

**State of Alaska**  
**FY2019 Governor's Operating Budget**

**Department of Fish and Game**  
**Commercial Fisheries**  
**Results Delivery Unit Budget Summary**

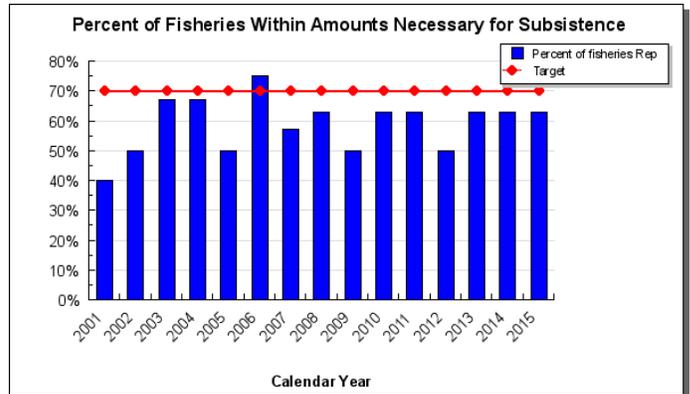
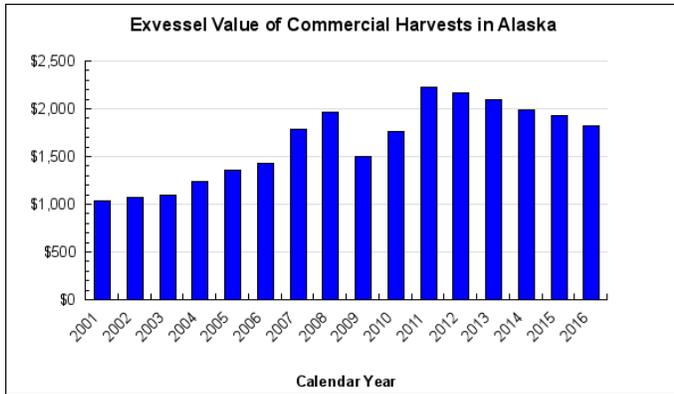
Commercial Fisheries Results Delivery Unit

Contribution to Department's Mission

The mission of the Division of Commercial Fisheries is to manage subsistence, commercial, and personal use fisheries in the interest of the economy and general well being of the citizens of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle, and subject to allocations through public regulatory processes.

Results

(Additional performance information is available on the web at <https://omb.alaska.gov/results>.)



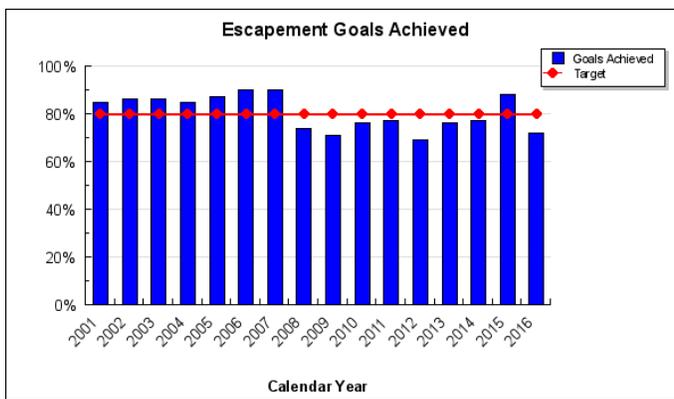
Core Services

- Ensure the conservation of natural stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based on scientifically sound assessments.

Measures by Core Service

(Additional performance information is available on the web at <https://omb.alaska.gov/results>.)

1. Ensure the conservation of natural stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based on scientifically sound assessments.



Major RDU Accomplishments in 2017

Salmon Harvest and Value

The 2017 commercial salmon fishery all species harvest was 224.6 million wild salmon with an estimated preliminary exvessel value of \$678.8 million, a 66.7% increase from 2016's value of \$407.3 million. Of this total, sockeye salmon

again came in as the most valuable species, accounting for 48% of the total value at \$326.1 million and 23% of the total harvest at 52.4 million fish. Pink salmon accounted for 25% of the value at \$169.0 million, and 63% of the harvest at 141.6 million fish. Chum salmon accounted for 19% of the total value at \$128.3 million and 11% of the total harvest at 25.2 million fish. Coho salmon accounted for 6% of the total value at \$37.6 million and 2% of the total harvest at 5.1 million fish. The Chinook salmon harvest was 251,141 fish with an estimated preliminary value of \$17.8 million. Chinook salmon numbers were the lowest since limited entry was established in 1975.

In terms of pounds of fish, the all species wild salmon harvest of 1,041.0 million pounds was the third highest between 1975 and 2017, and is the third time in history that harvest has exceeded one billion pounds. In terms of exvessel value, the all species harvest of \$678.8 million in total value was the third highest from 1975 and 2017. This year's chum salmon harvest of 25.2 million fish is the largest ever. Along with record breaking numbers, this year's chum salmon exvessel value, of \$128.3 million was the second highest between 1975 and 2017. This year's pink salmon harvest ranks third in terms of exvessel value and fourth in terms of poundage.

Bristol Bay enjoyed another successful sockeye salmon season with 37.7 million sockeye salmon harvested with a total value of \$209.9 million. Other fisheries experienced record salmon harvest in 2017, notably in Norton Sound where a strong coho salmon return provided a new record harvest of 191,000 coho salmon. In Chignik over 7 million wild pink salmon were harvested for a new record, and in the Alaska Peninsula the harvest of nearly 22 million wild pink salmon also set a new record. On the Kuskokwim River, 2017 marked the second consecutive fishing season without a large scale commercial salmon buyer/processor present in the Kuskokwim Area.

These are preliminary harvest and value estimates that are subject to change as fish tickets are processed and finalized. Dollar values provided by ADF&G are based on estimated ex-vessel prices and do not include post-season bonuses or price adjustments. The final value of the 2017 salmon fishery will be determined in 2018 after seafood processors, buyers, and direct marketers report the total value paid to fishermen in 2017.

### **Crab Total Allowable Catch**

The department established 2017-2018 season total allowable catches for the state-federal co-managed crab fisheries in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands to meet the conservation and economic benefit objectives and requirements of state and federal regulations: 6.601 million pounds for the Bristol Bay red king crab fishery, 2.500 million pounds for the Bering Sea Tanner crab fishery, 18.961 million pounds for the Bering Sea snow crab fishery, 0.500 million pounds for the Norton Sound red king crab fishery, 3.310 million pounds for the Eastern Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery, and 2.240 million pounds for the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery. Three Bering Sea crab fisheries (Pribilof District red king crab, blue king crab, and Saint Matthew blue king crab) were closed to commercial fishing in the 2017-2018 season for stock conservation. The department worked within the federal process to ensure that expertise within the department is directly utilized in setting the annual catch limits that federal regulations require to be established for the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands king and Tanner crab fisheries in order to minimize risk of overfishing.

### **eLandings**

Data Resource Management continued to manage, develop, and expand the Interagency Electronic Reporting System, commonly known as eLandings. eLandings is designed to provide a single reporting system to electronically report all commercial harvest in Alaska. All groundfish and Western Alaska crab are reported within eLandings, and expansion to salmon continues statewide. eLandings remains a major success story for the division and its partners, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the International Halibut Commission. At the completion of the 2016 salmon season, approximately 83 percent of all landings were submitted electronically. 2017 harvest reports continue to be processed at the time of this report, but department staff expects 85% of all reports will be submitted electronically. In an effort to expand electronic reporting, the division continued working towards migration of our eLandings application to tablet platforms, facilitating beach-based and small vessel electronic reporting. A field trial with a Bristol Bay processor was completed during the 2017 salmon season. The processor considered the trial a complete success. With the assurance that electronic reporting can occur in these environments, use of eLandings will further expand with the 2018 season. Beyond expansion of electronic reporting for salmon, the division plans to begin to address modification of the eLandings System to allow electronic reporting of shellfish. Within the eLandings System, continued improvements were made to the electronic Commercial Operator's Annual Report (COAR). This included improved COAR reporting capabilities, accuracy, code lookups, audit capabilities, and overall system stability.

### **Application Development**

Statewide application maintenance continued during this period to support specialized fisheries management needs. Over 115 applications and processes are currently being maintained by staff, including everything from mobile data collection, public kiosks, inseason management, surveys, log books, environmental data, GIS, observer data and commercial harvest information. Another 62 applications and processes are in active development status which includes requirements, design, implementation, and testing. Staff continue to support deliverables for both public and division use.

### **Business Intelligence and Data Warehouse (OceanAK)**

Data Resource Management continues to migrate to a single reporting and analysis system for fisheries management. This system eliminates multiple reporting technologies and enables ADF&G end users to produce complex analyses for fisheries management and various reporting needs without the assistance of a programmer. Statewide IT personnel create subject areas to support this reporting and analysis. Twenty-nine new subject areas were created in this period, providing a total of 129 subject areas that enable over 350 users to produce analyses which support fisheries management. This project supports the elimination of multiple technologies for reporting, provides a single authoritative source for data, allows for dynamic downloadable reports on the ADF&G website and supports the major goal of historical data rescue and preservation of one of the most valuable and comprehensive datasets of commercial fisheries history.

### **Information Services**

Data Resource Management Information Services (IS) produces current and historical fishery information and makes this information available to the public. IS personnel have worked to replace all static data reports with downloadable reports coming directly from OceanAK on the ADF&G DCF Statistics and Data webpage. All data reports are prepared according to state and departmental confidentiality policies, statutes, and regulations. The Bristol Bay processing capacity survey estimates processing capacity for the entire Bristol Bay area and was conducted by IS personnel in this period. The IS completed 78 data requests in 2016 for a variety of public and agency customers. A major concentration in this period has been historic data rescue projects that will preserve, electronically capture, and make accessible important historic commercial fisheries data.

## **Key RDU Challenges**

### **Alaska Chinook Salmon Fishery Disaster**

Beginning in 2008, Chinook salmon stocks throughout Alaska have demonstrated an extended period of low productivity and abundance. During this period, fishery closures and the restrictions necessary for conservation have resulted in a great burden on Alaskans who rely heavily on Chinook salmon for food and income. Management restrictions have resulted in hardships to subsistence, sport, and commercial fishermen, as well as guides, local fish processors, and other local and regional businesses. With funding and support from the administration and the Alaska State Legislature, ADF&G scientists began implementation of the Chinook Salmon Research Initiative (CSRI) in 2014. This initiative focused on 12 indicator systems throughout the state and was designed to better assess Chinook run sizes and understand the causes behind this unexpected widespread decline. Fifteen major projects were initiated in FY2014, including a comprehensive effort to assess in-river Chinook salmon abundance and run timing on the Kuskokwim River, nearshore Bering Sea marine studies designed (which also served to improve forecasting capabilities for Yukon River Chinook salmon stocks), and several projects to document local traditional knowledge and improve subsistence harvest survey data. The field seasons for most projects were completed in the summer of 2016 and final results were reported to the public and the Board of Fisheries during the winter and spring of 2017. Remaining projects will be completed in 2018 and 2019.

In some cases, Chinook salmon that require conservative management are co-mingled with chum or sockeye salmon runs with large harvestable surpluses. This creates a challenge for management and research staff to accurately assess run sizes and make correct management decisions during the season. The department continues to develop and improve its capability to 1) assess run size early so that management decisions accurately reflect run size with a higher degree of precision than previously available, 2) provide information to and solicit input from users along the Yukon River, and 3) in some cases, develop information and analyses that will allow the state to prevent intrusion of the federal subsistence program into management of state fisheries.

Consistent with the state's constitutional and statutory mandates to manage renewable resources to provide

sustained yield, ADF&G will continue to work closely with the Board of Fisheries (BOF) to ensure that Chinook salmon are conserved, while providing for opportunities on the more abundant species of salmon where possible. ADF&G has collaborated with constituents to evaluate novel gear and management strategies that will conserve Chinook salmon through selective harvest. For example, the use of dip nets on the Yukon River to harvest abundant summer chum salmon allows the safe release of incidental Chinook salmon. We continue to explore possible expansion of these and other methods in the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers.

### **Hatchery-Wild Salmon Interactions Research Project**

The Alaska salmon fishery enhancement program produces large numbers of salmon for harvest, approximately 30% of the statewide commercial catch, especially in Prince William Sound (PWS) and Southeast Alaska (SE), and to a lesser degree in Kodiak and Cook Inlet. The scale of the program has raised concerns among some that hatchery produced fish may detrimentally affect the productivity and sustainability of wild stocks of Alaska salmon. While the hatchery program has numerous safe-guards built into it to protect wild stocks, the department and Alaska hatchery operators have partnered together to undertake research to address several priority questions:

1. What is the genetic stock structure of pink and chum salmon in each region?
2. What is the extent and annual variability in straying of hatchery pink salmon in PWS and chum salmon in PWS and SE?
3. What is the impact, if any, on fitness (productivity) of wild pink and chum salmon stocks due to straying of hatchery pinks and chum salmon?

Funding for this research has come from the Alaska State Legislature, salmon hatchery operators, Alaska salmon processors, and federal grants. ADF&G's gene conservation lab has undertaken analyses of genetic structure of pink and chum salmon. In 2012, ADF&G awarded a contract to Prince William Sound Science Center (PWSSC) to conduct activities needed to collect the data to answer these questions. The mass-marking of hatchery produced salmon with otolith thermal marks provides the opportunity to estimate the actual number of wild-origin and hatchery-origin spawners in populations of pink and chum salmon in PWS and chum salmon in SE Alaska. The combination of thermal marks on all hatchery origin pink and chum salmon coupled with application of available genetic techniques provides a means to set up a robust experiment to evaluate fitness of natural origin versus hatchery origin stray salmon spawning in the wild in streams of PWS and SE Alaska. The mass-marking of hatchery produced salmon with otolith thermal marks allows for the identification of hatchery strays in streams (Question 2). Genetic samples from both hatchery and wild stream spawners in one generation and stream spawners from the subsequent generation allows for the identification of fish derived from hatchery and wild ancestry. By comparing the survival rates between these two groups, we can estimate differences in productivity (Question 3). Otolith thermal mark analyses, genetic analyses, and estimation of productivity will be conducted by ADF&G. The data collection contract with PWSSC ended in March of 2016; a new contract was entered into to continue the work through March of 2018 and will be extended through March of 2019. In 2017, ADF&G awarded an additional contract to Sitka Sound Science Center (SSSC) to conduct these same data collection activities in SE Alaska. Funds were expected to be exhausted by 2017, however, PNP hatchery operators committed to annual funding increments along with salmon processors, in order to continue through 2023 and complete the study. Additional funding has been received as federal grants to support the genetic research and sample processing, as well as data collection in SE Alaska. Results of this work will be valuable to both fishery and hatchery managers as well as others interested in Alaska salmon production, and has been instrumental in helping to secure third party sustainability certifications for marketing salmon. This project addresses challenges to priority programs 1, 2, and 3.

### **Bering Sea Crab Research Funding**

The division is working to assess reproductive potential and to estimate other important productivity parameters of the Bering Sea snow crab and Tanner crab stocks. These stocks have historically provided for large commercial harvests, although current harvests are significantly lower than historical levels. The department also performs surveys to improve stock assessment of king crab stocks that are not surveyed, or not adequately surveyed, by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) trawl survey. Improved estimation of productivity parameters and stock assessment will allow the department to maximize harvests and avoid overfishing, which is especially important to industry during periods of low stock productivity. The division maintains and distributes the data collected by at-sea observers and dockside samplers, as is essential for fishery management.

Federal funding to ADF&G for Bering Sea Crab Research (BSCR) has been reduced annually since FY2011 and to the extent that federal funds received by ADF&G for BSCR in FY2018 are 64% of what was received in FY2011. The

reduction over the last several fiscal years has limited the ability to perform at-sea surveys and associated research. For example, federal funds in FY2015 were not sufficient to provide funding for the July 2014 triennial Norton Sound red king crab trawl survey. Additionally, reduced federal funding has shortened the Saint Matthew Island pot survey and reduced the spatial extent of survey coverage. Further reductions in federal BSCR funds in FY2019 would further diminish the department's ability to perform at-sea research and stock assessment surveys on Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands crab stocks and would require a reduction in the seasonal staffing. Seasonal staff are critical for the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands crab research and stock assessment programs and for the entry, maintenance, and distribution of data collected by the state's at-sea crab-fishery observer and dockside sampling programs. Secure, long-term funding is needed to maintain the research and data collection and distribution programs that are necessary for sustainable management of the highly-valuable Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands crab fisheries.

### **Aleutian Islands Golden King Crab (GKC) Research**

Currently, there is no federal or state survey for GKC for the Aleutian Islands, which hinders the ability of state and federal management to react to changes in abundance of this resource. In collaboration with the commercial fleet, ADF&G is designing a new survey, examining variation in life history parameters (e.g., size at maturity), and investigating population genetics to better inform the stock assessment and subsequent management of this fishery. In addition to improving the stock assessment, this project aims to actively engage the commercial fishing industry in all aspects of the research from design through implementation. The biggest challenge of this research is spatial scale of the Aleutian Island GKC fishery. This translates into additional staff time for facilitating the collaboration, collecting data at sea, and analyzing this new data stream.

### **Transition to Industry Client/Third-Party Sustainability Certification**

Since the fall of 2008, the department has not been the client for certification of the Alaska salmon management program. At that time the certifying body was the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). The client role was assumed by the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation (AFDF) in February 2010. In January, 2012, eight Alaskan salmon processors announced they no longer desired certification of Alaskan salmon fisheries through MSC. In response, AFDF announced its intent to proceed only with actions necessary to maintain MSC certification of Alaska salmon through October 29, 2012, while continuing as the client of record for MSC certification of Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and the Gulf of Alaska.

Shortly thereafter, responding to desires of one Alaskan salmon processor to maintain MSC certification for Alaskan salmon fisheries, the Purse Seine Vessels Owners Association (PSVOA) became the new client for MSC certification. ADF&G's Chief Fisheries Scientist for salmon met with the client's assessment team in December 2014 to provide updates on certification conditions outlined in 2013. Since then, based on desires of Alaskan salmon processors to re-enter the MSC certification process, Pacific Seafood Processors Association (PSPA) has reached agreement with PSVOA to become the new client for MSC. Over the past several years, the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute has been working with Global Trust to develop a third-party sustainability certification under the Responsible Fisheries Management program for all Alaskan fisheries. Alaska's salmon, halibut, black cod, Pollock, Bristol Bay red king crab, St. Matthew blue king crab, flatfish, and cod fisheries have been certified by Global Trust. Fisheries on Alaska pollock, Pacific cod, flatfish and salmon have been certified by MSC. ADF&G staff continue to work with both Global Trust and MSC clients to provide information necessary for fisheries certification.

### **Genetic Information for Resource Management**

The public and the department have identified the use of genetic tools to distinguish among stocks in mixed-stock fisheries as a key capability to manage fisheries to maximize benefit to citizens of the state. Genetic stock identification provided by the Gene Conservation Laboratory (GCL) is used to inform the Board of Fisheries in making fishery allocation decisions, meet U.S.-Canada Treaty obligations in SE Alaska and on the Yukon River, assess the effect of management actions, improve forecasts, and improve estimation of stock productivity and set escapement goals. These analyses reduce uncertainty thereby enabling managers to provide fishing opportunities when available consistent with sustained yield principle. To fulfill these services, the Gene Conservation Laboratory has historically analyzed over 100,000 samples per year.

The division recently expanded the scope of available genetic applications for informing management of marine species using funds from external sources to answer questions related to mariculture, federal fisheries management, and Endangered Species Act (ESA) listings. Increasing potential for development of large-scale mariculture highlights the need to increase the GCL's capabilities to address the genetic analysis of diverse species such as sea cucumbers, geoducks, and seaweeds. These analyses inform genetic guidelines that ensure protection of genetic

resources while facilitating mariculture development. To meet the ever-increasing need for genetic information within the department, the GCL is seeking to expand its expertise to provide more cost-effective methods to estimate wildlife population sizes that are central for science-based management.

Recent division budget cuts have significantly decreased capacity and reduced or eliminated projects that inform fisheries management. To address these challenges, the GCL has identified and implemented new, lower-cost methods for field collections, identified and retooled for lower-cost methods for lab analyses, and has sought increased external funding. However, uncertainty of external funding poses challenges for acquiring and retaining expertise for the long term, and limits the department's ability to preserve capacity to address critical management issues. For example, in FY19 the GCL will lose funding from multiple external funding sources as projects are completed and funding sources expire, and it is uncertain how much of that funding will be replaced from other sources. The GCL aims to continue to provide genetic information to inform sustainable management of Alaska's wild resources to maximize benefit to Alaskans.

### **Federal Groundfish Fisheries**

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) has several initiatives underway that affect state-managed fisheries and distribution of benefits from the harvest of federally-managed fishery resources off Alaska. These include evaluation of limiting participation in the federal Pacific cod fishery in the Bering Sea; consideration of changes to the structure of the halibut and sablefish individual fishing quota program; transitioning from fixed halibut bycatch limits in the Bering Sea to bycatch limits linked to halibut abundance; ongoing modifications to the federal groundfish observer program to improve quality and utility of observer data; and, modifying the federal management plan for salmon to include discrete areas currently managed by the State of Alaska. State managers and researchers must work through the NPFMC process to develop programs that provide stability for fishery participants and communities, while meeting NPFMC objectives and complying with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

### **State-Federal Co-Management of Bering Sea – Aleutian Islands Crab Fisheries**

The federal Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands king and Tanner crabs establishes a state-federal cooperative management regime that defers crab management to the State of Alaska with federal oversight. Changes to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation Act (MSA) in recent years and resulting federal regulations stipulating management measures that must be applied to federal FMP fisheries (e.g., federal overfishing definitions, federal stock status determinations, federal annual catch limits), have increased demands on Westward and Headquarters staff for data gathering, analysis and reporting.

### **Employee Recruitment and Retention Efforts**

The division continues to work with the department to address recruitment and retention challenges. As part of these efforts, the division is collaborating on a department wide level and is partnering with other state agencies and external entities such as the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Management Assistance Team, and the National Conservation Leadership Institute. The division has also contributed to the development of the University of Alaska's Fisheries, Seafood, and Maritime Workforce Development Plan.

The division addresses recruitment and retention through broader recruitment efforts and participates in the Alaska Young Fishermen's Summit conducted annually by the University of Alaska.

### **Vessels and Aircraft Maintenance and Replacement**

The division has five large research and smaller support vessels and five small aircraft, which require regular maintenance and periodic overhauls. They are integral to a variety of stock assessment programs and coupled with commercial charters provide platforms for inseason management. Maintenance must be provided to protect this capital investment, ensure efficient operations, and meet safety requirements.

Additionally, three of the division's vessels have reached replacement age and the division must find funds to replace them in the near future. The division received capital funds in FY2013 to begin the replacement process for the R/V Resolution, which services the Westward Region. Given the great expense of building a vessel, the division has chosen to retrofit the existing vessel. The project went out to bid, and the vessel is currently in dry dock having work performed.

Maintaining a high quality aircraft program for salmon stream surveys depends on the ability to recruit and retain excellent pilots experienced flying in rural Alaska and at low altitude as well as float equipped planes. Safely operating and maintaining aircraft within existing budgets is always a challenge. Adequate housing for pilots, as well as field staff, is also an ongoing challenge.

#### **Data Resource Management (DRM)**

The division collects a vast amount of data, including various types of biological data on fish stocks, environmental data, records of commercial harvests, and records on the buying and production activities of seafood processors. The headquarters component is responsible for development and coordination of the databases, data warehouse and applications used by the entire division. Demand for access to this data and the complexity of analysis needs continually increase and the division is challenged with developing the means to integrate numerous independent datasets into a unified structure. The volume, scale and requirements for new functionality as well as accurate and timely data continue to increase while staffing does not.

#### **Geographical information systems (GIS)**

GIS is being increasingly used to analyze biological data, and to visualize and validate legal boundaries. The Division has minimal GIS capabilities with no permanent dedicated resources. The legitimacy of both historical and current data is threatened without adequate resources to create, locate, obtain and preserve GIS data. In 2015, the Division was awarded a two-year grant aimed at assisting the Division with updating current GIS data, and creating new data to aid in the management and research of fisheries resources. This funding will end in December 2017. There is a mission critical need to assign permanent staff in order for the Division to continue providing quality GIS data for integration with fisheries data and fisheries management in general.

#### **Business Intelligence and Data Warehouse (OceanAK)**

This project's goal is to provide a single toolset and portal for reporting and analysis of all commercial fisheries data. Resources for this project continue to be a major challenge as teams to support an asset like this are usually comprised of a large, dedicated information technology staff. This project uses statewide division IT resources which already support multiple projects and systems. Currently, there are only two core IT staff with the knowledgebase to maintain and enhance this system where there used to be three. Recruitment and training for the open AP position will be a challenge as fewer staff are required to complete more work in addition to training a new AP. In-house cross training has started, but funding does not exist for the level of professional training required.

#### **eLandings**

The Interagency Electronic Reporting System; eLandings, is designed to provide a single reporting system to electronically report all commercial catch. Personnel and funding for this project continue to be a major challenge. The division has applied to NMFS for cost recovery in order to continue maintenance and development of this project for non-salmon activities and components, however salmon must be covered by limited general funds only. One of the three Analyst Programmer IV positions required to maintain, implement, enhance and test this system has been eliminated. Of the two positions remaining, both will be leaving state service in October of this year. This leaves ADF&G in the very vulnerable position of having no Analyst Programmer capacity, unable to respond to standard maintenance or unexpected emergencies. A replacement Analyst Programmer can take up to two years before they can function independently in this complex system. ADF&G will be completely dependent on NMFS to provide programmer training once the two positions are opened, recruited, and hired.

#### **Significant Changes in Results to be Delivered in FY2019**

No changes in results delivered.

**Contact Information**

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**Commercial Fisheries  
RDU Financial Summary by Component**

*All dollars shown in thousands*

	FY2017 Actuals				FY2018 Management Plan				FY2019 Governor			
	UGF+DGF Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds	UGF+DGF Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds	UGF+DGF Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
<b>Formula Expenditures</b> None.												
<b>Non-Formula Expenditures</b>												
SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	8,718.6	1,064.9	3,224.0	13,007.5	8,868.8	1,514.8	3,270.1	13,653.7	8,784.6	770.5	3,276.7	12,831.8
Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	8,187.4	1,159.9	260.3	9,607.6	8,672.0	2,689.1	237.4	11,598.5	8,289.7	2,193.7	238.2	10,721.6
AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	6,976.8	690.3	1,200.7	8,867.8	7,510.9	1,058.2	1,301.1	9,870.2	7,525.3	660.8	1,303.4	9,489.5
Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	9,761.0	1,228.7	1,749.4	12,739.1	9,860.5	2,070.7	2,382.6	14,313.8	9,875.2	1,735.9	2,386.3	13,997.4
Statewide Fisheries Management	11,680.3	2,902.7	1,334.5	15,917.5	13,151.5	4,015.5	2,240.6	19,407.6	12,465.6	3,940.8	2,242.8	18,649.2
Commercial Fish Entry Commission	3,054.2	0.0	0.0	3,054.2	3,457.4	0.0	0.0	3,457.4	3,315.4	0.0	0.0	3,315.4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>48,378.3</b>	<b>7,046.5</b>	<b>7,768.9</b>	<b>63,193.7</b>	<b>51,521.1</b>	<b>11,348.3</b>	<b>9,431.8</b>	<b>72,301.2</b>	<b>50,255.8</b>	<b>9,301.7</b>	<b>9,447.4</b>	<b>69,004.9</b>

**Commercial Fisheries**  
**Summary of RDU Budget Changes by Component**  
**From FY2018 Management Plan to FY2019 Governor**

*All dollars shown in thousands*

	<u>Unrestricted Gen (UGF)</u>	<u>Designated Gen (DGF)</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
<b>FY2018 Management Plan</b>	<b>36,770.6</b>	<b>14,750.5</b>	<b>11,348.3</b>	<b>9,431.8</b>	<b>72,301.2</b>
<b>One-time items:</b>					
-SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	0.0	0.0	-191.0	0.0	-191.0
-Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	0.0	0.0	-800.0	0.0	-800.0
-Statewide Fisheries Management	0.0	0.0	-183.0	0.0	-183.0
-Commercial Fish Entry Commission	0.0	-142.0	0.0	0.0	-142.0
<b>Adjustments which continue current level of service:</b>					
-SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	14.7	1.1	2.6	6.6	25.0
-Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	15.2	2.5	806.1	0.8	824.6
-AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	14.0	0.4	2.6	2.3	19.3
-Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	12.2	2.5	5.2	3.7	23.6
-Statewide Fisheries Management	13.2	0.9	8.3	2.2	24.6
<b>Proposed budget increases:</b>					
-Statewide Fisheries Management	0.0	400.0	700.0	0.0	1,100.0
<b>Proposed budget decreases:</b>					
-SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	0.0	-100.0	-555.9	0.0	-655.9
-Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	0.0	-400.0	-501.5	0.0	-901.5
-AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	0.0	0.0	-400.0	0.0	-400.0
-Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	0.0	0.0	-340.0	0.0	-340.0
-Statewide Fisheries Management	0.0	-1,100.0	-600.0	0.0	-1,700.0
<b>FY2019 Governor</b>	<b>36,839.9</b>	<b>13,415.9</b>	<b>9,301.7</b>	<b>9,447.4</b>	<b>69,004.9</b>