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

STEELHEAD REPORT AND RESTORATION CARD PROGRAM: 2006 – 2011

By
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California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Fisheries Branch
ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT 2015-01
April 2015

NOTE TO THE READER

The purpose of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Steelhead Report Card is to gather much needed angler data which is utilized by the Department in making management and regulatory decisions. Revenue generated from Report Card sales is dedicated administering the program and funding habitat restoration projects contributing to the conservation, monitoring, and recovery of steelhead populations. The Report addresses six years of angler information gathered by the Department from 2006 to 2011.

Between years 2006 and 2011 a total of 296,984 cards were sold, generating $1,708,809 in revenue. Although anglers are mandated by law to return Report Cards at the end of each season, only a small percentage complied with the requirement. The greatest number of Report Cards were sold within Humboldt, Sacramento, Shasta, Sonoma, Del Norte, Trinity, Butte, Siskiyou, and Mendocino counties; accounting for 57% of total state-wide sales. Anglers reported making 232,253 trips to fish for steelhead , and reported catching 197,274 steelhead. Of the 197,274 fish, approximately 108,666 were of wild origin and 88,608 were of hatchery origin. When the data was evaluated by river it indicated that the majority of steelhead fishing took place in Trinity (22%), Klamath (13%), Smith (13%), Russian (11%), American (10%), Mad (5%), Eel (4%), Feather (4%), Sacramento (3%), and Yuba (2%) rivers. The Report Card program utilized approximately $1,434,089 in revenue to fund 64 restoration projects. All projects were considered beneficial to the conservation of California steelhead and had a direct or indirect benefit to steelhead anglers.

Stafford Lehr, Chief
Fisheries Branch
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Date

July 29, 2015

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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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 1993. AB 2187 established Fish and Game Code Sections 7380 and 7381 requiring anglers fishing for steelhead in anadromous waters to purchase a Report Card and record their fishing information, and that revenue generated from the sale of the Report Card be utilized for monitoring, restoring, and enhancing steelhead resources, as well as administering the program. 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 Figure 1 for a sample Report Card.

The Report Card serves two major roles: 1) to gather steelhead angling data, which enables the Department to monitor catch trends over time, and 2) to generate revenue dedicated specifically to the funding of restoration projects which contribute to the conservation, monitoring, and recovery of steelhead populations. Information gained from the analysis of Report Card data aides the Department in making management and regulatory decisions; ensuring angling pressure does not have detrimental effects on steelhead populations. Eligible steelhead-centric restoration projects include: the 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.

14 STL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
TEST-STEELHEAD REPORT & RESTORATION CARD
Valid 05/02/2014 to 12/31/2014

D-0010462772-9

GO ID: 1035745814
STATE ID: D123** CA**
TEST TEST
1234 TEST ST
ORICK, CA 95555

SEX: **M** HAIR: **Bald** EYES: **Brown**
HT: **5-01** WT: **511** DOB: **01/01/1985**

Doc No: D-0010462772-9 Outlet No: 310007-001
Trans: 000000007885801 5/2/2014 11:05:21 AM
010791254

Item	Fee*
Steelhead Report & Restoration Card	$6.70
	Total: $6.70

*Includes any applicable application fees, agent handling fees and license buyer surcharge.

Must have a valid sport fishing license unless under 16 years of age.

STEELHEAD REPORT CARD

MONTH	DAY	LOCATION CODE	WILD RELEASED	HATCHERY Kept	HATCHERY R	HOURS
				OOO		
				OOO		
				OOO		
				OOO		
				OOO		
				OOO		
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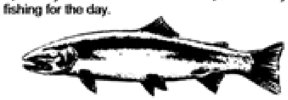
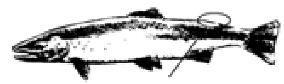
You are REQUIRED BY LAW to make entries on this card BEFORE you begin fishing for the day, upon retaining a steelhead, when you move to a new location, and when you have finished fishing for the day.



Wild fish have all fins with straight, branched fin rays and adipose fin is intact



Hatchery fish exhibit adipose fin clipped off and healed scar. Hatchery steelhead missing this circled fin.

HARVEST REPORT SUBMISSION: Title 14, Section 1.74 of the California Code of Regulations, requires you to report this data online or return this card to CDFW by January 31, 2015 (whether you fished for steelhead or not).

ONLINE: www.dfg.ca.gov/steelheadCard
Online reporting is available Jan 1, 2015 to Jan 31, 2015. Licensees reporting online must write the confirmation number on their card, retain the card until April 30, 2015 and submit to CDFW only if requested.
BY MAIL: California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Steelhead Fishing Report and Restoration Card
P.O.Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090

CUT ALONG LINE TO SEPARATE FROM REPORT CARD

- -

CARD CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER PERSON

14 STL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STEELHEAD ANGLERS
Title 14, Sections 1.74 and 5.88, of the California Code of Regulations, require that this card be in your possession while fishing for steelhead trout in California anadromous waters or to keep a hatchery steelhead (in accordance with the Regulations), and that you record your catch in accordance with these instructions. For purposes of this regulation, a steelhead trout is defined as any rainbow trout greater than 16 inches in length found in the anadromous waters listed below. Anadromous waters are defined as inland waters that are accessible to fish migrating from the ocean.
1. Write legibly with indelible ink to record fishing activity.
2. Make a seperate entry for each location fished.
3. **BEFORE** you begin fishing, enter the date and a location code from the list below. If the stream is not listed, use the code for the river or stream into which it flows. You must use a new line for each day and location.
4. IMMEDIATELY upon retaining a hatchery steelhead fill-in the appropriate circle under "Hatchery" Kept. SEE REGULATIONS FOR THE DAILY BAG LIMIT FOR YOUR LOCATION.
5. If you move to a new location, record the total number of wild and hatchery steelhead released under the "Wild R" and "Hatchery R" columns. RECORD "0" FOR THAT ENTRY IF YOU CATCH NO STEELHEAD. ALSO, RECORD the number of hours fished for steelhead to the nearest hour under the "HOURS" column. Enter the date and new location code before fishing again.
6. When you finish fishing for the day, record the total number of wild and hatchery steelhead released at the final location under "Wild Released" and "Hatchery R" columns. RECORD "0" FOR THAT ENTRY IF YOU CATCH NO STEELHEAD. ALSO, RECORD the number of hours fished for steelhead to the nearest hour under the "HOURS" column.

EXAMPLE: After fishing four hours and 25 minutes on the Bear River (Tributary to the Feather River near Rio Oso) on December 7th, you catch 6 steelhead: 2 were wild of which you released both, and 4 were hatchery of which you kept 3 and released 1. This information would be recorded as follows:

MONTH	DAY	LOCATION CODE	WILD RELEASED	HATCHERY KEPT	HATCHERY R	HOURS
12	*7*	*26c1*	*2*	●●●	*1*	*4*

7. If you did not fish for steelhead, please write 'DID NOT STEELHEAD FISH' on this card and report online or return this card to the CDFW address above by January 31, 2015.
8. After completely filling out this card and returning it to the CDFW, you may purchase another card.

CODE LOCATION

2a. Smith River
2b. Smith River, North Fork
2c. Smith River, Middle Fork
2d. Smith River, South Fork
3. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Smith River and the Klamath River
4a. Klamath River from Iron Gate Hatchery to Trinity River confluence
4a1. Shasta River
4a2. Scott River
4a3. Salmon River
4b. Klamath River from Trinity River confluence to Ocean
5a. Trinity River, South Fork
5b. Hayfork Creek
6a. Trinity River
6b. New River
7a. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Klamath River and Redwood Creek
7b. Redwood Creek
7c. Stone Lagoon
7d. Big Lagoon
7e. Coastal rivers and streams entering ocean between Big Lagoon and the Mad River
8a. Mad River from Ruth Reservoir Dam to Deer Creek, including Deer Creek
8a1. Mad River between Deer Creek and Cowan Creek, closed to fishing
8b. Mad River from Cowan Creek to Mad River Hatchery fish ladder, including Cowan Creek
8c. Mad River from Mad River Hatchery fish ladder to ocean
9. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Mad River and Eel River
10. Eel River
11. Van Duzen River
12. Eel River, South Fork
13. Eel River, Middle Fork
14. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Eel River and Mattole River
15. Mattole River
16. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Mattole River and Noyo River
17. Noyo River
18. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Noyo River and Navarro River
19. Navarro River
20. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Navarro River and Gualala River
21. Gualala River
22. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Gualala River and Russian River
23a. Russian River from East and West forks to Dry Creek confluence
23b. Russian River from Dry Creek confluence to Ocean
24. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Russian River and the Golden Gate

CODE LOCATION

25. Tributaries to the San Pablo and San Francisco Bays, excluding the Sacramento River
26. Sacramento River from Keswick Dam to Deschutes Road Bridge
26a. Sacramento River from Deschutes Road Bridge to Red Bluff Diversion Dam
26a1. Battle Creek
26b. Sacramento River from Red Bluff Diversion Dam downstream to Hwy 20 Bridge near Meridian
26b1. Antelope, Deer, and Mill Creeks
26b2. Big Chico Creek
26b3. Butte Creek
26c. Sacramento River from Hwy 20 Bridge near Meridian downstream to Business 80 Bridge
26c1. Feather River
26c2. Yuba River
26c3. American River
26d. Sacramento River from Business 80 Bridge downstream to the Carquinez Bridge
26d1. Putah Creek
27a. San Joaquin River
27b. Merced River
27c. Tuolumne River
27d. Stanislaus River
27e. Mokelumne River
27f. Calaveras River
28. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Golden Gate and the San Lorenzo River
29. San Lorenzo River
30a. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the San Lorenzo River and the Pajaro River, including Pajaro River
30b. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between Pajaro and Salinas rivers, including Salinas River
30b1. Arroyo Seco River
30c. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Salinas River and the Carmel River
31. Carmel River
32a. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Carmel River and the Big Sur River, including Big Sur River
32b. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Big Sur River and Willow Creek, including Willow Creek
32c. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between Willow Creek and Santa Rosa Creek, including Santa Rosa Creek
32d. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between Santa Rosa Creek and San Luis Obispo Creek, including San Luis Obispo Creek
33a. Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between San Luis Obispo Creek and the Santa Maria River
33b. Santa Maria River South, including Santa Maria River, closed to fishing

ANGLERS PLEASE NOTE
Steelhead Fishing Report and Restoration Card revenues are used to monitor and restore California's steelhead populations only. Typical projects include: assessing angler harvest; restoring spawning and rearing habitat; securing adequate flows; and removing barriers to migration.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
www.dfg.ca.gov/steelheadcard
—— End of Document D-0010462772-9 ——

Figure 1: Example of current Steelhead Report and Restoration Card.

Steelhead Status

Steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) 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 the mid-nineteenth century, anthropogenic activities such as hydraulic mining, logging, agriculture, and urban development began to degrade freshwater environments in California resulting in a decline of suitable salmonid habitat (Lufkin 1991; Nehlsen et al. 1991; McEwan 2001; Quinn 2005). The demand for water storage and flood control from growing municipalities and agricultural districts led to the construction of rim dams, thus blocking access to the majority of historical spawning habitat and further degrading available downstream habitat through the alteration of flow regimes, water temperature, and community dynamics (Zabel and Williams 2002; McEwan 2001; Quinn 2005; Williams 2008).

In response to precipitous decline, the National Marine Fisheries Service (Busby et al. 1996) delineated six genetically Distinct Population Segments (DPS) of steelhead trout in California (Figure 1), and subsequently listed five of them under the U. S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). 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 trout DPS in California that is not federally-listed (Federal Register 2006). DPSs are described as representing evolutionary significant units of the species that are substantially reproductively isolated from other conspecific population units and also represent an important component in the evolutionary legacy of the species (Federal Register 1991). Table 1 shows the listing status and dates of listing for each DPS.

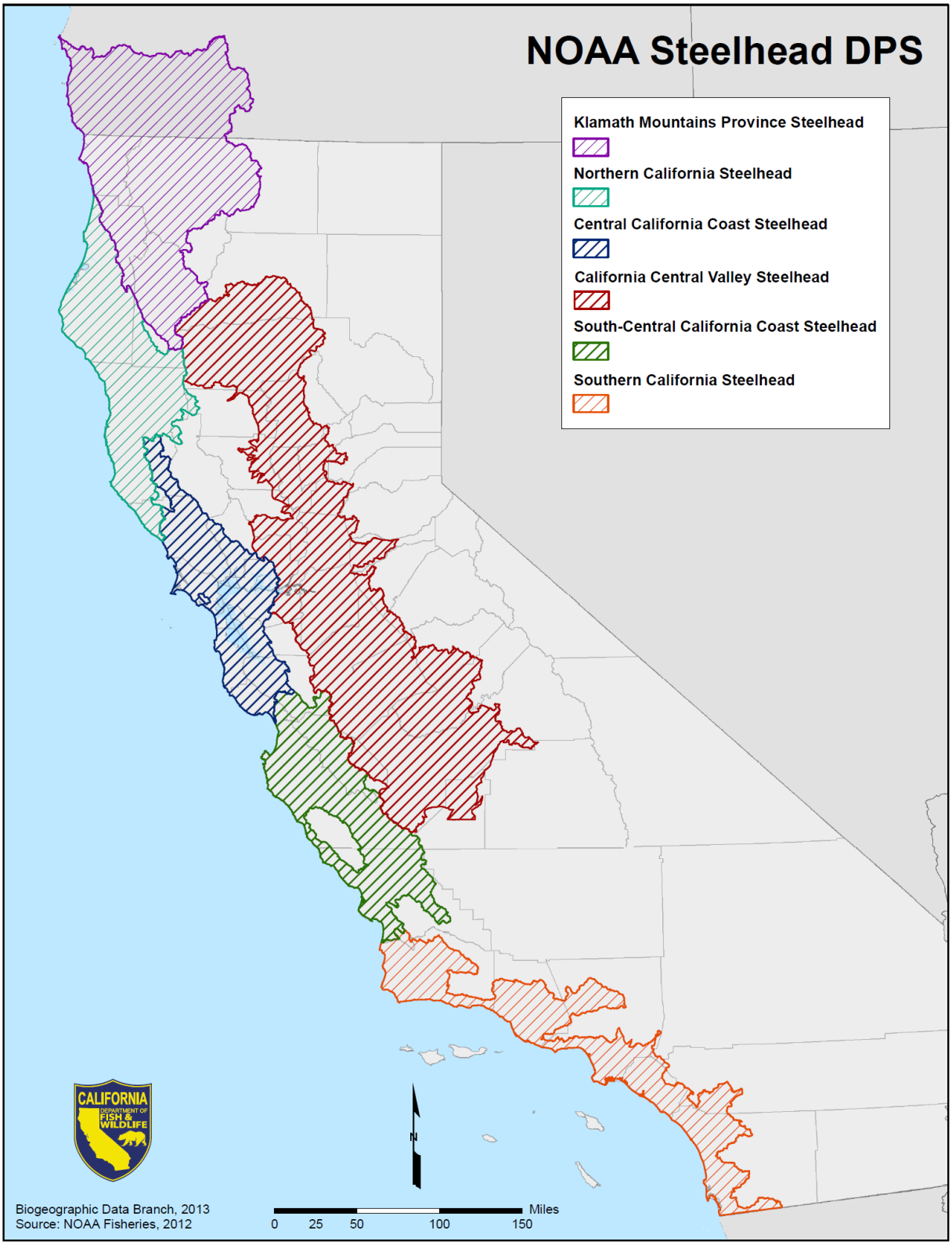


Figure 2:` Steelhead Distinct Population Segments within California as delineated by National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration.

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 Listed	3/28/2006
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

IMPLEMENTATION

The collection of steelhead catch-and-harvest data is an angler dependent state-wide effort. The current Report Card (2011) has 57 location codes which are delineated by watershed (see Appendix A for location code descriptions). For the first ten years of the program, return of the Report Card was voluntary. However, in 2002, legislation 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 on their Report Card by writing, "did not fish", and return the blank card to the Department.

The Department sells between 40,000 to 55,000 Report Cards in any given year. Between years 2006 and 2011 a total of 296,984 cards were sold. Although anglers are mandated by law to return Report Cards at the end of each season, only a small percentage complies with the requirement. In years 2006 and 2011 between 12% to 39% of anglers complied with the mandatory reporting requirement for any given year (See Figure 3). Anglers who do not comply with the mandatory reporting requirement may not be able to purchase their Report Card the subsequent year, or may receive non-reporting fine of $20 due upon the purchase of their next Report Card.

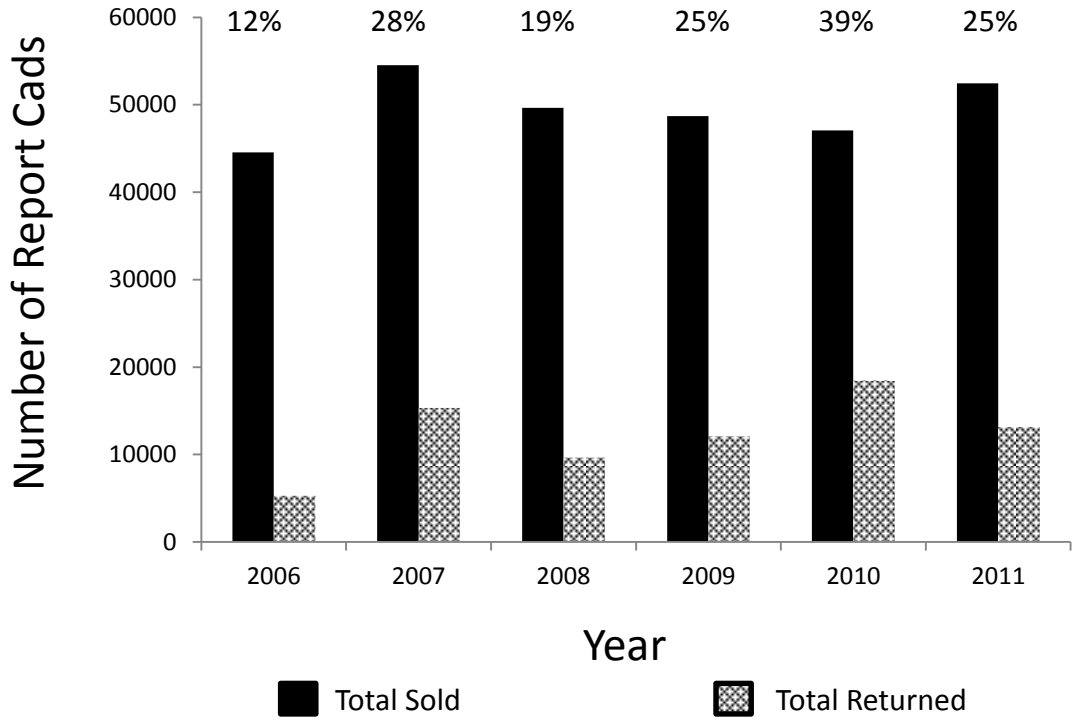


Figure 3. Number of Report Cards sold to anglers versus the number of Report Cards returned to the Department for years 2006 through 2011. The percentage of Report Cards returned to the Department is displayed above each given year.

Beginning in 2009, the Department, in coordination with Information and Technology Branch (ITB), developed a process that provided anglers the ability to report their angling information online in addition to the option of mailing in their Report Cards. The intent was to make reporting easier for the angler as well as decrease data entry costs for the Department. In December of 2010, the Department's License and Revenue Branch retired ITB's online reporting system with their implementation of the Automated License Data System (ALDS). ALDS is a centralized system allowing anglers to purchase licenses, report cards, and stamps, as well as meet their mandatory reporting requirement in a single online location.

The online reporting system was increasingly successful annually between the years 2009-2011. For example in 2009, approximately 2,510 anglers utilized the online reporting option, while in 2011, the number of anglers utilizing the online reporting system increased to approximately 6,600 (See Figure 4).

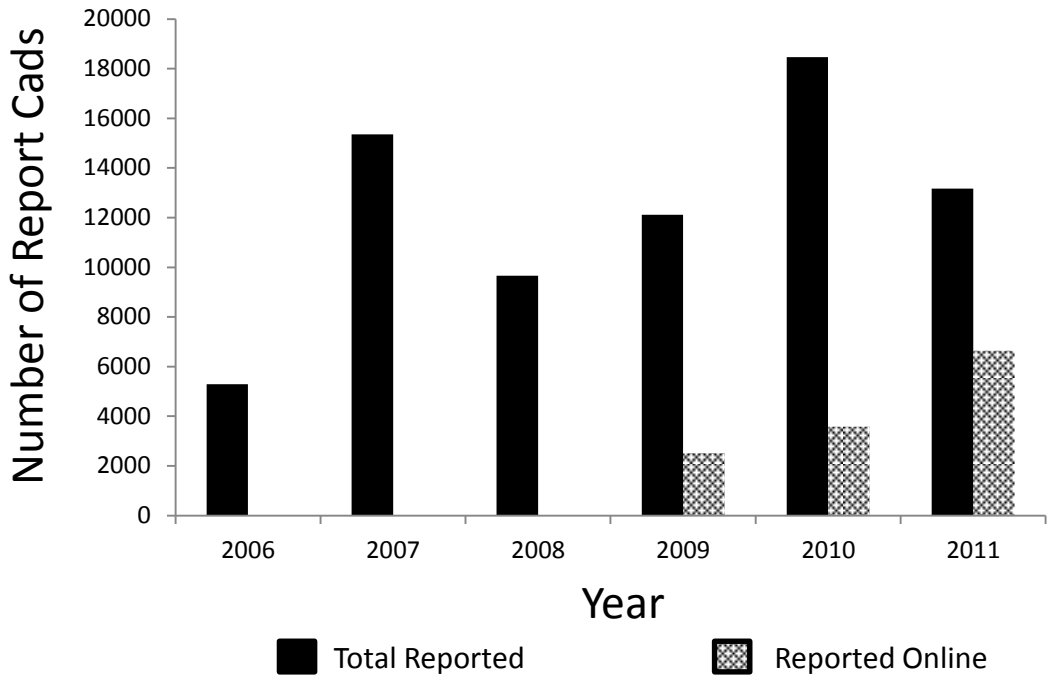


Figure 4: Total number of Report Cards returned to the Department by mail and total number of Report Cards reported online, for years 2006 through 2011. The option for anglers to report online began in 2009.

FISCAL

Report Card Cost

Purchasing a Report Card is an investment in the future of California's steelhead fishery. Each Report Card costs $6.00 (Cost in 2011) and allows for 30 steelhead fishing trips. Between the years 2006 to 2011, 296,984 report cards were sold (see Figure 5), generating $1,708,809 in revenue (see Table 2). An average of 49,497 Report Cards were sold annually generating average revenue of $284,801.

Pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 713, the cost of the Report Card adjusts in response to the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD) which measures the inflation experienced by consumers and acts as an important indicator of the condition of the economy. 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 revenue often increases while sales have not.

The Report Card's annual spending authority is approximately $410,000 which is dedicated to administering the program and funding steelhead 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 AB 2773 was implemented in 2006, and a one-time appropriation of $800,000 was given to the Report Card program. In response, numerous additional steelhead monitoring and habitat restoration projects were implemented in the following years, after which the dedicated account was returned to the original spending authority (see Appendix B for a list of restoration projects funded by the SHRRC program).

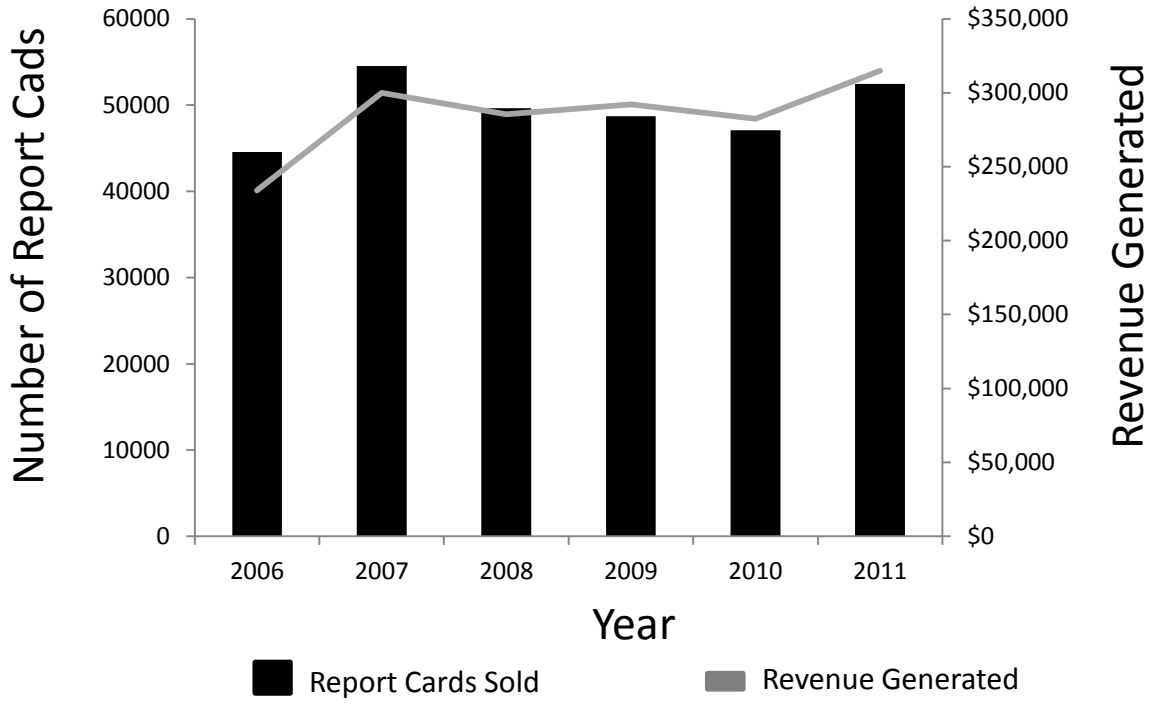


Figure 5: Number of Report Cards sold and the amount of generated revenue for years 2006 through 2011.

Table 2. Cost of Report Card, number of Report Cards sold, and revenue generated for years 2006 through 2011.

Year	Cost	Number Sold	Revenue Generated
2006	$5.25	44,564	$233,961.00
2007	$5.50	54,522	$299,871.00
2008	$5.75	49,643	$285,447.25
2009	$6.00	48,708	$292,248.00
2010	$6.00	47,081	$282,486.00
2011	$6.00	52,466	$314,796.00
	Grand Totals	296,984	$1,708,809.25

Grantable Funds

Between the years 2006 to 2011, $1,708,809 in revenue was generated through the sale of Report Cards. Report Card revenue is dedicated to administering the Report Card program as well as funding monitoring and restoration projects throughout the state. Each fiscal year, there is approximately $150,000 allocated to fund steelhead restoration projects located within anadromous watersheds. All projects must be located within a specific location code 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 benefits (direct or indirect) to the steelhead angler.

Proposals are submitted to the Department through the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program's Proposal Solicitation Notice (see Appendix C for SHHRC Focus). Entities eligible to submit project proposals are: public agencies, Native American Indian Tribes, and registered nonprofit organizations. Proposals are reviewed by the Department's Technical Review Team for biological soundness, cost effectiveness, technical merit, and amount of partnerships/community involvement. After passing technical review by the Department, proposals are then peer reviewed by the California Advisory Committee on Salmon and Steelhead Trout (Advisory Committee). The Department and the Advisory Committee meet annually to discuss proposals and decide which proposals should be funded by the Report Card program.

Between the years 2006 to 2011, 64 projects were funded using Steelhead Report and Restoration Card revenue totaling approximately $1,434,089. Of the 64 projects, 30 projects where funded in full by the Report Card program and 34 projects were co-funded by the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program. All projects funded were considered beneficial to the conservation of California steelhead and had a direct or indirect benefit to steelhead anglers.

Project types funded included:

- Identification and removal of barriers to fish passage
- In-stream habitat restoration
- Riparian restoration
- Bank stabilization
- Monitoring
- Cooperative rearing
- Screening of diversions
- Water conservation measures
- Installation of stream gauges
- Public education
- Technical training
- Adipose fin clipping of hatchery-origin steelhead

ANGLING DATA

The Report Card provides the Department with data on the number of state-wide steelhead anglers, where they fish, and how successful they are in catching steelhead. Data submitted by anglers provides the Department with information which can be used to generate catch trends for both natural and hatchery origin steelhead, within specific watersheds, between individual years (See Appendix D for yearly catch information). The information also aides the Department in adjusting angling regulations according to management objectives and helps identify watersheds requiring additional restoration. It is important to note that the Report Card program depends on catch data submitted by a small number of anglers. This data cannot be validated and is only as

accurate as what is submitted. The number of Report Cards returned to the program each year is low compared to the number of Report Cards sold (See Figure 3). Therefore the following steelhead angling information is an approximation of what is actually occurring based on best available data.

When the data is evaluated by county, it was found that between the years 2006 to 2011, the greatest number of Report Cards were sold within Humboldt, Sacramento, Shasta, Sonoma, Del Norte, Trinity, Butte, Siskiyou, and Mendocino counties; accounting for 57 percent of total state-wide sales (see Figure 6 for the breakdown of these counties). Anglers reported making 232,253 trips to fish for steelhead, and reported catching 197,274 steelhead. Of the 197,274 steelhead, approximately 108,666 were of wild origin and 88,608 were of hatchery origin (see Table 3 for number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught by location).

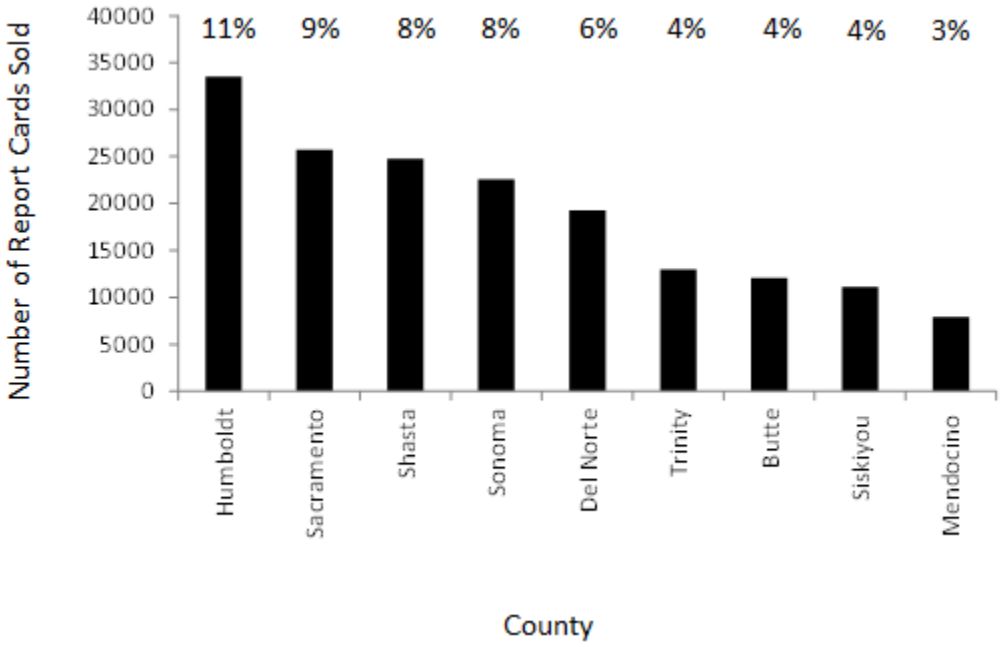


Figure 6. Top 9 counties with highest number of Steelhead Report Card sales for years 2006 through 2011. The percentage of total state-wide sales is displayed above each county.

Table 3. The total wild and hatchery steelhead caught by location for years 2006-2011.

Location	Total Wild Caught	Total Hatchery Caught	Total Fish Caught
Trinity River	20775	38181	58956
Klamath River	31323	8983	40306
Smith River	12386	4028	16414
American River	4734	11064	15798
Mad River	2337	6892	9229
Russian River	3219	6008	9227
Sacramento River	5011	3716	8727
Feather River	2844	4838	7682
Eel River	6688	773	7461
Yuba River	4983	893	5876
Mattole River	2699	122	2821
Mokelumne River	992	1380	2372
Gualala River	1660	118	1778
Coastal rivers between the Navarro & Gualala rivers	1596	96	1692
San Lorenzo River	958	390	1348
Coastal rivers between the Klamath and Mad rivers	967	194	1161
Navarro River	779	42	821
Coastal rivers between the Smith & Klamath rivers	309	255	564
Coastal rivers abetween the Carmel River and San Luis Obispo Creek	454	24	478
Calaveras River	446	28	474
Coastal rivers between the Mattole and Noyo rivers	414	54	468
Coastal rivers abetween the San Lorenzo River and the Salinas River	382	68	450
Stanislaus River	416	32	448
Coastal rivers between the Golden Gate & the San Lorenzo River	351	79	430
Butte Creek	328	51	379
Coastal rivers between the Russian River & the Golden Gate	334	37	371
Carmel River	238	26	264
Merced River	214	23	237
Tuolumne River	228	7	235
Tributaries to San Pablo & San Francisco bays, excluding the Sacramento River	49	63	112
Coastal rivers between the Eel and Mattole rivers	78	29	107
Putah Creek	94	13	107
Coastal riversbetween the Gualala & Russian rivers	66	21	87
Coastal rivers between the Noyo & Navarro rivers	64	7	71
Antelope, Mill or Deer Creek	54	14	68
Coastal rivers between the San Luis Obispo Creek and Pt. Conception	64	2	66
Noyo River	50	6	56
Coastal rivers between the Mad & Eel rivers	28	20	48
San Joaquin River	26	19	45
Battle Creek	23	12	35
Big Chico Creek	5	0	5
Redwood Creek	0	0	0
Coastal rivers between San Lorenzo & Pajaro rivers, including Pajaro River	0	0	0
Total	**108666**	**88608**	**197274**

When the data is evaluated by river it indicates that the majority of steelhead fishing took place in Trinity (22%), Klamath (13%), Smith (13%), Russian (11%), American (10%), Mad (5%), Eel (4%), Feather (4%), Sacramento (3%), and Yuba (2%) rivers (See Figure 7 and Table 4). Although receiving little angling pressure, coastal rivers between the Eel and Mattole rivers and between the San Luis Obispo Creek and Pt. Conception reported having the highest likelihood of catching steelhead on a given trip. Klamath, Trinity, Sacramento, and Yuba rivers also reported having a higher likelihood of catching steelhead on a given trip (See Figure 8 and 9). Because many anglers do not report unsuccessful trips, the information displayed within Figure 8 and Figure 9 are likely over-estimates of actual catch per trip. Some locations within Figures 7 through 9 are lacking information due to insufficient information received from steelhead report cards. However, current regulations require that anglers submit their Reports Card each year.

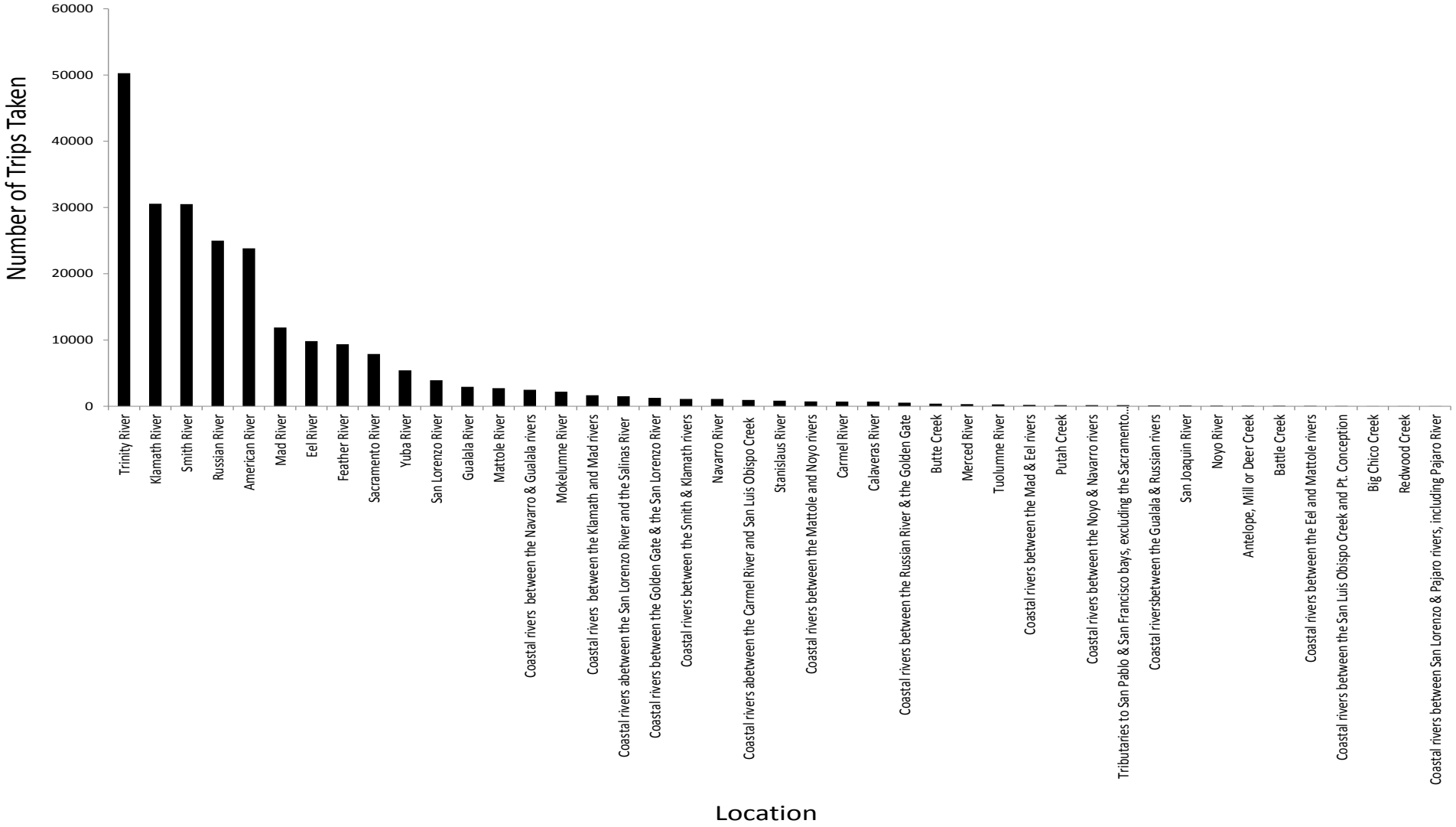


Figure 7. The number of trips taken by location for years 2006 through 2011. A trip is equal to a single entry (line) on the Steelhead Report and Restoration Card.

Table 4. The total number of trips taken and the state-wide percentage of fishing effort for each location for years 2006 through 2011.

Location	Number of Trips	State-Wide Percentage
Trinity River	50274	21.6
Klamath River	30570	13.2
Smith River	30502	13.1
Russian River	24994	10.8
American River	23828	10.3
Mad River	11891	5.1
Eel River	9833	4.2
Feather River	9365	4.0
Sacramento River	7883	3.4
Yuba River	5413	2.3
San Lorenzo River	3926	1.7
Gualala River	2942	1.3
Mattole River	2736	1.2
Coastal rivers between the Navarro & Gualala rivers	2490	1.1
Mokelumne River	2203	0.9
Coastal rivers between the Klamath and Mad rivers	1664	0.7
Coastal rivers abetween the San Lorenzo River and the Salinas River	1518	0.7
Coastal rivers between the Golden Gate & the San Lorenzo River	1276	0.5
Coastal rivers between the Smith & Klamath rivers	1105	0.5
Navarro River	1096	0.5
Coastal rivers abetween the Carmel River and San Luis Obispo Creek	947	0.4
Stanislaus River	834	0.4
Coastal rivers between the Mattole and Noyo rivers	729	0.3
Carmel River	716	0.3
Calaveras River	712	0.3
Coastal rivers between the Russian River & the Golden Gate	541	0.2
Butte Creek	387	0.2
Merced River	313	0.1
Tuolumne River	285	0.1
Coastal rivers between the Mad & Eel rivers	201	0.1
Putah Creek	163	0.1
Coastal rivers between the Noyo & Navarro rivers	158	0.1
Tributaries to San Pablo & San Francisco bays, excluding the Sacramento River	157	0.1
Coastal riversbetween the Gualala & Russian rivers	135	0.1
San Joaquin River	113	0.0
Noyo River	100	0.0
Antelope, Mill or Deer Creek	71	0.0
Battle Creek	68	0.0
Coastal rivers between the Eel and Mattole rivers	50	0.0
Coastal rivers between the San Luis Obispo Creek and Pt. Conception	42	0.0
Big Chico Creek	18	0.0
Redwood Creek	2	0.0
Coastal rivers between San Lorenzo & Pajaro rivers, including Pajaro River	2	0.0
Total	**232253**	**100.0**

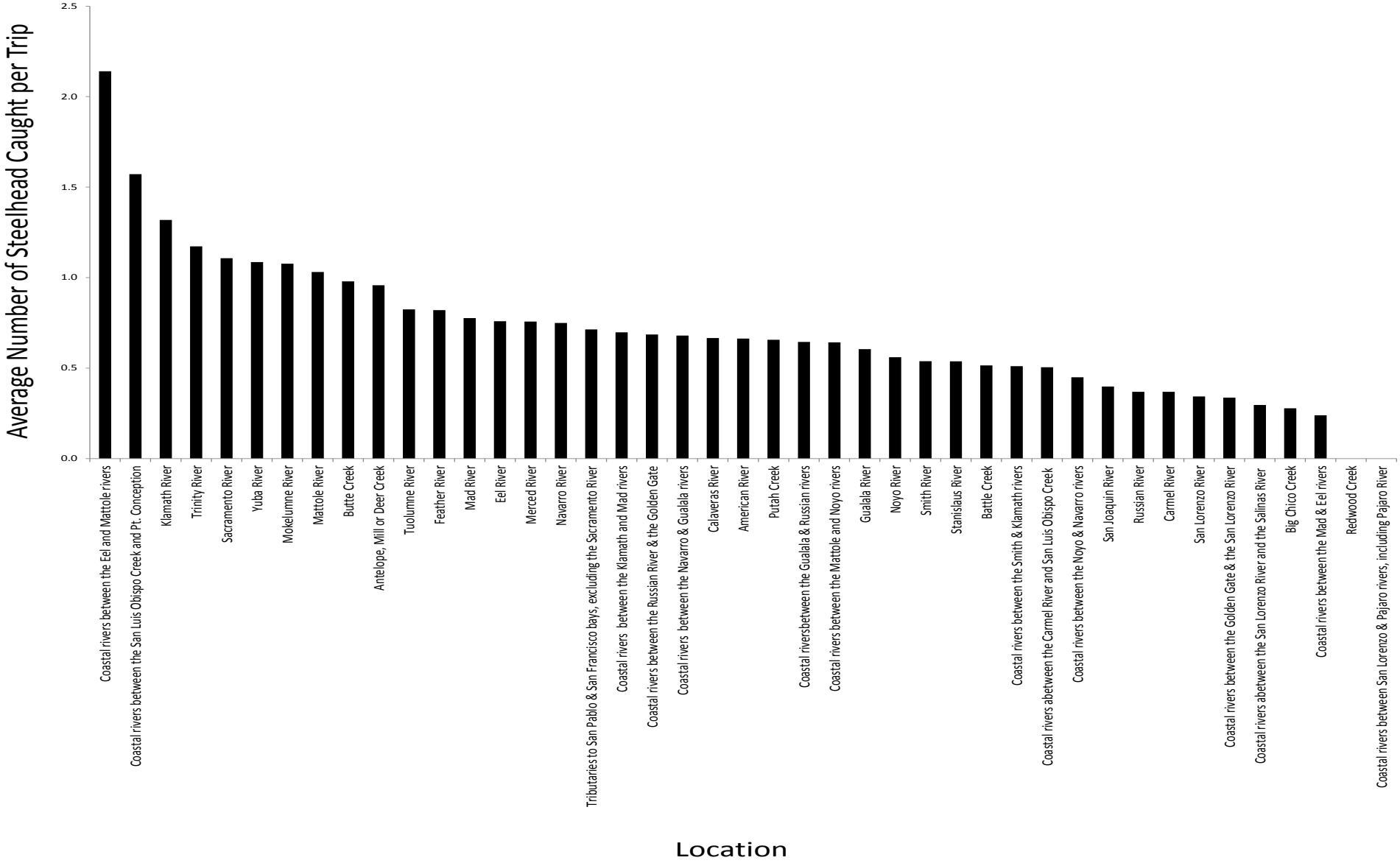


Figure 8. Average number of steelhead caught per trip by location, for years 2006 through 2011. A trip is equal to a single entry (line) on the Steelhead Report and Restoration Card.

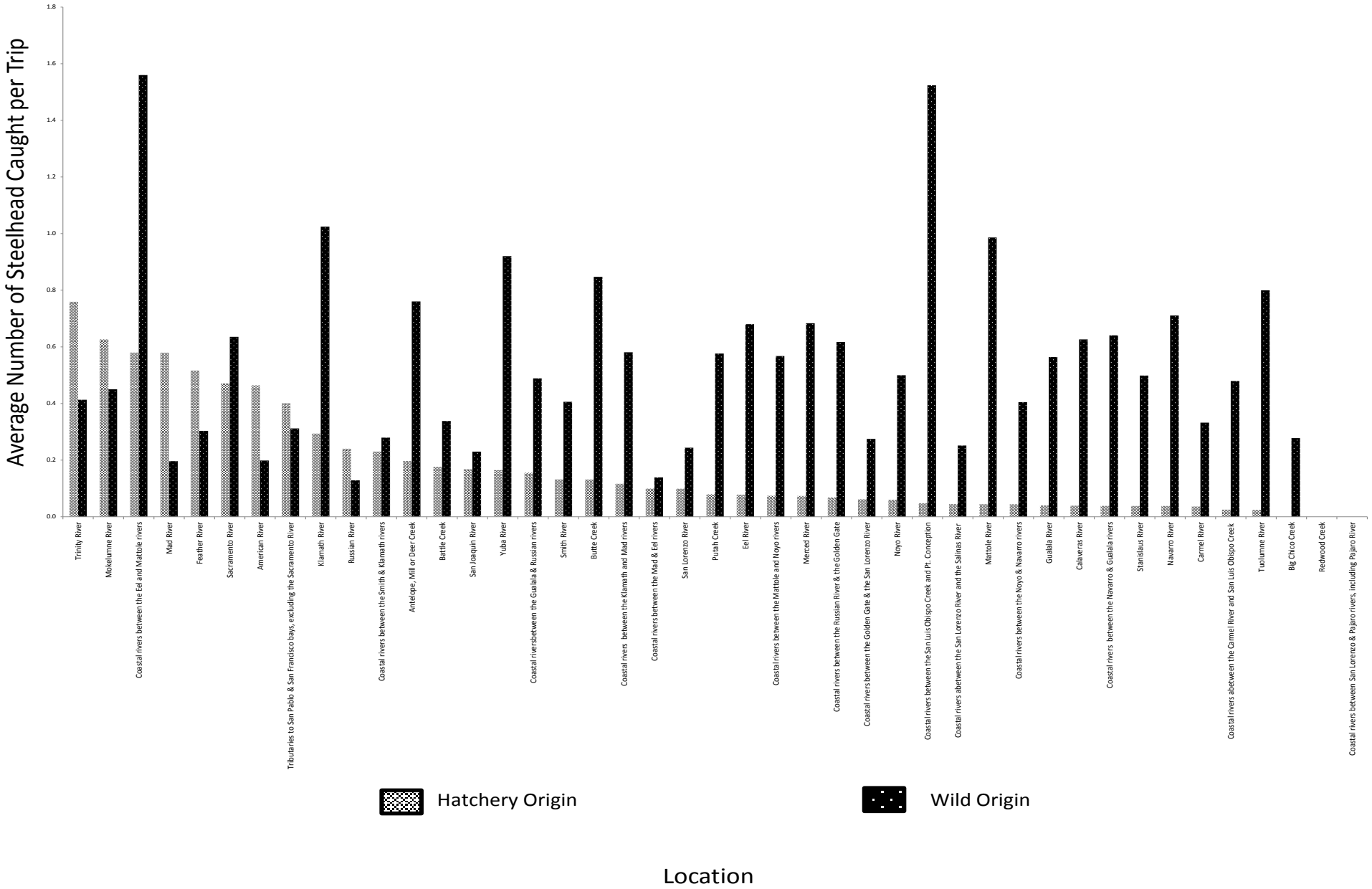


Figure 9. Average number of hatchery and wild origin steelhead caught per trip by location, for years 2006 through 2011.

CATCH AND RELEASE

California steelhead anglers tend to practice catch and release. Prior to the implementation of the catch-and-release requirement for wild-origin steelhead in 1998, anglers generally released 70% of all steelhead caught regardless of whether they were of wild or hatchery-origin (Jackson 2007). Between the years 2006 through 2011, anglers continued to release both hatchery and wild-origin steelhead fish on many of coastal and inland rivers (Appendix D or E).

Steelhead anglers tend to be concerned with the conservation of their target species and most likely link the release of hatchery-origin steelhead with improving the future fishery. However, hatchery-origin steelhead are produced 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). Re-releasing hatchery-origin steelhead also increases the potential of them spawning with natural-origin steelhead and potentially reducing overall in-stream productivity through the production of inferior offspring (Chilcote et al. 2011).

In addition, anglers may be releasing hatchery-origin steelhead because previous regulations limited their ability to keep hatchery-origin steelhead and continue fishing. During the years 2006 through 2011, many streams had a zero bag limit or allowed anglers to retain one hatchery-origin steelhead per day. The angler was put in a postion of either releasing their catch and continue fishing or keeping their catch and discontinuing fishing for the day. In response to this, the Department has changed the bag limit to two hatchery-origin steelhead and the possession limit to four hatchery-origin steelehad on most streams open to steelhead fishing. The only exeception to this is the Mokelumne River in which the bag and possession limit of one hatchery-origin steelhead will remain (Title 14, Division1, Chapter 3, Article 1, Sections 7.00 and 7.5).

Between the years 2006 through 2011, it was required that anglers release all wild-origin steelhead. The exception to this regulation was on the Smith River, where until 2010, anglers could retain wild-origin steelhead. After 2010 all wild-origin steelhead had to be released. The decision to change this regulation on the Smith River was made in response to analysis of Report

Card data expressing that a similar percentage of hatchery-origin steelhead were being released in equal proportion as wild-origin fish being harvested each year (Terry Jackson, personal communication). The change in regulation is intended to increase the harvest of hatchery-origin fish. As a result of this change, the ability for the angler to record the number of "wild steelhead kept" was removed from the Report Card. Removing the "wild steelhead kept" column also reduced confusion to the angler regarding what they can and cannot legally harvest. These changes became effective 2011.

CONCLUSION

Steelhead are an important biological, economical, and recreational resource within California. The Report Card remains a much needed tool allowing the Department to gather information regarding the number of state-wide steelhead anglers, where they fish, and how successful they are in catching steelhead. Data collected by the Report Card is utilized by the Department in making management and regulatory decisions concerning the conservation of steelhead and also helps identify watersheds requiring additional restoration. Revenue generated from Report Card sales are the only funds available dedicated exclusively to monitoring steelhead populations, restoring steelhead habitat, and administering the Report Card program. Because monitoring and restoration projects are required to benefit both steelhead and angler, each Report Card purchased is an investment in the future of California's steelhead fishery.

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APPENDIX A: Location Codes

Table 1. Steelhead Report and Restoration Card location descriptions.

CODE	NAME
2a	Smith River
2b	Smith River, North Fork
2c	Smith River, Middle Fork
2d	Smith River, South Fork
3	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Smith River and the Klamath River
4a	Klamath River from Iron Gate Hatchery to Trinity River confluence
4a1	Shasta River
4a2	Scott River
4a3	Salmon River
4b	Klamath River from Trinity River confluence to Ocean
5a	Trinity River, South Fork
5b	Hayfork Creek
6a	Trinity River
6b	New River
7a	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Klamath River and Redwood Creek
7b	Redwood Creek
7c	Stone Lagoon
7d	Big Lagoon
7e	Coastal rivers and streams entering ocean between Big Lagoon and the Mad River
8a	Mad River from Ruth Reservoir Dam to Deer Creek, including Deer Creek
8a1	Mad River between Deer Creek and Cowan Creek, closed to fishing
8b	Mad River from Cowan Creek to Mad River Hatchery fish ladder, including Cowan Creek
8c	Mad River from Mad River Hatchery fish ladder to ocean
9	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Mad River and Eel River
10	Eel River
11	Van Duzen River
12	Eel River, South Fork
13	Eel River, Middle Fork
14	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Eel River and Mattole River
15	Mattole River
16	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Mattole River and Noyo River
17	Noyo River
18	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Noyo River and Navarro River
19	Navarro River
20	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Navarro River and Gualala River
21	Gualala River
22	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Gualala River and Russian River
23a	Russian River from East and West forks to Dry Creek confluence
23b	Russian River from Dry Creek confluence to Ocean
24	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Russian River and the Golden Gate
25	Tributaries to the San Pablo and San Francisco Bays, excluding the Sacramento River
26a	Sacramento River from Deschutes Road Bridge to Red Bluff Diversion Dam
26a1	Battle Creek
26b	Sacramento River from Red Bluff Diversion Dam downstream to Hwy 20 Bridge near Meridian
26b1	Antelope, Deer, and Mill Creeks
26b2	Big Chico Creek
26b3	Butte Creek
26c	Sacramento River from Hwy 20 Bridge near Meridian downstream to Business 80 Bridge
26c1	Feather River
26c2	Yuba River
26c3	American River
26d	Sacramento River from Business 80 Bridge downstream to the Carquinez Bridge
26d1	Putah Creek
27a	San Joaquin River
27b	Merced River
27c	Tuolumne River
27d	Stanislaus River
27e	Mokelumne River
27f	Calaveras River
28	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Golden Gate and the San Lorenzo River
29	San Lorenzo River
30a	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the San Lorenzo River and the Pajaro River, including Pajaro River
30b	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between Pajaro and Salinas rivers, including Salinas River
30b1	Arroyo Seco River
30c	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Salinas River and the Carmel River
31	Carmel River
32a	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Carmel River and the Big Sur River, including Big Sur River
32b	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Big Sur River and Willow Creek , including Willow Creek
32c	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between Willow Creek and Santa Rosa Creek, including Santa Rosa Creek
32d	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between Santa Rosa Creek and San Luis Obispo Creek, including San Luis Obispo Creek
33a	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between San Luis Obispo Creek and the Santa Maria River
33b	Santa Maria River South, including Santa Maria River, closed to fishing

APPENDIX B: Funding History

Restoration projects funded using revenue generated from the sale of Report Cards for year 2006 through 2011. Dollar amounts are funded solely by the Report Card program. An asterisk aside the dollar amount indicates a project co-funded with FRGP.

Project Name	Fiscal Year	Project Status	Amount Funded ($)
Growth and Movement of Rainbow Trout	2006	Closed	14,812.00
Smith River Creel Survey	2006	Closed	35,000.00
Structure of Steelhead in the Klamath	2006	Closed	52,972.00
Stonetta Change of Diversion Project	2006	Closed	15,000.00
South Coast Distribution and Status of Steelhead	2006	Closed	30,000.00
California Steelhead Distribution Review	2006	Closed	41,572.00
Steelhead Report Card Data	2006	Closed	8,709.53
Steelhead Marking - Rowdy Creek Fish Hatchery Steelhead Fin Clipping	2006	Closed	7,653.00
Butano Channel Temporary Weir	2006	Closed	10,670.00
		Total	216,388.53

Project Name	Fiscal Year	Project Status	Amount Funded ($)
Packers Creek Bridge Fish Passage Project	2007	Cancelled	50,000.00 *
Trinity River Steelhead half-pounder Life History Investigations	2007	Closed	40,000.00
Hall City Creek Migration Barrier Removal Project	2007	Closed	80,349.50
Rowdy Creek Fish Hatchery	2007	Closed	4,506.00
Rowdy Creek Fish Hatchery	2007	Closed	2,253.00
American River Acoustic Tag Study	2007	Closed	37,200.00
		Total	214,308.50

Project Name	Fiscal Year	Project Status	Amount Funded ($)
Del Norte County Raising Salmon in the Classroom Program	2008	Closed	3,000.00 *
Whites Gulch Migration Barrier Removal Project	2008	Closed	50,000.00 *
Salmon River Watershed Education Program	2008	Closed	6,000.00 *
Community Involvement - Educational Volunteer Work Days Project	2008	Closed	28,000.00 *
Redwood Creek Life Cycle Monitoring - DIDSON	2008	Closed	40,000.00 *
Scott Valley Unified School District River Education	2008	Closed	6,000.00 *
Little North Fork Navarro River Wood Enhancement	2008	Closed	10,000.00 *
North Fork Noyo River Habitat Enhancement Project	2008	Closed	6,000.00 *
Ten Mile Creek Habitat Enhancement and Riparian Revegetation Project	2008	Closed	25,000.00 *
Mattole Ecological Education Program: Restoring Salmonids	2008	Closed	6,000.00 *
Salmon and Riparian Habitat Education Project	2008	Closed	6,000.00 *
Cottaneva Creek Salmonid Habitat Enhancement	2008	Closed	27,153.00 *
2008 Miller Creek Slide Stabilization and Habitat Improvement Project	2008	Closed	30,190.00 *
Upper Redwood Creek Juvenile Salmonid (Smolt) Abundance Project	2008	Closed	37,818.00 *
Honeydew Creek Sediment Assessment	2008	Closed	25,000.00 *
Arroyo Creek Fish Passage Restoration	2008	Closed	10,000.00 *
Central Coast Salmon Enhancement Education Program	2008	Closed	6,000.00 *
Solstice Creek Grade Control Structure Removal	2008	Cancelled	3,000.00 *
Santa Monica Bay Steelhead Monitoring	2008	Closed	10,000.00 *
Steelhead Report Card Data	2008	Closed	48,576.00
South Coast Watershed Planning and Assessment	2008	Closed	93,991.00
Big Sur Steelhead Mapping and Sampling	2008	Closed	118,249.00
Mad River Genetic Stock Assessment Agreement	2008	Closed	50,062.00
PAD: Barrier Inventory for Anadromous Passage Restoration 2009-2010, on DFG Data Portal Webs	2008	Closed	47,500.00 *
Mokelumne River Acoustic Tag Study	2008	Closed	20,500.00
Yuba River Acoustic Tag Study	2008	Closed	51,445.00
		Total	765,484.00

Table 1 Continued.

Project Name	Fiscal Year	Project Status	Amount Funded ($)	
East Fork Mill Creek Instream and Floodplain Habitat Improvement Project	2009	Closed	10,000.00	
Peacock Creek Wood Loading Project	2009	Closed	10,000.00	*
Klamath Youth Stewardship Project	2009	Closed	5,000.00	*
Smith River DIDSON Pilot Study	2009	Closed	25,000.00	*
Hollow Tree Creek Hatchery Fish Passage Improvement Project	2009	Closed	10,000.00	*
Elk Creek Trib #1	2009	Closed	10,000.00	*
Lower Mad River Road Decommissioning and Fish Habitat Restoration Project	2009	Closed	10,000.00	*
2010/2011 - 2012/2013 Humboldt County Classroom Aquarium Educaiton Program	2009	Closed	5,000.00	*
Little North Fork Navarro River Wood Enhancement Project	2009	Closed	10,000.00	*
North Fork Noyo River Habitat Enhancement Project - Phase II	2009	Closed	10,000.00	*
Central Coast Salmon Enhancement Education Program	2009	Closed	5,000.00	*
2011 and 2012 Salmonid Restoration Annual Conferences	2009	Closed	5,000.00	*
Steelhead Card Data	2009	Closed	3,999.99	
Mad River Weir and Field Data Collection	2009	Closed	4,998.00	
Run Size Estimates for Chinook, coho and steelhead	2009	Closed	4,849.60	
		Total	128,847.59	

Project Name	Fiscal Year	Project Status	Amount Funded ($)
Del Norte County Raising Salmon in the Classroom	2010	Closed	9,938.00
Big Sur Steelhead Mapping and Sampling	2010	Closed	8,396.00
Steelhead Report Card Data	2010	Closed	23,576.00
Run Size Estimates for Chinook, coho and steelhead	2010	Closed	10,710.11
		Total	52,620.11

Project Name	Fiscal Year	Project Status	Amount Funded ($)
Steelhead Report Card Data	2011	Closed	25,000.00
North Fork Usal Creek Instream Habitat Enhancement Project #1	2011	Open	5,000.00
Monkey Creek Steelhead Monitoring	2011	Open	12,000.00
Run Size Estimates for Chinook, coho and steelhead	2011	Cancelled	14,440.29
		Total	56,440.29

Grand Total	1,434,089.02

APPENDIX C: SHRRC Focus

Steelhead Report and Restoration Card (SHRRC) Focus
The SHRRC program is an entity of the Department's Fisheries Branch and focuses 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 Appendix A). No projects behind barriers impeding anadromy can be funded.

There is approximately $150,000 available for the SHRRC Focus for each grant cycle. Funding for proposals submitted under a PSN are subject to availability of funds and approval of the Budget Act for the Fiscal Year. Because grantable revenue is generated through the sale of Steelhead Report Cards, 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 the PSN. Evaluation of the proposals will follow the 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 Advisory Committee. Both technical and peer review will be conducted using the score sheets for the PSN.

Objectives of the SHRRC program
The primary objectives of the SHRRC program are to:

- Restore and monitor 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 public school watershed education, technical workshops, and conferences.

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

SHRRC Focus Criteria
There are four criteria to the SHRRC Focus. 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. Projects must be located below anadromous barriers.

3. Project Type Criteria: Only one project type per proposal may be selected and only from the list below. Fish Passage at Stream Crossings (FP)
   - Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage (HB)
   - Instream Habitat Restoration (HI)
   - Riparian Restoration (HR)
   - Instream Bank Stabilization (HS)
   - Monitoring Status and Trends (MD)
   - Cooperative Rearing (RE)
   - Fish Screening of Diversions (SC)
   - Water Conservation Measures (WC)
   - Water Measuring Devices (Instream and Water Diversion) (WD)
   - Private Sector Technical Training (TE)
   - Public School Watershed and Fishery Conservation Education Projects (ED)

4. Objective Criteria

Proposals for SHRRC funds submitted through the PSN are required to address how the project will benefit anglers (directly or indirectly).

APPENDIX D: Steelhead Catch Charts for Major Watersheds

Note: The following charts do not include all location codes due to insufficient information received from steelhead report cards.

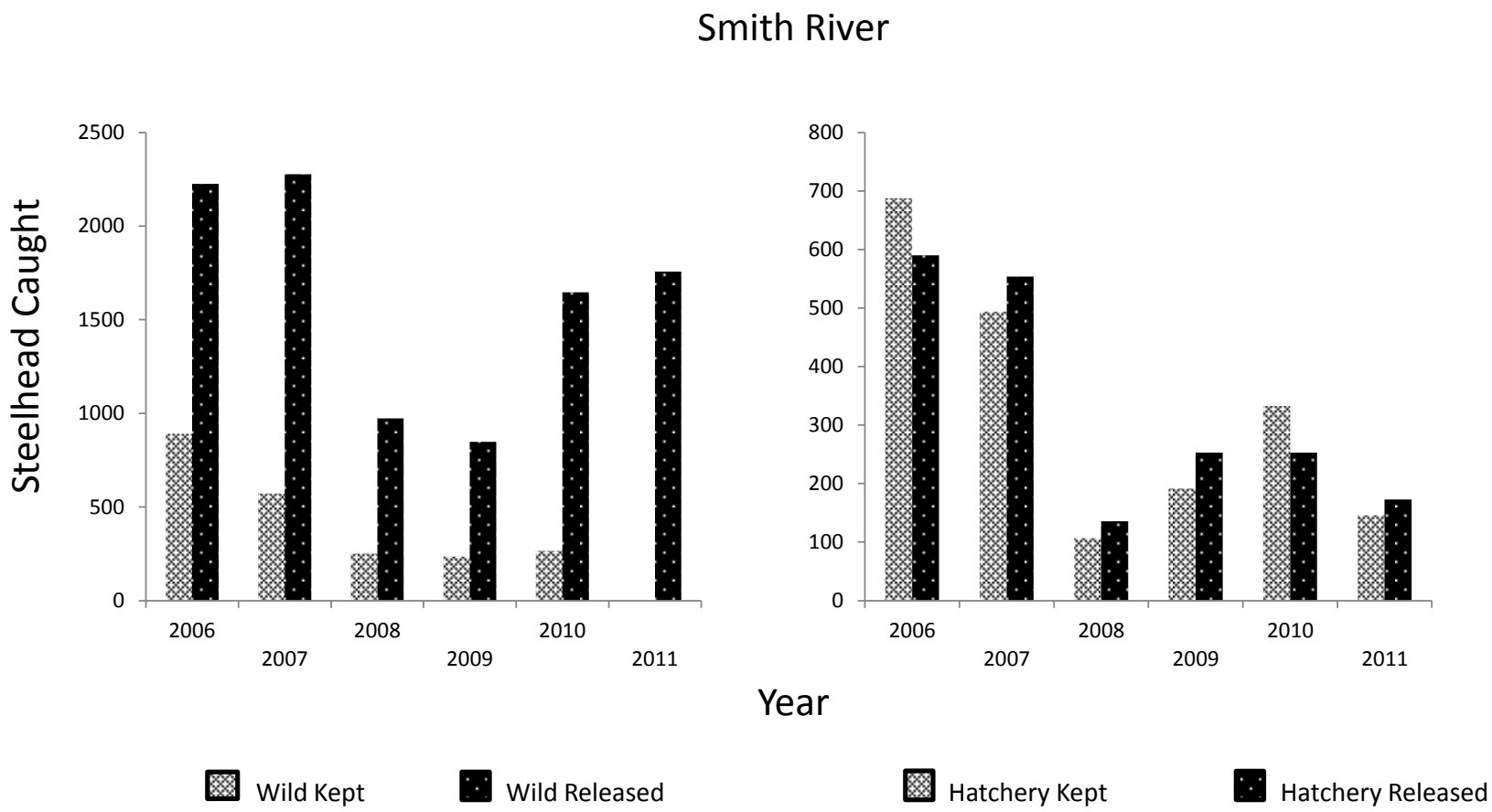

Chart 1. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Smith River for years 2006 through 2011. Charts were generated using data from location codes 2, 2a, 2b,2c, and 2d. Data used to create this chart can be found in Appendix E, Table1.

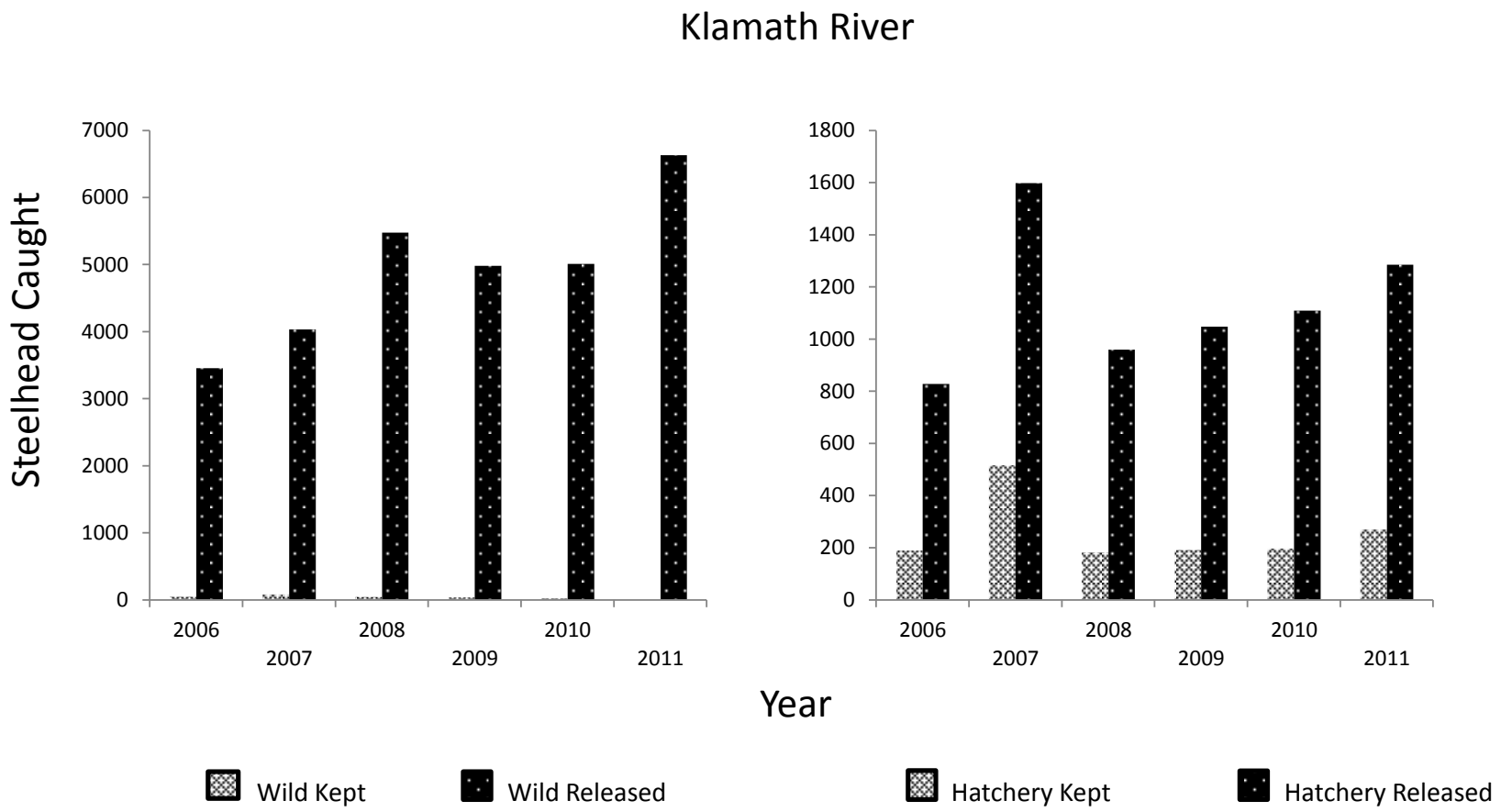

Chart 2. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Klamath River for years 2006 through 2011. Charts were generated using data from location codes 4, 4a, 4a1, 4a2, 4a3, and 4b. Data used to create this chart can be found in Appendix E, Table 2.

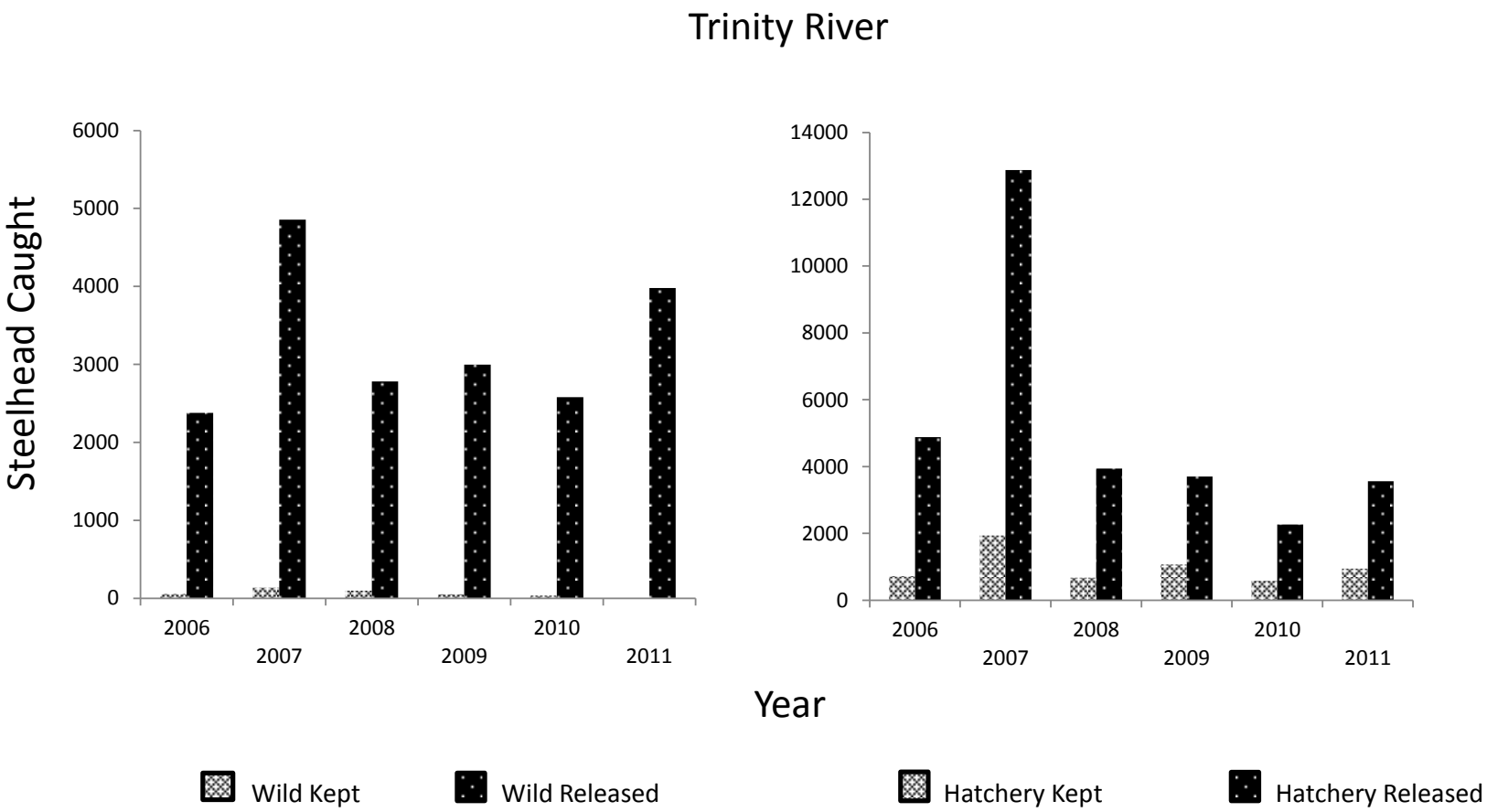

Chart 3. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Trinity River for years 2006 through 2011. Charts were generated using data from location codes 5, 5a, 5b, 6a,6b. Data used to create this chart can be found in Appendix E. Table 3.

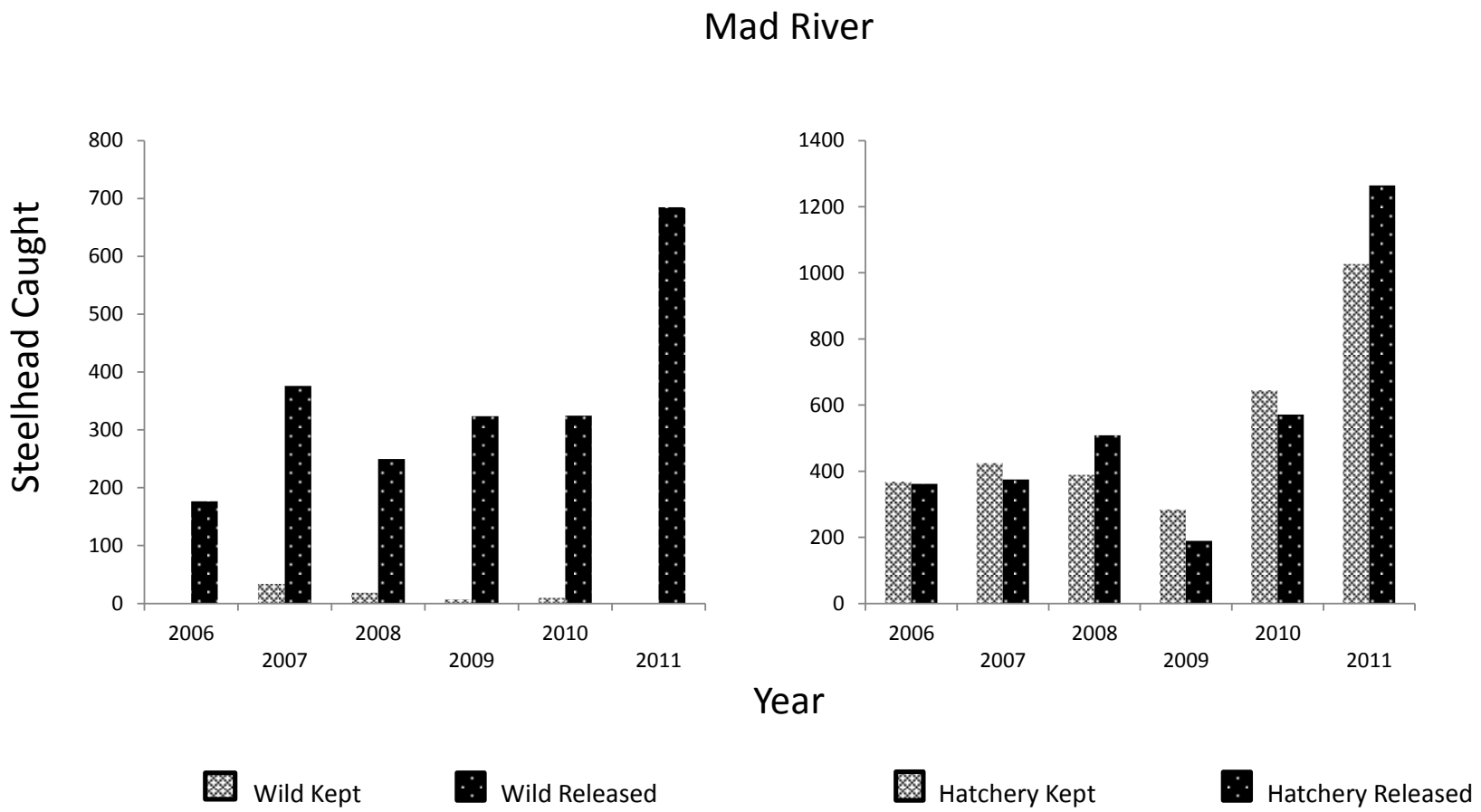

Chart 4. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Mad River for years 2006 through 2011. Charts were generated using data from location codes 8, 8a. 8b, and 8c. Data used to create this chart can be found in Appendix E, Table 4.

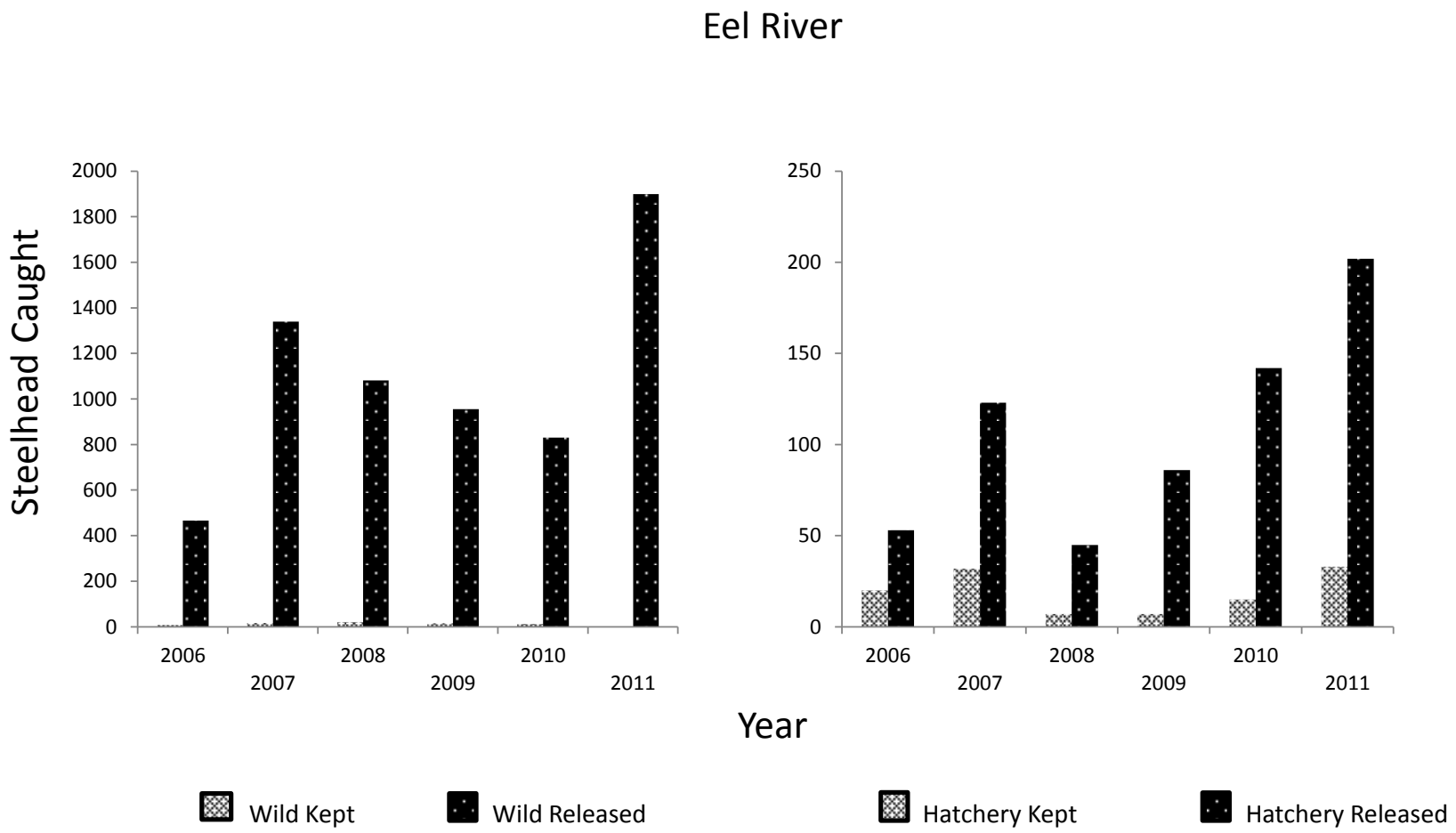

Chart 5. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Eel River for years 2006 through 2011. Charts were generated using data from location codes 10, 11, 12, and 13. Data used to create this chart can be found in Appendix E, Table 5.

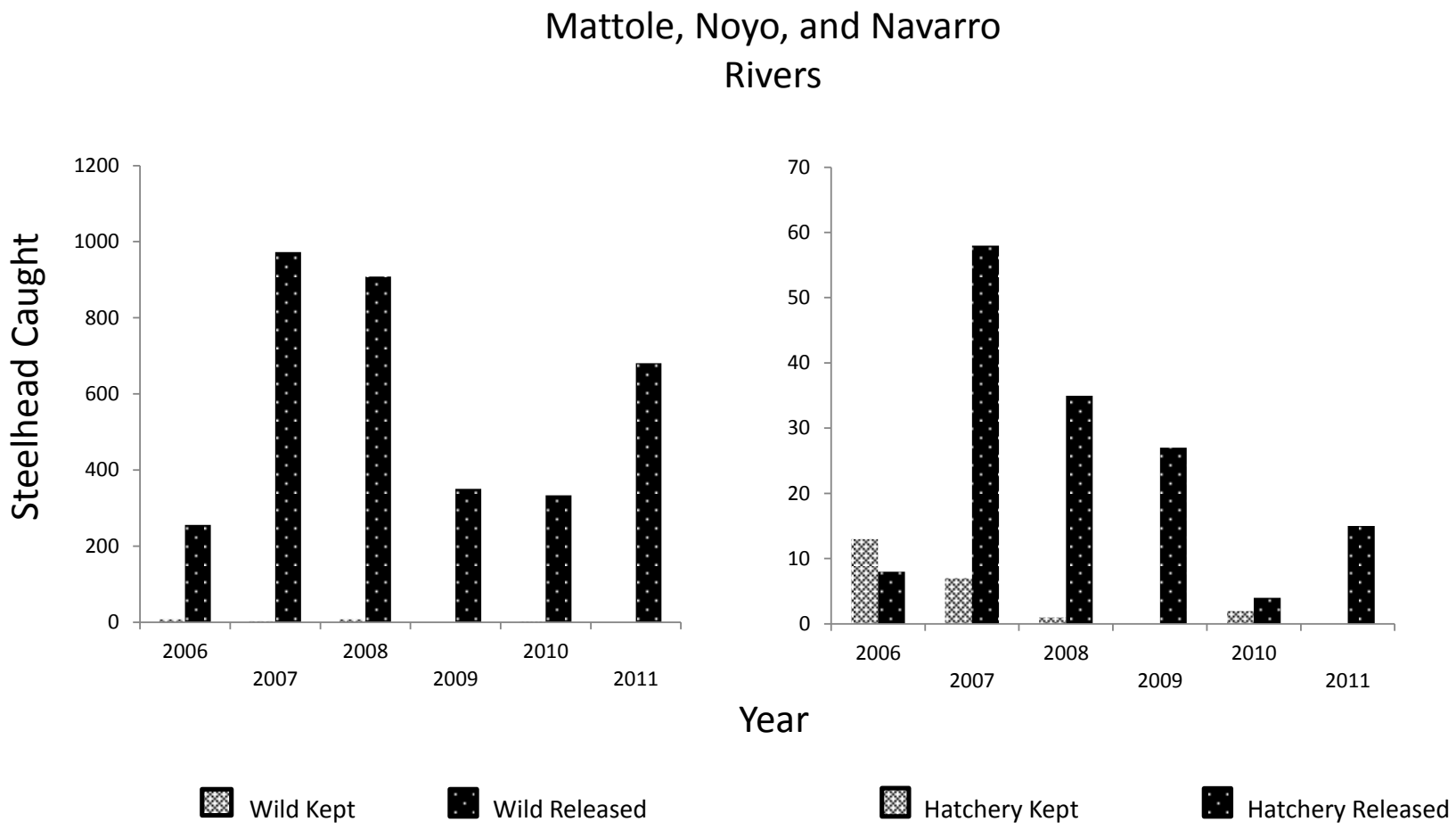

Chart 6. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Mattole, Noyo, and Navarro rivers for years 2006 through 2011. Charts were generated using data from location codes 15, 17, and 19. Data used to create this chart can be found in Appendix E, Table 6.

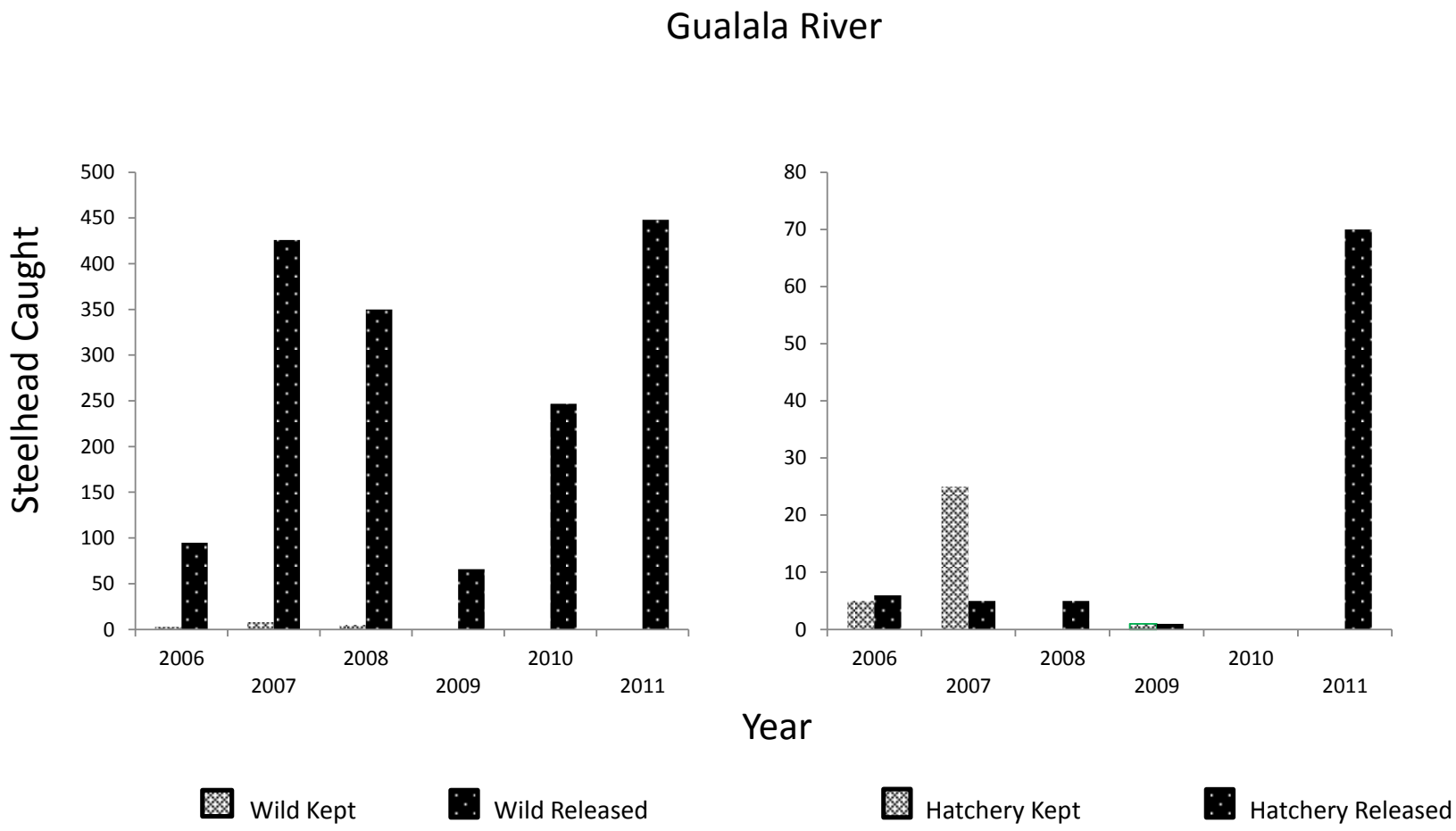

Chart 7. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Gualala River for years 2006 through 2011. Charts were generated using data from location code 21. Data used to create this chart can be found in Appendix E, Table 7.

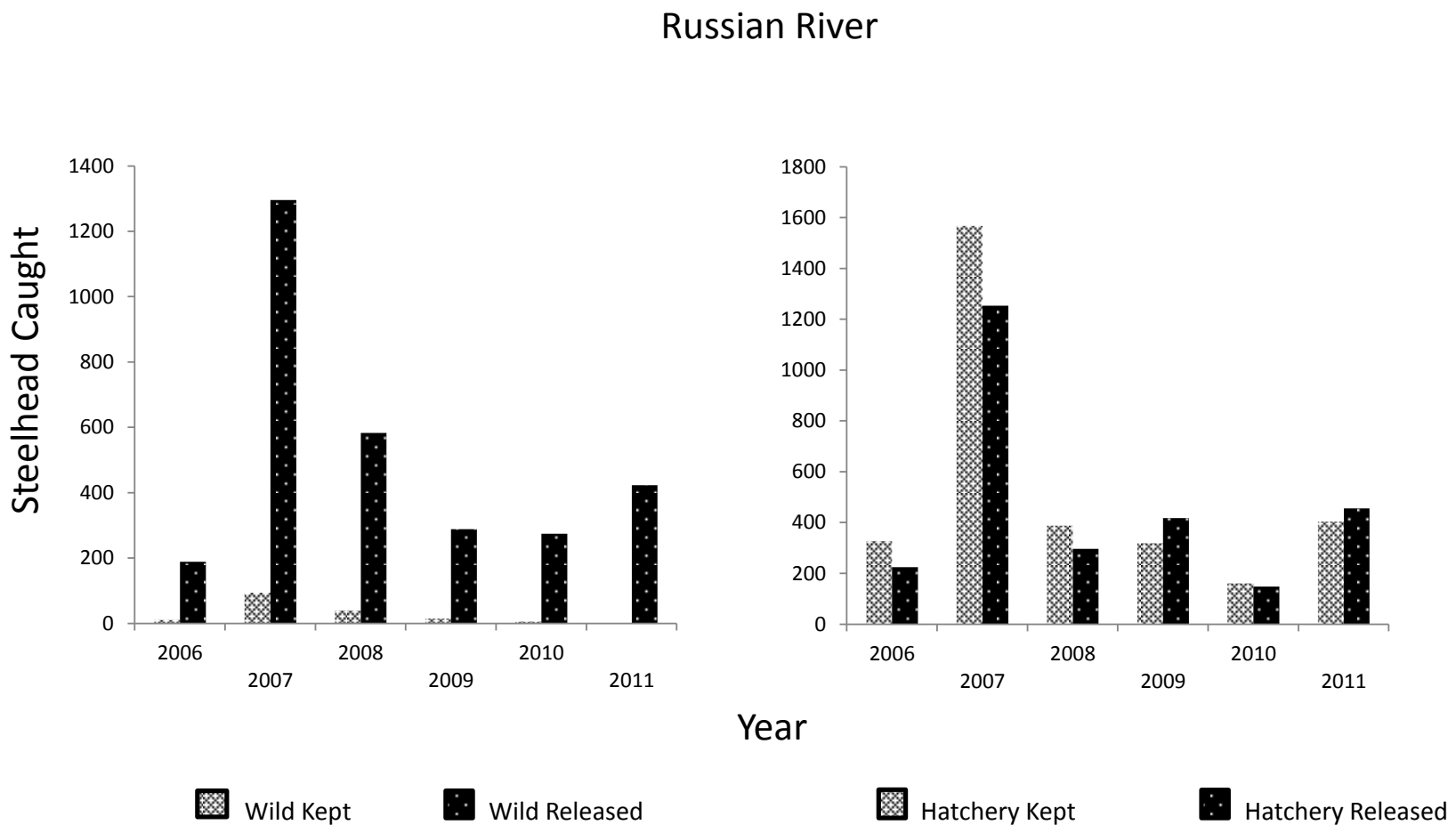

Chart 8. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Russian River for years 2006 through 2011. Charts were generated using data from location codes 23, 23a, and 23b. Data used to create this chart can be found in Appendix E, Table 8.

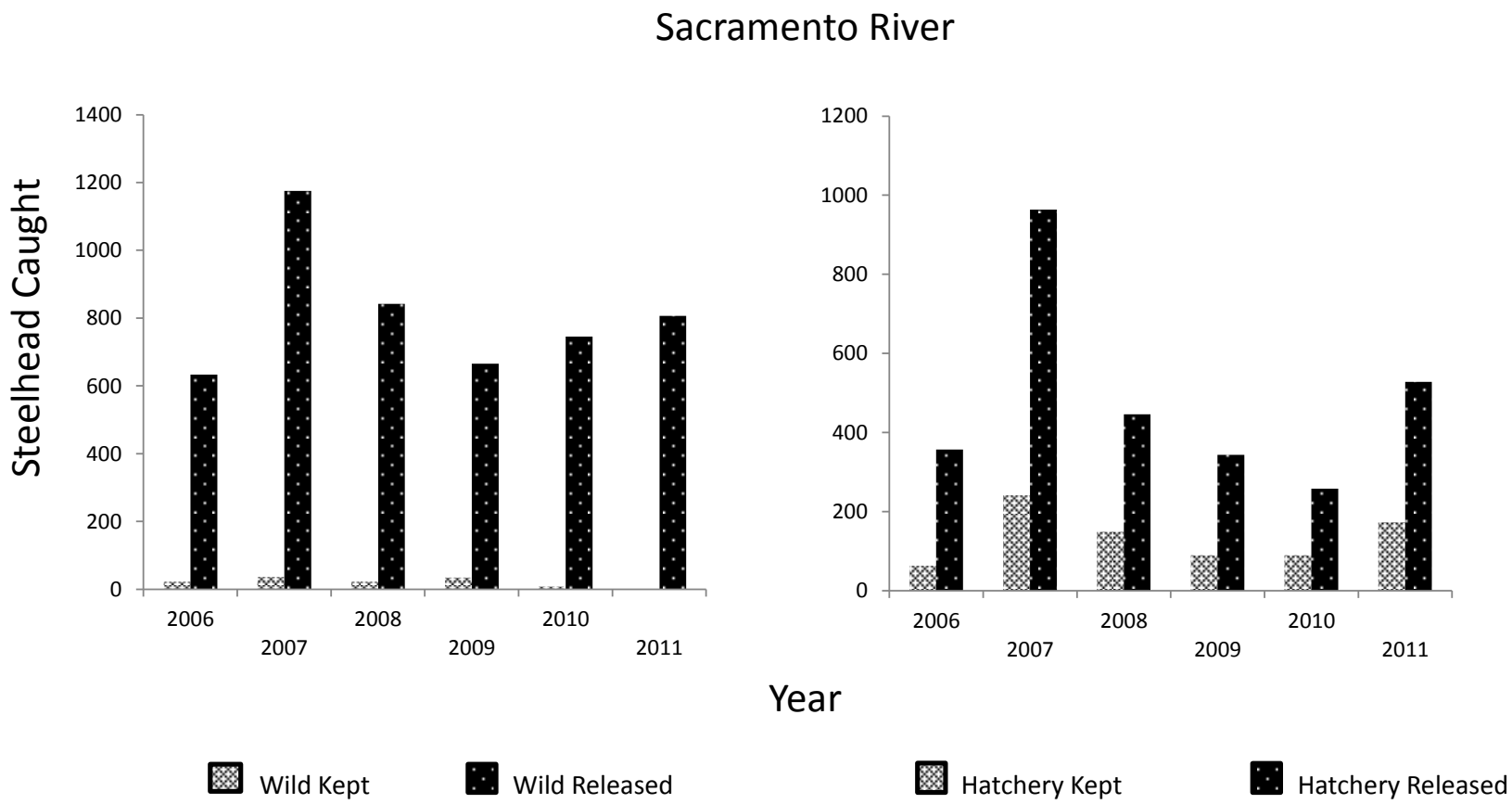

Chart 9. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Sacramento River for years 2006 through 2011. Charts were generated using data from location codes 26, 26a, 26b, 26c, 26d. Data used to create this chart can be found in Appendix E, Table 9.

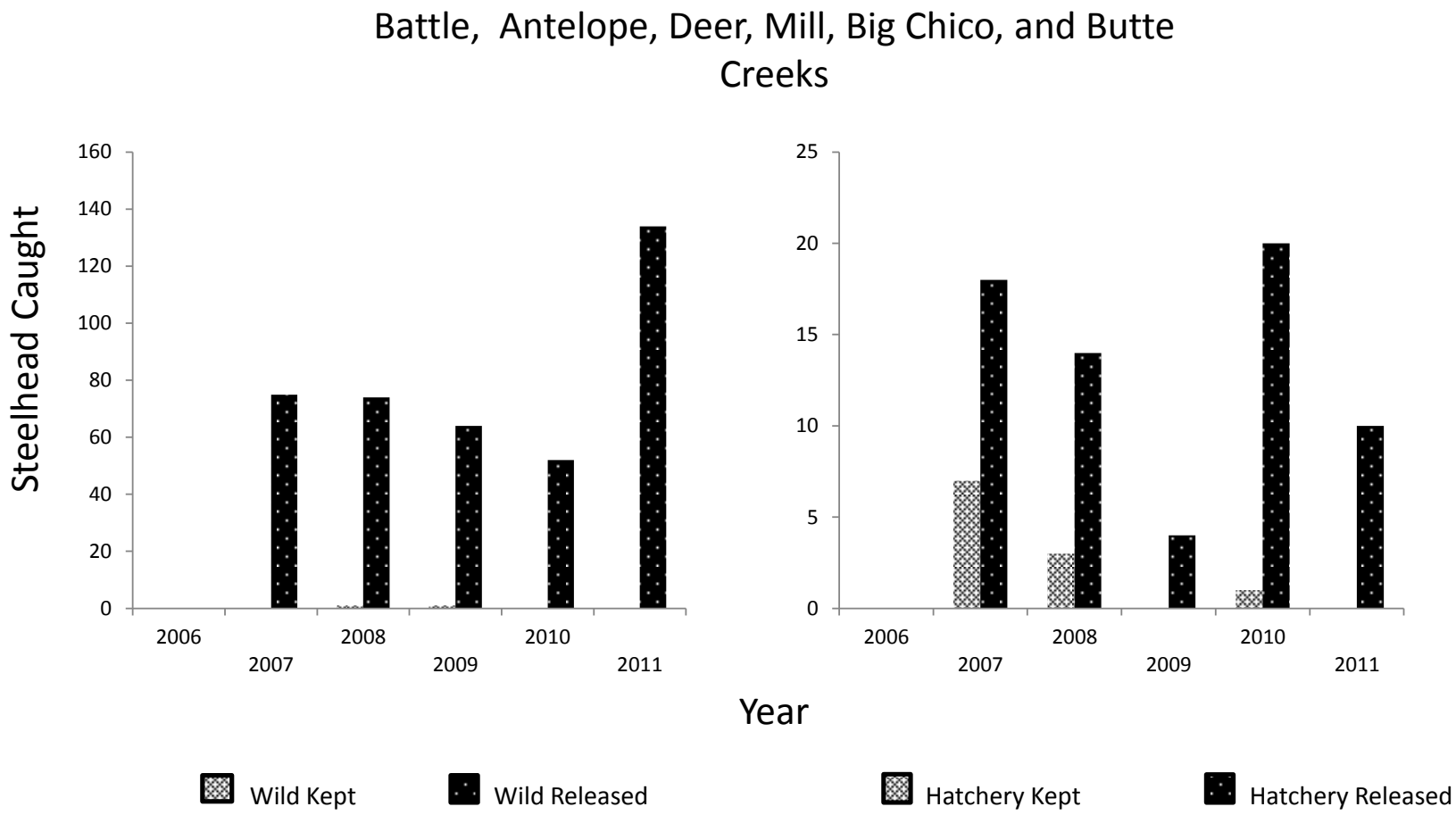

Chart 10. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Battle, Antelope, Deer, Mill, Big Chico, and Butte creeks for years 2006 through 2011. Charts were generated using data from location codes 26a1, 26b1, 26b2, and 26b3. Data for these locations were not collected prior to 2007. Data used to create this chart can be found in Appendix E, Table 10.

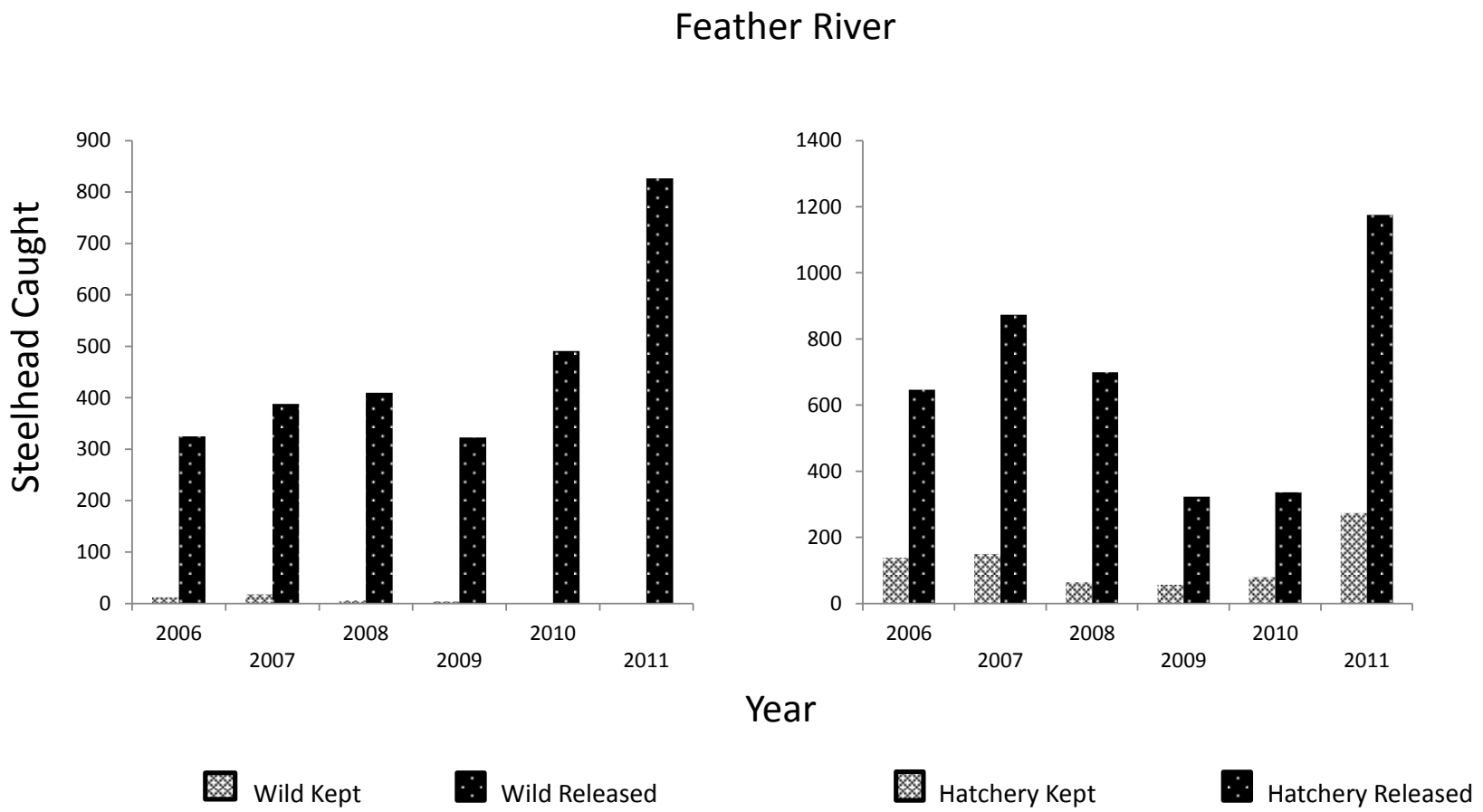

Chart 11. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Feather River for years 2006 through 2011. Charts were generated using data from location code 26c1. Data used to create this chart can be found in Appendix E, Table 11.

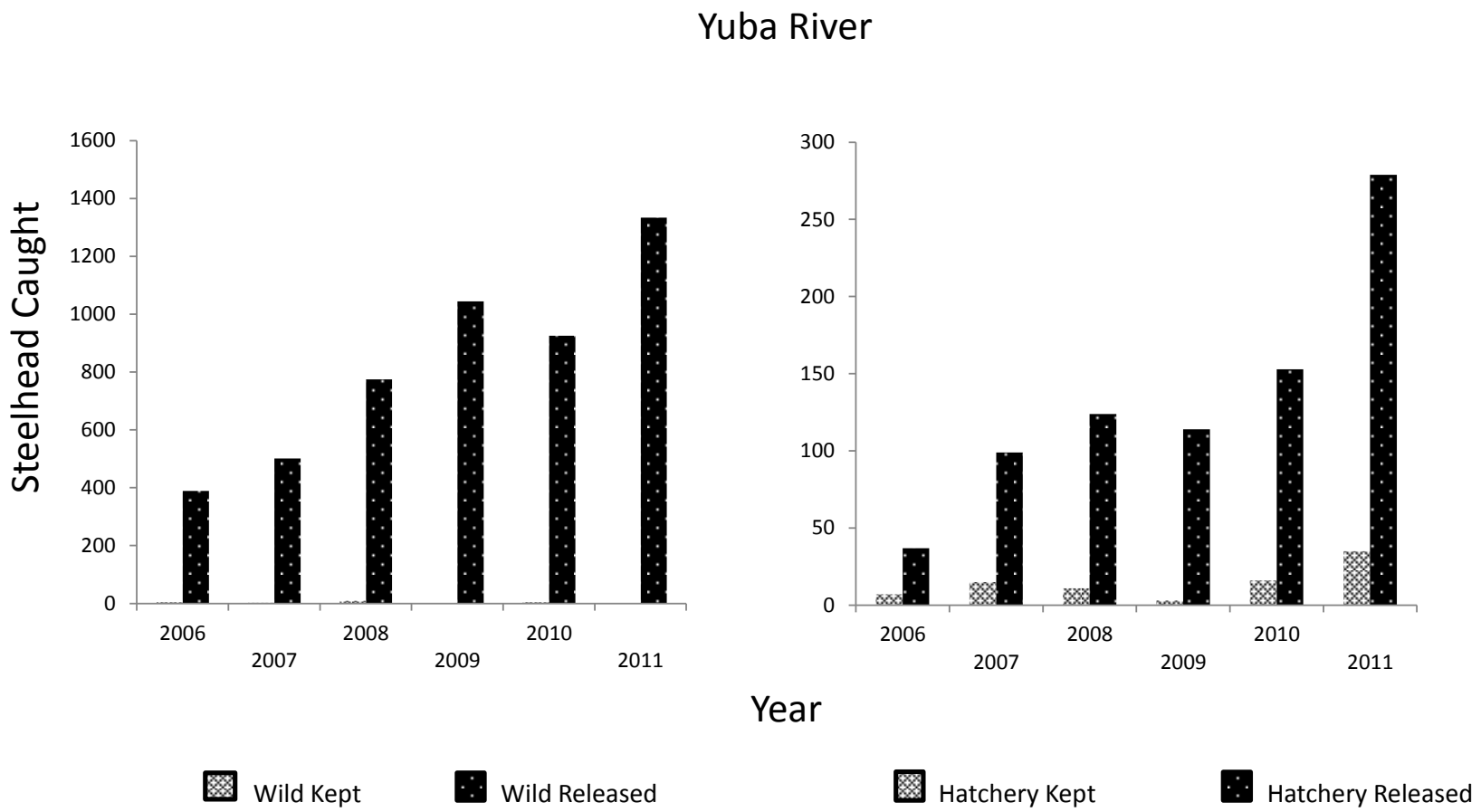

Chart 12. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Yuba River for years 2006 through 2011. Charts were generated using data from location code 26c2. Data used to create this chart can be found in Appendix E, Table 12.

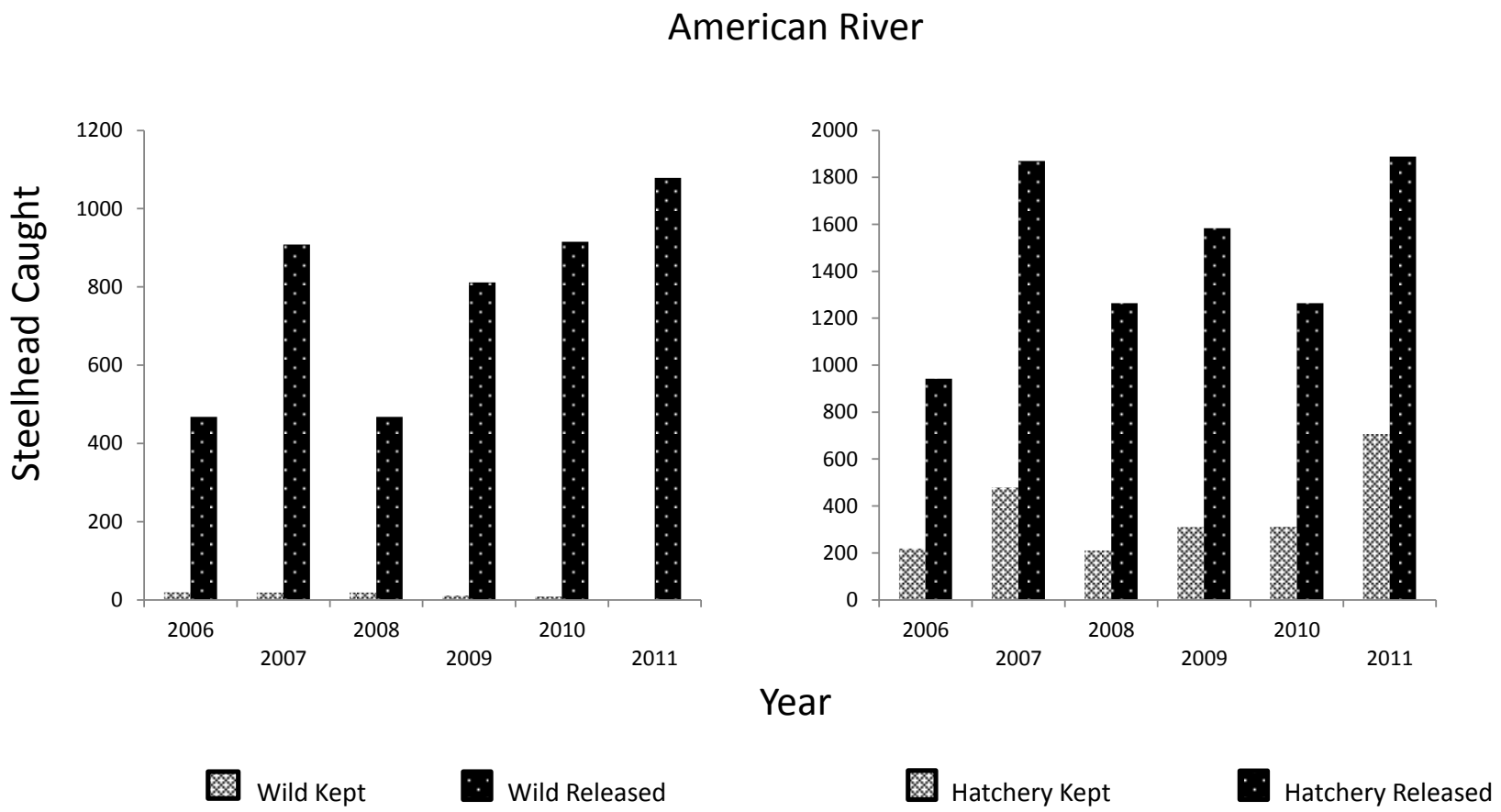

Chart 13. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the American River for years 2006 through 2011. Charts were generated using data from location code 26c3. Data used to create this chart can be found in Appendix E, Table 13.

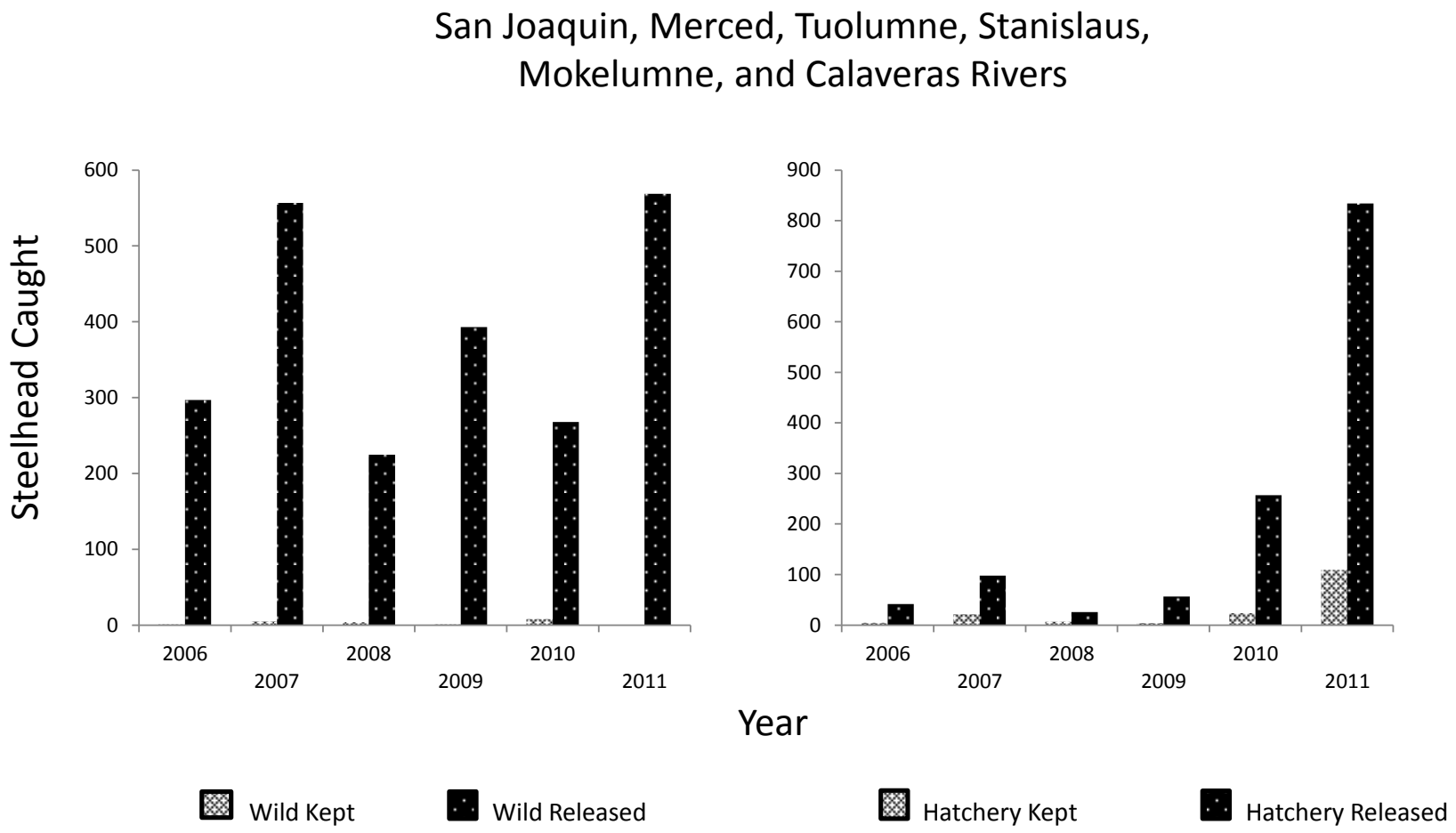

Chart 14. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the San Joaquin, Merced, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mokelumne, and Calaveras rivers for years 2006 through 2011. Charts were generated using data from location codes 27a, 27b, 27c, 27d, 27e, and 27f. Data used to create this chart can be found in Appendix E, Table 14.

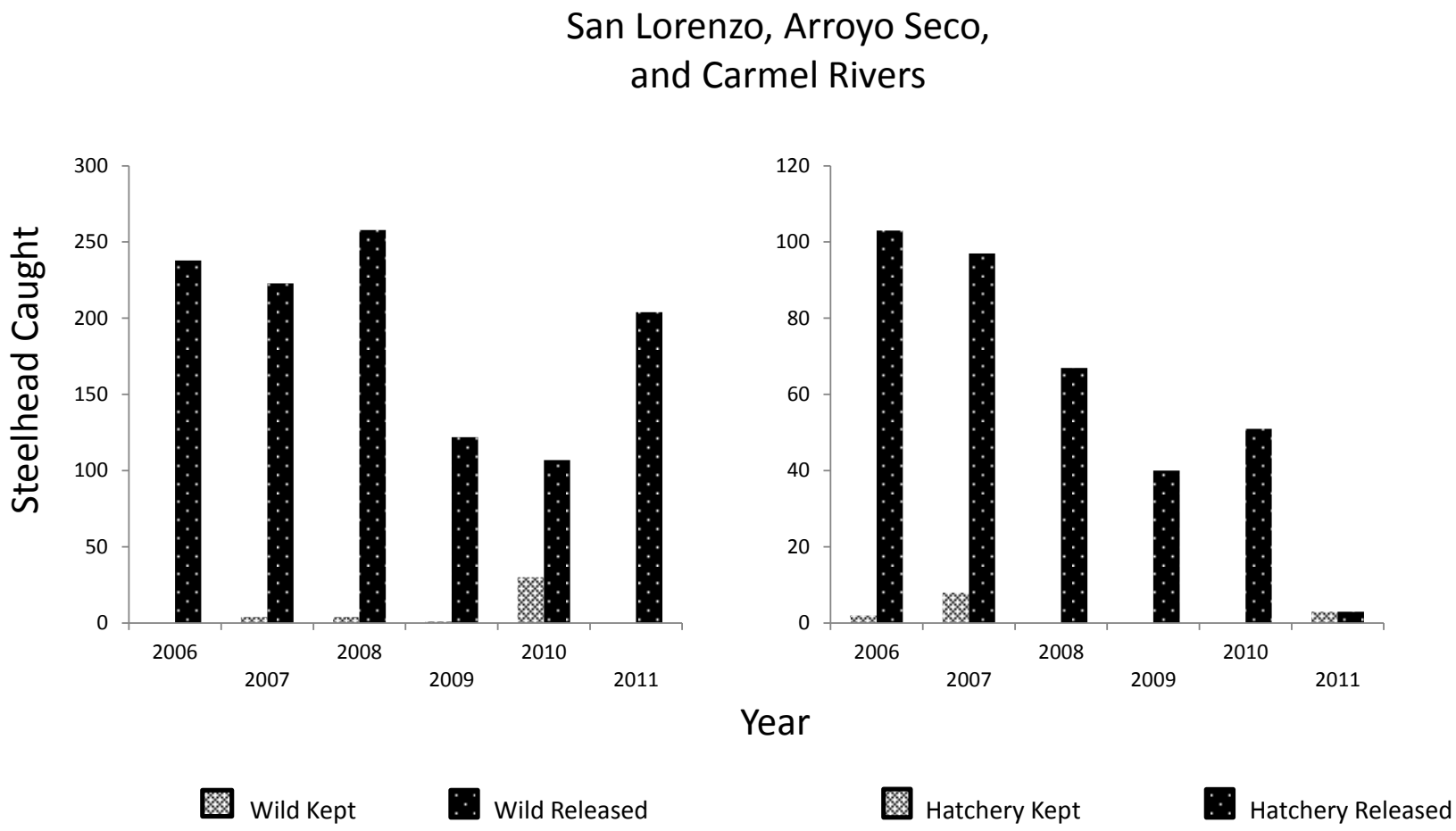

Chart 15. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the San Lorenzo, Arroyo Seco, and Carmel rivers for years 2006 through 2011. Charts were generated using data from location codes 29, 30b1, and 31. Data used to create this chart can be found in Appendix E, Table 15.

APPENDIX E: Steelhead Catch Tables for Major Watersheds

Note: The following tables do not include all location codes due to insufficient information received from steelhead report cards.

Table 1. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Smith River for years 2006 through 2011. Table reflects data from location codes 2, 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2006	892	2226	688	590
2007	573	2278	494	554
2008	252	974	107	136
2009	235	848	192	253
2010	267	1647	333	253
2011	0	1758	146	173
Total	2219	9731	1960	1959

Table2. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Klamath River for years 2006 through 2011. Table reflects data from location codes 4, 4a, 4a1, 4a2, 4a3, and 4b.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2006	51	3457	190	828
2007	82	4034	517	1598
2008	44	5477	182	960
2009	39	4981	192	1048
2010	25	5012	197	1110
2011	0	6631	270	1286
Total	241	29592	1548	6830

Table 3. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Trinity River for years 2006 through 2011. Table reflects data from location codes 5, 5a, 5b, 6a, 6b.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2006	54	2377	719	4887
2007	134	4853	1940	12875
2008	94	2779	675	3940
2009	50	2994	1070	3708
2010	31	2577	582	2268
2011	0	3977	948	3567
Total	363	19557	5934	31245

Table 4. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Mad River for years 2006 through 2011. Table reflects data from location codes 8, 8a, 8b, and 8c.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2006	1	177	369	362
2007	34	376	425	375
2008	19	250	389	509
2009	7	324	285	190
2010	10	325	645	572
2011	0	685	1027	1265
Total	71	2137	3140	3273

Table 5. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Eel River for years 2006 through 2011. Table reflects data from location codes 10, 11, 12, and 13.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2006	8	467	20	53
2007	16	1340	32	123
2008	21	1082	7	45
2009	15	956	7	86
2010	13	831	15	142
2011	0	1900	33	202
Total	73	6576	114	651

Table 6. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Mattole, Noyo, and Navarro rivers for years 2006 through 2011. Table reflects data from location codes 15, 17, and 19.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2006	8	256	13	8
2007	3	973	7	58
2008	8	909	1	35
2009	0	351	0	27
2010	2	334	2	4
2011	0	681	0	15
Total	21	3504	23	147

Table 7. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Gualala River for years 2006 through 2011. Table reflects data from location code 21.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2006	3	95	5	6
2007	8	426	25	5
2008	5	350	0	5
2009	0	66	1	1
2010	0	247	0	0
2011	0	448	0	70
Total	16	1632	31	87

Table 8. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Russian River for years 2006 through 2011. Table reflects data from location codes 23, 23a, and 23b.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2006	11	189	328	225
2007	94	1296	1568	1254
2008	40	583	388	297
2009	15	289	319	418
2010	6	275	161	149
2011	0	423	404	456
Total	166	3055	3168	2799

Table 9. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Sacramento River for years 2006 through 2011. Table reflects data from location codes 26, 26a, 26b, 26c, 26d.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2006	22	634	63	357
2007	36	1176	241	964
2008	22	842	149	446
2009	35	666	90	344
2010	8	746	90	258
2011	0	807	173	528
Total	123	4871	806	2897

Table 10.Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Battle, Antelope, Deer, Mill, Big Chico, and Butte creeks for years 2006 through 2011. Table reflects data from location codes 26a1, 26b1, 26b2, and 26b3. Data for these locations were not collected prior to 2007.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2006	na	na	na	na
2007	0	75	7	18
2008	1	74	3	14
2009	1	64	0	4
2010	0	52	1	20
2011	0	134	0	10
Total	2	399	11	66

Table 11. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Feather River for years 2006 through 2011. Table reflects data from location code 26c1.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2006	12	325	139	647
2007	18	388	150	874
2008	6	410	64	700
2009	4	323	57	323
2010	1	491	80	337
2011	0	827	274	1176
Total	41	2764	764	4057

Table 12. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the Yuba River for years 2006 through 2011. Table reflects data from location code 26c2.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2006	5	389	7	37
2007	3	502	15	99
2008	9	775	11	124
2009	0	1045	3	114
2010	5	926	16	153
2011	0	1334	35	279
Total	22	4971	87	806

Table 13. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the American River for years 2006 through 2011. Table reflects data from location code 26c3.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2006	20	468	219	943
2007	19	909	480	1870
2008	19	468	211	1265
2009	11	812	311	1584
2010	9	916	312	1265
2011	0	1079	707	1889
Total	78	4652	2240	8816

Table 14. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the San Joaquin, Merced, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mokelumne, and Calaveras rivers for years 2006 through 2011. Table reflects data from location codes 27a, 27b, 27c, 27d, 27e, and 27f.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2006	1	297	5	42
2007	5	557	22	98
2008	4	225	7	26
2009	1	393	4	57
2010	8	268	24	257
2011	0	569	109	834
Total	19	2309	171	1314

Table 15. Number of wild and hatchery-origin steelhead caught and released on the San Lorenzo, Arroyo Seco, and Carmel rivers for years 2006 through 2011. Table reflects data from location codes 29, 30b1, and 31.

Year	Wild Kept	Wild Released	Hatchery Kept	Hatchery Released
2006	0	238	2	103
2007	4	223	8	97
2008	4	258	0	67
2009	1	122	0	40
2010	30	107	0	51
2011	0	204	3	3
Total	39	1152	13	361