State of Alaska
FY2020 Governor's Operating Budget

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

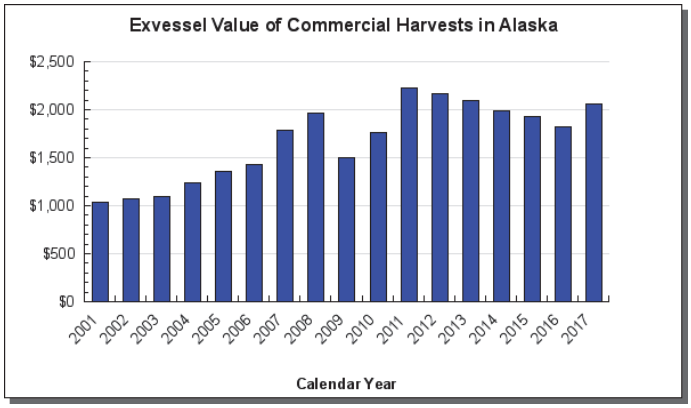
Commercial Fisheries Results Delivery Unit

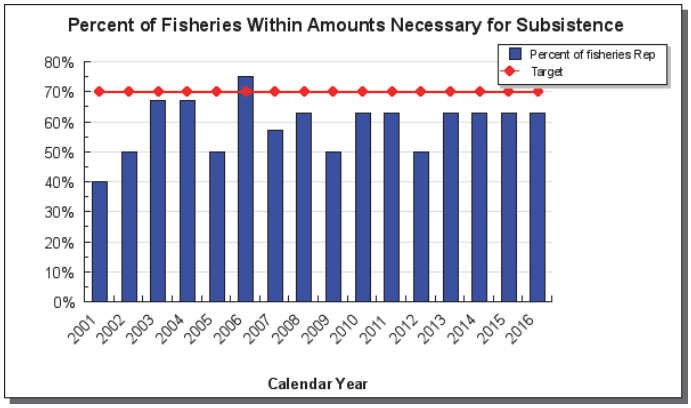
Contribution to Department's Mission

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.)





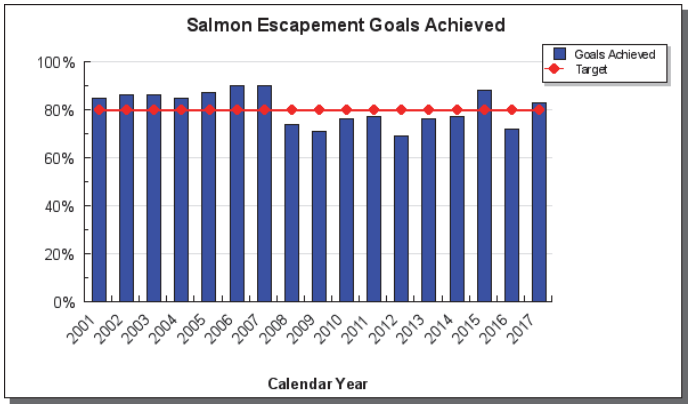
Core Services

- 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 2018

Salmon Harvest and Value

The 2018 commercial salmon fishery all species harvest was approximately 114.5 million fish with an estimated preliminary exvessel value of $595.2 million, a 13% decrease from 2017's value of $685.0 million. Of this total,

sockeye salmon accounted for approximately 59% of the total value at $349.2 million and 44% of the harvest at 49.9 million fish. Chum salmon accounted for 21% of the value at $125.0 million and 18% of the harvest at 20.1 million fish. Pink salmon accounted for approximately 12% of the value at $69.2 million, and 36% of the harvest at 40.7 million fish. Coho salmon accounted for approximately 6% of the value at $35.5 million and 3% of the harvest at 3.6 million fish. The Chinook salmon harvest was estimated at 234,614 fish with an estimated preliminary value of $16.3 million. The estimates of value are based on preliminary ex-vessel prices and do not include any post-season bonuses paid to fishermen. The 2018 Bristol Bay sockeye salmon season contributed the most to the statewide total with 41.3 million sockeye salmon harvested and a total value of $275.5 million.

In terms of pounds of fish, the all species salmon harvest of 605.1 million pounds ranks 34th in the 1975-2017 time series. In terms of pounds of fish, this year's chum salmon harvest ranks 8th, this year's sockeye salmon harvest ranks 13th, this year's coho salmon harvest ranks 31st, and this year's pink salmon harvest ranks 39th in the 1975-2017 time series. The 2018 values for Chinook salmon were the lowest since limited entry began in 1975.

Crab Total Allowable Catch
The department established 2018-2019 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: 4.308 million pounds for the Bristol Bay red king crab fishery, 2.44 million pounds for the Bering Sea Tanner crab fishery, 27.85 million pounds for the Bering Sea snow crab fishery, 0.290 million pounds for the Norton Sound red king crab fishery, 3.856 million pounds for the Eastern Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery, and 2.500 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 2018-2019 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 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 continued statewide. eLandings remains a major success story for the division and its partners, National Marine Fisheries Services and the International Pacific Halibut Commission. At the completion of the 2017 salmon season, approximately 84 percent of all landings were submitted electronically. 2018 harvest reports continue to be processed at the time of this report, but department staff expects 86% of all reports will be submitted electronically. To expand electronic reporting, the division released the eLandings application to a tablet platform, facilitating beach-based and small vessel electronic reporting. Beyond expansion of electronic reporting for salmon, the division began to address modification of the eLandings system to allow electronic reporting of shellfish. The eLandings Interagency Coordination Committee set a goal in September 2017 to retire and replace the eLandings Agency Desktop with a HTML5 browser-based application by January 2019. The eLandings System developers had the HTML5 application up and running by spring of 2018, which provided adequate time to test and polish the new system, gaining confidence the new tool is an adequate replacement before the eLandings Agency Desktop is retired later this year. Further development of this product is ongoing, and we anticipate the migration to the browser-based application will reduce the significant amount of time the eLandings team spends assisting end users with installation support issues.

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, in-season management, surveys, log books, environmental data, GIS, observer data and commercial harvest information. Another 41 applications and processes are in active development status, which includes requirements, design, implementation, testing, or assigned. Staff continue to support deliverables for both public and division use.

Geographical information systems (GIS)
GIS is being increasingly used to analyze biological data, and to visualize and validate legal boundaries. During this period, the Division made significant efforts to improve its GIS capabilities and secure permanent dedicated

resources. In 2018, the Division created a permanent GIS Analyst III position. This analyst will continue providing quality GIS data for integration with fisheries data and fisheries management in general.

B**usiness 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 a programmer. Statewide IT personnel continue to create and update subject areas to support this reporting and analysis. Efforts have also been underway to consolidate subject areas where necessary, and to remove outdated user accounts. There were five new subject areas created in this period, providing a total of 134 subject areas that enable over 220 users to produce analyses to 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 continued 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 IS section completed 69 data requests during this reporting period for a variety of public and agency customers. IS Personnel continued administer and secure historical data rescue projects that will preserve, electronically capture, and make accessible important historical commercial fisheries data.

Key RDU Challenges

Alaska Chinook Salmon Fishery Disaster
Beginning in 2008, Chinook salmon stocks throughout Alaska have experienced an extended period of low productivity and abundance. During this time, 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.

In 2014, with funding and support from the Alaska State Legislature, ADF&G scientists began implementing the Chinook Salmon Research Initiative (CSRI). 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, including a comprehensive effort to assess in-river Chinook salmon abundance and run timing on the Kuskokwim and Nushagak rivers, nearshore Bering Sea marine studies to improve forecasting of Yukon River Chinook salmon runs, stock identification of sport and commercial harvest 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. Three projects have been extended and 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 continues to work closely with the Board of Fisheries 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.

Pink Salmon Disaster
In 2016, the pink salmon runs in the Gulf of Alaska were some of the smallest on record. A request for federal disaster assistance was approved in 2017 and the funding will be available in 2018. Of the total amount granted, about 9% was set aside for research to improve forecasts and to better understand the interaction between hatchery and wild pink salmon. The research monies were distributed to each of the large regions encompassed by the Gulf of Alaska: Westward Region-Kodiak, Central Region-Prince William Sound and Southeast Region. The research activities identified within each region were tailored to primary research needs. For example, in Kodiak, an efficient method has been developed for marking large numbers of hatchery-produced pink salmon and the department, in partnership with Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association, will be working on evaluating the method. The results will allow identification of wild and hatchery produced pink salmon within the Kodiak management area, offering new and valuable information for managing wild stocks. In Prince William Sound a large-scale research project is in progress using genetic methods to investigate the effect that existing large-scale hatchery programs might have on local wild populations. This is a long-term project and the funding made available will accelerate the analysis allowing timely results to be available to researchers, managers and the Board of Fisheries. In Southeast Alaska, the research monies will go directly towards supporting the Southeast Coastal Monitoring survey, which provides highly valuable information directly used in generating accurate forecasts of Southeast Alaska wild pink salmon runs.

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 safeguards 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, originally entered into in 2012 has been 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 have been instrumental in helping to secure and maintain 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 FY2019 are 63% 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 FY2020 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
In collaboration with the commercial fleet, ADF&G has recently implemented a new survey, which samples areas outside historical fishing areas and examines variation in life history parameters (e.g., size at maturity) 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
Third-party fishery sustainability certification has experienced several changes over the last decade. Initially, the department was the client for certification of the Alaska salmon management program and the only certifying body was the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). In 2008, the department terminated its role as client, which was then 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.

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. 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, Alaskan salmon processors have re-entered the MSC certification process and Pacific Seafood Processors Association (PSPA) took over from PSVOA the new client for MSC. Additionally, the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute worked with Global Trust to develop a third-party sustainability certification under the Responsible Fisheries Management (RFM) program for all Alaskan fisheries. The Alaska RFM program was recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative in July 2016. 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. The RFM program is about to enter its third surveillance audit and the MSC program recently completed its fourth surveillance audit. 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 Southeast 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, salmon hatcheries, and federal fisheries management. 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 (kelps). 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, has sought increased external funding and opportunities to partner with divisions of Wildlife and Sportfish. 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, state funding has decreased over the past five years causing some high level and core staff to be placed on more unstable external funding. At the same time, GCL staff continue to demonstrate a high degree of dedication: in 2018, the lab manager, Heather Hoyt, received the prestigious Governor's Denali Peak Performance Award for Exceptional Performance, in part, for implementing innovative technologies that will reduce costs to the state. 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 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.

Vessels and Aircraft Maintenance and Replacement

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 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.

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 in season management. Maintenance must be provided to protect this capital investment, ensure efficient operations, and meet safety requirements.

The division just completed the retrofit to the Westward region R/V Resolution and it resumed state service in June 2018. The division still has two vessels that have reached replacement age and the division must find funds to replace them in the near future. Given the great expense of building a vessel, the division chose to retrofit the existing vessel. The division did allocate funds in FY2019 for the retrofit design work on the R/V Pandalus, which is the second oldest vessel in our fleet. The division needs a $1.5 million dollar capital appropriation to do the retrofit of the R/V Pandalus.

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 these data and the complexity of analysis continually increase. 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.

Business Intelligence and Data Warehouse (OceanAK)
This project is designed 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. There was significant turnover with the Analyst Programmer positions during this period. One of the Analyst Programmer positions was vacant from the 4th quarter of 2017 until March 2018. The Analyst Programmer V position became vacant again when the newly hired individual who held the position left state service in September 2018. A replacement Analyst Programmer V was hired in October 2018 and in-house cross training has commenced. The third Analyst Programmer with the knowledgebase to maintain and enhance OceanAK retired in 2017. Recruitment for this position is ongoing. Recruitment and training have been challenging as we have fewer staff to complete more work in addition to training a new Analyst Programmers.

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 secured funding from NMFS for cost recovery to continue maintenance and development of this project for non-salmon activities and components, however salmon must be covered by limited general funds only. The division only has two Analyst Programmers to maintain, implement, enhance, and test this system after one position was eliminated. Both positions were vacant from the 4th quarter of 2017 until March 2018. Additionally, the Analyst Programmer V became vacant again when the individual who held the position left state service in September 2018. A replacement Analyst Programmer V was hired in October 2018. Staff turnover left ADF&G in the very vulnerable

position of having limited Analyst Programmer capacity with little ability to respond to standard maintenance or unexpected emergencies. It can take up to two years for a new Analyst Programmer to function independently in this complex system. Another personnel issue which hampered the eLandings team, was the loss of the longtime eLandings Program Coordinator who was on medical leave for several months before retiring in July 2018. Her replacement started in August 2018, but it will take her many months to have the knowledge to fully take over her duties. ADF&G is somewhat dependent on NMFS to provide training for the new Analyst Programmer V and eLandings Program Coordinator. To provide additional resources and continuity, the eLandings team has maintained long-term service contracts with information technology consultants.

Significant Changes in Results to be Delivered in FY2020

No changes in results delivered.

Contact Information

Contact: Forrest Bowers, Acting Director
Phone: (907) 465-6139
E-mail: forrest.bowers@alaska.gov

Commercial Fisheries
RDU Financial Summary by Component

All dollars shown in thousands

	FY2018 Actuals				FY2019 Management Plan				FY2020 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
Formula Expenditures None.												
Non-Formula Expenditures												
SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	8,438.8	978.6	3,567.9	12,985.3	9,132.8	784.3	3,336.5	13,253.6	9,252.4	822.3	3,389.3	13,464.0
Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	7,880.9	1,283.2	166.8	9,330.9	8,691.0	2,203.3	238.2	11,132.5	8,829.6	2,212.2	240.4	11,282.2
AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	7,376.1	502.2	1,138.8	9,017.1	8,177.4	661.3	1,305.1	10,143.8	8,164.1	663.8	1,331.0	10,158.9
Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	9,337.6	1,124.6	2,197.0	12,659.2	10,374.0	1,740.8	2,389.0	14,503.8	10,519.5	1,771.3	2,423.2	14,714.0
Statewide Fisheries Management	12,969.1	3,037.8	1,064.0	17,070.9	12,693.2	3,970.3	2,271.6	18,935.1	14,036.8	3,345.0	2,294.1	19,675.9
Commercial Fish Entry Commission	2,794.1	0.0	0.0	2,794.1	3,128.4	0.0	0.0	3,128.4	3,160.4	0.0	0.0	3,160.4
Totals	**48,796.6**	**6,926.4**	**8,134.5**	**63,857.5**	**52,196.8**	**9,360.0**	**9,540.4**	**71,097.2**	**53,962.8**	**8,814.6**	**9,678.0**	**72,455.4**

Commercial Fisheries
Summary of RDU Budget Changes by Component
From FY2019 Management Plan to FY2020 Governor

All dollars shown in thousands

	Unrestricted Gen (UGF)	Designated Gen (DGF)	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
FY2019 Management Plan	**37,862.2**	**14,334.6**	**9,360.0**	**9,540.4**	**71,097.2**
One-time items:					
-Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	0.0	0.0	-800.0	0.0	-800.0
-Statewide Fisheries Management	0.0	-400.0	-700.0	0.0	-1,100.0
Adjustments which continue current level of service:					
-SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	107.9	11.7	38.0	52.8	210.4
-Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	118.9	19.7	808.9	2.2	949.7
-AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	-28.9	15.6	2.5	25.9	15.1
-Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	111.6	33.9	30.5	34.2	210.2
-Statewide Fisheries Management	120.9	1,122.7	74.7	22.5	1,340.8
Proposed budget increases:					
-SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	131.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.0
-Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	161.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	161.0
-AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	465.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	465.0
-Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	240.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	240.0
-Commercial Fish Entry Commission	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	32.0
Proposed budget decreases:					
-SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	0.0	-131.0	0.0	0.0	-131.0
-Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	0.0	-161.0	0.0	0.0	-161.0
-AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	0.0	-465.0	0.0	0.0	-465.0
-Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	0.0	-240.0	0.0	0.0	-240.0
No applicable group:					
-Statewide Fisheries Management	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0
FY2020 Governor	**39,789.6**	**14,173.2**	**8,814.6**	**9,678.0**	**72,455.4**