

**State of Alaska**  
**FY2021 Governor's Operating Budget**

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

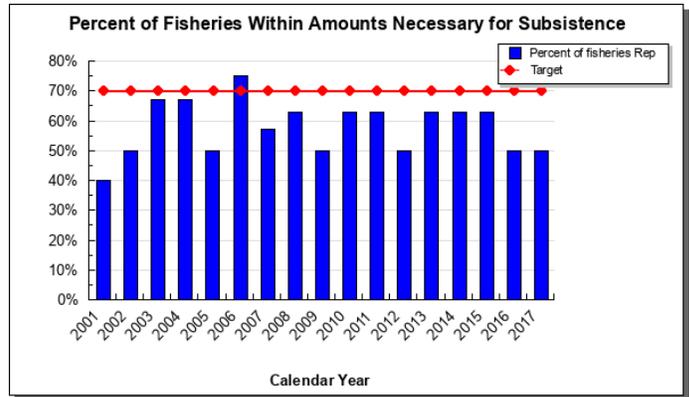
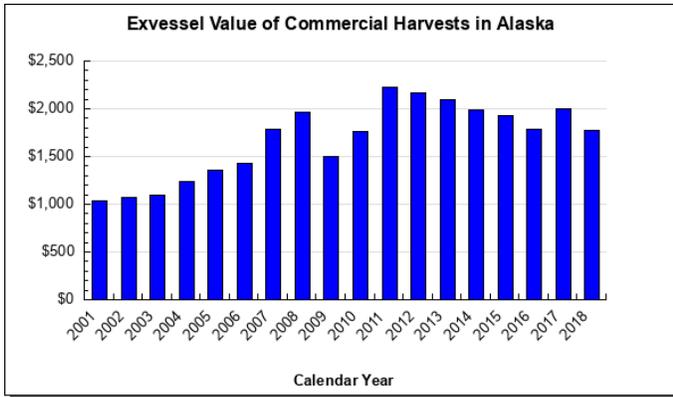
## Commercial Fisheries Results Delivery Unit

### 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>.)



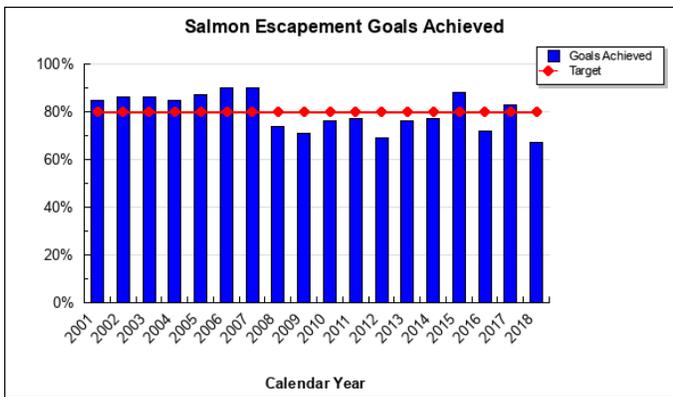
### Core Services

- 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 2019

#### Managing for Subsistence Harvest Priority

After ensuring sustainability, providing subsistence harvest opportunity is the division's highest priority. This is accomplished several ways when fisheries must be restricted for conservation purposes, subsistence fisheries are

the last to be restricted. While in times of abundance, subsistence fisheries operate with few restrictions, and other fisheries continue under close management based on abundance. For example, in 2019 subsistence salmon fisheries were liberalized on the Kuskokwim River in response to improved Chinook salmon abundance and strong returns of other salmon species. The department maintains open dialog with subsistence users to understand how best to meet subsistence needs.

### **Statewide Salmon Harvest, Fishery Value, and Stock Status Improvements**

The 2019 commercial salmon fishery all species harvest was approximately 206.9 million fish with an estimated preliminary ex-vessel value of approximately \$657.6 million, a 10 percent increase from 2018's value of \$595.2 million. This is a tremendous return on investment on the less than \$20 million in unrestricted general fund dollars used to manage Alaska's salmon fisheries. Of this total, sockeye salmon accounted for approximately 64 percent of the total value at \$421.1 million and 27 percent of the harvest at 55.2 million fish. Chum salmon accounted for 10 percent of the value at \$63.8 million and 9 percent of the harvest at 18.5 million fish. Pink salmon accounted for approximately 20 percent of the value at \$128.6 million, and 62 percent of the harvest at 129.1 million fish. Coho salmon accounted for approximately 5 percent of the value at \$29.6 million and 2 percent of the harvest at 3.8 million fish. The Chinook salmon harvest was estimated to be just under 0.3 million fish with an estimated preliminary ex-vessel value of \$14.4 million. The estimates of value are based on preliminary ex-vessel prices and do not include any post season bonuses paid to fishermen. The 2019 Prince William Sound (PWS) pink salmon season (including hatchery contribution) contributed the most fish to the statewide total harvest with 49.3 million pink salmon harvested. The 2019 Bristol Bay sockeye salmon season contributed the most to the statewide total value with \$303.9 million (42.9 million sockeye salmon harvested). The division expends less than \$2 million unrestricted general fund dollars in managing this lucrative fishery. In terms of pounds of fish, the all species salmon harvest of 872.1 million pounds ranks 8<sup>th</sup> in the 1975-2018 time series.

In 2018, the Norton Sound Golovin and Elim chum salmon stock of yield concern designation was discontinued because of improved stock status in the past five years.

2019 was the fifth consecutive year the Bristol Bay sockeye salmon inshore run has exceeded 50 million fish and 2020 is projected to approach this benchmark.

In Norton Sound, the coho salmon commercial harvest was the fourth highest in history, and harvests in the past three years have all been among the five best on record. The chum salmon commercial harvest was the third highest in the last 35 years. The sockeye salmon commercial harvest, although a small portion of the overall harvest, was the highest in history. The pink salmon run was one of the greatest runs recorded for an odd numbered year and pink salmon escapements were records at several salmon counting projects. No commercial fishing targeting Chinook salmon was allowed, but the run was much better than expected and the harvest of nearly 1,400 fish was the highest in 20 years. In Kotzebue Sound, chum salmon harvest was the seventh best on record and the fourth time harvest has exceeded 400,000 fish in the past five years.

While many of Alaska's Chinook salmon stocks remain in poor health, 2019 saw improved returns for several key stocks including large returns to the Kuskokwim and Copper rivers that exceeded escapement objectives, North Alaska Peninsula Chinook salmon returns were double the most recent 10-year average, and the number of Chinook salmon escapement goals met in Upper Cook Inlet and Southeast (SE) increased compared to 2018.

### **New Fishery Development**

Division staff have worked closely with stakeholders in SE to develop a new fishery for hagfish. The fishery currently has a guideline harvest level of 120,000 pounds and all research, stock assessment, and management is undertaken collaboratively with stakeholders. This is the first new commercial fishery developed in Alaska in many years.

### **Implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty**

2019 represented the first year implementing the newly renegotiated Pacific Salmon Treaty. Troll and gillnet fisheries were managed within established allocations. The seine fishery exceeded its allocation, but because the overall fishery was within its allocation, there will not be a payback during the 2020 fishery. The fishery was also managed to reduce intercept of chinook salmon stocks identified as stocks of concern. This strategy successfully reduced intercept of these stocks while focusing harvest on other treaty stocks.

### **Rockfish Management Initiative**

There is only a single fishery independent assessment of state-managed groundfish including lingcod and rockfish. These species have complex life histories that make research and stock assessment inherently difficult and presents a significant data gap. However, rockfish workshops continue to work toward prioritizing information needs and how to conduct those assessments.

Research projects conducted in collaboration with the Division of Sport Fish have helped inform development of management strategies for pelagic and demersal rockfish in the Gulf of Alaska. In FY2020, the divisions continued to host internal workshops regarding management issues and stock assessment needs for groundfish species, primarily yellow and black rockfish. Given growing concerns over stock status, the divisions continue to engage state and federal agency staff with rockfish management expertise, reviewing, and if appropriate, modifying management strategies and collaboratively exploring stock assessment needs. The department anticipates that management of demersal rockfish (e.g., yelloweye rockfish) will become more conservative given their life history characteristics (e.g., long-lived) and lack of stock assessment information.

### **Pathology Laboratory**

A very warm spring and summer without much precipitation in at least seven northern watersheds caused low flows and increased water temperatures resulting in widespread pre-spawning mortality of returning Pacific salmon. The fish pathology labs provided consultation to department staff regarding these fish kills that were mostly caused by low dissolved oxygen during high fish densities.

Pathology program staff revised and distributed two popular field guides, Common Diseases of Wild and Cultured Fishes in Alaska and Diseases of Wild and Cultured Shellfish in Alaska. These hard copy and online pictorial references have been a useful resource for department staff, national resource agency partners, and the public.

Two additional investigations have included: 1) determining the cause of black external skin and gill lesions on subsistence caught saffron cod and other fish species in the Norton Sound area; 2) determining the cause of blackened eyestalks in snow and tanner crabs caught in the Bering Sea fisheries. Eight different fungal genera were characterized as causative agents of the skin and gill lesions in the Norton Sound cod. These fungi were sequenced for confirmation and the results were published in the journal, *Diseases of Aquatic Organisms*. Results from investigation of the black eye syndrome in snow and tanner crabs indicated that shell disease (produced by a complex of biofilm bacteria on the shell surface) was instrumental in causing the blackened eye condition but the factor(s) for initiating the shell disease are still under investigation.

### **eLandings**

Data Resource Management continued to manage, develop, and expand the eLandings system. 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 2018 salmon season, approximately 80 percent of all landings were submitted electronically. The eLandings Agency Desktop legacy program was completely replaced with an HTML5 browser-based application in 2018, and the Agency Desktop program was retired. Focus has now shifted to completing development of the HTML5 browser-based application for the processor side, with an anticipated delivery date of summer 2020 and a web-based Processor Tender Interface application for processors who use tenders, to be completed by the end of 2020. The migration to the browser-based applications will reduce the significant amount of time the eLandings team spends assisting end users with installation support issues.

### **Application Development**

Statewide application maintenance continued to support specialized fisheries management needs. Over one hundred applications and processes are being maintained by staff including mobile data collection, in-season management, surveys, logbooks, environmental data, geographic information system (GIS) data, observer data, and commercial harvest information. Many applications and processes are in active development status, which includes requirement gathering, design, implementation, or testing. Staff continue to support deliverables for both public and division use.

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

Data Resource Management continues to migrate existing datasets into a single reporting and analysis system. This system eliminates multiple reporting technologies and enables department end users to produce complex analyses for fisheries management and various reporting needs without a programmer. The division successfully migrated

systems from the department Oracle environment to the Office of Information Technology Oracle Cloud at Customer environment in May 2019. This entailed migrating 19 Oracle databases, and over one hundred subject areas and thousands of analyses and reports. This project continues to eliminate the need for multiple reporting technologies, provides a single authoritative data source, provides dynamic downloadable reports for the department 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 provides current and historical fishery information to department staff and the public. Information Services staff continued to complete data requests for a variety of public and agency customers. Staff participated in several data rescue projects that will preserve, electronically capture, and make accessible important commercial fisheries data. Examples of these efforts include salmon age-sex-length data rescue in the Southcentral region and data rescue of historical commercial fisheries advisory announcements. Although these projects are completing near the end of 2019, several other data rescue efforts are anticipated in 2020. Information Services staff have also undergone efforts to update important webpages on the department website to provide better information about obtaining processing permits, reporting processing activities, and effectively using commercial fisheries data. Lastly, staff have updated the Commercial Operator's Annual Report (COAR) for 2019 to make reporting more efficient and to collect better processing and economic data from processors.

### **Key RDU Challenges**

#### **2018 Gulf of Alaska Pacific Cod and Chignik Sockeye Salmon Disasters**

In 2018, the total allowable catch limit for Pacific cod in the Gulf of Alaska was reduced by 80 percent compared to the 2017 catch limit. Due to severely reduced catch limits, several directed Pacific cod fisheries were preemptively closed, and the remaining fisheries performed poorly, resulting in drastically reduced fishery revenues. Throughout the Gulf of Alaska, direct impacts were felt by harvesters, processors, and support industries which led to the Governor requesting a federal fishery disaster for the 2018 fishery. Likewise, in 2018, extremely low abundance of returning sockeye salmon to the Chignik area prompted a complete closure of the commercial fishery. Final estimated salmon escapement for the Chignik river sockeye run was 34 percent below the most recent five-year average, and the lowest since statehood. Due to the significant commercial fishery losses in the Chignik area and an estimated 100 percent decline in revenues and harvest compared to the recent five-year average, the Governor requested a federal fishery disaster. These 2018 fishery disaster requests were approved in 2019 though funding has not yet been made available. The department is working with stakeholders to develop a spending plan, which will include research monies to better understand the factors that led to the fisheries disasters.

These spending plans can be complex, involving thousands of stakeholders and the disbursement of millions of dollars, and thus, are controversial and challenging to implement. The department is striving for timely and fair distribution of allocated funds, but this is an additional workload on existing staff whose time is fully allocated.

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

The Alaska salmon fishery enhancement program produces large numbers of salmon for harvest, approximately 30 percent 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 raised concerns 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 State, salmon hatchery operators, salmon processors, and federal grants. Portions of the project directed at answering the first two questions have been completed. For question 1, the department Gene Conservation Laboratory has undertaken analyses of genetic structure of pink salmon in PWS and chum salmon in both PWS and SE. For question 2, mass marking of hatchery produced salmon allowed identification

of hatchery strays in streams through the collecting of otoliths from salmon carcasses during the spawning season. By sampling the salmon escapements in a comprehensive and structured manner, the department was able to estimate the extent and variability of straying in both PWS and SE. For question 3, genetic samples were collected from both hatchery and wild spawners in select streams during one generation (parents) and wild spawners from the subsequent generation (offspring) which allowed for measuring the productivity of spawners of hatchery and wild ancestry by comparing the survival rates of offspring between these two groups. Otolith thermal mark analyses, genetic analyses, and estimations of productivity are being conducted by the department. The data collection contract with the Prince William Sound Science Center, originally started in 2012, has been extended through March of 2020. In 2017, the department awarded an additional contract to Sitka Sound Science Center to conduct these same data collection activities in SE chum salmon. Funds were expected to be exhausted by 2017, however, Alaska hatchery operators committed to annual funding increments along with salmon processors, to continue through 2023 and complete the study. Additional funding has also been received as federal grants to support the genetic research and sample processing, as well as data collection in SE.

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. The results will also help inform regulatory decisions made by the department and the Board of Fisheries regarding hatchery production. In the interim, the department has announced that it will not permit new requests for increased hatchery releases of pink or chum salmon pending the outcome of these studies.

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

The Bering Sea has experienced dramatic environmental changes in recent years, which amplify management challenges related to shifting spatial distributions, fluctuations in recruitment potential, and population declines. Current harvest for most Bering Sea stocks are significantly lower than historic levels. The division is working to develop reproductive indices that can be used to better inform the federal stock assessments and state harvest strategies (e.g., minimum thresholds for opening/closing fisheries). Other research efforts focus on spatial distribution and seasonal movement patterns relative to environmental variability and fishing. The department also performs surveys to bolster assessments. For example, Saint Matthew Island blue king crab are not adequately surveyed by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) trawl survey because of gear limitations in nearshore rocky habitat. Additionally, NMFS no longer performs the Bering Sea slope bottom trawl survey, which is the only source of fishery independent data for Pribilof Island golden king crab, a stock that has garnered increased interest in recent years because of other stock declines. Thus, department pot surveys provide critical supplemental information to improve stock assessments. Improved population indices, spatial distribution, and stock assessments 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 the department for Bering Sea Crab Research (BSCR) has been reduced annually since FY2011, to the extent that federal funds received by the department for BSCR in FY2020 are 63 percent of what was received in FY2011. The reduction has limited the ability to perform at-sea surveys and associated research. For example, 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 would continue to 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. Stable funding would benefit 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.

### **Pathology Laboratory**

During much of FY2019, the pathology program experienced a serious reduction in the overall capabilities of the fish health program, which administers the statewide caseload, oversight, and diagnostic responsibilities. With reduced staffing levels, it is a challenge to manage the division's responsibility to test, inspect, report, and review permits as required under Title 16. The affiliated regulations and policies control finfish and shellfish diseases in order to protect Alaska's wild and hatchery stocks.

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

The mission of the Gene Conservation Laboratory (GCL) is to protect genetic resources and provide genetic information and advice to department staff, policy makers, and the public to support management of resources consistent with the department's mission. For more than 30 years, staff at the GCL have been working closely with regional management staff to answer important questions such as: what salmon stocks are caught in different fisheries; how populations are related to each other; and what are the genetic interactions between hatchery and wild salmon. Notable projects include: Bristol Bay sockeye in-season management and stock specific total run estimation; mixed stock analysis of Chinook and sockeye fisheries necessary to meet U.S./Canada Treaty obligations in SE and on the Yukon River; and the Alaska Hatchery Research Program, a long term study funded by a public/private partnership that is investigating interactions between hatchery and wild origin fish in PWS and SE. Genetic information produced by the GCL is recognized as a vital tool for informing allocation decisions made by the Board of Fisheries, improving forecasts, refining estimates of productivity for escapement goals, and assessing the effectiveness of management decisions. This has allowed the state to maximize harvest opportunity and economic benefits from Alaska's fishery resources, while conserving weaker stocks for future generations.

Because genetics has become an integrated tool for many aspects of management, the GCL has become one of the highest throughput fishery genetic labs on the west coast, genotyping approximately 100,000 samples per year. With this throughput, the GCL has continued to look for new opportunities to improve resolution and increase efficiencies using cutting edge technologies. The GCL recently began implementing new genotyping-by-sequencing technology and has found ways to automate laboratory steps using robotics. In addition, the lab is continuing to work with regional management and research staff to look at novel methodologies including genetic mark-recapture, using genetics to control invasive species, and pedigree analyses to estimate wild stray rates. Despite these efforts, uncertainty of external funding poses challenges for GCL in acquiring and retaining expertise for the long term and limits the department's ability to preserve capacity to address critical management issues.

### **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 of Alaska. These include 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, including expanded use of electronic monitoring, to improve quality and utility of observer data; consideration of a cooperative style rationalization program for Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Pacific cod trawl catcher vessels; 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. Stock assessments are part of the federal process, which establishes federal overfishing thresholds, federal stock status determinations, and federal annual catch limits, but are led by department staff for many stocks. As part of this process, federal regulations stipulate management measures must be applied to federal FMP fisheries increasing demands on staff for data gathering, analysis, and reporting. In the state process, staff have responded to industry requests by leading a collaborative effort among the department, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and industry scientists to develop and improve state harvest strategies for various stocks including Aleutian Islands golden king crab and Bering Sea tanner crab, which are used to set the annual total allowable catch for each stock.

### **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 in season management. Maintenance must be provided to protect this capital investment, ensure efficient operations, and meet safety requirements. The division must manage the maintenance on these vessels within existing funds and ensuring minimal impact to program operations. Safely operating and maintaining aircraft within existing budgets is always a challenge. Maintaining a high-quality aircraft program for salmon stream surveys also depends on the ability to recruit and retain excellent pilots with experience

flying in rural Alaska at low altitude as well as float equipped planes. 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 continually increases. The division is challenged with integrating numerous independent datasets into a unified structure. The volume, scale, and requirements for new functionality 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. Teams to support an asset like this are usually comprised of a large, dedicated information technology staff; however, this project uses division information technology resources, which already support multiple projects and systems. With the Statewide Office of Information Technology Oracle consolidation, the division successfully migrated the Business Intelligence and Data Warehouse system into the new Oracle Cloud at Customer environment but has experienced multiple challenges with lack of experienced personnel to manage and assist with the new infrastructure.

### **eLandings**

The Interagency Electronic Reporting System, eLandings, is designed to provide a single reporting system to electronically report all commercial harvest in Alaska. Resources for this project are a major challenge. The division secures funding from federal grants (e.g., cost recovery, Alaska Fisheries Information Network) and continues to use this funding for maintenance and development related to non-salmon activities and components. Salmon activities and components must be covered by limited general funds only. The division has two Analyst Programmers who maintain, implement, enhance, and test this system. Both programmers are still relatively new with one starting in February 2018 and the other in October 2018. It can take up to two years for a new Analyst Programmer to function independently in this complex system. The project is also challenged with the loss of the longtime eLandings Program Coordinator, and the current eLandings Program Coordinator having just started in May 2019.

### **Implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty**

The recently renegotiated Pacific Salmon Treaty places new obligations on the state in terms of fishery monitoring and management. As part of the signatory of the Treaty, it was anticipated that the state would receive new funds to fulfill its commitments. Unfortunately, these new funds have yet to materialize, placing an unfunded mandate on the State of Alaska. The division and the department are working to fulfill the promises made at the federal level and remain optimistic that the federal government will fulfill its promises in the future as well.

## **Significant Changes in Results to be Delivered in FY2021**

As budgets tighten the division is required to prioritize work and look for efficiencies. The department and the division are using a return on investment theme to ensure that the highest value fisheries to the state and to subsistence users are minimally impacted. Options to make the division less dependent upon state funds are also being explored.

### **Fishery Disasters**

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 funding was made available in 2019. Distribution of funds has been difficult due to reporting and administrative issues. The department hopes to have funds distributed in early 2020 to impacted entities. Of the total amount granted, approximately 6 percent 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. One example being a large-scale research project in Prince William Sound that uses 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. The department is employing a lessons-learned strategy as it develops implementation programs for Gulf of Alaska cod and Chignik sockeye salmon

disasters, for which the department expects to receive federal funding next year.

**Contact Information**

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**Commercial Fisheries  
RDU Financial Summary by Component**

*All dollars shown in thousands*

	FY2019 Actuals				FY2020 Management Plan				FY2021 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.	8,722.7	1,037.4	3,621.8	13,381.9	9,058.8	822.3	3,889.3	13,770.4	8,679.0	826.2	3,901.1	13,406.3
Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	8,614.0	1,620.8	131.3	10,366.1	8,628.7	2,212.2	240.4	11,081.3	8,608.7	2,218.7	241.1	11,068.5
AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	7,890.8	257.6	743.5	8,891.9	7,603.8	663.8	1,331.0	9,598.6	7,323.1	664.4	1,334.4	9,321.9
Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	10,159.8	1,189.1	2,052.4	13,401.3	10,217.4	1,771.3	2,423.2	14,411.9	10,125.2	1,777.4	2,429.2	14,331.8
Statewide Fisheries Management	12,197.1	2,953.3	929.0	16,079.4	13,462.6	3,345.0	2,294.1	19,101.7	13,331.9	3,358.6	2,298.4	18,988.9
Commercial Fish Entry Commission	2,920.6	0.0	0.0	2,920.6	3,125.7	0.0	0.0	3,125.7	3,125.7	0.0	0.0	3,125.7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>50,505.0</b>	<b>7,058.2</b>	<b>7,478.0</b>	<b>65,041.2</b>	<b>52,097.0</b>	<b>8,814.6</b>	<b>10,178.0</b>	<b>71,089.6</b>	<b>51,193.6</b>	<b>8,845.3</b>	<b>10,204.2</b>	<b>70,243.1</b>

**Commercial Fisheries**  
**Summary of RDU Budget Changes by Component**  
**From FY2020 Management Plan to FY2021 Governor**

*All dollars shown in thousands*

	<u>Unrestricted</u> <u>Gen (UGF)</u>	<u>Designated</u> <u>Gen (DGF)</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Federal</u> <u>Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
<b>FY2020 Management Plan</b>	<b>38,013.9</b>	<b>14,083.1</b>	<b>8,814.6</b>	<b>10,178.0</b>	<b>71,089.6</b>
<b>One-time items:</b>					
-Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	0.0	0.0	-800.0	0.0	-800.0
<b>Adjustments which continue current level of service:</b>					
-SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	19.1	2.8	3.9	11.8	37.6
-Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	24.7	2.5	806.5	0.7	834.4
-AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	16.2	2.7	0.6	3.4	22.9
-Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	23.7	7.3	6.1	6.0	43.1
-Statewide Fisheries Management	22.7	5.6	13.6	4.3	46.2
<b>Proposed budget decreases:</b>					
-SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	-401.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-401.7
-Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	-47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-47.2
-AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	-299.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-299.6
-Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	-123.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-123.2
-Statewide Fisheries Management	-159.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-159.0
<b>FY2021 Governor</b>	<b>37,089.6</b>	<b>14,104.0</b>	<b>8,845.3</b>	<b>10,204.2</b>	<b>70,243.1</b>