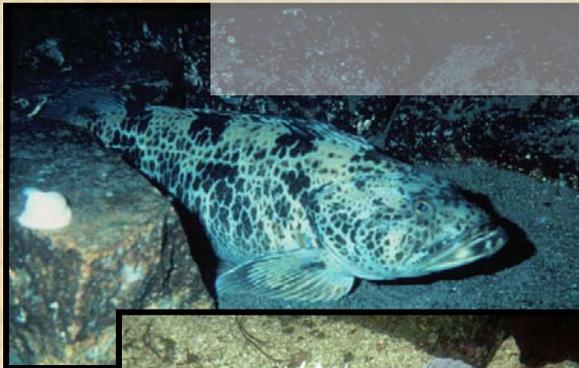


Puget Sound Recreational Salmon and Marine Fish Enhancement Program





Recreational Salmon and Marine Fish Enhancement Program Background

- The legislature found recreational fishing opportunities for salmon and marine bottomfish in Puget Sound had been dwindling.
- Investments made in recreational fishing programs would repay the people of the state many times over in increased economic activity and in an improved quality of life. (RCW 77.105.005)



Recreational Salmon and Marine Fish Enhancement Program History

- In 1993, the legislature created the Puget Sound Recreational Salmon and Marine Fish Enhancement Program. (PSRE or Program)
- RCW 77.105.010 empowered WDFW to identify a coordinator for the Program to act as spokesperson.
 - Coordinates the recreational salmon and marine fish enhancement activities of the Program including Lake Washington salmon fishery
 - Works within and outside the department in achieving the goals of the Program



Recreational Salmon and Marine Fish Enhancement Program History

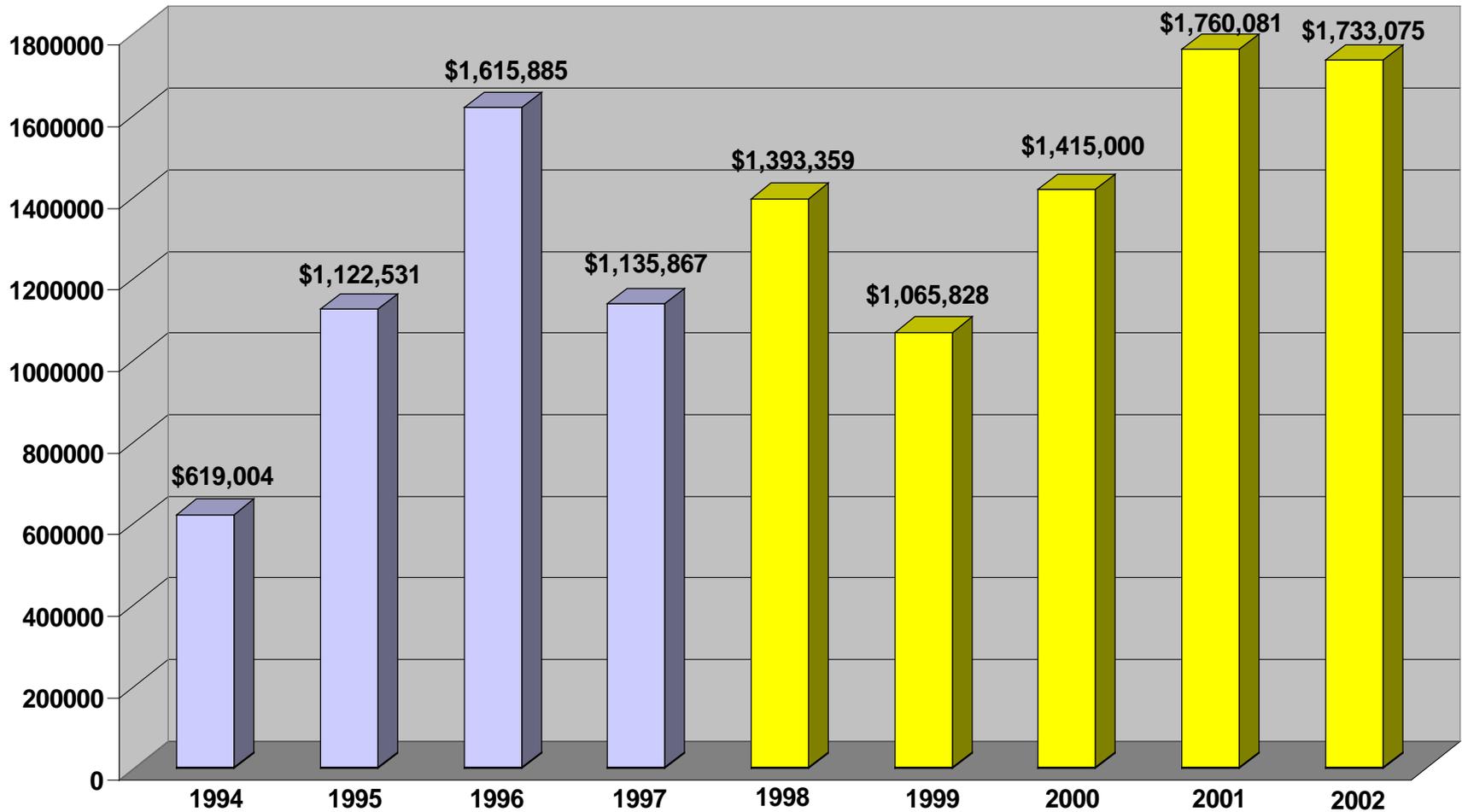
- Beginning January 1, 1994, persons who recreationally fish for salmon or marine bottomfish in marine area codes 5 through 13 and Lake Washington were assessed an annual recreational surcharge of ten dollars, in addition to other licensing requirements. Funds from the surcharge were deposited in the enhancement account
- In 1998, funding was changed from a \$10 surcharge to a percentage of each saltwater and combination fishing license sold. (RCW 77.105.140)



Recreational Salmon and Marine Fish Enhancement Program History

- In 2003, SSB 5062 created the Puget Sound Recreational Fisheries Enhancement Oversight Committee:
 - Director to appoint at least 7 members representing sport fishing organizations/communities
 - Two-year terms
 - May be reappointed
 - Members serve without compensation
- The purpose of the Committee is to:
 - Advise the department on all aspects of the Puget Sound Recreational Fisheries Enhancement Program
 - Review and provide guidance on the PSRFE's annual budget
 - Select a Chair (Chair's duty to coordinate with the department's coordinator)
 - Review and provide comment on PSRFE documents and proposed enhancement of marine fish and salmon species
 - Address other issues related to the purposes of the PSRFE Program

Revenue Trends for PSRFE



Fish Program

June 4, 2012



WDFW Responsibilities under the Program

- Develop hatchery-based salmon enhancement (Target of 3,000,000 yearling chinook released in Puget Sound)
- Solicit support from cooperative projects and others
- Conduct comprehensive research on resident and migratory salmon production opportunities
- Conduct research on marine bottomfish production limitations and on methods for artificial propagation of marine bottomfish
- Fully implement enhancement efforts for the Puget Sound and Hood Canal resident salmon and marine bottomfish
- Fully utilize hatchery programs to improve recreational fishing
- Provide WDFW-designated Program coordinator



Current Objectives

- Mass marking/coded wire tag marking for selective opportunity (ongoing)
- Pacific cod enhancement project (beginning 03-05)
- Lake Washington sockeye fishery monitoring
- Provide (ESA) impact modeling necessary to maximize recreational opportunities in Puget Sound (ongoing)
- Delayed release coho study (ongoing)
- Continue efforts to achieve a level of 3,000,000 yearling chinook (for blackmouth fishery) reared and released in Puget Sound/Hood Canal (ongoing)



Current Puget Sound Blackmouth Program

- Historically, the primary objective for expenditures under the Program was focused on achieving the goal of 3,000,000 yearling chinook released into Puget Sound
 - Primary tool was freshwater rearing sites, requiring large quantities of year-round, high-quality, cool water which is in short supply

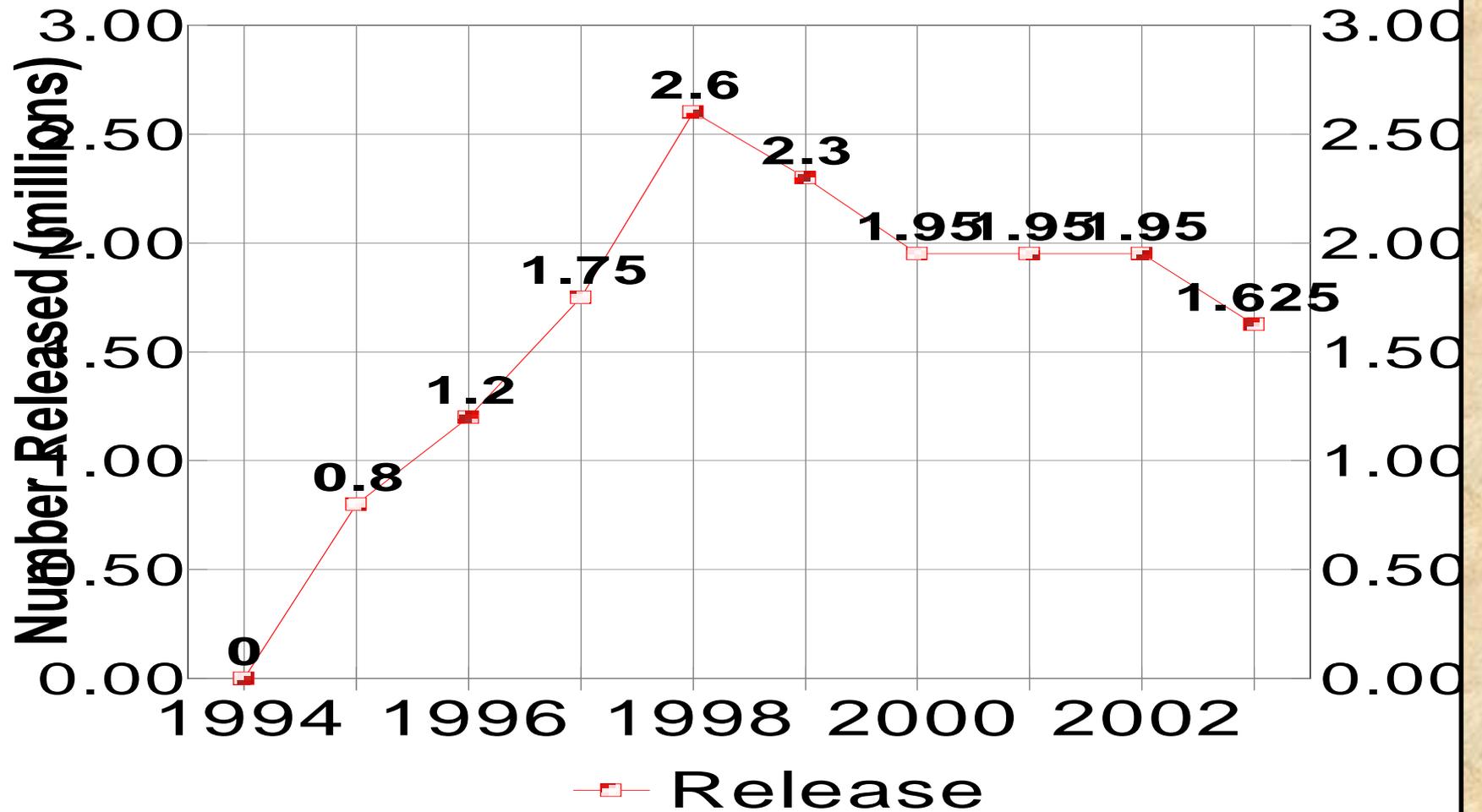


Current Puget Sound Yearling Chinook PSRFE Program

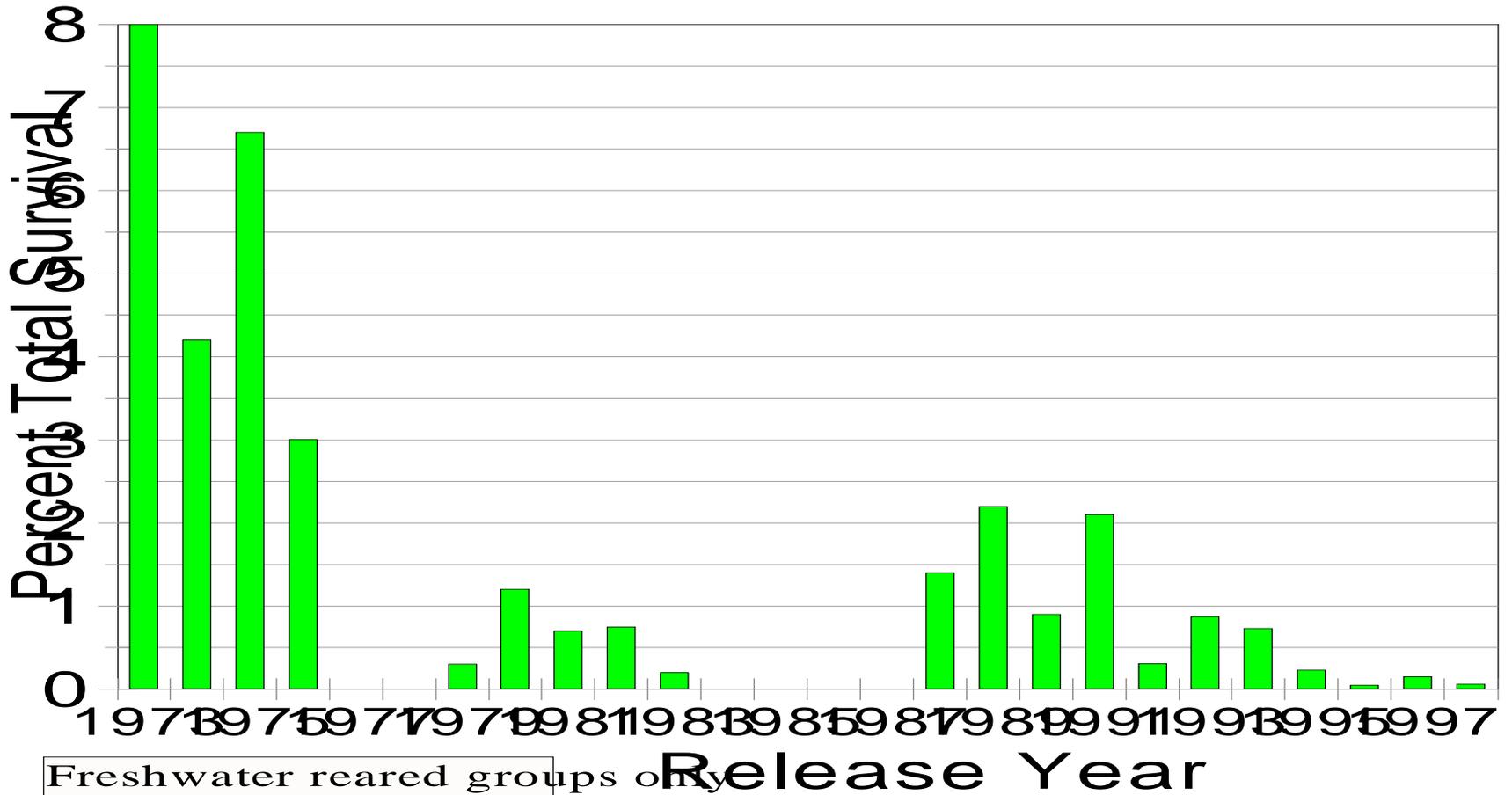


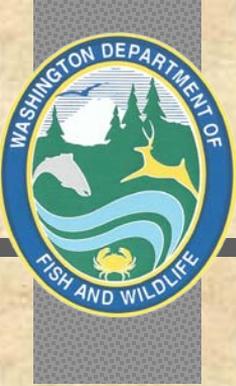
Orcas Island (Long Live the Kings site)	200,000 yearlings
WDFW Samish Hatchery	100,000 yearlings
WDFW Skykomish/Wallace River Hatchery	250,000 yearlings
Suquamish Tribal Hatchery (Gorst ponds)	100,000 yearlings
WDFW Green River Hatchery (Icy Creek)	300,000 yearlings
WDFW South Tacoma Hatchery (Chambers Creek)	100,000 yearlings
Lilliwaup (LLK)	50,000 yearlings
WDFW Hoodspout Hatchery	250,000 yearlings
Rick Endicott Pond, Skokomish	75,000 yearlings
Lakewood	200,000 yearlings
Production, Spring 2003	1,625,000 yearlings

Number of Yearling Chinook Released PSRE Program



Average Survival of Yearling Fall Chinook Released in Puget Sound





Constraints to Achieving 3M Yearling Chinook Production Goal

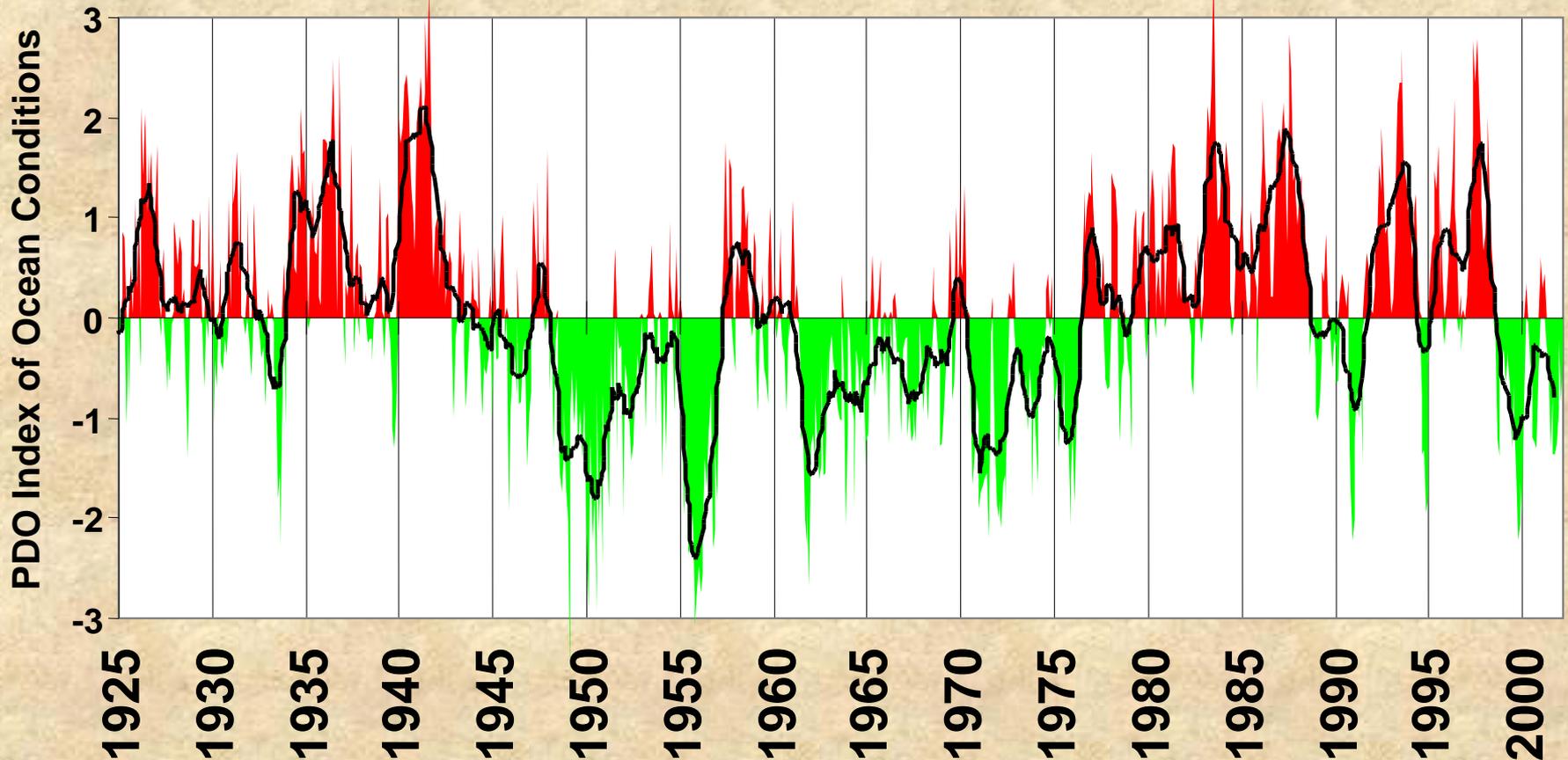
1. Endangered Species Act – Puget Sound wild chinook
2. Lack of production sites – Year-round cool, clean freshwater
3. Depressed fish production capabilities of the Puget Sound and Ocean
 - This constrains producing adult blackmouth from yearling production



Constraints on Production of Adult Blackmouth

Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) January 1925 - March 2002

-  Ocean Conditions Good for Puget Sound Chinook
-  Ocean Conditions Poor for Puget Sound Chinook
-  12 Month Moving Average

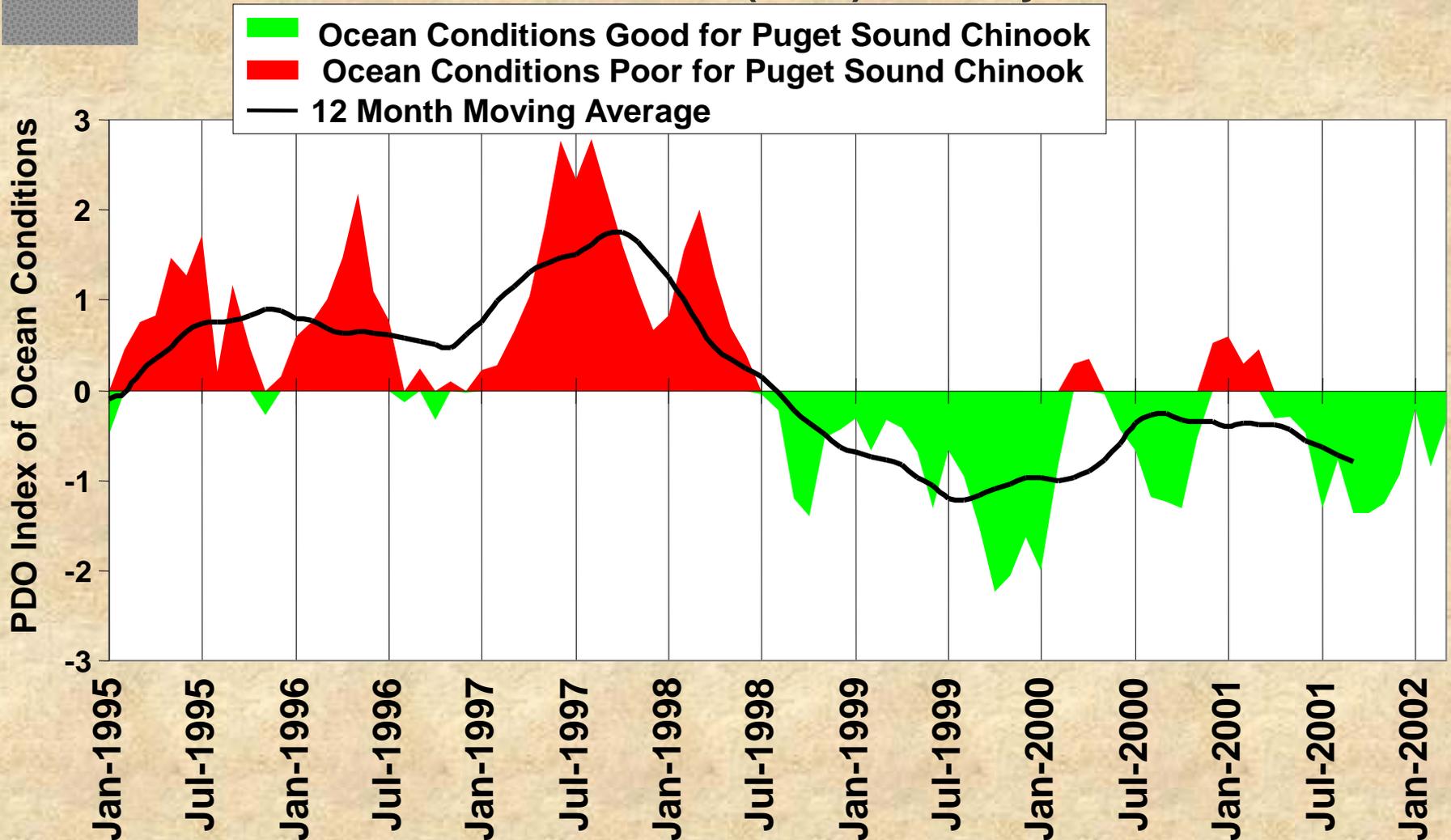


Data Source: N. Mantua, University of Washington



Constraints on Production of Adult Blackmouth

Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) January 1995 - March 2002



Data Source: N. Mantua, University of Washington



Opportunities to further PSRFE Goals

- New Tumwater/Deschutes hatchery for yearling chinook (WDFW capital budget)
- Puget Sound/Hood Canal salmon production and selective fishery management through modeling
- Lake Washington recreational sockeye fishery (optimistic outlook for 2004)
- Mass marking (to provide optimal recreational selective fishery opportunities)
- CWT evaluation of production under ESA/HSRG
- Emerging Pacific cod enhancement project



Fish Program

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