory Committee on Salmon and Steelhead Trout (Advisory Committee).

Both the TRT and the Advisory Committee serve important functions and play a role when making recommendations to Department leadership. The practice of considering both the technical merit and the opinion of the Public (i.e. Advisory Committee) for proposed projects is used by all grant programs involving habitat restoration for fish and wildlife. A historical account of all projects funded by the Report Card Program, including a map of project location and a brief description, can be found on the

Report Card Program webpage (<https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Inland-Fisheries/Steelhead-Report-Card/Funded-Projects>).

ANGLING DATA

The Report Card provides the Department with information regarding the number of steelhead anglers within California, where they fish, and how successful they are in catching steelhead. Angling information is utilized, in part, by the Department in making fisheries management and regulatory decisions, as well as tracking angling trends within and among watersheds over time. By purchasing a Report Card and participating in the reporting process, steelhead anglers directly influence the way in which steelhead resources of the state are managed.

The current Report Card is comprised of 20 location codes delineated by watershed. For ease of reporting to the Legislature, location codes have been consolidated further to represent the 6 distinct population segments of California steelhead. These distinct population segments include: Northern California; Central California Coast; Central Valley; South-Central California Coast; and Southern California (Appendix B: Figure 1).

Between years 2007 and 2014, anglers reported taking 367,434 trips to fish for steelhead (APPENDIX H: Table 1 and Figure 1), and reported catching 325,147 steelhead (Appendix H: Table 2). Of the 325,147 steelhead caught, approximately 196,567 were of wild-origin (WO) and 128,580 were of hatchery-origin (HO) (Appendix H: Table 2, Figure 2 and Figure 3).

California steelhead anglers tend to be concerned with the conservation of their target species, and predominantly practice catch-and-release of both WO and HO fish; likely linking the release of HO steelhead with improving the future fishery. However, HO steelhead are produced by the Department with the intent of being retained and consumed by the angler, and have been shown to have a reduced ability to survive and reproduce within the natural environment (Hard et al. 2000; Chilcote et al. 2011). Releasing HO steelhead also increases the potential of them spawning with WO steelhead and potentially reducing overall in-stream productivity through the production of inferior offspring (Chilcote et al. 2011). Between the years 2007 through 2014, anglers caught 128,580 and released 96,447 HO steelhead (75%) (Appendix H: Table 2).

Report Card data between years 2007 and 2014 suggests that the number of WO steelhead caught by anglers is increasing when compared to HO steelhead (Appendix H: Figure 2 and Figure 3). Although worth noting, this trend depicted by Report Card data cannot be used to determine a

scientifically defensible population status increase. More appropriately, trends indicated through Report Card data may indicate that additional, scientifically defensible studies may be warranted to answer questions regarding population status within specific watersheds.

When data is evaluated by DPS, it indicates that the majority of fishing took place in Klamath Mountains Province (45%); followed by, Central Valley (24%), Northern California (16%), Central California Coast (13%), South Central California Coast (1%), and Southern California (0%) (Appendix H: Table 1 and Figure 1). Between years 2007-2014, approximately 177,739 steelhead (113,945 WO and 63,794 HO) were reported caught within the Klamath Mountains Province. Within the Central Valley, approximately 76,882 steelhead (38,246 WO and 38,636 HO) were reported caught. Within Northern California, approximately 48,892 steelhead (34,375 WO and 14,517 HO) were reported caught. Within the Central California Coast, approximately 18,031 steelhead (7,348 WO and 10,683 HO) were reported caught. Within the South Central California Coast, approximately 1,581 steelhead (1,435 WO and 146 HO) were reported caught. No fish were reported caught within the Southern California DPS, which is closed to fishing (Appendix H: Table 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5).

Among the six DPSs, anglers fishing within Klamath Mountains Province DPS reported having the highest likelihood of catching a steelhead, wild or hatchery origin, on any given trip; followed by the Central Valley, Northern California, Central California Coast, and South Central California Coast DPSs, respectively (Appendix H, Table 4 and Figure 6). These numbers are likely over-estimates of actual catch-per-trip, as many anglers do not report unsuccessful fishing trips.

BENEFITS OF THE REPORT CARD PROGRAM

The Department has been utilizing the Report Card Program to monitor stream-specific angling trends for over 20 years. In that time, the Department has been able to gather information regarding the number of state-wide steelhead anglers, where they fish, and how successful they are in catching steelhead. This information has been used, in part, by the Department when making regulatory and management decisions affecting California's steelhead fishery.

For example, analysis of Report Card data has been used to show that HO steelhead stray into rivers managed as WO streams absent of hatchery operations. In an attempt to reduce the deleterious effect of hatchery genetics on wild populations, stream-specific take limits were standardized; increasing daily bag and possession limits of HO steelhead, state-wide.

The Report Card Program also makes historical data available to state and federal agencies, non-government agencies, and the general public. Requests for Report Card data can be submitted directly to the Program Coordinator, or through a formal request for public records. Between 2007 and 2014, the Report Card Program has responded to approximately 45 requests for data.

Prior to the implementation of the Report Card Program in 1993, steelhead seldom received funding for habitat restoration and monitoring projects contributing to the conservation and recovery of the species. Report Card Program revenue is dedicated, in part, to funding steelhead-centric restoration projects throughout California. Between the years 2007 to 2014, 75 projects were funded using Report Card Program revenue totaling approximately \$1,935,385.

Report Card revenue has been used to fund:

- Modification and removal of barriers, improving fish passage.
- Screening of diversions, protecting emigrating juvenile steelhead.
- Restoration of instream habitat, including the addition of large-woody structures, resulting in the sorting of spawning gravels, stabilization of stream banks, and increasing the frequency and depth of pools.
- Stabilization of eroding streambanks.
- Monitoring of individual populations, providing baseline and trend data to assist recovery efforts.
- Watershed education to the public and school districts.

A complete list of projects funded by the Report Card Program between year 2007 and 2014 can be found within Appendix G: Table 1.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The status of the Report Card Program is outlined in the 2016 California Fish and Game Code in Article 6. Steelhead Trout (Sections 7380-7382), which states that the program shall become inoperative on July 1, 2017, and as of January 1, 2018, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute that is enacted deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.

The Department recommends that Article 6. Steelhead Trout remain operative through January 1, 2018, and that statute extending the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed be enacted.

LITERATURE CITED

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX B: Distinct Population Segments and Listing Status

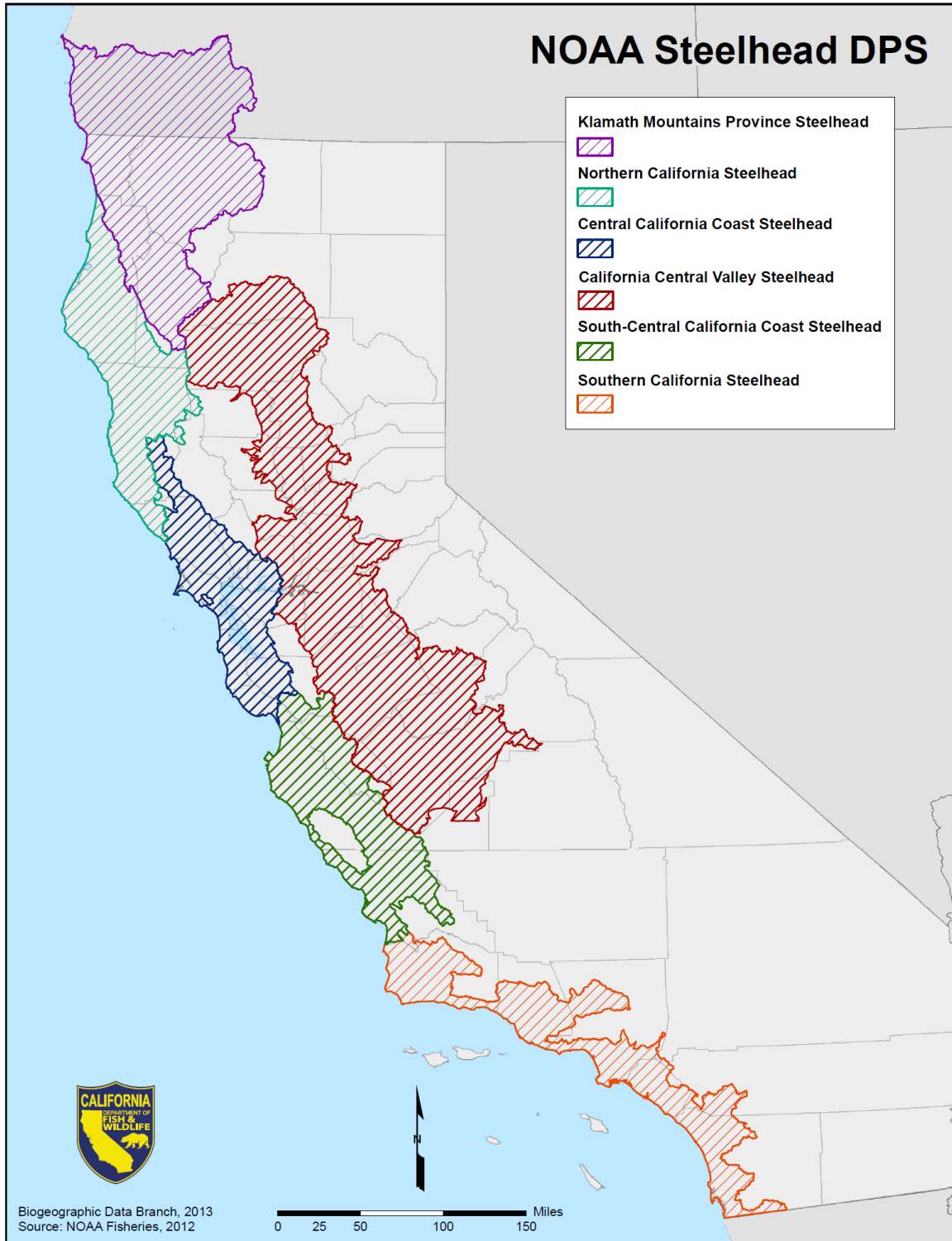


Figure 1. Steelhead distinct population segments within California as delineated by National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration.

APPENDIX B: Continued

Table 1. Federal Endangered Species Act listing status for the six steelhead distinct population segments in California.

Distinct Population Segment	Legal Status	Date Listed
Klamath Mountain Province	Not Warranted	3/8/2006
Northern California	Threatened	8/7/2000
Central Valley	Threatened	3/19/1998
Central California Coast	Threatened	8/18/1997
South-Central California Coast	Threatened	8/18/1997
Southern California	Endangered	8/18/1997

APPENDIX C: Report Card Location Codes

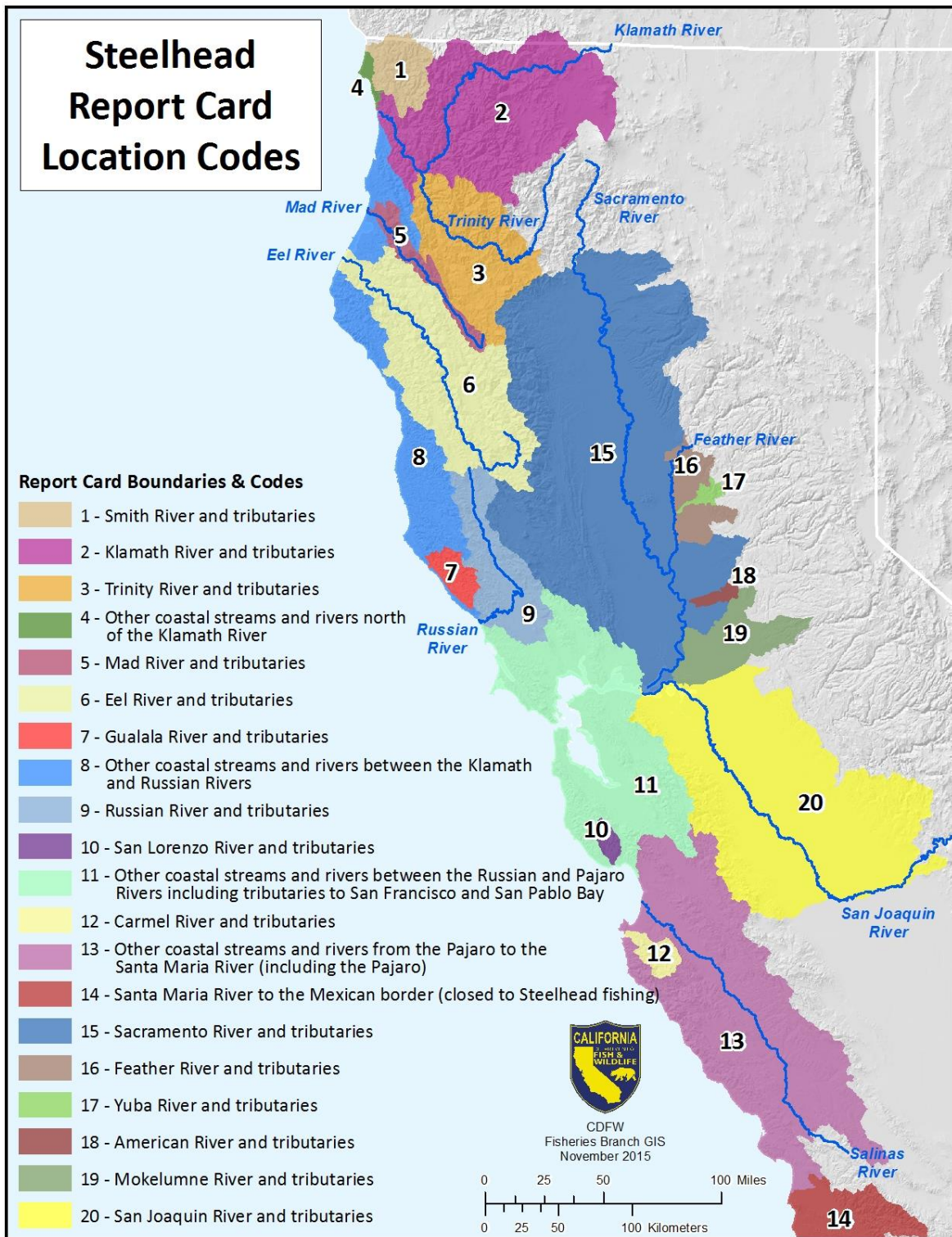


Figure 1. Spatial representation and description of Report Card location codes.

APPENDIX D: Report Card Sales and Reporting

Table 1. The number of Report Cards sold between years 2007 and 2014.

Year	Number of Report Cards Sold
2007	54,522
2008	49,643
2009	48,708
2010	47,081
2011	52,430
2012	58,957
2013	58,272
2014	52,024
Grand Total 421,637	

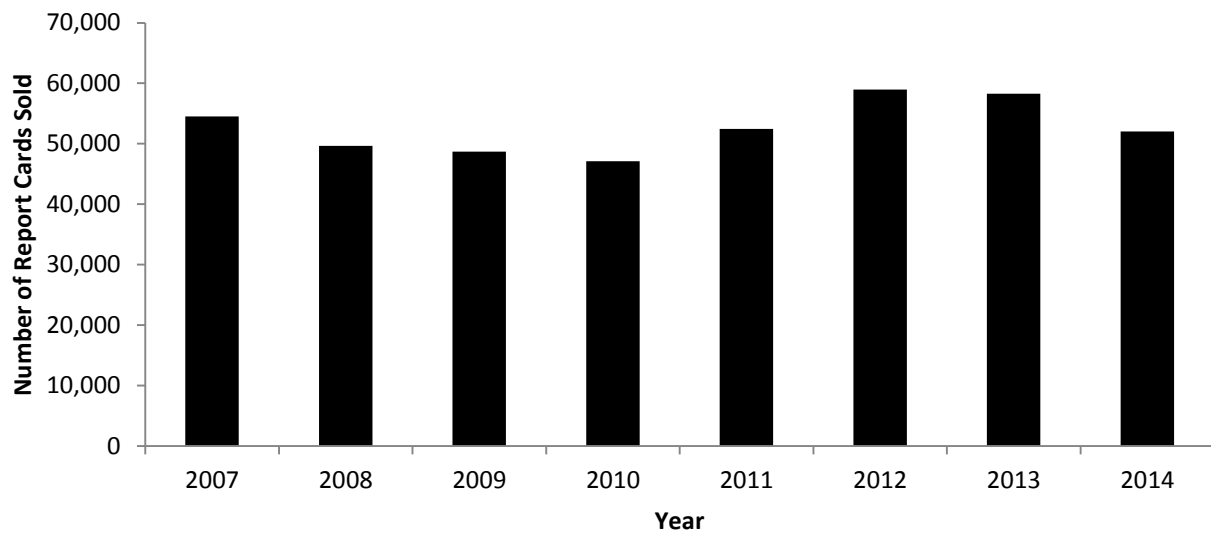


Figure 1. The number of Report Cards sold by year between 2007 and 2014.

APPENDIX D: Continued

Table 2. The total number of Report Cards reported to the Department between years 2007 and 2014.

Year	Total Reported	Total Unreported	Percentage Reported
2007	15,588	38,934	29
2008	9,927	39,716	20
2009	12,113	36,595	25
2010	18,462	28,619	39
2011	13,165	39,265	25
2012	25,220	33,737	43
2013	15,413	42,859	26
2014	14,951	37,073	29
Grand Totals	124,839	296,798	30

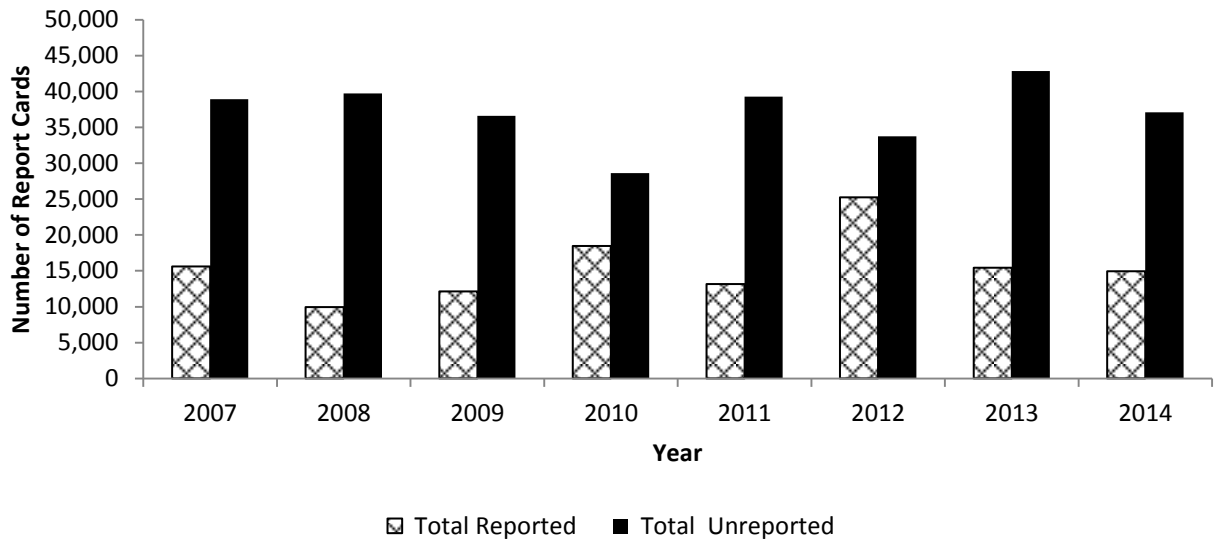


Figure 2. The number of Report Cards report and unreported between years 2007 and 2014.

APPENDIX D: Continued

Table 3. The number of Report Cards reported online through the Automated License Data System and the number of Report Cards mailed to the Department between years 2007 and 2014.

Year	Reported Online	Reported Mail
2007	N/A	15,588
2008	N/A	9,927
2009	2,510	9,603
2010	3,572	14,890
2011	6,628	6,537
2012	10,985	14,235
2013	6,278	9,135
2014	7,224	7,727
Grand Totals	37,197	87,642

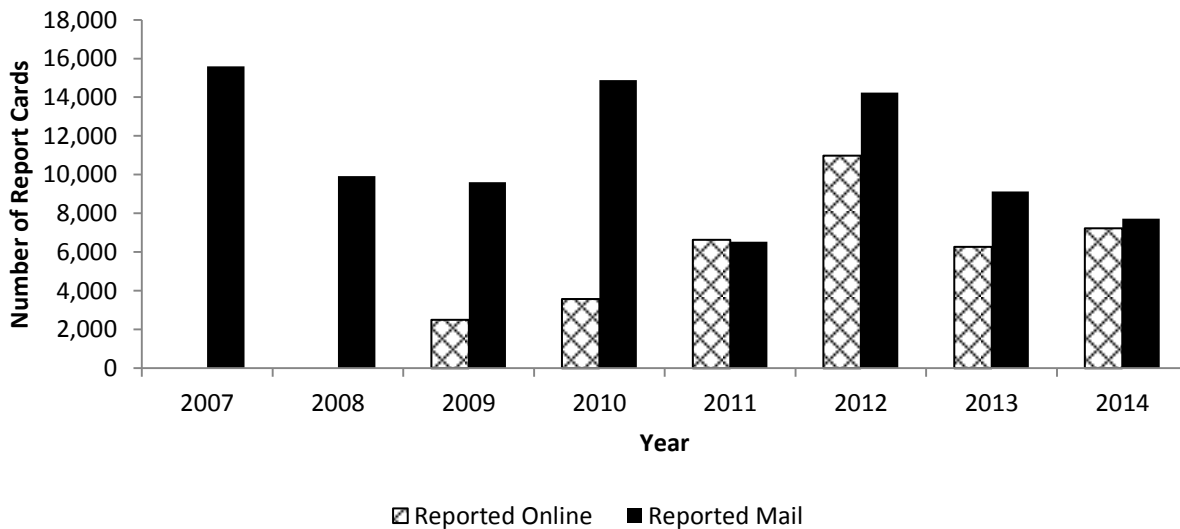


Figure 3. The number of Report Cards reported online through the Automated License Data System and the number of Report Cards mailed to the Department between years 2007 and 2014.

APPENDIX E: Revenue

Table 1. The number of Report Cards sold and revenue generated in dollars for years 2007-2014.

Year	Number of Report Cards Sold	Revenue in Dollars
2007	54,522	\$292,241
2008	49,643	\$276,149
2009	48,708	\$281,237
2010	47,081	\$271,108
2011	52,430	\$306,755
2012	58,957	\$360,214
2013	58,272	\$370,961
2014	52,024	\$330,951
Grand Totals	421,637	\$2,489,615

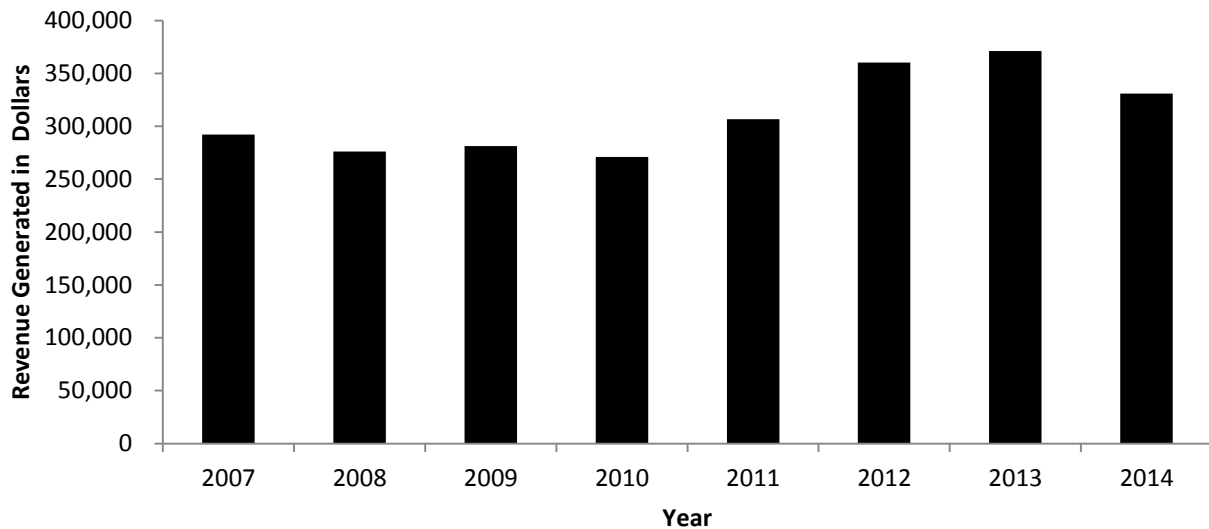


Figure 1. Revenue generated in dollars for years 2007 through 2014.

APPENDIX F: Report Card Focus

Steelhead Report and Restoration Card (SHRRC) Focus

The SHRRC program is an entity of the Department's Fisheries Branch and concentrates solely on funding steelhead centric projects located within anadromous coastal and inland watersheds having a specific location code linked to the SHRRC. Any watershed within a delineated location code is eligible for funding (See Table 1). Only projects below barriers impeding anadromy can be funded.

There is approximately \$180,000 available for the SHRRC Focus for this grant cycle. Project submitted under this Focus cannot exceed two years. Funding for proposals submitted under this PSN are subject to availability of funds and approval of the Budget Act for 2016/2017 Fiscal Year. Proposals submitted under the SHRRC Focus are required to address benefits (direct or indirect) to anglers.

Proposals submitted for SHRRC Focus consideration are required to follow all the requirements set out in this PSN. Evaluation of the proposals will follow this PSN process and timeline. Technical review will be facilitated by the SHRRC Program Coordinator. Technical experts will be identified based on knowledge of the steelhead species as well as the watershed within the proposed project area. If a proposal passes the SHRRC technical review phase, proposals will receive peer review by the California Advisory Committee on Salmon and Steelhead Trout's steelhead subcommittee. Both technical and peer review will be conducted using the score sheets in Appendix D.

For questions regarding the SHRRC Focus, contact Farhat Bajjaliya at (916) 327-8855, farhat.bajjaliya@wildlife.ca.gov.

Objectives of the SHRRC program

The primary objectives of the SHRRC program are to:

- Restore watershed processes and functions, modify or remove barriers to migration, protect and restore steelhead instream habitat, as well as to increase long-term effectiveness of restoration efforts by monitoring and maintaining projects.
- Encourage local government and community based partnerships through the support of watershed organizations and cooperative efforts.
- Identify watershed priorities and restoration projects through evaluation and planning.
- Support watershed education, technical workshops, and conferences.

Proposals submitted for SHRRC Focus consideration must address at least one of the programs objectives and comply with the focus criteria listed below.

APPENDIX F: Continued

SHRRC Focus Criteria

The four criteria for the SHRRC Focus are listed below. All four criteria must be met in order for a proposal to be accepted for consideration under the SHRRC Focus.

1. Species Criteria:

- Steelhead

2. Geographic Criteria:

Projects located within watersheds covered by the SHRRC location codes are eligible for funding (see Table 1). List the watershed from Table 2 when asked for the “Focus Watershed System”. Projects must be located below anadromous barriers. The map on the [SHRRC webpage](#), serves as a visual aid for the location of the watersheds with the corresponding location code. The map is a guideline to help locate your project within a watershed, focus determination for a project will be based on Table 2, not on the map.

3. Project Type Criteria: Only one project type per proposal may be selected and only from the list below.

- EF Enforcement and Protection
- FP Fish Passage at Stream Crossings
- HB Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage
- HI Instream Habitat Restoration
- HR Riparian Restoration
- HS Instream Bank Stabilization
- MD Monitoring Status and Trends
 - MD projects eligible for consideration under the SHRRC focus are limited to baseline monitoring intended to measure existing conditions of salmonid habitat, watershed processes, and/or populations. Please see MD description for more information regarding baseline project types.
- MO Monitoring Watershed Restoration
- PD Project Design
- PL Watershed Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning
- SC Fish Screening of Diversions
- TE Private Sector Technical Training
- WC Water Conservation Measures
- WD Water Measuring Devices (Instream and Water Diversion)

4. Angler Benefit:

Proposals for SHRRC funds submitted through this PSN are required to address how the project will benefit anglers (directly or indirectly). Enter “Angler Benefit” when asked for “Task Number” on the application in place of a recovery task. In addition, the applicant must explain how the

proposal meets the angler benefit criteria and the SHRRC objectives in the Objectives Section of the Project Description.

Table 1. List of Steelhead Report and Restoration Card location codes.

Location Code Description	Code
Smith River and tributaries	1
Klamath River and tributaries	2
Trinity River and tributaries	3
Other coastal streams and rivers north of the Klamath River	4
Mad River and tributaries	5
Eel River and tributaries	6
Gualala River and tributaries	7
Other coastal streams and rivers between the Klamath and Russian Rivers	8
Russian River and tributaries	9
San Lorenzo River and tributaries	10
Other coastal streams and rivers between the Russian and Pajaro Rivers including tributaries to San Francisco and San Pablo Bay	11
Carmel River and tributaries	12
Other coastal streams and rivers from the Pajaro to the Santa Maria River (including the Pajaro)	13
Santa Maria River to the Mexican border (closed to fishing)	14
Sacramento River and tributaries	15
Feather River and tributaries	16
Yuba River and tributaries	17
American River and tributaries	18
Mokelumne River and tributaries	19
San Joaquin River and tributaries	20

APPENDIX G: Projects Funded by the Report Card Program

Table 1. Restoration projects funded by the Report Card Program between years 2007 through 2014.

Project Name	Year	Amount	Region
Packers Creek Bridge Fish Passage Project	2007	\$50,000	1
Trinity River Steelhead half-pounder Life History Investigations	2007	\$40,000	1
Hall City Creek Migration Barrier Removal Project	2007	\$80,350	1
Rowdy Creek Fish Hatchery	2007	\$4,506	1
Rowdy Creek Fish Hatchery	2007	\$2,253	1
Del Norte County Raising Salmon in the Classroom Program	2008	\$9,938	1
Del Norte County Raising Salmon in the Classroom Program	2008	\$3,000	1
Whites Gulch Migration Barrier Removal Project	2008	\$50,000	1
Salmon River Watershed Education Program	2008	\$6,000	1
Community Involvement - Educational Volunteer Work Days Project	2008	\$28,000	1
Redwood Creek Life Cycle Monitoring - DIDSON	2008	\$40,000	1
Scott Valley Unified School District River Education	2008	\$6,000	1
Little North Fork Navarro River Wood Enhancement	2008	\$10,000	1
North Fork Noyo River Habitat Enhancement Project	2008	\$6,000	1
Ten Mile Creek Habitat Enhancement and Riparian Revegetation Project	2008	\$25,000	1
Mattole Ecological Education Program: Restoring Salmonids	2008	\$6,000	1
Salmon and Riparian Habitat Education Project	2008	\$6,000	1
Cottaneva Creek Salmonid Habitat Enhancement	2008	\$27,153	1
2008 Miller Creek Slide Stabilization and Habitat Improvement Project	2008	\$30,190	1
Upper Redwood Creek Juvenile Salmonid (Smolt) Abundance Project	2008	\$37,818	1
Honeydew Creek Sediment Assessment	2008	\$25,000	1
Arroyo Creek Fish Passage Restoration	2008	\$10,000	3
Central Coast Salmon Enhancement Education Program	2008	\$6,000	4
Solstice Creek Grade Control Structure Removal	2008	\$3,000	5
Santa Monica Bay Steelhead Monitoring	2008	\$10,000	5
South Coast Watershed Planning and Assessment	2008	\$93,991	5
Big Sur Steelhead Mapping and Sampling	2008	\$118,249	3
Big Sur Steelhead Mapping and Sampling	2008	\$8,396	3
Big Sur Steelhead Mapping and Sampling	2008	\$118,249	4
Big Sur Steelhead Mapping and Sampling	2008	\$8,396	4
Mad River Genetic Stock Assessment Agreement	2008	\$50,062	1
PAD: Barrier Inventory for Anadromous Passage Restoration 2009-2010, on DFG Data Portal Website	2008	\$47,500	1
PAD: Barrier Inventory for Anadromous Passage Restoration 2009-2010, on DFG Data Portal Website	2008	\$47,500	3
PAD: Barrier Inventory for Anadromous Passage Restoration 2009-2010, on DFG Data Portal Website	2008	\$47,500	4
PAD: Barrier Inventory for Anadromous Passage Restoration 2009-2010, on DFG Data Portal Website	2008	\$47,500	5
Peacock Creek Wood Loading Project	2009	\$10,000	1
Klamath Youth Stewardship Project	2009	\$5,000	1

APPENDIX G: Continued

	2009	\$25,000	1
Smith River DIDSON Pilot Study			
Hollow Tree Creek Hatchery Fish Passage Improvement Project	2009	\$1,560	1
Hollow Tree Creek Hatchery Fish Passage Improvement Project	2009	\$8,440	1
Elk Creek Trib #1	2009	\$10,000	1
Lower Mad River Road Decommissioning and Fish Habitat Restoration Project	2009	\$20,000	1
2010/2011 - 2012/2013 Humboldt County Classroom Aquarium Education Program	2009	\$5,000	1
Little North Fork Navarro River Wood Enhancement Project, Phase II	2009	\$10,000	1
North Fork Noyo River Habitat Enhancement Project - Phase II	2009	\$10,000	1
Central Coast Salmon Enhancement Education Program	2009	\$5,000	4
Central Coast Salmon Enhancement Education Program	2009	\$5,000	5
2011 and 2012 Salmonid Restoration Annual Conferences	2009	\$5,000	1
2011 and 2012 Salmonid Restoration Annual Conferences	2009	\$5,000	3
2011 and 2012 Salmonid Restoration Annual Conferences	2009	\$5,000	4
2011 and 2012 Salmonid Restoration Annual Conferences	2009	\$5,000	5
Mad River Weir and Field Data Collection	2009	\$4,998	1
Run Size Estimates for Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead	2009	\$4,850	1
Run Size Estimates for Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead	2009	\$10,710	1
Run Size Estimates for Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead	2009	\$14,440	1
Steelhead Report Card Data Entry	2010	\$23,576	2
Steelhead Report Card Data Entry	2010	\$25,000	2
North Fork Usal Creek Instream Habitat Enhancement	2010	\$5,000	1
Monkey Creek Steelhead Monitoring	2011	\$12,000	1
Implementation of California Coastal Salmonid Population Monitoring in the Russian River Watershed	2012	\$25,000	3
Implementation of California Coastal Salmonid Population Monitoring in the Russian River Watershed	2012	\$100,000	3
Rowdy Creek Fish Hatchery	2012	\$4,733	1
Prairie Creek Smolt Trap	2012	\$14,548	1
Smith River DIDSON	2012	\$34,670	1
Redwood Creek DIDSON	2012	\$24,569	1
Stuart Creek Steelhead Passage	2013	\$10,580	3
Smith River DIDSON Fish Counting Station	2013	\$86,516	1
Smith River DIDSON Fish Counting Station	2013	\$24,164	1
Del Norte County Raising Salmon & Steelhead in the Classroom	2013	\$12,710	1
Trout and Trout Fishing in the Classroom	2013	\$25,530	4
Trout and Trout Fishing in the Classroom	2013	\$25,530	5
Upper Rancheria Creek Instream Habitat Enhancement Project	2014	\$32,128	1
Redwood Creek DIDSON 2015-2017	2014	\$27,241	1
Big Sur River Fish Passage Restoration Project – Riverside Campground	2014	\$33,504	4
Big Sur River Fish Passage Restoration Project – Riverside Campground	2014	\$108,838	4

APPENDIX H: Angling Data

Table 1. The number of reported fishing trips taken to each Distinct Population Segment between years 2007 and 2014.

Distinct Population Segment	Number of Trips Taken	Percentage of Total Trips Taken
Klamath Mountains Province	164,284	45
Central Valley	88,980	24
Northern California	60,462	16
Central California Coast	49,398	13
South Central California Coast	4,309	1
Southern California	1	0
Grand Total	367,434	

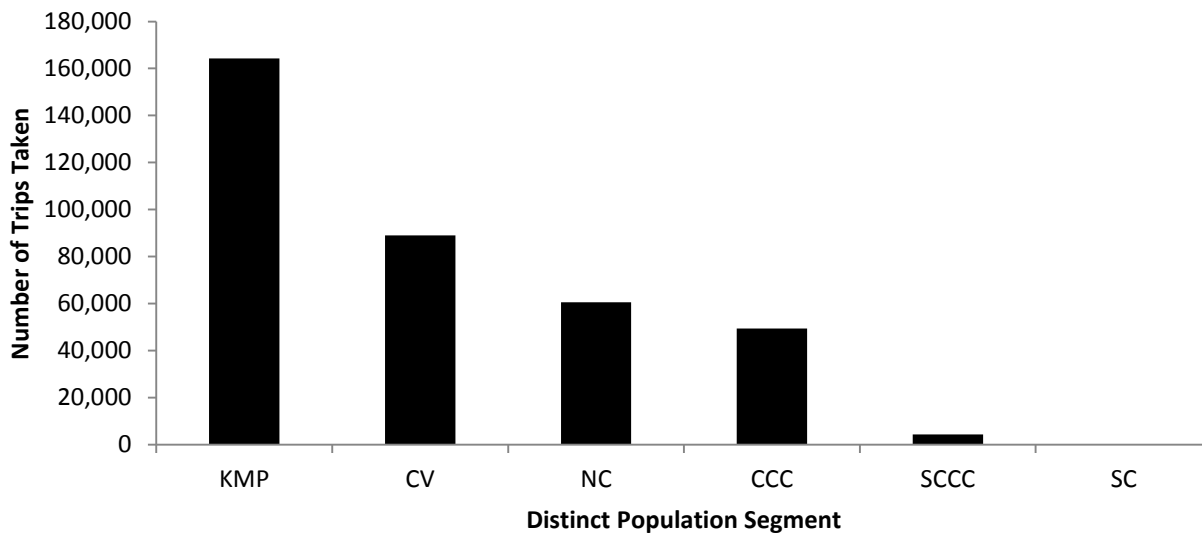


Figure 1. The number of reported fishing trips taken to the Klamath Mountains Province (KMP), Central Valley (CV), Northern California (NC), Central California Coast (CCC), South Central California Coast (SCCC), and Southern California (SC) distinct population segments between years 2007 and 2014.

Appendix H: Continued

Table 2. Number of wild and hatchery origin steelhead caught within all distinct population segments between years 2007 and 2014.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2007	1,145	20,423	6,115	21,094
2008	620	16,393	2,237	8,650
2009	423	14,951	2,578	8,274
2010	476	16,243	2,580	7,248
2011	0	25,350	4,823	13,468
2012	0	32,290	5,765	15,537
2013	0	29,630	4,786	11,483
2014	0	38,623	3,249	10,693
Total	2,664	193,903	32,133	96,447
Grand Total			325,147	

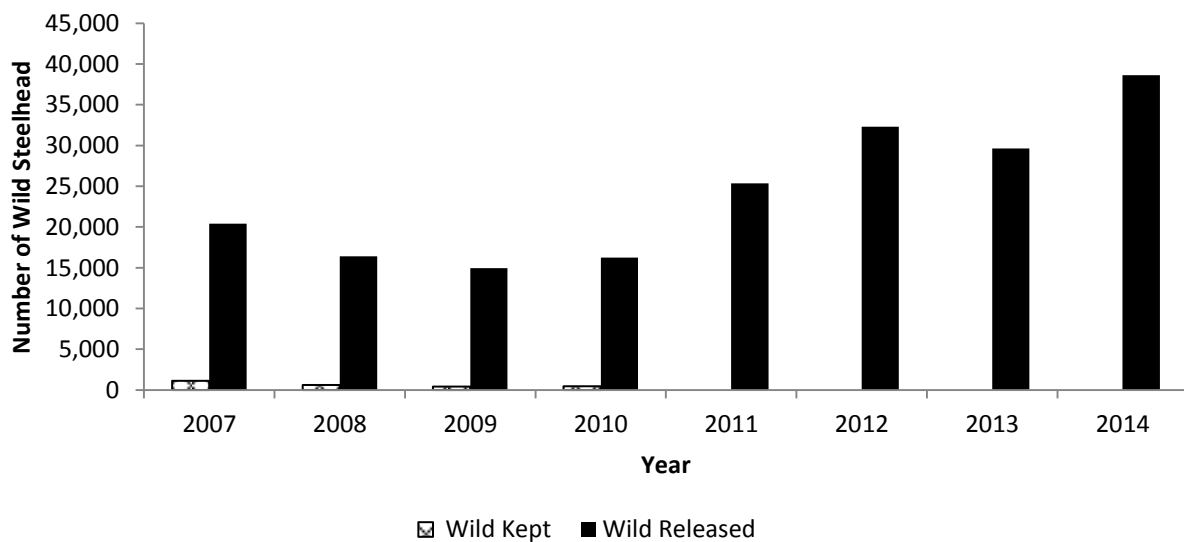


Figure 2. The number of wild-origin steelhead kept and released for all distinct population segments between years 2007 and 2014.

Appendix H: Continued

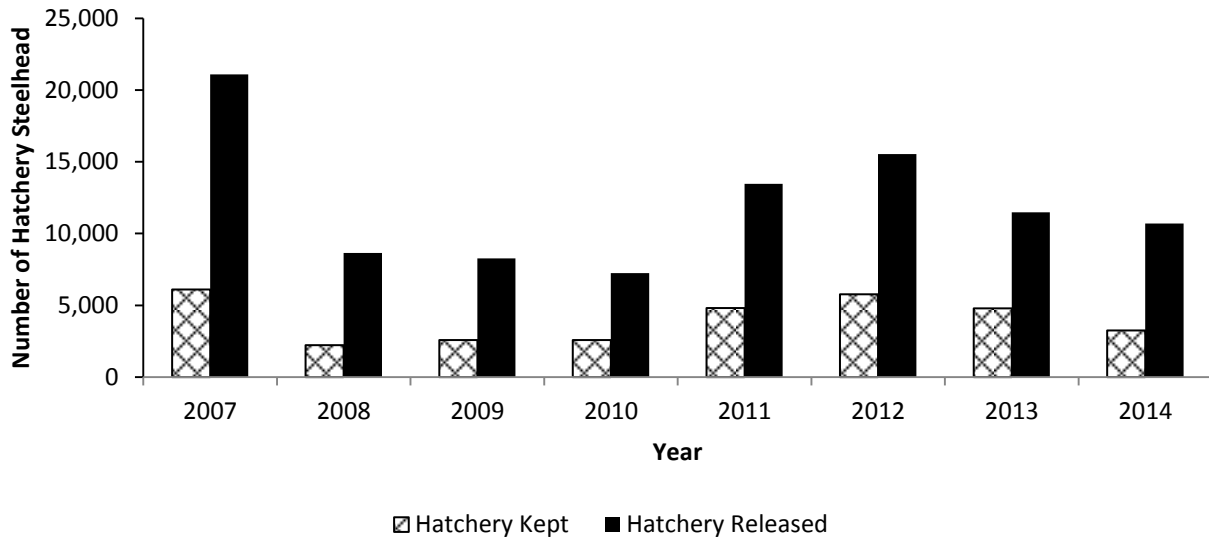


Figure 3. The number of hatchery-origin steelhead kept and released for all distinct population segments between 2007 and 2014.

Table 3. Number of wild and hatchery origin steelhead kept and released within each distinct population segments between years 2007 and 2014.

Distinct Population Segment	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Total Wild Origin	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released	Total Hatchery Origin	Total Catch Within DPS
Klamath Mountains Province	1,848	112,097	113,945	12,416	51,378	63,794	177,739
Central Valley	226	38,020	38,246	7,963	30,673	38,636	76,882
Northern California	222	34,153	34,375	6,000	8,517	14,517	48,892
Central California Coast	195	7,153	7,348	5,449	5,234	10,683	18,031
South Central California Coast	37	1,398	1,435	14	132	146	1,581
Southern California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,528	192,821	195,349	31,842	95,934	127,776	
						Grand Total	323,125

Appendix H: Continued

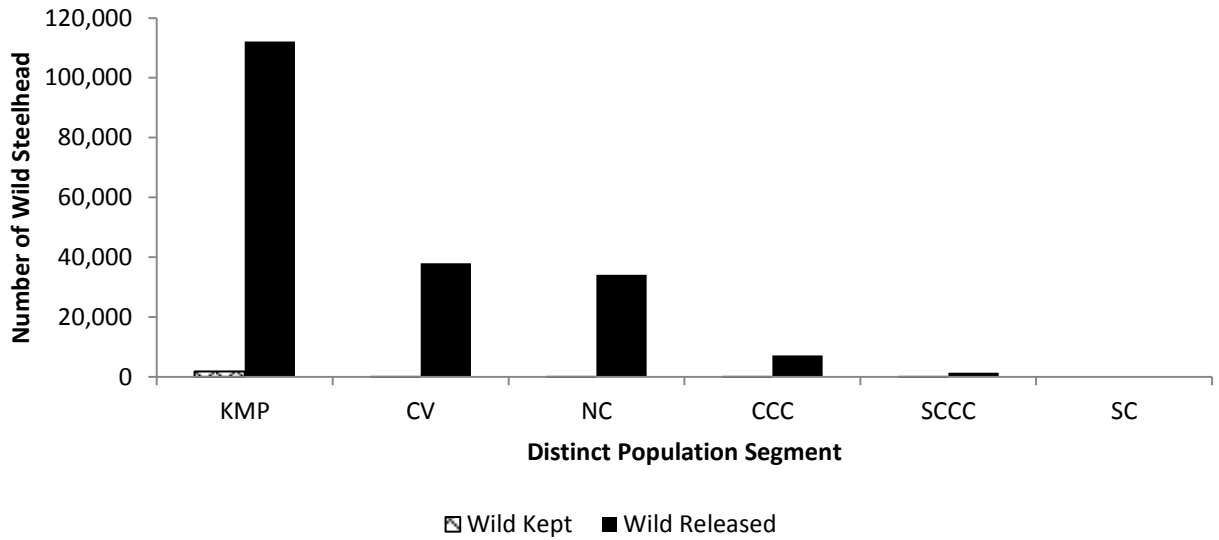


Figure 4. The number of wild-origin steelhead kept and released within the Klamath Mountains Province (KMP), Central Valley (CV), Northern California (NC), Central California Coast (CCC), South Central California Coast (SCCC), and Southern California (SC) distinct population segments between years 2007 and 2014.

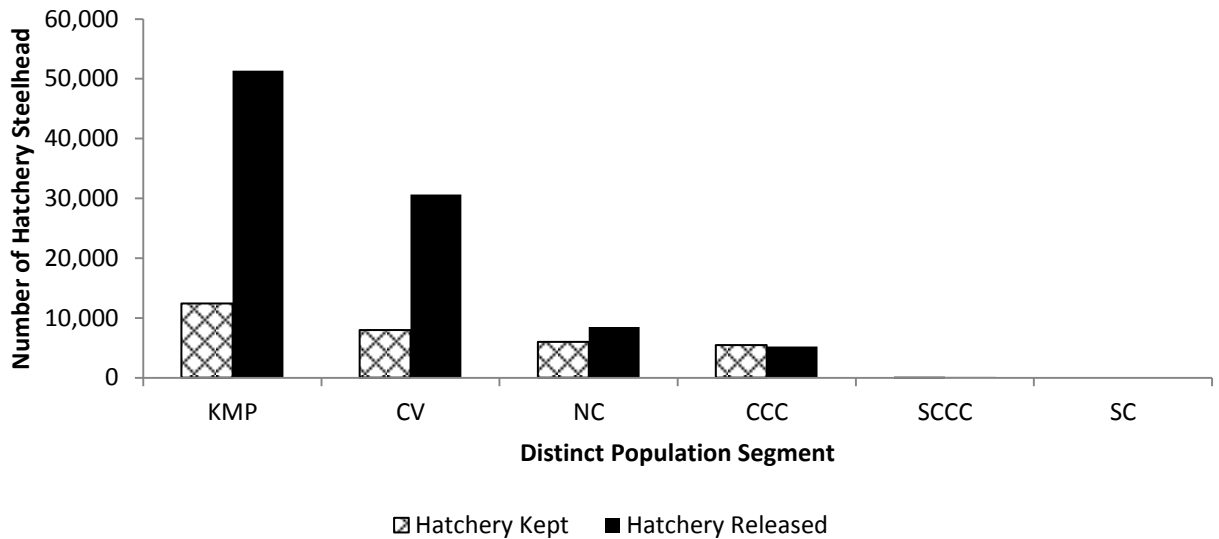


Figure 5. The number of hatchery-origin steelhead kept and released within the Klamath Mountains Province (KMP), Central Valley (CV), Northern California (NC), Central California Coast (CCC), South Central California Coast (SCCC), and Southern California (SC) distinct population segments between years 2007 and 2014.

Appendix H: Continued

Table 4. The number of trips taken to each distinct population segment, the total number of steelhead caught, and the number of steelhead caught per trip between years 2007 and 2014.

Distinct Population Segment	Number of Trips Taken	Steelhead Caught	Catch Per Trip
Klamath Mountains Province	164,284	177,739	1.08
Central Valley	88,980	76,882	0.86
Northern California	60,462	48,892	0.81
Central California Coast	49,398	18,031	0.37
South Central California Coast	4,309	1,581	0.37
Southern California	0	0	0.00

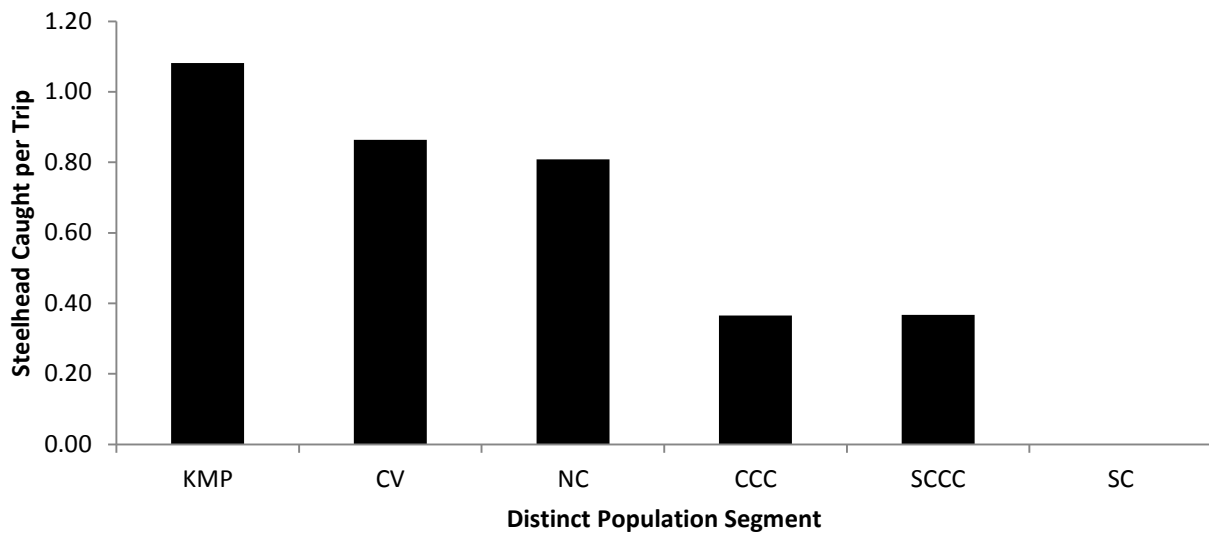


Figure 6. The number of steelhead caught per trip for the Klamath Mountains Province (KMP), Central Valley (CV), Northern California (NC), Central California Coast (CCC), South Central California Coast (SCCC), and Southern California (SC) distinct population segments between years 2007 and 2014.