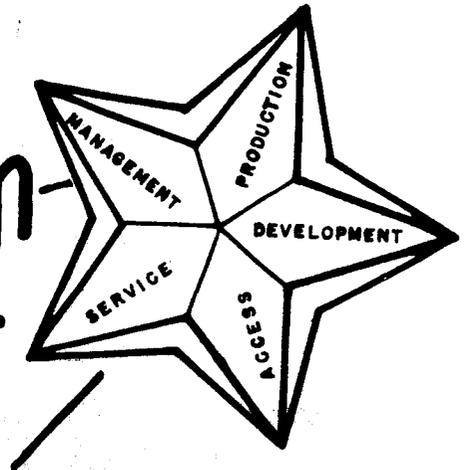


999-015

5 POINT PROGRAM PROGRESS REPORT 1963-1964



J. R. Woodworth, Director

State of Idaho
FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT
518 Front Street
Boise, Idaho

December 31, 1964

FELLOW SPORTSMEN OF IDAHO:

Late in 1962 we came to you with a proposal to build a solid future for Idaho fishing and hunting--we called it "A Five-Point Program for Meeting the Increasing Demand on Idaho Fish and Game Resources."

You accepted the program by voting for it individually, in club meetings and most importantly, in the 37th Session of the Idaho Legislature. You gave us a mandate to "get on with the job."

Two years have passed now, and we want to express our appreciation of your good faith in our program by reporting to you about the beginnings we have accomplished. We are pleased to report some progress on all five points of the proposed program. Some items, of course, have proceeded faster than others. We believe it is significant that the program is off to a good start with work proceeding in all parts of the state.

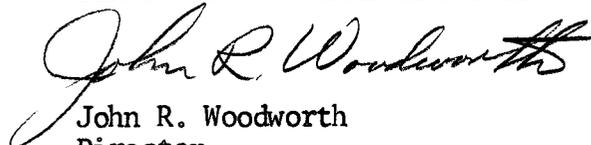
To show you some concrete results, I have asked the Department staff to jot down some highlights of the Five-Point Program accomplishments during the past year.

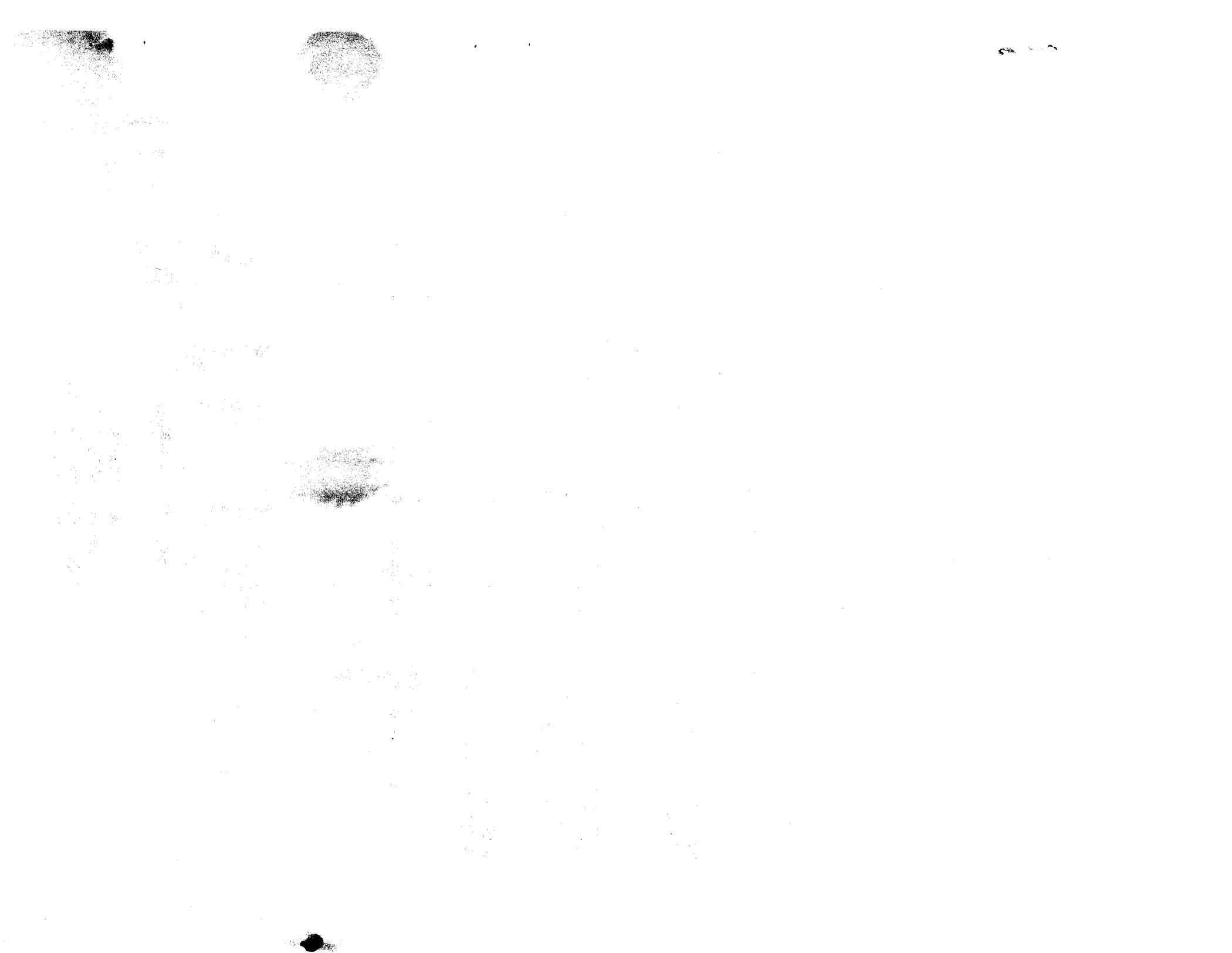
Although the projects are described quite briefly in this report, complete details are available on request, and you are invited to contact my office should you have questions or comments on the results of the program so far.

It is my sincere hope that in another two years we will be able to list many more projects in our program to keep Idaho as the top hunting and fishing area in the nation.

Sincerely,

IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT


John R. Woodworth
Director



POINT I - PURCHASE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ACCESS ROUTES TO HUNTING AND FISHING AREAS.

Access remains as the most important of the "Five Points." It simply means getting the angler and hunter to the place where wildlife may be enjoyed. Being important does not mean it is easy, however, and there remains a gigantic task ahead to get the desired results. For one thing all the money needed for land acquisition is not available, even with a stepped-up program. It is a matter of finding out what access sites can be acquired and proceeding with the available funds from year to year, hoping that sites with lesser priority will still be available when more funds accumulate.

Of equal importance in the access problem is the actual development of the sites. In order to make access sites usable it is necessary to install adequate sanitation facilities, camping spots, boat ramps and similar improvements. Again, these things cost money, but they are all a part of the picture of getting people to the natural outdoor resources that they enjoy. Listed below are the access acquisition and development highlights since the beginning of the Five-Point Program.

1. The following fishing and hunting access sites were purchased during 1963-64:

<u>Site</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>No. Acres</u>
Bonner Lake Access	Boundary	40.0
Henry's Fork Access--Earl J. Lee Site	Madison	144.6
Horseshoe Bend Millpond	Boise	35.03
Payette River, Nesbitt Island	Payette	2.0
Snake River, Banbury Springs Site	Gooding	54.8
Snake River, Clark's Island Site	Canyon	17.14
Snake River, Ferry Butte Site	Bingham	3.66
St. Maries River	Benewah	15.26
Teton River, Foster Slough Site	Teton	171.5
Teton River, Ranier Bridge Site	Teton	278.69
Teton River, Fox Creek Access	Teton	2.0
Teton River, Teton Bridge	Teton	20.0
Snake River Access, C.J. Strike	Elmore	90.0
North Lake WMA Addition	Jefferson	13.64

Also, the following access sites were leased:

Magic Reservoir	Camas & Blaine	503.112
Salmon River	Custer & Lemhi	83.3
Snake River, Crystal Springs Site	Gooding	80.56
Snake River, Owsley Bridge Site	Twin Falls	10.0
Snake River, Strong Site	Twin Falls	18.52
Snake River, Thousand Springs Site	Twin Falls	39.90
Snake River, Vinyard Lake Site	Jerome	119.80
Spokane River, Corbin Park Site	Kootenai	20.0
Wood River	Blaine	234.08
Snake River, Massacre Rocks	Power	5.0
Salmon River, Williams Lake Creek	Lemhi	8.3
Snake River, American Falls	Power	127.4
Wiregrass Reservoir Access	Bannock	40.0
Twin Lakes Access	Franklin	20.0
Boise River Access	Ada	24.55

2. Approximately 142 miles of trails were built or improved as access to mountain lakes. Most of the trailwork was in Bonner, Kootenai, Boundary and Shoshone counties under the Accelerated Public Works program. This resulted in a much larger program due to the availability of Federal funds on a 50-50 matching basis. Another addition to the Sawtooth trail program was also completed in the summer of 1964. The trail construction mileage is as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Bonner	9
Kootenai	35
Boundary	18
Shoshone	76
Boise	4

3. Access site improvements accomplished during the year for the benefit of both hunters and fishermen are as follows:

- (1) Built five access areas on lower Snake River below Walters Ferry with graveled roads, sanitary facilities and boat ramps.
- (2) Built Garfield Bay Jetty, boat ramp and boat dock.
- (3) Installed concrete bridge on county access road to Niagra Springs public campground, replacing a fallen wood bridge (A cooperative project with road district and various other organizations).
- (4) Constructed access road to Bliss Dam backwaters at Tuana gulch near Bliss.
- (5) Did additional work on the Massacre Rocks Access Road.
- (6) Cooperated with Elmore County in constructing Deer Creek access to Anderson Ranch Dam impoundment.
- (7) Cleaned up debris and trash, etc., at Horseshoe Bend public access.
- (8) Drilled well and installed pump on Cocalalla Public Access area.
- (9) Drilled well and installed pump and sanitary facilities at Corbin Park near Post Falls.
- (10) Built access road, river crossing and parking area on Teton River access area near Victor.
- (11) Furnished to other agencies for public access areas, two cattle guards to Twin Lakes, two cattle guards to Bingham County access, and two cattle guards to Ferry Butte access.
- (12) The Silver Creek access area was sprayed for weed control and reseeded with grass (approximately 5 acres).
- (13) At the Keifer Ranch management area on the Payette River, ditches were lined with concrete and a goose pasture planned.
- (14) Access on the C. J. Strike management area was improved by additional road grading and graveling.
- (15) Three boat ramps and fencing were built at the Albeni Falls access area.

POINT II - DEVELOP NEW PUBLIC FISHING WATERS AND HUNTING AREAS.

One of the most definite ways to provide hunting and fishing opportunity is to acquire and develop fishing impoundments and public shooting areas. The most recent example of an impoundment is the Spring Valley Reservoir built just prior to the Five-Point Program in Latah County. In this case an area of practically no fishing was converted to a top fishing water and recreation site almost overnight. There are other sites scattered around the state and as they become available, they will be developed -- four good locations are on the drawing board now, and it is hoped that acquisition and construction can be initiated within a year.

Public shooting area development is possibly not so critical in need as access to existing public hunting territory, but it is of increasing importance adjacent to the state's population centers. Duck hunting sites in southwestern Idaho, for example, have become very difficult for the free-lance hunter to locate in recent years. Public shooting areas such as Lake Lowell and the Fort Boise wildlife management area are very important and additional projects of this nature should be established.

The following projects were accomplished during the year:

1. On the Market Lake wildlife management area, about 2,900 feet of dikes and four miles of fence were built to maintain an additional marsh area of about 300 acres; the management area was enlarged by the acquisition of the Harris property of 179 acres.
2. Following the acquisition of 220 acres of additional land adjacent to the Boundary county wildlife management area, topographic and engineering surveys were completed to expand the water and marsh area.
3. The Fort Boise-Payette River wildlife management area was expanded by the purchase of an additional 292 acres.
4. Over 283 acres were acquired on Billingsley Creek in Gooding County to preserve this fine fishing water for public use on approximately 1.5 miles of stream.
5. Completed acquisition of the Horseshoe Bend millpond and initiated a fisheries management program as a public fishing water.
6. Reservoir research--a project was started in 1964 to see if there is some way to make many of our non-productive reservoirs produce more game fish for the angler.

POINT III - EXPAND AND IMPROVE FISH PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Game fish production and distribution needs relate directly to the pressure of people. More anglers simply require more fish planted if we are to keep many popular waters on the vacation list. Nonresident anglers, for example, have increased from 64,583 in 1953 to 93,840 in 1963. Although improvements have been made in fish production methods during the past decade especially, present facilities are strained to capacity in the production of catchable-sized trout for an ever-increasing army of anglers.

Future expansion will necessitate the location of new fish hatchery sites. Fisheries personnel are investigating, but good sites with a consistently flowing water supply of proper temperatures are very difficult to find.

Listed below are a few of the improvements made at the fish hatcheries during 1964:

1. American Falls Fish Hatchery. Drilled water supply well for domestic and hatchery use.
2. Clark Fork Fish Hatchery.
 - (a) Built a garage to house hatchery trucks.
 - (b) 300 feet of raceways for rearing kokanee.
3. Grace Fish Hatchery. Constructed a new residence to house another employee because of increased hatchery production.
4. Hayspur Fish Hatchery.
 - (a) Constructed a combination building to house a feed storage room, three-stall garage, an office and bachelor's quarters.
 - (b) Cleaned canal to carry water from Loving Creek to hatchery raceways.
 - (c) Constructed six raceways. Production of fish will be increased about 50,000 pounds annually as a result of this construction.
5. Mackay Fish Hatchery. Replaced the old frame hatchery building with a new metal building and equipped it with the latest design of fibre-glass troughs and incubators.

POINT IV - INTENSIFY FISH & GAME HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS TO INCREASE THE CARRYING CAPACITY FOR WILDLIFE.

Although not as spectacular, this particular objective possibly means more in long-range effect on wildlife than all of the others. Increasing carrying capacity is the underlying goal for most of the basic fish and game management work. It means the increase in the ability of our lands and waters to produce more natural wild stocks of fish and game as opposed to the artificial fish pond or shooting preserve. And, it really is an involved process for it means first, a good sound research program to find out how to increase carrying capacity for a wildlife species in a particular area; second, selling the development program to the other users of the lands and waters, and finally, actually doing the job with the funds available.

For example, the Department has been engaged in an ambitious habitat improvement program for several years, planting trees and shrubs on Idaho farms for the benefit of upland game birds, particularly pheasants. And, the work has done a lot of good-- but it has only scratched the surface. One simple change in the land use pattern in a watershed can wipe out 20 years of back-breaking work in attempting to establish a good wildlife habitat.

The major new development initiated this past year towards habitat improvement includes assignment of liaison personnel to give technical assistance to other agencies in planning development programs implemented by other agencies and private land operators. This is essential to real progress since most wildlife is produced upon lands controlled by other agencies and individuals.

Some development projects accomplished during the year are listed below:

1. On Derr Island at the mouth of the Clark Fork River, about 15 acres were seeded to grain for waterfowl.
2. Over 50 goose nesting structures were built on islands along the Snake River mostly in central and eastern Idaho. Another 65 goose nesting platforms were installed in Island Park Reservoir, Blackfoot Reservoir and in a marsh near Malad. Thirty-eight nesting islands for geese were built on the Mud Lake management area.
3. Two hatching channels were constructed on tributaries of Priest Lake to aid in the cutthroat trout program for that lake.
4. Salmon and steelhead--a project was initiated in 1964 to investigate the productivity of some of our streams for the rearing of salmon and steelhead as the basis for future developmental work.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101

PHILOSOPHY 102

PHILOSOPHY 103

PHILOSOPHY 104

PHILOSOPHY 105

PHILOSOPHY 106

PHILOSOPHY 107

POINT V - INCREASE & IMPROVE LAW ENFORCEMENT, MANAGEMENT, RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SERVICES TO MEET THE PRESSURE OF A RAPIDLY GROWING NUMBER OF RECREATIONISTS.

This "point" encompasses a broad range of activities in the Department, including not only fish and game management and research programs not listed under the first four points, but also the functions of conservation law enforcement, information and education, and administration. Improvements have been made in practically all of these areas during 1964, but it is significant that most of the work pertaining to this objective is directly involved with increases in the number of personnel.

Personnel expansion to handle the additional management, research, enforcement and information programs has been quite limited in 1964, but needed additions will be scheduled as the increased revenues of the Five-Point Program are stabilized in the next few years.

Following are listed the several improvements included in the fifth goal of the program. Note that most of the research items will continue for several years to completion, or are simply expansions of present research functions to improve the management program of the Department.

Fisheries Management and Research

1. A supervisor of fishery research was added to the Fisheries Division staff.
2. A fishery research unit was activated at the University of Idaho. Two research professors have been hired.
3. Scuba diving gear was purchased to aid biologists in inventorying and studying fish habits in lakes and streams.
4. Fish food diet research was conducted at several hatcheries during 1964 and will continue in 1965.
5. Research is continuing on the return of hatchery fish to the creel.
6. A research project was initiated in 1964 to see if there are ways to make certain non-productive waters produce more fishing.
7. A project was initiated in 1965 to study the productivity of some of our streams for the rearing of anadromous fish.

Game Management and Research

1. Mountain goats were released in Seven Devils area July, 1964, as the second phase of this project.
2. Hungarian partridge - wild turkey exchange. One hundred twenty Huns were trapped and shipped to Colorado in exchange for turkeys.
3. Pheasant brood count routes were expanded to obtain more reliable data on annual production.
4. Japanese green pheasants are being reared at Jerome Game Farm for eventual release in north Idaho with initial planning towards release being made.

POINT V (Game Management Cont'd)

5. In research activities, the following new projects are in operation:
- (a) Big game food habits and nutrition study; collect ten Owyhee deer per month for one year for study of food preferences and availability, physical condition and parasitism; analysis of big game stomach samples from various areas.
 - (b) Evaluation of questionnaire and report card methods of obtaining harvest data.
 - (c) Mapping and classification of existing and potential big game winter range on each big game management unit.
 - (d) Compilation of land use data throughout state to correlate with pheasant population information.
 - (e) Collection of wing data at checking stations and evaluation of hatch patterns of chukar partridges in southern Idaho.
 - (f) Collection of wing data at checking stations and evaluation of hatch patterns of quail in southwest Idaho.
 - (g) Preparation of long-range plans for research on ruffed grouse in north Idaho aimed mainly at evaluation of habitat changes and habitat needs.
 - (h) Initiated statewide system for collecting blue grouse distribution data.
 - (i) Periodic collection of blue grouse specimens in Salmon area to evaluate the long-term effects of the use of pesticides in control programs.
 - (j) Intensive sage grouse brood study on BLM lands in proposed herbicide spray project, in Medicine Lodge area, Clark County.
 - (k) First year of intensive three-year summer banding program on flying mourning doves as part of Pacific Flyway Dove Technical Committee program.
 - (l) Evaluate game management potential of all current proposals for acquisition and development of lands.
 - (m) An expanded in-season banding program for mallards.
 - (n) Initiation of a program to band wintering geese at American Falls Reservoir.

Conservation Enforcement

Radio Communications System Improvements

1. Six additional mobile radios were purchased for use in Department vehicles.
2. The East Butte repeater was relocated to Big Southern Butte and high gain antennae added. This will result in substantial radio coverage gains.

POINT V (Conservation Enforcement Cont'd)

3. Brundage Mountain repeater relocated to Snowbank Mountain and high gain antennae added. Such relocations will increase radio communication coverage several fold in the general area concerned.

4. Relocated Boise and Coeur d'Alene base radios and added extra speakers and controls.

Expansion of Field Service With New or Modified Equipment

1. The original jet boat was modified and improved through the addition of new bottom, flotation gear, new motor and heat exchanger.

2. A contract was let for construction of an additional jet boat of larger size to augment patrol coverage plus game and fisheries management work in the remote canyon areas of the Snake and Salmon rivers.

3. Four small house trailers have been purchased for use as check stations and overnight patrol quarters in back country areas.

4. A medium-sized trailer house has been purchased for residence-headquarters use by the Conservation Officer assigned to the Yellow Pine district.

5. A Polaris snow tractor was purchased for use primarily in the Magic Valley region.

6. Several boats, outboard motors and boat trailers were purchased for additional locations which have not previously had such equipment assigned.

7. Two additional horse trailers were purchased to expand back country patrol coverage.

8. Purchase was made of a large rubber raft and related equipment for float boat patrols on remote, "inaccessible" rivers.

9. Standardized check station sign kits were purchased and furnished to each District Conservation Officer.

10. Utilicase "enforcement kits" were furnished to personnel of the management and administration divisions.

11. Such items as spotting scopes, cameras, packboards, accessory switch panels and other types of small equipment have been made available to field personnel as a matter of enhancing the effectiveness and productivity of their work.

12. New office equipment such as letter copying machines, calculating machines, dictaphones and desks have been supplied to some regional offices. This program will continue as funds and office facilities are developed.

Additions and Improvements to General Enforcement Programs.

1. Augmented and intensified the general enforcement effort and effectiveness through greater use of airplanes, unmarked private vehicles, horses and other extra cost items.

POINT V (Conservation Enforcement Cont'd)

2. Short-term rentals were made of radio monitoring equipment, as required, relative to enforcement of the prohibition of radio communication in connection with spotting game from aircraft.

3. Laboratory materials were purchased to set up a means of flesh identification. This program was made possible through the cooperation of the State Health Department.

4. False arrest insurance was provided for the protection of conservation officers in the enforcement of the Fish and Game Code.

5. As a joint project with Information and Education, copies of a colored slide picture series on the work of the division have been compiled and distributed to all regions.

6. A school for administrators of law enforcement agencies was sponsored.

7. A comprehensive and intensive two-week Basic Training School, the Department's first, was organized, outfitted and executed. The National Guard Armory at Jerome was used for this purpose.

Information and Education

1. Expansion of field information and education services: A new Conservation Educator was stationed at Coeur d'Alene to serve in the five northern counties, working with news media, sportsmen's clubs, youth groups and other conservation agencies and personnel.

2. Improvement of statewide service facilities:

- (a) The information staff was expanded with the addition of a clerk-typist at the state office to handle the increasing amount of information requests, additions to the Department magazine, and other information office work.
- (b) Visual aids were improved with the addition of new cameras for coverage of field operations at Coeur d'Alene and from the state office. The moving picture film library was expanded, including the placement of a small film supply at the Coeur d'Alene Regional Office. Colored slide series programs on the work of the Department were produced and several new slide projectors were purchased and made available to all Department personnel.
- (c) Publications were expanded with the publication of a lowland lakes and reservoirs bulletin, scheduled for distribution early in 1965. Other publications scheduled and partly completed include a 100-year history of fish and game in Idaho, and a new edition of the Conservation Teaching Guide for Idaho schoolteachers.
- (d) Television coverage of departmental programs was expanded considerably. Half-hour programs were produced in cooperation with TV stations at Boise, Twin Falls and Pocatello. Short news-type programs were furnished at random to several stations. Film clips on department activities were supplied periodically to all stations.

POINT V (Cont'd)

Administrative Improvements

1. Built new Regional Office building at Coeur d'Alene for the Panhandle Region. Placed a clerk-typist in the new office to handle the information counter and do clerical work for regional personnel.
2. Moved from Lapwai game farm and reassembled at the Lewiston office site a quonset storage building.
3. Moved from Lapwai game farm to the Lewiston office site a dwelling to be incorporated in the new office building.