

**STOCKED TROUT PROGRAM:  
COST REPORT**

**Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission  
Bureau of Fisheries  
Division of Fish Production**

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## Executive Summary

Each year, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) expends funding in support of the Stocked Trout Program. The Stocked Trout Program includes all trout production, stocking, infrastructure, fixed assets, management, permitting, habitat work and administrative duties required to provide a high quality stocked trout fishery and high degree of service to the anglers of the Commonwealth.

Average annual expenditures during fiscal years 06/07 and 07/08 for the program totaled approximately \$12.4 million. Over \$8.2 million was incurred by the Division of Fish Production to produce and stock the trout. Approximately 6% of the annual expenditures were allocated to hatchery effluent renovations being funded by Growing Greener II and not PFBC revenues. The remaining 28% of costs were from other Fisheries Divisions, the Bureaus of Law Enforcement and Engineering and Property Services, indirect costs and fixed asset/capital expenses. The cost of the Stocked Trout Program represents approximately 36% of the PFBC Fish Fund average annual expenditures.

The total cost of individual trout produced by the PFBC compared to private live trout prices by Pennsylvania trout farms is similar. The average PFBC *production cost* (does not include management or indirect cost) during fiscal years 06/07 and 07/08 to produce put-grow-take fingerlings, cooperative nursery fingerlings and adult trout was \$0.53, \$0.77 and \$2.17 per trout, respectively. The *total program cost* to the PFBC to produce and manage these fish was \$0.65, \$0.94 and \$2.73. The average price of similar size live trout from three Pennsylvania commercial trout farms was \$0.47, \$0.78 and \$2.57. These commercial values are farm gate prices and do not include any delivery, stocking or other management activities that are included in the PFBC program totals.

The total PFBC funds expended to support the adult trout, put-grow-take fingerling and cooperative nursery programs were determined. Approximately \$9.3 million (77%) of the total costs are spent on the adult trout portion of the program. The remaining \$1.5 million (12%) and \$1.6 million (13%) are utilized in the put-grow-take program and cooperative nursery program, respectively.

## Introduction

The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) has a long history of culturing and stocking trout for the anglers of the Commonwealth. The stocking program has changed many times over the years and is currently producing approximately 3.5 million eleven-inch adult trout for stocking annually. Other portions of the trout stocking program include 2-4 million fingerlings for the put-grow-take fishery, 1.2 million fingerlings to the cooperative nurseries, about 20,000 trophy trout consisting of 2-3 year old brood stock and 9,000 trophy golden rainbow trout. A variety of sources are used to meet the requests for stocked trout in Pennsylvania. The vast majority are raised at eight state fish hatcheries (SFH) located throughout the Commonwealth. Table 1 depicts the annual adult trout production goals for the hatcheries in 2008. These goals have shifted over time so the carrying capacity of the hatcheries is not exceeded when rearing the larger eleven-inch trout. In some cases, goals were reduced due to effluent permit requirements by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). In recent years, the PFBC has also contracted with a private fish farm to supply and stock trout in certain lakes where it is economically feasible. The PFBC has also entered into an agreement with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to grow trout at the Lamar National Fish Hatchery and then distributed to designated waters by PFBC hatchery staff and equipment.

Table 1. Annual adult trout production goals of the PFBC state fish hatcheries and a private hatchery for the 2008 stocking season.

<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Number Stocked</b>	<b>Percent of Total Adults Stocked</b>
Bellefonte	603,230	17%
Benner Spring	574,559	16%
Corry	324,300	9%
Huntsdale	497,352	14%
Oswayo	276,900	8%
Pleasant Gap	433,575	12%
Reynoldsdale	202,505	6%
Tylersville	510,028	14%
Private Hatchery, N.C.	103,093	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,525,542</b>	<b>100%</b>

Similar to producing any product, costs are incurred from many sources to produce and stock trout to enhance the fishery. The direct costs (personnel and operations) are tracked fairly easily within the Division of Fish Production (DFP) of the Bureau of Fisheries, which is responsible for the activities associated with the production of trout for the stocking program. These DFP activities will be described below in detail. Other costs involved in the management of the program that are not as easily tracked include those undertaken by other Bureaus and Divisions within the PFBC that play a vital role in the Stocked Trout Program. These include the Divisions of Fisheries Management, Habitat Management and Environmental Services within the Bureau of Fisheries. Other Bureaus such as Law Enforcement (BLE) and Engineering & Property Services (BEPS) are crucial to the success of the Stocked Trout Program. All personnel costs identified in this report are the total personnel expenses and include all state provided benefits and not just hourly wages. Fixed assets and capital projects have not

historically been tracked as trout production costs but are included in this project to determine actual expenditures for the program. Indirect costs are incurred as the administrative costs associated with personnel management, purchasing and accounting, public relations, legal counsel, etc. dealing with the day to day business of running SFHs and support services. The components of the Stocked Trout Program are shown in Figure 1.

Throughout this report, three main costs are identified: hatchery direct costs, production costs and total program costs. Hatchery direct costs include the actual expenditures within the hatchery budgets and costs for trout from outside sources. Production costs include all costs incurred by the hatcheries and DFP to produce and support trout production, BEPS expenditures, fixed assets/capital costs and GGII funds for effluent improvements. Total program costs include all of the production costs plus the other Fisheries Divisions, BLE and Indirect costs involved in the stocked trout program.

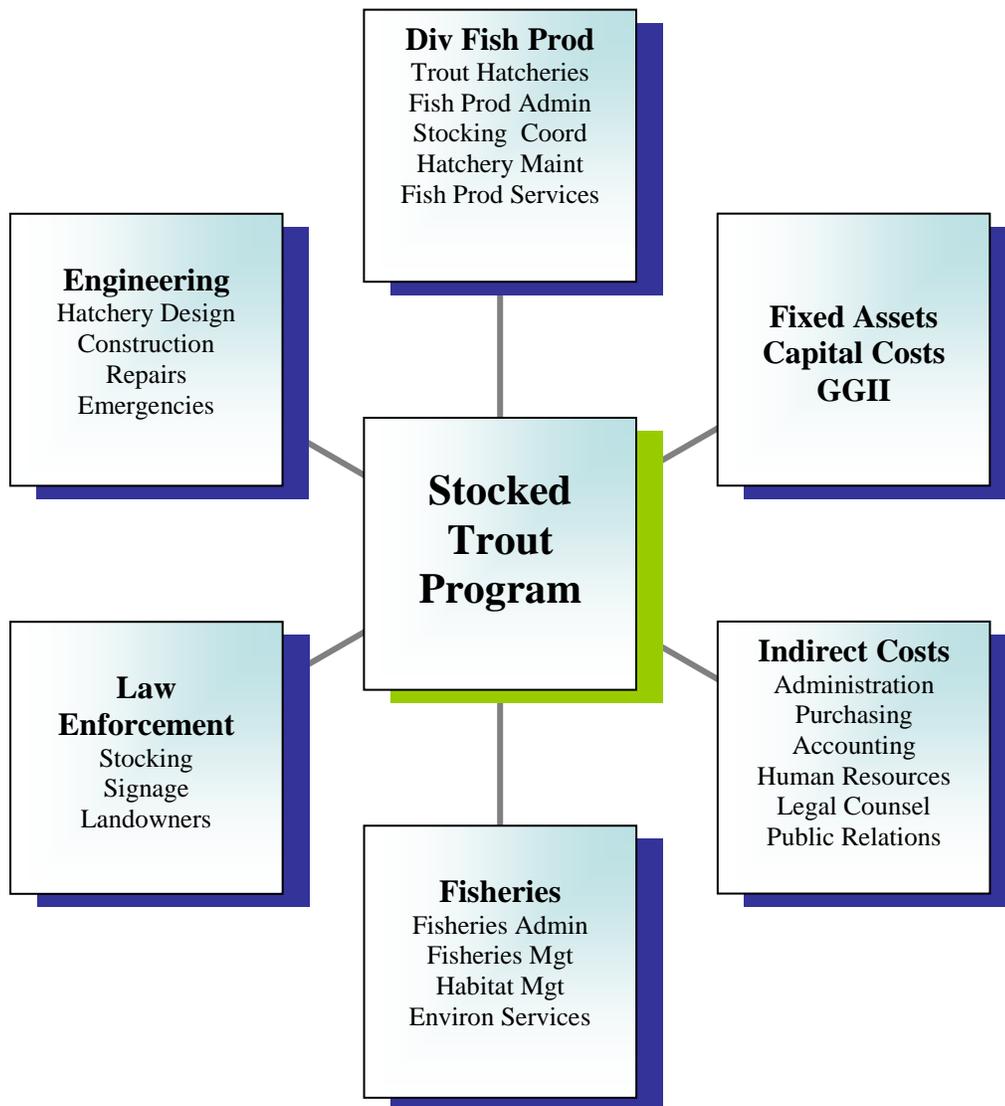


Figure 1. Components of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission that incur costs for the Stocked Trout Program.

Funding from an outside source is being utilized for hatchery renovations primarily associated with effluent improvements. This funding is from Growing Greener II which is a voter-approved plan that invests \$625 million of Commonwealth funds in environmental programs - including an allotment of approximately \$24.5 million for trout hatcheries managed by the PFBC. This outside funding is vital because major infrastructure improvements are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to fund from normal operating budgets. These effluent improvements are part of an overall effort to reduce the level of total suspended solids and other constituents produced by fish hatcheries and discharged into receiving waters. These renovations have been initiated as the result of more stringent DEP permit requirements and the desire of the PFBC to be better stewards of the water we use. This funding is primarily being used to install microscreen filtration systems, clarifiers, settling ponds and waste storage tanks.

The goal of this project is to identify the total costs for the PFBC to provide the Stocked Trout Program to the anglers of Pennsylvania. This is to include all personnel costs, hatchery operations and materials, fixed assets and facility capital projects, stocked trout management, habitat improvements, permit reviews, law enforcement, administration and indirect costs. It is necessary to note that some expenses incurred in the Stocked Trout Program were estimated based on the best available information. The DFP is the only division that actively tracks costs to produce trout. BEPS tracks the labor cost as staff spend time on hatchery projects and code that time to specific hatcheries. BLE keeps accurate records of officer time spent assisting with trout stocking activities. Other divisions and bureaus based their costs on the estimated amount of staff time and operations dedicated to their portion of the Stocked Trout Program. Operations costs that were not specifically available were determined by applying the ratio of trout personnel costs/total personnel costs for each Division/Bureau to the relevant operations budget of that Division/Bureau. More details on these activities and the estimates are provided in the text of this report. All costs derived in this report are the average of fiscal year 06/07 and 07/08 except where noted otherwise. These years were chosen because they represent the current production strategy of releasing adult trout that are approximately 11.5 inches and 0.58 pounds each. Data from earlier years would not be as indicative of the current costs and stocking strategy.

## **Bureau of Fisheries**

Divisions within the Bureau of Fisheries involved in the Stocked Trout Program include Fish Production, Fisheries Management, Habitat Management, Environmental Services and Administration. Each division plays a vital role in the program and incurs costs performing their portion of the program.

### Division of Fish Production

The DFP includes Northern Hatcheries, Southern Hatcheries, Fish Production Services and Administrative support. The PFBC trout production cycle begins in the fall of each year at eight PFBC state fish hatcheries (Figure 2). Brook, brown, rainbow and golden rainbow trout are produced for the Stocked Trout Program. Adult brood fish are spawned and the eggs are incubated and hatched through fall and early winter. Approximately 40% of the fish produced during this period will be stocked as fingerlings or delivered to cooperative nurseries. The majority of the remaining fish will be reared until the next spring when they will be stocked as adults into Commonwealth waters for

the traditional spring trout season. A small percentage of fish from each production year are retained for fall and winter stocking or as brood stock for future generations.

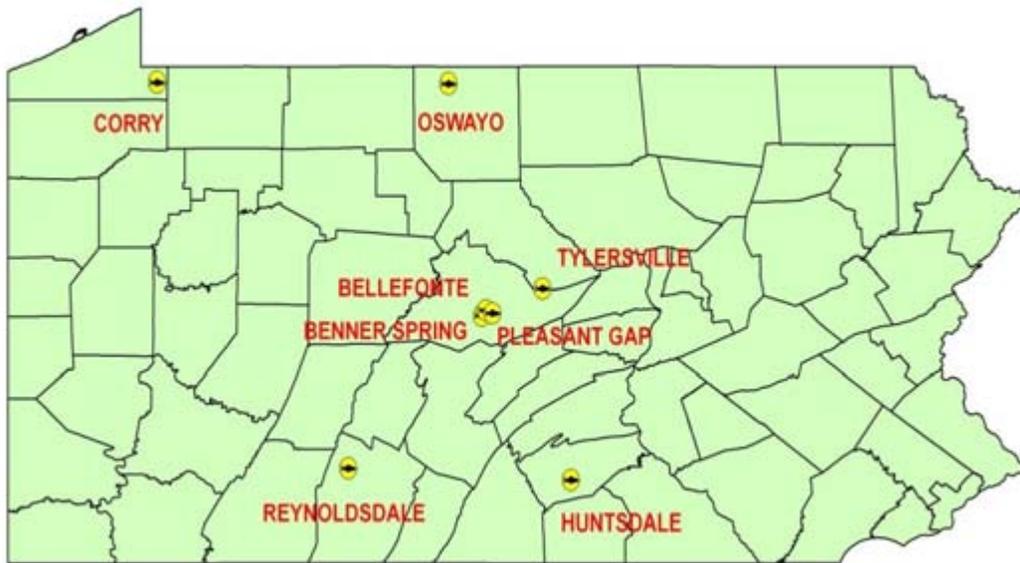


Figure 2. Name and location of the eight Pennsylvania State Fish Hatcheries that produce trout.

Throughout the production cycle, PFBC fish production staff work to maintain optimal environmental conditions to promote efficient growth and survival. Source water is monitored to ensure temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, and other essential water quality parameters are within the required ranges. Fish rearing units are cleaned regularly to provide a healthy environment. High quality feed is distributed on a predetermined schedule and oxygen is injected into the water throughout each hatchery to optimize fish growth and survival. As the fish grow throughout the production cycle, they are sorted to maintain consistent sizes among lots and redistributed to open rearing units to minimize stress due to overcrowding. Fingerling and adult fish are stocked in Commonwealth waters as per requests from the Division of Fisheries Management or distributed to cooperative nurseries. All trout are transported in stocking trucks with oxygenated water and backup life support systems to ensure healthy fish arrive at their intended destinations. In addition to normal culture operations, other activities at hatcheries include building and grounds maintenance, waste water management, biosecurity measures and maintaining visitor centers.

Trout hatcheries comprise 62% of the state hatcheries, are staffed by 61% of all hatchery personnel and account for approximately 70% of the allotted hatchery annual budgets. The direct hatchery cost portion of the Stocked Trout Program averaged \$7,251,498 during fiscal years 06/07 and 07/08. Personnel services account for \$4,605,342 (66%) and the majority of hatchery expenses (Figure 3). Other major cost items within the hatcheries include fish feed, utilities, fuel, liquid oxygen, miscellaneous and motorized equipment maintenance. These few categories tally approximately 78% of the annual direct operating expenses (non-personnel) at the hatcheries. Figure 4 shows the operations cost breakdown in percentages for the trout hatcheries. Figure 5 depicts the top four costs among the individual hatcheries during the last two fiscal years.

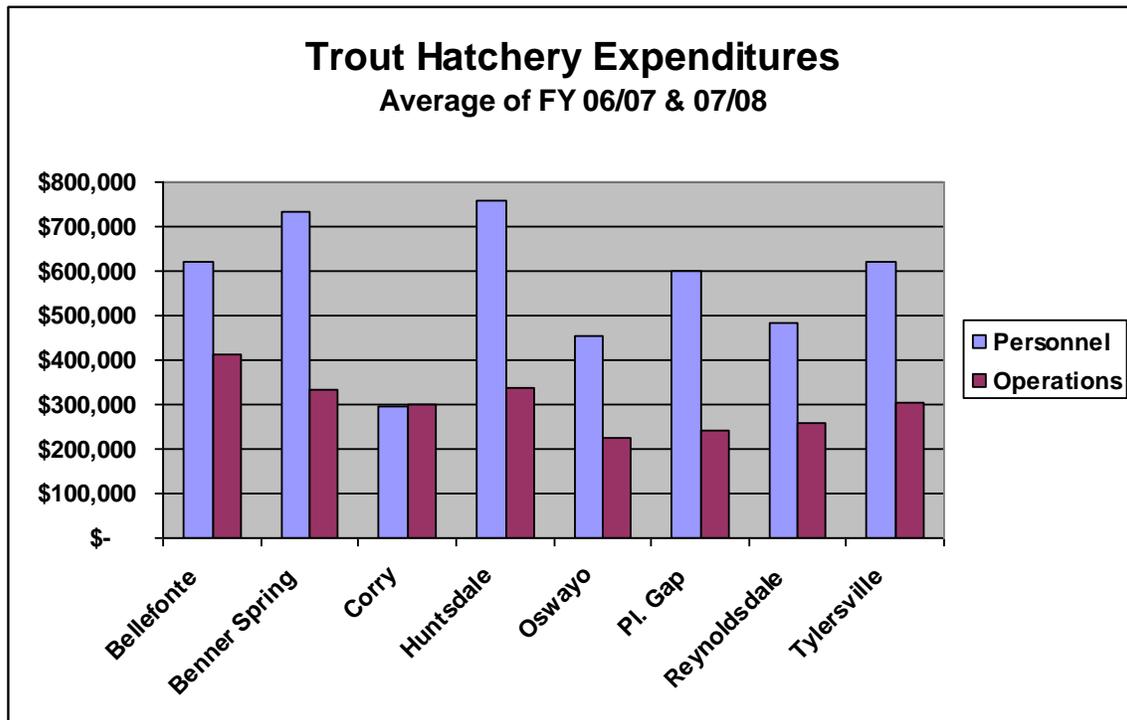


Figure 3. Personnel and operations expenditures at PFBC trout hatcheries.

The administrative portion of the DFP includes the Director of Fish Production, Northern Hatcheries Production Manager, Southern Hatcheries Production Manager, an Administrative Assistant, Stocking Coordinator and Maintenance Repairman. Based on the percentage of time spent by staff on trout production projects and services, the administration of the division costs an average of \$294,194 per year.

Fish Production Services, within the DFP, is comprised of administrative staff and five Units (Cooperative Nursery, Water Quality, Fish Health, Aquaculture Technology and Anadromous Fish Restoration). Only the Anadromous Fish Restoration Unit does not contribute in some way to trout production. The other units provide varying levels of support.

The Cooperative Nursery Unit works with the state fish hatcheries to obtain eggs, fry and fingerling fishes which are provided to Cooperative Nursery Sponsors. These are reared and stocked in waters of the Commonwealth to provide fishing opportunities in addition to those directly provided by PFBC hatcheries. Over one million catchable trout, 100,000 steelhead and several other warmwater/coolwater species are stocked annually by the sponsoring organizations. The Coop Unit costs are determined separately from other FPS units to determine the actual costs of producing trout for the Cooperative Nursery program. Coop Unit annual expenditures averaged \$408,626 for personnel, operations and grants.

The Water Quality Unit oversees hatchery water sample collection, analyses and reporting to the DEP. Consultation and technical guidance is provided to hatcheries on sample collection, NPDES permit compliance, hatchery water quality maintenance and effluent management. More than 4,000 individual water quality samples from hatcheries are analyzed per year. This Unit also provides right-to-know training and safe chemical use and handling training to hatchery personnel.

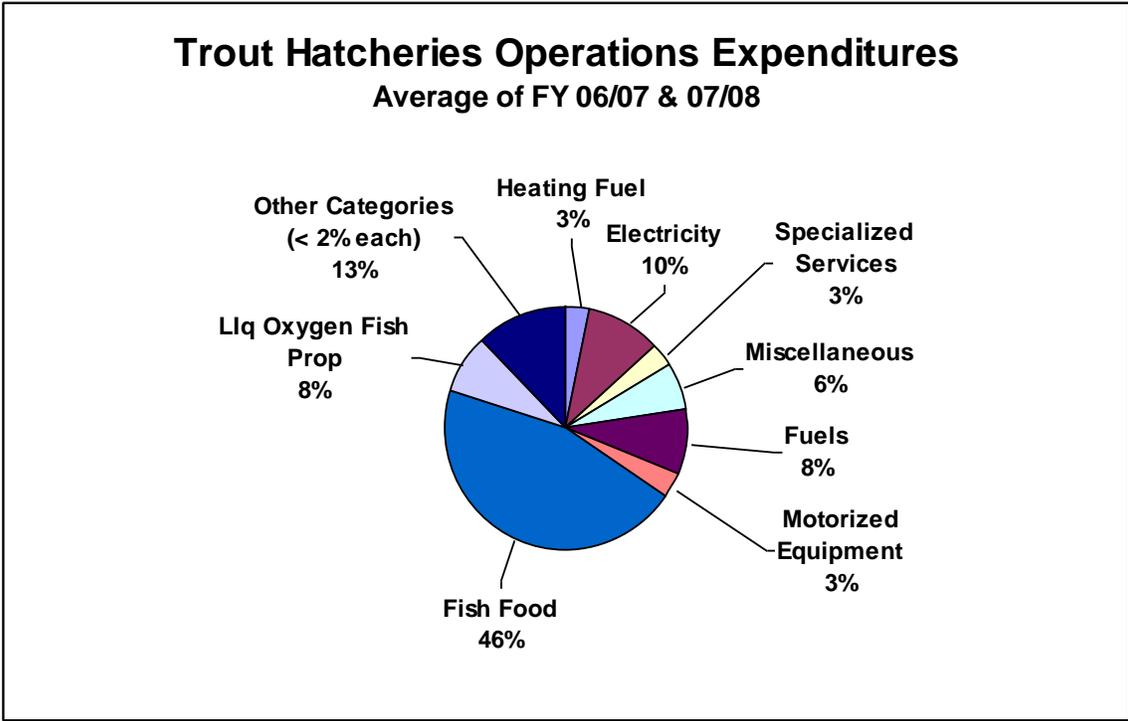


Figure 4. Percentage of direct operations expenditures (excluding personnel) at PFBC hatcheries during production of trout.

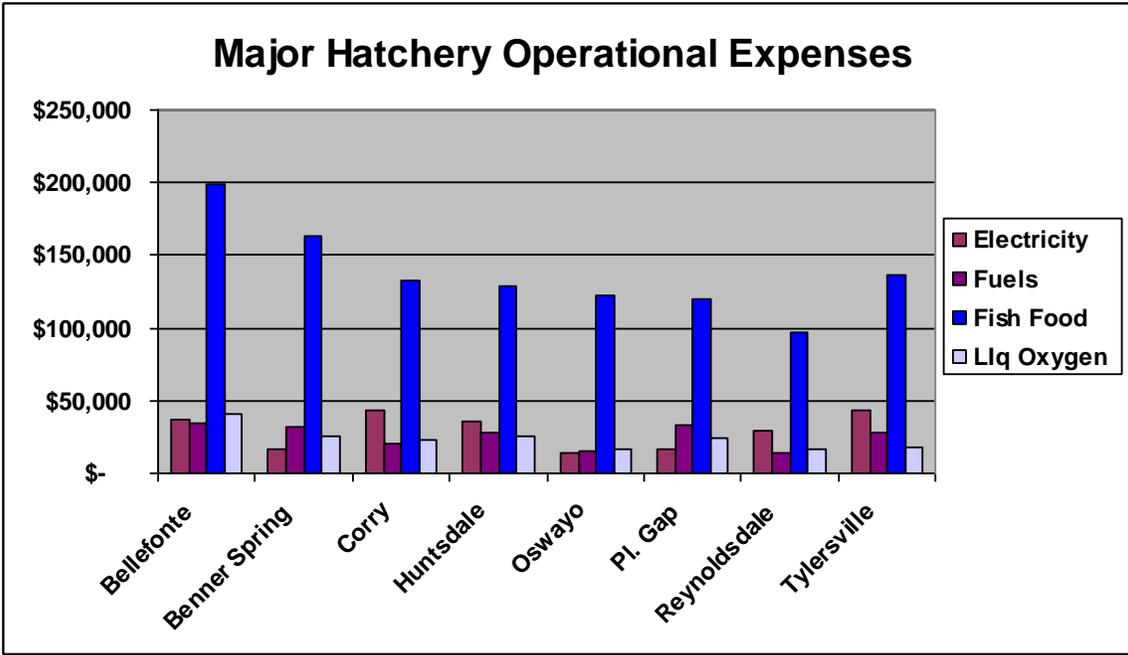


Figure 5. Average costs during FY 06/07 and 07/08 for the four major operational expenses at the individual PFBC trout hatcheries.

The Fish Health Unit is responsible for the maintenance of fish health at all PFBC state fish hatcheries. This is accomplished through routine inspections at all hatcheries, preventative therapeutic treatments and disease diagnoses and treatments as needed. Unit staff provides general and specific training to hatchery personnel so they can identify and properly treat fish diseases and parasite infestations. Unit staff participate on interstate panels and committees on fish health issues to ensure our practices are complimentary to state, regional and federal standards. Guidance is provided to hatchery staff on bio-security and other best management practices. The ability to employ certain therapeutic chemicals and drugs is allowed only under the federal Investigational New Animal Drug program. The Fish Health Unit staff ensures that our participation in the program meets all regulations for chemical use, data collection and reporting.

The Aquaculture Technology Unit's main objective is to facilitate the transfer of information from the scientific and gray literature into practical, applied solutions to fish culture problems. This Unit conducts feed and diet studies to evaluate feeds in search of the most physiologically and economically effective feed formulations. The Aquaculture Technology Unit provides testing and evaluation of microscreen filtration systems and development of hatchery best management practices. Diet studies and annual monitoring of PCB's in feed and hatchery trout are conducted. Waste management, flow optimization, and biomass management within hatcheries are also studied.

The FPS Chief provides consultation to the hatcheries on NPDES permit issues and represents those issues in official correspondence and negotiations with DEP. Guidance is provided to hatcheries on a host of technical issues involving trout production, including water usage, fish health, genetics issues and hatchery operation protocols.

Actual FPS staff time spent working on stocked trout was determined by reviewing all time and activity reports and recording the amount of hours dedicated to trout. A percentage of trout hours versus total hours were determined for each employee. Excluding the Coop Unit and Anadromous Unit, this equates to an annual average of \$262,542 for personnel and operations within FPS being dedicated to the Stocked Trout Program.

The total sum of expenditures for the DFP on the Stocked Trout Program equals an average of \$8.2 million per fiscal year. This includes all the hatchery direct operating costs, cost to purchase trout from outside sources, administration of the division and FPS support.

### Fisheries Administration

The Bureau of Fisheries Director, Administrative Officer (AO) and the bureau secretary support the hatchery Stocked Trout Program. The Bureau Director provides guidance and sets goals for the DFP management as well as representing fish production issues to the executive staff. The AO supports the program in the areas of generating budgets, financials, training and special projects. Chiefs and managers are assisted with SAP procedures, human resource issues, policies, counseling and discipline for employees. The bureau secretary oversees and guides other hatchery staff in timekeeping, overtime issues, out service training and travel information. The Bureau Director spends approximately 20% of his time and the administrative staff 35% of their time and effort on the Stocked Trout Program. This equates to approximately \$96,215 in average expenditures per year.

## Division of Fish Management

The Division of Fisheries Management (DFM) has several roles relative to the overall operation of the Stocked Trout Program as it is administered throughout the Commonwealth. Specific aspects of this work are carried out throughout the calendar year. Listed below are the major responsibilities followed by a brief description of the duties.

- *Program Evaluation:* Area staff regularly conduct biological and sociological evaluations of lakes and streams that are either currently part of the Stocked Trout Program or have potential to be included in the Stocked Trout Program. These evaluations include determining if the biological and social conditions within a water meet specified criteria for inclusion in the program. These criteria include, but are not limited to wild trout population density, water quality, physical habitat, stocked trout residency, riparian ownership, human population density and angler access. As part of the program evaluation process, area staff are required to enter all data collected during field investigations into the Agency Resource Database. This data is used for water specific and program specific analyses.
- *Report Writing:* Area staff are required to document the results of field investigations and studies through the preparation of water specific or research reports. Reports are scientific in nature and define the purpose of the survey or study; the methods used during the evaluation, the results of the evaluation and provide recommendations for future management of the water.
- *Program Implementation:* Area staff utilize the information collected during the Program Evaluation portion of their work to properly implement the Stocked Trout Program statewide. Staff involvement in this portion of the program centers on determining trout stocking densities and recommending trout species mixes within individual waters. Based on specific knowledge of their regions, Area staff review the stocking schedule and provide feedback to specific hatchery managers on potential changes to the schedule, which may improve stocking efficiency.
- *Equipment Maintenance:* Staff regularly spend time maintaining the necessary equipment to conduct field evaluations. Some of this work is completed as needed throughout the survey season while the remainder of the work is typically end of the year maintenance.

The actual expenditures of the DFM on stocked trout vary annually based on work priorities. In order to ascertain the amounts allocated to the Stocked Trout Program, the expenditures incurred (personnel and operating) over the last three fiscal years were averaged and a figure of \$268,630 was determined.

## Division of Habitat Management

Habitat Management is primarily focused on improving wild habitat but some improvements are made within waters for stocked trout. Stream Section staff use two programs to conduct habitat improvement work around the Commonwealth.

The *Cooperative Habitat Improvement Program* provides cooperating organizations with technical guidance, permit application, project supervision and up to

\$2000/project/year for the purchase of materials (increased to \$3000 as of January 2009). The cooperating group is required to match at least on a 50/50 basis what the PFBC spends. This can be in the form of additional materials purchased or in labor and/or equipment rental. A Landowner Agreement is required to be signed by the property owner that allows public access for fishing purposes for a period of ten years. While all waters open to the public are eligible for this program, the Section uses a "wild trout priority" for new projects to maintain a manageable number of projects. This includes waters that support wild trout or have the potential to establish or expand a wild trout fishery, and where habitat quality is a limiting factor. Some stocked streams have been grandfathered into the active project list and new projects on stocked streams are handled as they can be scheduled.

The *Technical Assistance Program* provides technical guidance and possibly some construction supervision to any party interested in conducting a fish habitat improvement project. No financial assistance is provided by the PFBC under this program and no Landowner Agreement is required, but staff time assistance is limited with no agreement. All streams are eligible under this program.

Since wild trout are a priority over stocked trout for the Division of Habitat Management, a relatively small percentage of their budget is spent on the Stocked Trout Program. The average annual expenditures during the last two fiscal years were \$32,000.

#### Division of Environmental Services

The Division of Environmental Services' (DES) staff issue permits and review a wide variety of permit applications to prevent or minimize impacts to aquatic resources throughout the Commonwealth. One of the resource categories included in this review process is Trout Stocked Fisheries. These are protected in 25 Pa Code Chapter 93 with special temperature and dissolved oxygen criteria which are considered by DEP staff as part of every National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. PFBC staff work with DEP to ensure that the aquatic life uses of these waters are protected. Additionally, 25 Pa Code Chapter 105 includes specific conditions to minimize impacts to stocked trout watersheds through construction windows and special conditions in individual and general permits that apply to projects that encroach upon streams or wetlands in these watersheds. These conditions include:

- March 1 through June 15 in-stream construction restriction period to provide an appropriate angling window for all approved trout waters managed for spring stocking.
- October 1 through 31 in-stream construction restriction period to protect recreational angling from the impacts of sedimentation for all approved trout waters managed for fall stocking.
- In-stream construction restriction periods for regulated trout waters as conditions warrant for delayed harvest and/or catch and release special regulation areas.

DES staff also assist the PFBC's Bureau of Law Enforcement and other federal and state water pollution control agencies in investigating water pollution events, watershed disturbances and fish kills. DES staff conduct fish and other aquatic life community assessments and estimate damages to stocked trout fisheries and their recreational uses. Expert testimony is often provided in civil and criminal courts and damage recoveries are dedicated in restricted accounts to restore the damages that were caused by the pollution incident. This often results in special restoration projects for stocked trout with water

quality and habitat objectives. It's important to note that although these activities incur costs to the PFBC, they also provide protection to aquatic resources due to the fact there are stocked trout present and the waters are afforded additional protection.

Approximately 19% of DES staff time is spent on Stocked Trout Program related tasks. The average expenditures within DES on the Stocked Trout Program during the last two fiscal years are \$148,849.

### **Bureau of Law Enforcement**

Waterways Conservation Officers (WCO's) review trout stocking schedules for accuracy, conflicts and efficiency and make the necessary changes. They also contact landowners along Approved Trout Waters to ensure properties remain open for public fishing. WCO's post and maintain regulatory and informational signs along Approved Trout Waters as requested by landowners or mandated by special regulations. They notify the local media and sportsman's clubs of scheduled stockings consistent with PFBC policy and maintain an up to date map of stocking locations within their district.

Prior to a scheduled stocking, WCO's check the condition of the receiving stream for stocking suitability and the conditions of the roads. Coordination of the actual stocking, including the number and location of stops, number of buckets at each stop and float trips, is done by the WCO's. Officers also provide a safety briefing for all truck followers and stockers, conduct traffic control in accordance with the "Fish Stocking Safety Guidelines" and fill out the required stocking report.

BLE spent an average of 6,241 hours annually performing the above duties. This is equivalent to a cost of \$225,972 for staff time and associated operations expenses.

### **Bureau of Engineering and Property Services**

The Bureau of Engineering and Property Services directs the planning, surveying, mapping, engineering design, permitting, construction, technical/operational support and maintenance of fishing and boating facilities and property. The approach is to develop and implement technically sound and cost-effective projects for the PFBC. BEPS also supplies emergency response to the hatcheries during electrical, infrastructure and plumbing problems which are extremely valuable in maintaining fish life support systems. These in-house professional services result in timely, reliable, high quality projects at significant cost savings to the PFBC.

Specific to the Bureau of Fisheries, BEPS is involved in the following areas:

- Infrastructure Planning and Budgeting
- Engineering Studies and Reports Source of Supply Capacity (e.g., surface and groundwater supply sources)
- Influent and Effluent Water Treatment (e.g., physical, chemical, and biological)
- Utility Supply and Piping (e.g., water, sanitary sewer, storm water, electric, natural gas)
- Pumping Facilities
- Solids / Sludge Treatment and Storage
- Emergency Power Capabilities
- Automated Instrumentation and Controls
- Ponds, Raceways, and Impoundments
- Roadways, Bridges and Parking Lots

- Buildings
- Complete in-house construction and maintenance services
- Project and Contract Management
- Quality Assurance (QA) of contracted services (e.g., consultants and contractors)
- Installation and start-up of certain specialized equipment
- Construction Observation/Inspection
- Assist operating personnel in technical issues
- Training

Engineering costs for the Stocked Trout Program are simple to obtain and very accurate. BEPS staff working on hatchery projects code their time to the specific hatchery where they are working. This easily translates through their time and activity reports into exact dollars spent on labor at each of these facilities and was used to determine the BEPS contribution to the Stocked Trout Program. Project supplies used by BEPS are paid for from the hatchery operating budgets or special projects budget and have already been allocated to the hatcheries. The average annual BEPS costs incurred over the last two fiscal years is \$454,776. This has been a fairly consistent amount over the last several years.

### **Fixed Assets and Capital Costs**

The fixed assets and capital costs include a variety of expenses that fluctuate each year depending on priorities and the PFBC annual budget dollars available to fish production. Fixed assets are items that are \$5,000 or more and durable goods. During most years, stocking trucks and vehicles are purchased. Other fixed asset equipment includes tractors, mowers, tanks and pumps. Capital costs (>\$5,000) fall within the Special Projects category of the PFBC budget. These items include building and grounds repair, concrete work, buildings, feed silos, oxygenation systems, pond renovations, roof repairs, major plumbing and electrical, alarm systems, bird predation netting and more. Rather than amortize the expenses of fixed/capital costs over a length of time, the average annual expenditures in these categories is assigned. This is a more realistic approach since similar dollars are spent each year on replacement fixed assets and new capital projects.

Fixed assets have a historical buying pattern based on the need for new equipment due to wear and tear of current items. Stocking trucks and vehicles are the major fixed asset items purchased for the DFP. Trout hatcheries maintain approximately 34 stocking trucks. These trucks are typically replaced when mileage exceeds 200,000 miles and they are 15-20 years old. Both the mileage and age lead to unreliability and increasing repair costs by this point in time. In order to maintain an effective stocking fleet, 2-3 stocking trucks must be purchased each year to rotate the trucks at 15-20 years and 200,000+ miles. Pickup trucks and other major equipment are also purchased most fiscal years. The average cost of fixed assets during FY 06/07 and FY 07/08 was \$371,000. These were actually high value fixed asset years because eight stocking trucks and a sludge truck were purchased during this two year period. The abnormally high number of large trucks was due to a past period when no trucks were purchased and the current fleet became old with high mileage, numerous repair issues and multiple replacement trucks were needed. The DFP plans to limit our annual stocking truck purchases (2-3 for trout hatcheries) and maintain a rotational purchase pattern to stabilize expenditures. Even with the planned reduction in large truck purchases, the high value of \$371,000 was assigned as a worst case scenario for this project.

Special Project (Capital Cost) expenditures also show a high degree of variability from year to year. Over the last five years, very little has actually been allocated to DFP for Special Projects and the average cost was less than \$65,000/year. One reason for this is the fact that DFP and BEPS have been concentrating on effluent renovation projects and utilization of GGII funds rather than Special Projects from the PFBC budget. There is a tremendous need to maintain infrastructure within the hatcheries and make necessary repairs when needed in order to avoid large expenditures later. For this reason and to plan appropriately, \$200,000 has been allocated to the annual Capital Costs portion of this stocked trout cost project. This higher value will ensure that the cost of the Stocked Trout Program is not under rated in this area.

## **Growing Greener II Projects**

Growing Greener II (GGII) funding is being utilized for effluent improvements and high priority infrastructure needs dealing with water quality at the hatcheries. Projects have been completed at Tylersville and Pleasant Gap SFHs. Current projects include Bellefonte, Benner Spring, Huntsdale, Corry and Reynoldsdale SFH. All of these projects incorporate some form of water management improvements. Either microscreen filtration, settling ponds, clarifiers, waste storage tanks, ultraviolet disinfection, influent lines or recirculation are being installed at these hatcheries depending on the current systems and the degree of effluent improvement needed. The completed improvements at Tylersville and Pleasant Gap have decreased total suspended solid amounts by approximately 60%. It's anticipated that renovations at Benner Spring, Bellefonte and Huntsdale will yield similar results. Reynoldsdale SFH is being renovated to remove the old earthen ponds and replace them with a circular tank partial recirculation system and microscreen filtration. Improvements in hatchery effluent lead to improved water quality in the receiving aquatic environment and align well with the Resource First philosophy of the PFBC.

Approximately \$24.5 million of GGII is being allocated to the trout hatchery improvements. This funding is separate from the PFBC budget and does not derive its' source from PFBC revenues. Since the majority of this money has not been spent as of this report but will be in the next few years, it is appropriate to the goals of this project to allocate the expense now and amortize the expense for the future costs.

Using the Huntsdale SFH as an example, engineering consultants estimated 68% of funds will be spent on very long term (50+ years, General Site Work and Structural) durable structures such as concrete work, buildings, underground plumbing, ponds and tanks. Another 32% will be spent on less durable but still long term equipment (20+ years, Mechanical and Electrical) installed as part of GGII funding. This includes microscreen filters, flow meters and pumps. Parts will need to be replaced periodically on this equipment but this is a minor expense relative to the GGII renovation expenditures. Trout hatchery renovations acquired through GGII funding add approximately \$725,200 to the annual cost of the Stocked Trout Program (Table 2). Table 3 summarizes the renovations to the seven trout hatcheries mentioned above. The common goal is to improve effluent quality.

Table 2. Example of how yearly Growing Greener II expenditures were determined for trout hatcheries using 68% of funds equalized over 50 years and 32% over 20 years.

<b>GGII Funds</b>	<b>Work or Equipment</b>	<b>Percent of Cost Estimate</b>	<b>Estimated Amount</b>	<b>Estimated Years of Service</b>	<b>Cost per Year</b>
\$24,500,000	General Site and Structural	68%	\$16,660,000	50	\$333,200
	Mechanical and Electrical	32%	\$7,840,000	20	\$392,000
				<b>Total per Year</b>	<b>\$725,200</b>

Table 3. PFBC state fish hatchery effluent improvement and microscreen installation projects.

<b>State Fish Hatchery</b>	<b>Project Scope</b>	<b>Approx. Cost (millions)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Status</b>
Tylersville	Microscreen filters, sludge storage tank, pumping, monitoring, waste management	1.7	Complete
Pleasant Gap	Microscreen filters, sludge storage tank, pumping, monitoring, waste management, recirculation line	1.5	Complete
Huntsdale	Microscreen filters, sludge storage tank, pumping, monitoring, waste management, settling ponds	Estimate 5.2	Construction to start in early winter 2009
Bellefonte	Microscreen filters, sludge storage tank, pumping, monitoring, new clarifier, waste management, recirculation	Estimate 3.7	Construction started in fall 2008
Benner Spring	Microscreen filters, pumping, monitoring, enlarged settling pond, waste management, recirculation	Estimate 3.9	Start construction in 2009
Reynoldsdale	Microscreen filters, sludge storage, pumping, monitoring, waste management, water re-use system, fish culture building with circular rearing tanks	Estimate 7.2	Design in 2008/2009, start construction in 2010
Corry	New well and pipeline from Foster property to hatchery. Improve influent and effluent water quality.	Estimate 1.0	Construction in progress

<sup>a</sup>Costs are estimated for the five remaining hatcheries and actual costs will depend on contract bids and expenditures.

## Indirect Costs

Indirect costs are included in the analysis of the trout program's costs to accurately document and capture the total program costs. Indirect costs are simply the ratio of PFBC personnel costs not directly chargeable or attributable to the production, distribution and management of fish, to the personnel costs that are directly related to the production, distribution and management of fish. Personnel costs associated with executive management, legal, budgeting, procurement and other administrative functions that indirectly contribute to or benefit a program are included in the Indirect Costs category.

The ratio of 25.55% was applied to the direct personnel costs. This rate is negotiated annually with the Department of the Interior. The 25.55 percent figure is the most recently approved rate and it is the ratio of total costs of our indirect personnel to our direct program personnel. Approximately \$1.64 million is attributed to indirect costs for the Stocked Trout Program.

## Adult, Fingerling and Coop Nursery Costs

Trout stockings are divided into three principle size groups reared for the Stocked Trout Program: Put-Grow-Take (PGT), Cooperative Nursery (Coop) and Adults. The PGT are stocked as fingerlings at approximately 3-4 inches total length and are placed in water bodies where they will forage, grow and become available to the fishery at a later time. Coop fingerlings are reared at the SFHs and distributed to cooperative nurseries throughout the state from late spring to fall. These fish are sometimes larger than PGT fingerlings because they are in the hatcheries longer waiting for nurseries to take delivery. Adult fish consist of the targeted size eleven inch trout for spring stocking, brood fish, trophy golden rainbow trout and fall adult trout.

To determine the cost of each group of trout stocked by a hatchery, the average length of fish and amount of feed consumed were determined for each size class stocked or provided to cooperative nurseries. The length of fish determines the amount of time it will be reared at the hatcheries. This length of time (and associated size of fish) correlates with the amount of effort (personnel and operations) that goes into rearing this fish. The total amount of inches produced by a hatchery divided by the annual operating budget (personnel plus operations, not feed) provides a basic cost per inch. This methodology is used to determine the cost per inch of trout produced at each hatchery and the average hatchery cost. The amount of feed consumed by fish in each size class is then determined by taking the average feed conversion (pounds fed/pounds flesh gained) and multiplied by the weight of the fish. This amount of feed is then multiplied by the average feed price to provide a close estimate of the cost of feed per fish in each size class. By combining the cost per inch with the cost of feed per size class of trout, a very close estimate of the direct hatchery cost to rear and feed that fish is produced.

Example: \$800,000 budget/6.6 million inches of trout produced = \$0.12/inch

\$0.12/inch X 5 inch trout = \$0.60

5 inch trout = 0.05 lbs

0.05 lbs X 1.3 feed conversion = 0.065 lbs of feed

\$0.40/pound of feed X 0.065 = \$0.026

5 inch trout cost \$0.63 for direct hatchery costs (personnel, operations and feed)

\$0.12/inch X 11.3 inch trout = \$1.36

11.3 inch trout = 0.58 lbs

0.58 lbs X 1.3 feed conversion = 0.754 lbs of feed

\$0.40/pound of feed X 0.754 = \$0.302

11.3 inch trout cost \$1.66 for direct hatchery costs

Table 4 compares the average direct cost per hatchery for each size class during fiscal years 06/07 and 07/08. These costs were determined for each hatchery based on their respective production and expenditures. It is important to note why there are cost differences between hatcheries. First, there is an economy of scale that is attained at the larger facilities that are designed well and able to fully utilize a water source and maximize fish production. Hatcheries that are farther away from the feed vendors pay a higher price for delivered feed and this is reflected in the total cost of fish produced. Older hatcheries have more antiquated culture systems that are not as efficient as the more modern facilities and require more labor. Hatcheries which receive fingerlings from other SFHs do not get credit for the fingerling growth period because the costs were realized at the original hatchery. The labor force at some facilities is more senior and higher personnel expenses are incurred. Other differences come from varying utility expenses at hatcheries with higher pumping demands. Fuel costs are also higher for hatcheries that transport more fish longer distances or have higher heating bills. The most cost effective hatcheries are ones that fill their rearing units by rearing large numbers of fingerlings and then ship them out as PGT or Coop fish and then redistribute the remainder to the raceways at maximum densities for grow out. Unfortunately, imposed biomass limits at some sites do not allow this to take place.

Table 4. Average direct cost of PGT, Coop fingerlings and adult trout reared at PFBC state fish hatcheries during FY 06/07 and 07/08.

Hatchery	PGT	Coop	Adult
Bellefonte	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.65	\$ 1.68
Benner Spring	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.43
Corry	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.57	\$ 1.41
Huntsdale	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.60	\$ 1.62
Oswayo	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.58
Pleasant Gap	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.47	\$ 1.36
Reynoldsdale	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.72	\$ 2.11
Tylersville*	\$ 1.01		\$ 2.54
<b>Weighted Average Cost</b>	<b>\$ 0.42</b>	<b>\$ 0.59</b>	<b>\$ 1.67</b>

\* Tylersville SFH imports a high number of fingerlings from other SFHs and stocks a relatively low number of PGT fingerlings. This increases their overall fish production costs.

The most important cost is the weighted average for all the hatcheries because cooperation and sharing among facilities is done to improve production for the program and not the individual hatchery. The average direct cost to the hatcheries to produce PGT, Coop and Adult trout during FY 06/07 and 07/08 was \$0.42, \$0.59 and \$1.67, respectively. The actual FY 07/08 direct hatchery costs were lower than the previous

year due to lower personnel costs (reduced staffing at hatcheries and senior employee retirements). The National Agriculture Statistics Service 2008 Trout Production Report (Appendix A) states the average price of live distributed trout by commercial operations in Pennsylvania was \$0.30 for a four inch and \$2.36 for a 10.7 inch trout (weights were converted to lengths to determine these prices).

Figure 6 shows the percent effort and expenditures at the hatcheries that goes into each of the size classes. Approximately 77% of the personnel and operations expenses are incurred in the production and stocking of adult trout. The approximate 2.1 million PGT and 1.2 million Coop fingerlings comprise 13% and 10%, respectively, of the annual direct cost at the trout hatcheries.

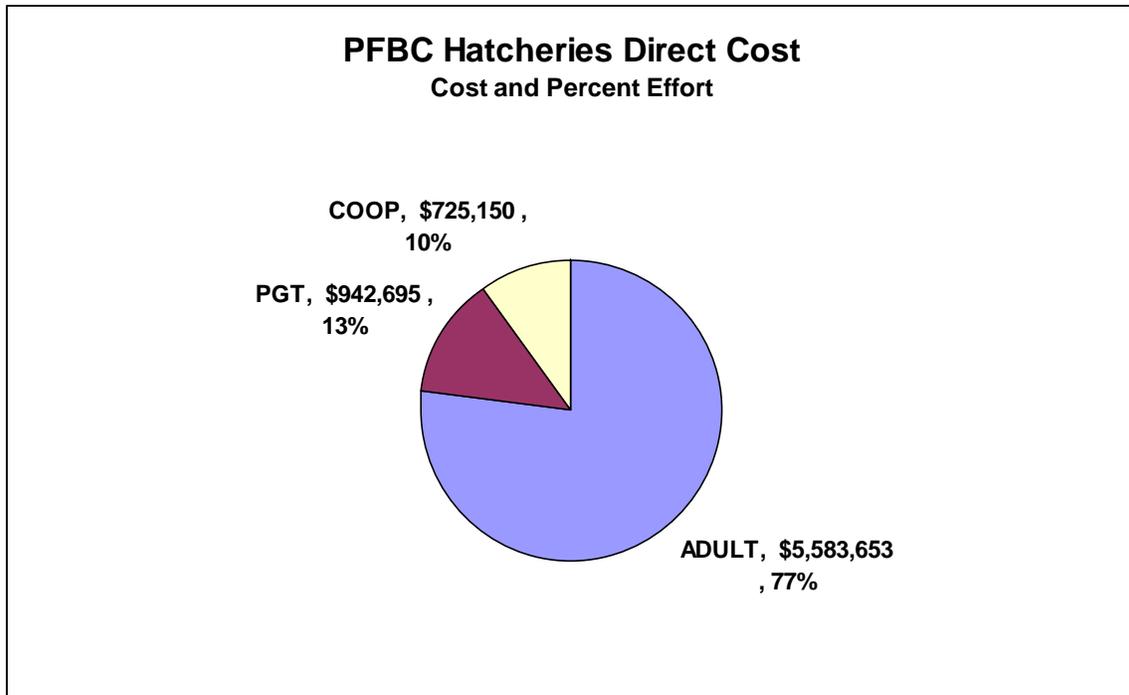


Figure 6. The average direct cost and percent effort for each size class (PGT, Coop, Adult) of trout produced by the hatcheries during FY 06/07 and 07/08.

## Summary

Total costs for the Stocked Trout Program were evaluated by summing costs incurred by Fish Production, Fisheries, Engineering, Law Enforcement, Fixed Asset and Capital, Growing Greener II and Indirect expenditures in activities that support the Stocked Trout Program. Table 5 summarizes this information for each of these major categories. Appendix B provides the information in greater detail. The total cost to the PFBC for the Stocked Trout Program is approximately \$12.4 million per year. The majority of these costs, \$8.2 million or 66%, are incurred by the Division of Fish Production (Figure 7). An additional 23% of expenditures come from other Divisions and Bureaus which support the program and Indirect Costs. Approximately 5% of costs may be assigned to the fixed assets and capital projects undertaken each year at the hatcheries. Growing Greener II projects (non-PFBC budget) account for another 6% of the annual expenses for the Stocked Trout Program.

Table 5. Average annual costs during FY 06/07 and 07/08 for the various components within the PFBC to support the Stocked Trout Program.

		Personnel	Operations	Total
Prod Cost	Fish Production	\$5,389,776	\$2,827,084	\$8,216,860
Prod Cost	Engineering	\$355,497	\$99,279	\$454,776
Prod Cost	Fixed and Capital	-	-	\$571,000
Prod Cost	Growing Greener II	-	-	\$725,200
Mgt Cost	Fisheries	\$486,772	\$58,921	\$545,693
Mgt Cost	Law Enforcement	\$191,255	\$34,717	\$225,972
Indirect Cost	Indirect	\$1,641,153	-	\$1,641,153
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,064,453</b>	<b>\$3,020,001</b>	<b>\$12,380,654</b>

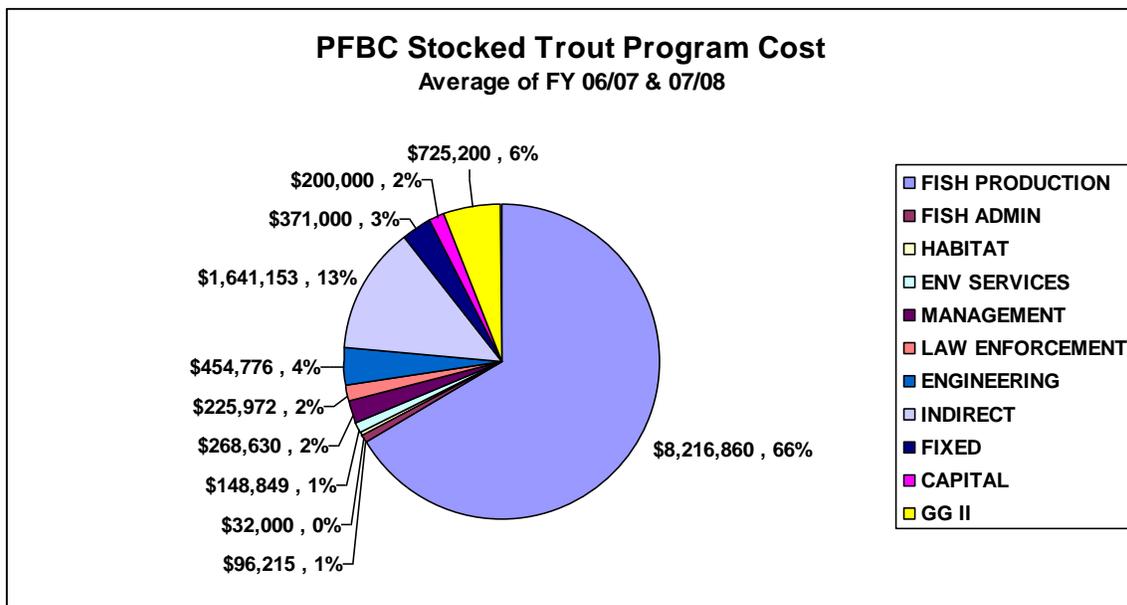


Figure 7. Average amount and percentage of expenditures used to support the PFBC Stocked Trout Program.

Figure 8 shows the percent effort and total expenditures for the PFBC that goes into each of the size classes of trout within the Stocked Trout Program. Approximately 75% of the total expenses are incurred in the production and management of adult trout. The PGT and Coop fingerlings comprise 12% and 13%, respectively, of the total cost for the Stocked Trout Program. In figure 8, the BLE costs are included only in the Adult program because of their maximum effort in the adult stockings and minimal effort with fingerlings and Coop trout. The FPS Coop Unit budget is only included in the Coop portion because all of their effort is directed towards assisting the cooperative nurseries in fish production and stocking. These percentages are slightly different from the hatchery direct cost and percent effort reported above (Figure 6) that is based solely on hatchery expenditures. Both the Coop and PGT programs cost the PFBC approximately \$1.5-1.6 million each per year compared to approximately \$9.3 million for the adult trout program. The dollars expended for the Stocked Trout Program (without GGII) account for approximately 36% of the Fish Fund annual expenditures (Figure 9).

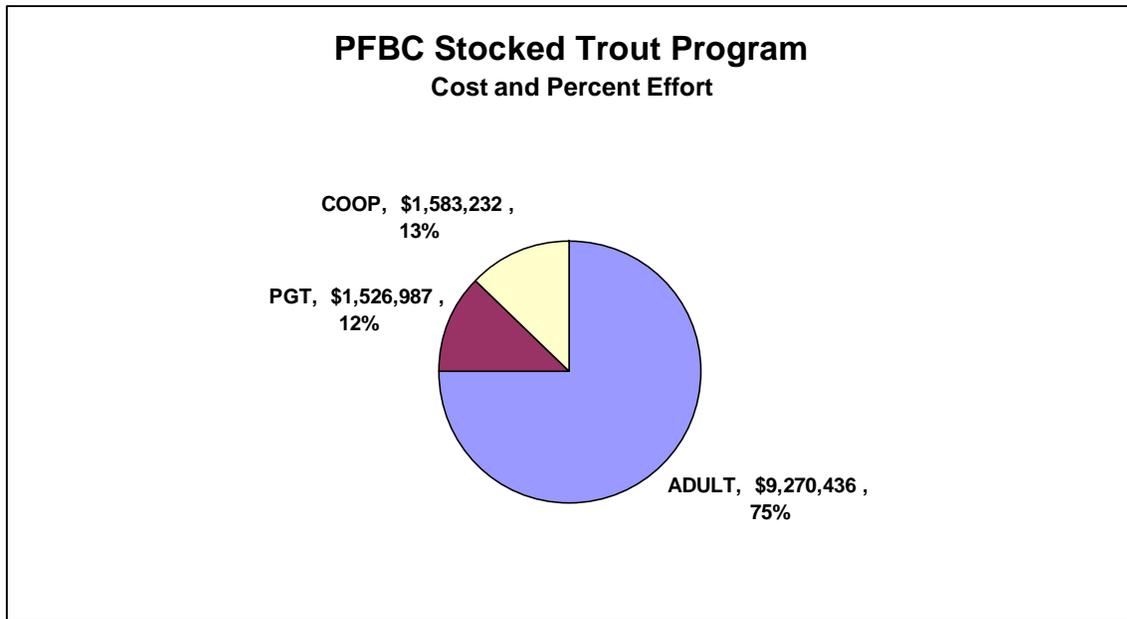


Figure 8. Average total program cost and percent effort for each size class (PGT, Coop, Adult) of trout within the Stocked Trout Program during FY 06/07 and 07/08.

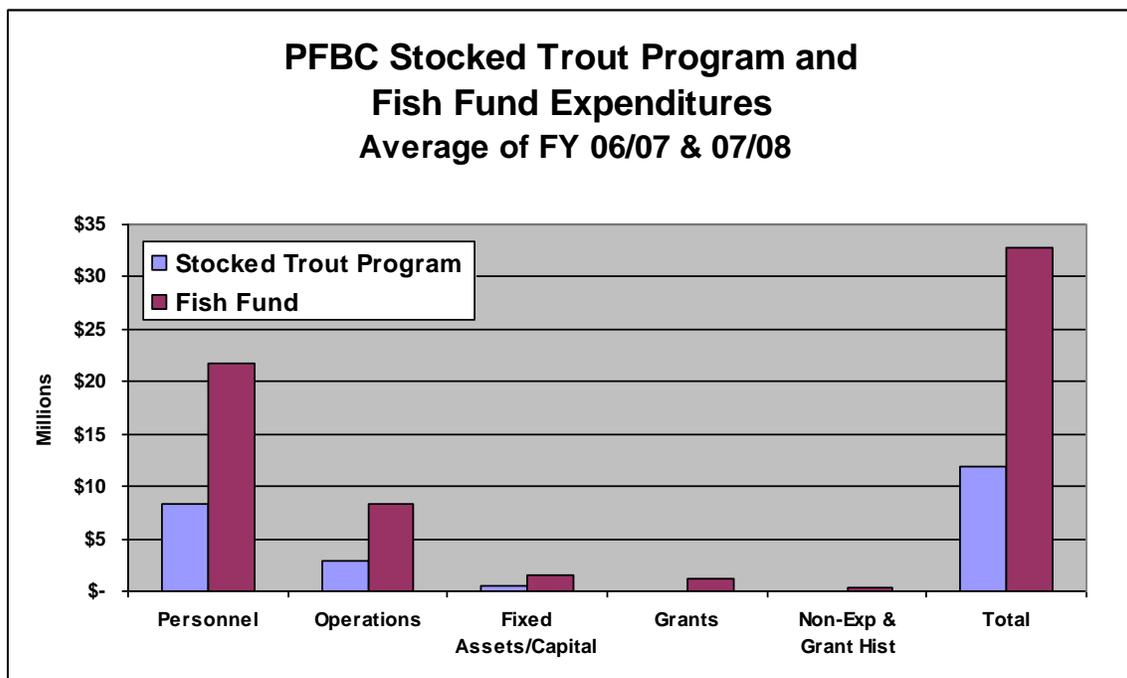


Figure 9. Comparison of the average annual funds utilized on the Stocked Trout Program in relation to the Fish Fund expenditures. Growing Greener II is not included.

Eighty percent of the costs incurred for the Stocked Trout Program come from the actual production of the fish. This includes dollars spent by DFP to culture, stock and support the program, BEPS to perform engineering services and repairs, Fixed/Capital projects to maintain vehicles and facilities and GGII funds to improve effluent

management and water quality. Another 6% comes in the form of management activities from DFM, DHM, DES, Fisheries Admin and BLE. Indirect costs account for the remaining 14% of the Stocked Trout Program.

The actual cost to produce each size class of trout is compared by depicting the production cost against the total program cost for the PFBC (Figure 10). The 3.5", 5" and 11.5" sizes represent the average PGT, Coop and adult trout, respectively, produced by the SFHs. The Coop total in this figure represents the total cost to the PFBC to produce the fingerling trout for the cooperative nurseries plus the FPS Coop Unit budget to provide technical services, grants and support to the nurseries as they rear the trout to adult size. When comparing these costs against trout prices from three private commercial hatcheries in Pennsylvania that sell live fish for stocking, the PFBC production costs and total program expenditures are very similar to private prices. The commercial hatchery prices do not include any sort of delivery fee and include rainbow trout which are the most economical trout to rear. The PFBC total program costs include delivery for stocking, stocking in multiple selected locations along waterways, coordination with volunteer groups for stocking, multiple species mixes to diversify the fishery, angler surveys, trout population surveys, habitat improvement projects, protective permitting for trout stocked waters, visitor centers for public education and many other aspects that provide a high degree of service to the anglers of the Commonwealth.

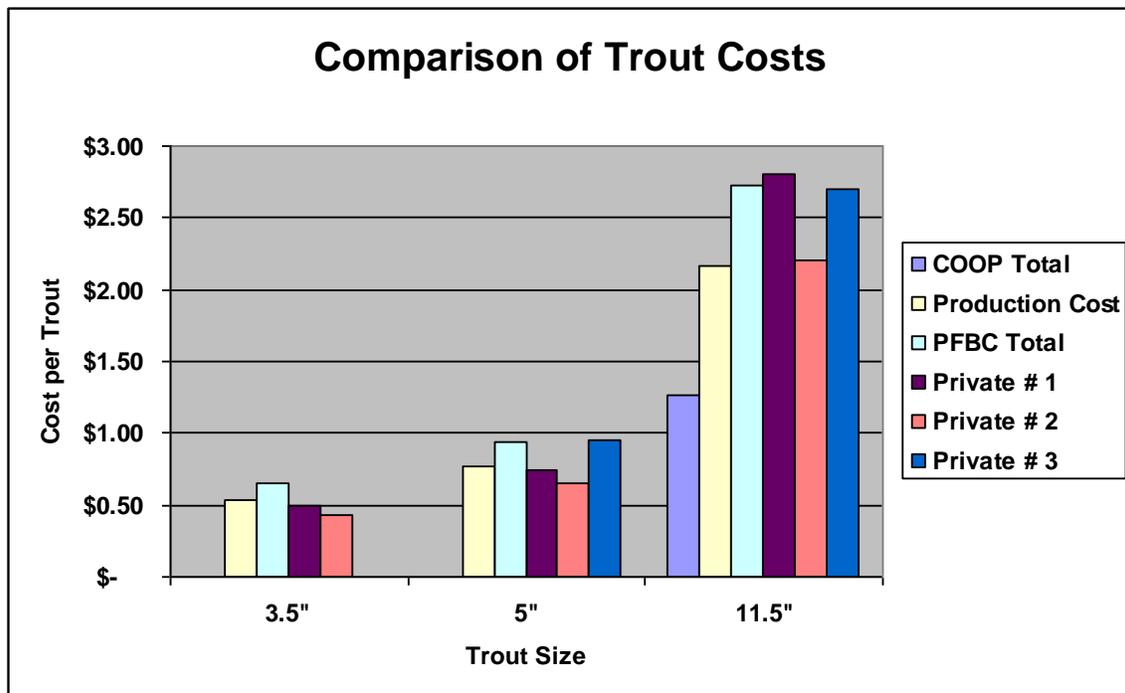


Figure 10. Comparison of PFBC costs to produce and manage the Stocked Trout Program versus the price of live trout from Pennsylvania commercial hatcheries. Appendix C contains price lists for private hatcheries.

## **Acknowledgements**

The following individuals contributed necessary information regarding costs within their divisions and bureaus to complete this report. Individuals with \* also provided text for this report by describing the work within their area as it relates to the Stocked Trout Program.

Division of Fish Production: Tom Cochran\*, Larry Hines, Sandy Norbeck, Andy Shiels\*.  
Bureau of Fisheries: John Arway\*, Liz Ebeling\*, Karl Lutz\*, Dave Miko\*, Julie Miller.  
Bureau of Law Enforcement: Gail Burkholder, Tom Kamerzel, Emil Svetahor\*.  
Bureau of Engineering and Property Services: Linda Glace, Jack Rokavec\*.  
Office of Administration, Boating and Engineering: Brian Barner\*, Hope Miller and Amanda Williams.

**Appendix A**

**National Agriculture Statistics Service  
2008 Trout Production Report**

## **Appendix B**

### **PFBC Costs Associated with the Stocked Trout Program**

**PFBC Costs Associated with the Stocked Trout Program**

			FY 06/07 Trout Cost		FY 07/08 Trout Cost		AVG FY	
Activities			Personnel	Operations	Personnel	Operations	Personnel	Operations
Fisheries	DFP	DFP Admin	\$ 85,351	\$ 4,288	\$ 132,673	\$ 5,493	\$ 109,012	\$ 4,891
Fisheries	DFP	DFP Maint. Repairman	\$ 39,655	\$ 2,570	\$ 42,972	\$ 4,784	\$ 41,314	\$ 3,677
Fisheries	DFP	Northern Prod Mgr	\$ 26,052	\$ 8,376	\$ 27,690	\$ 5,387	\$ 26,871	\$ 6,882
Fisheries	DFP	Southern Prod Mgr	\$ 78,098	\$ 30,911	\$ 83,099	\$ 10,989	\$ 80,599	\$ 20,950
Fisheries	DFP	Fish Prod Services	\$ 225,512	\$ 30,790	\$ 221,744	\$ 47,039	\$ 223,628	\$ 38,914
Fisheries	DFP	Bellefonte	\$ 647,637	\$ 379,457	\$ 598,075	\$ 443,414	\$ 622,856	\$ 411,436
Fisheries	DFP	Benner Spring	\$ 801,663	\$ 330,529	\$ 661,160	\$ 337,687	\$ 731,411	\$ 334,108
Fisheries	DFP	Big Spring	\$ 32,673	\$ 14,576	\$ 35,316	\$ 16,479	\$ 33,995	\$ 15,528
Fisheries	DFP	Corry	\$ 278,815	\$ 284,225	\$ 315,433	\$ 316,906	\$ 297,124	\$ 300,565
Fisheries	DFP	Huntsdale	\$ 899,732	\$ 312,141	\$ 618,609	\$ 360,790	\$ 759,171	\$ 336,466
Fisheries	DFP	Oswayo	\$ 429,794	\$ 203,368	\$ 475,115	\$ 244,207	\$ 452,454	\$ 223,787
Fisheries	DFP	Pl. Gap	\$ 599,228	\$ 220,448	\$ 601,975	\$ 266,030	\$ 600,602	\$ 243,239
Fisheries	DFP	Reynoldsdale	\$ 499,729	\$ 237,338	\$ 471,041	\$ 276,559	\$ 485,385	\$ 256,949
Fisheries	DFP	Tylersville	\$ 668,969	\$ 292,529	\$ 575,719	\$ 316,057	\$ 622,344	\$ 304,293
Fisheries	DFP	Trout Purchases	\$ -	\$ 238,586	\$ -	\$ 200,985	\$ -	\$ 219,786
Fisheries	DFP	Coop Nursery Unit	\$ 360,055	\$ 129,751	\$ 245,968	\$ 81,477	\$ 303,012	\$ 105,614
Fisheries	Admin	Bureau Administration	\$ 78,058	\$ 12,396	\$ 87,652	\$ 14,323	\$ 82,855	\$ 13,360
Fisheries	DES	Environmental Services	\$ 119,327	\$ 25,670	\$ 130,643	\$ 22,059	\$ 124,985	\$ 23,865
Fisheries	DFM	Fish Management	\$ 249,933	\$ 18,697	\$ 249,933	\$ 18,697	\$ 249,933	\$ 18,697
Fisheries	DHM	Habitat Management	\$ 27,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 29,000	\$ 3,000
Law Enforcement	BLE	Stocking/Enforcement	\$ 199,713	\$ 38,594	\$ 182,797	\$ 30,840	\$ 191,255	\$ 34,717
Engineering	BEPS	Desgn/Construction/Maint	\$ 347,348	\$ 95,196	\$ 363,647	\$ 103,362	\$ 355,497	\$ 99,279
							\$ 6,423,301	\$ 3,020,001
Indirect Costs	25.55% of Direct Personnel						\$ 1,641,153	\$ -
Fixed Assets	Vehicles, major equipment		\$ 377,997		\$ 364,689		\$ -	\$ 371,343
Special Projects	Construction and Maint Projects		\$ 40,466		\$ 88,306		\$ -	\$ 64,386
Hatchery Renovations	GGII	Equalized over 34 years	\$ 725,200		\$ 725,200		\$ -	\$ 725,200
<b>Totals:</b>							<b>\$ 8,064,454</b>	<b>\$ 4,180,930</b>

## **Appendix C**

### **Web pages advertising trout from commercial hatcheries in Pennsylvania**

# BIRCH CREEK DEER FARM

## SITE MENU



HOME



ABOUT



BUCKS



DOES



FAWNS

## BIRCH CREEK FISH

Here at Birch Creek Trout Fishery we raise top quality brookies, browns, r palominos and steelhead. We sell to supermarkets, restaurants, clubs, organ landowners. Birch Creek Trout Fishery is one of the largest privately owne in Pennsylvania. Our high protein trout feeding program gives us larger trc period of time. You will not get that liver pellet taste from our trout and fat are very hard to come by. From our hatch-house to the raceways, we do it l at Birch Creek do not stay in raceways. Our staff moves the trout to ponds growing cycle, allowing them to achieve their maximum size. Mot hatchery have fin rubs from the rough surfaces of the raceway and are unsightly. Ou better fin structure and our tanks are designed to prevent this rubbing and c prouf topresents our customers with a better quality product. When you ne

## Birch Creek Trout Price

Inches	Per Thousand	Per Hundred	Per Trout
2	\$300	\$50	15" - \$6.0
3	\$400	\$65	16" - \$9.0
4	\$600	\$80	17" - \$12.0
5	\$750	\$100	18" - \$15.0
6	\$1000	\$125	19" - \$19.0
7	\$1250	\$150	20" - \$22.0
8	\$1500	\$175	21" - \$26.0
9	\$1800	\$215	22" - \$30.0
10	\$2200	\$250	23" - \$35.0
11	\$2600	\$300	24" - \$40.0
12	\$3000	\$350	25" - \$50.0

13	\$3500	\$400	Over 25
14	\$4000	\$475	Contact



GENETICS



DEER FEED



FENCE



TROUT



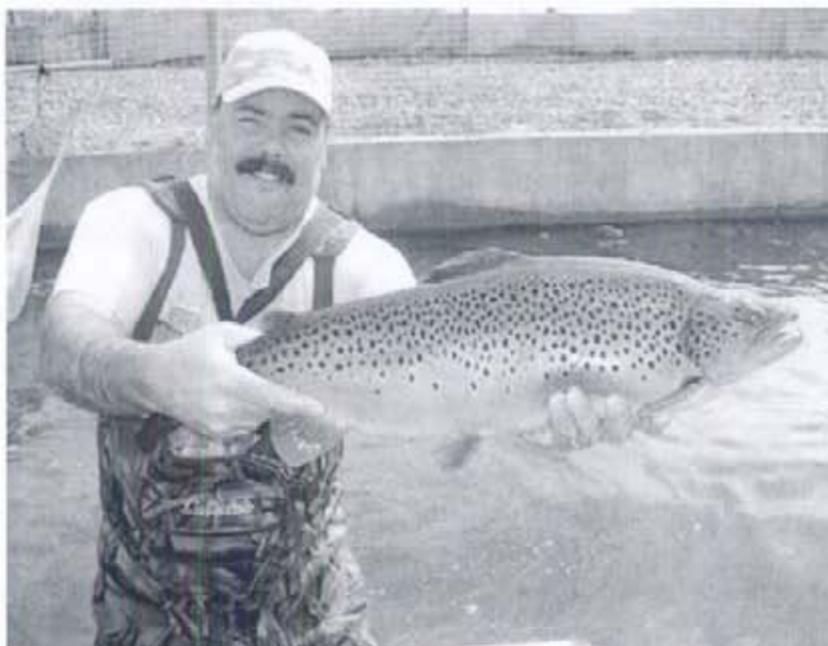
GALLERY



BREEDERS



LINKS



## Mountaineer Trout Farm

We have started a new trout hatchery in Beckley, WV.



*For more information on purchasing trout? Contact us at: [bcdf@ptd.net](mailto:bcdf@ptd.net)  
Contact us at: [bcdf@ptd.net](mailto:bcdf@ptd.net)*

## BIG BUCK BITES

### SITE MENU

**[HOME](#) | [ABOUT US](#) | [BUCKS](#) | [DOES](#) | [FAWNS](#) | [GENETICS](#) | [FENCE](#)  
[DEER FEED](#) | [TROUT](#) | [GALLERY](#) | [BREEDERS](#) | [LINKS](#)**

Birch Creek Deer Farm  
872 Edgehill Drive  
Walnutport, PA 18088  
Tel: 610-760-1367  
Fax: 610-760-1367  
Cell: 484-560-2600  
E-mail: [Dustin Miller](mailto:Dustin.Miller@bcdf.com)

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**Miller Time Productions Web Design  
E-Mail**

## Cedar Springs Trout Hatchery

207 Trout Lane, Mill Hall, PA 17751 Phone: (570)726-3737

### Prices

Price List for Brook, Brown,  
Rainbow, Golden, and Tiger  
Trout

Prices do not include  
delivery charges.

We have larger trout.  
Please call for availability  
and prices.

NJ customers must add  
6% Sales and Use Tax.

Size	Price Each	>1,000 Trout
Eggs	\$.03 each	\$.02 each
Swim-up	\$.07 each	\$.05 each
1 inch	\$.10 each	\$.07 each
2 inch	\$.35 each	\$.25 each
3 inch	\$.45 each	\$.35 each
4 inch	\$.60 each	\$.50 each
5 inch	\$.75 each	\$.65 each
6 inch	\$.95 each	\$.75 each
7 inch	\$1.15 each	\$.95 each
8 inch	\$1.40 each	\$1.20 each
9 inch	\$1.70 each	\$1.40 each
10 inch	\$2.10 each	\$1.80 each
11 inch	\$2.40 each	\$2.10 each
12 inch	\$2.60 each	\$2.30 each
13 inch	\$3.50 each	\$3.00 each
14 inch	\$5.75 each	\$5.00 each
15 inch	\$8.00 each	\$7.00 each
16 inch	\$10.50 each	\$9.00 each
17 inch	\$12.50 each	\$11.00 each
18 inch	\$14.75 each	\$13.00 each
19 inch	\$17.50 each	\$15.00 each
20 inch	\$22.00 each	\$19.00 each
21 inch	\$25.00 each	\$22.00 each
22 inch	\$33.00 each	\$28.00 each
Over 22"	CALL	CALL

In Mill Hall, PA, it is: 1:42 PM, Friday, December 12th, 2008, Eastern Standard Time.

[Home](#)	[Contact Us](#)	[Cedar Springs Trout Hatchery](#)	[Plastics Company](#)		
[History](#)	[Delivery](#)	[Directions](#)	[Ordering](#)	[Sizes & Price](#)	[Fishy FAQs](#)
[Species Information](#)	[Happy Customers](#)	[Links](#)			
 This page was last updated on 03/01/05.



## Fish Sales

### Trout

Trout are available year-round from either of our hatchery locations. Our trout

high quality and are exceptional fighters for the recreational fishermen. In add to

putting up a spectacular fight, our trout also have excellent flavor and texture. Depending upon the size of the order, trout can be picked up or delivered. For

picking up orders, we have small tanks available or you may use your own. A minimum order is required for delivery, and delivery fees are additional. We will deliver trout throughout most of Pennsylvania and into several of our bordering states. Please call to find out if delivery is available in your area. For both pick or

deliveries, we require advance notice so that we may have the trout caught and can be sure to have the sizes and species available that you want. We accept c

on a first placed, first served basis, so please get your orders in early so that w

reserve a date and time for your order. To order trout, please call the hatchery location nearest to you or email [sales@laurelhilltroutfarm.com](mailto:sales@laurelhilltroutfarm.com).

### 2008 Trout Pricing



Brook Trout

Per Fish Pricing	Rainbow	Species Brook	Brown
4-5"	\$0.90	\$0.95	\$1.00
5-6"	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10
6-7"	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.30
7-8"	\$1.55	\$1.60	\$1.65
8-9"	\$1.80	\$1.85	\$1.90
9-10"	\$2.05	\$2.10	\$2.15
10-11"	\$2.40	\$2.45	\$2.50
11-12"	\$2.70	\$2.80	\$3.00
12"	\$3.30	\$3.40	\$3.50
13"	\$4.10	\$4.20	\$4.30
14"	\$5.50	\$5.60	\$5.70
15"	\$6.45	\$6.55	\$6.65
16"	\$7.85	\$7.95	\$8.05
17"	\$10.70	\$10.95	\$11.20
18"	\$14.00	\$14.25	\$14.70
19"	\$18.75	\$19.00	\$19.25
20"	\$22.00	\$22.75	\$23.25
20" and up		\$1.30 per inch	

<b>Per Pound Pricing</b>			
12-18"	\$3.50	\$3.60	\$3.70
18" and up	\$4.35	\$4.45	\$4.55

**Tagging Fee** \$0.50 per fish

**Please Note:**

Prices are for whole live trout. Not all species and sizes are available at all times.  
Prices do not include delivery charges. Prices are subject to change without notice.

**Catfish**

Catfish are available in season. Please call our Somerset Farm at (724) 593-2100 or email [sales@laurelhilltroutfarm.com](mailto:sales@laurelhilltroutfarm.com) for information on availability, pricing, and delivery.