

State of Alaska FY2023 Governor's Operating Budget

Department of Fish and Game

Department of Fish and Game

Mission

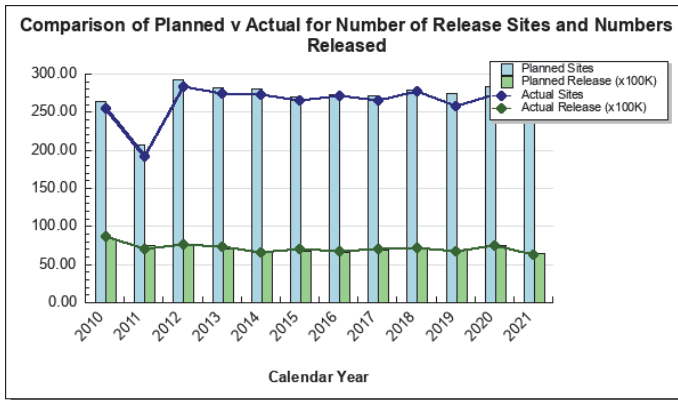
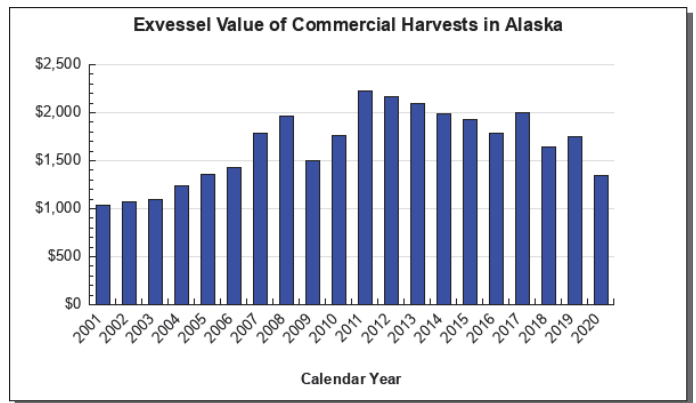
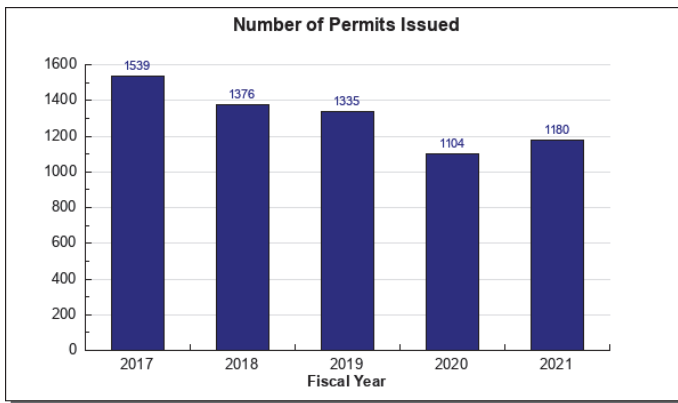
To protect, maintain, and improve the fish, game, and aquatic plant resources of the state, and manage their use and development in the best interest of the economy and the well-being of the people of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle. Alaska Constitution Article 8, Sec. 4; AS 16.05.020(2)

Core Services (in priority order)		UGF	DGF	Other	Fed	Total	PFT	PPT	NP	% GF
1	Management	26,128.2	4,825.3	35,396.4	47,773.0	114,122.8	422.6	275.3	2.0	42.7%
2	Stock Assessment and Research	22,864.4	9,705.2	18,323.2	21,129.0	72,021.8	242.9	240.3	2.4	44.9%
3	Customer Service and Public Involvement	8,482.0	558.4	15,732.1	19,948.3	44,720.7	155.5	85.4	0.6	12.5%
FY2022 Management Plan		57,474.5	15,088.9	69,451.7	88,850.2	230,865.3	821.0	601.0	5.0	

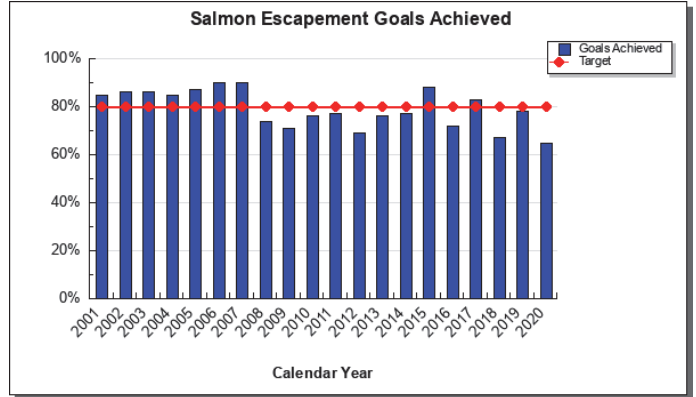
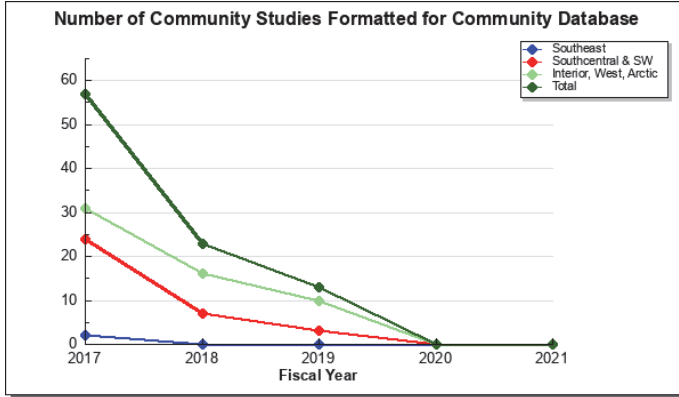
Measures by Core Service

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

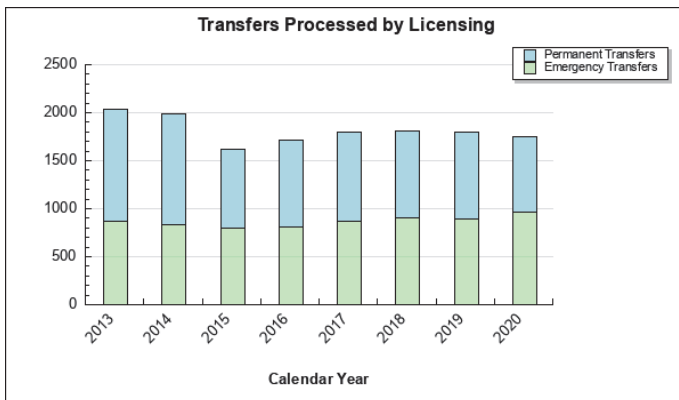
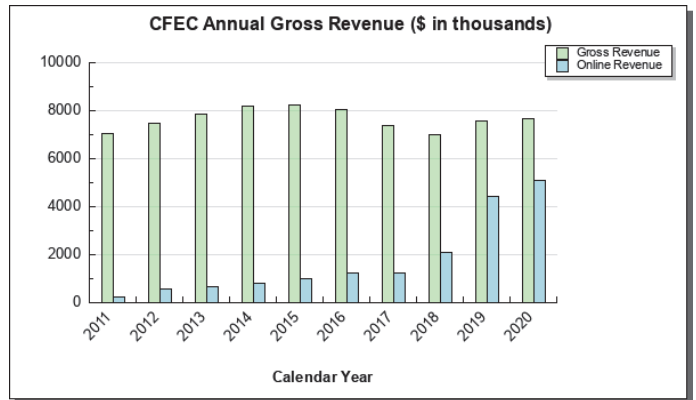
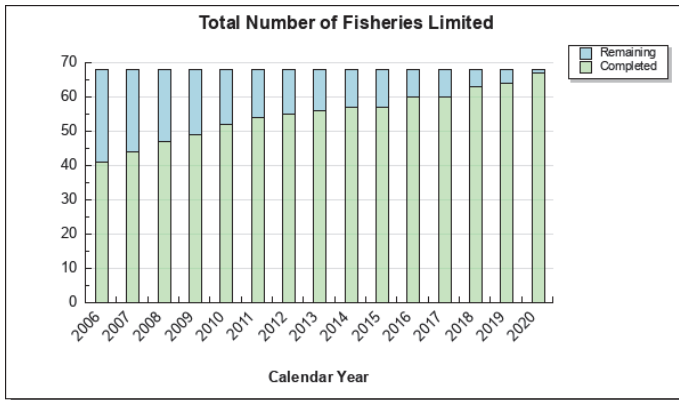
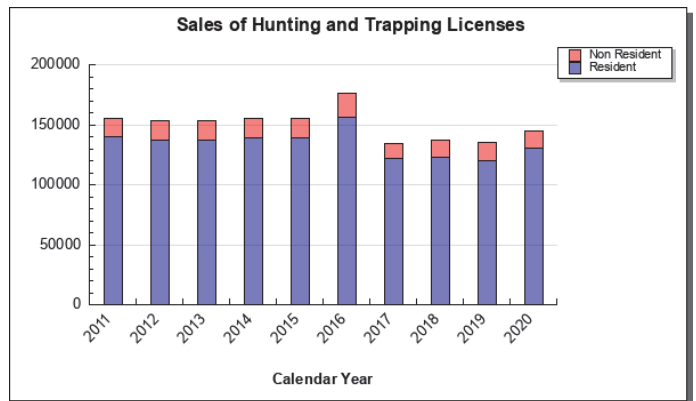
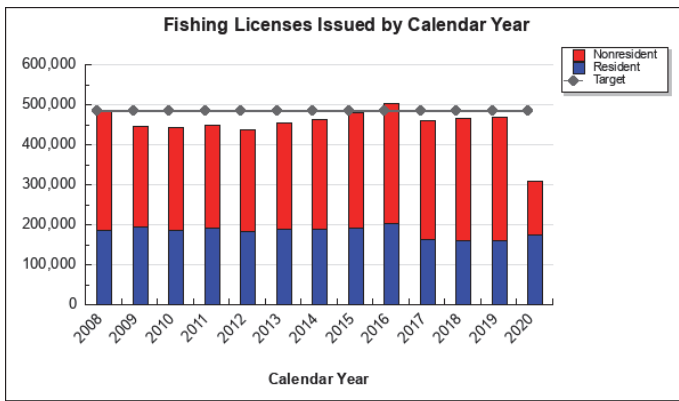
1. Management



2. Stock Assessment and Research



3. Customer Service and Public Involvement



Major Department Accomplishments in 2021

2021 will continue to be defined by the COVID-19 Pandemic. This pandemic continues to significantly impact Alaskans and the Alaskan economy. To minimize economic impacts to Alaskans, the department continued to operate as normal as possible by keeping fisheries and hunts open. The department worked to ensure the necessary research and management infrastructure was in place to safely conduct fisheries and hunts across Alaska. This allowed commercial fisheries to operate, allowing commercial fishermen to fish their permits and thereby make a living, and contribute to the state and local economies through collected fish taxes. Sport and personal use fisheries also operated, allowing anglers an opportunity to fill their freezers, feed their families, and get outside. Subsistence fisheries and hunts also occurred, allowing subsistence harvesters opportunities to feed their communities and pass on traditions. Hunts occurred throughout the state providing Alaskans opportunities to hunt, fill their freezers, and pass on traditions. Finally, charter fishing and guided hunting operated, providing needed recreational opportunities and economic boosts to the state and local economies.

This allowed our state fish and wildlife resources to continue to provide a return on investment to our state and local economies. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) turns \$230 million dollar investment (the department's budget of which \$57 million is GF), into a return of over \$11 billion dollars annually. The department manages fish and wildlife resources in a way that produces more jobs and economic value than any other sector of the economy. Tens of thousands of jobs and hundreds of small businesses rely on activities and opportunities associated with Alaska's fish and wildlife resources. Alaska has the most valuable commercial fishing industry in the nation; is a cornerstone of Alaska's booming tourism industry; provides world class hunting, sport fishing, and wildlife viewing opportunities; and supports an unequaled subsistence culture and economy. Harvest opportunities are also provided for Alaskans, which is critical to feeding families and to passing on important traditions.

Economic Value of Commercially Harvested Alaska Seafood:

- Directly employs 60,000 workers annually, more than any other industry in Alaska – Largest private sector employer in Alaska
- Contributes \$146 million in taxes, fees, and self-assessments which help fund state, local and federal government
- Alaska seafood contributes an annual average of \$5 billion in economic output to the Alaska economy
- Alaska exports over 1 million metric tons of seafood each year, returning over \$3 billion of new money into the U.S. economy

Economic Value of Sport Fisheries

- 15,879 Jobs supported
- \$246 million in taxes contributed (adjusted for inflation, \$298.64 million in 2019 dollars)
- \$545 million in income provided (adjusted for inflation, \$661.63 million in 2019 dollars)
- \$1.6 billion industry output (adjusted for inflation, \$1.950 billion in 2019 dollars)

Economic Value of Wildlife

- More than 27,000 Jobs supported
- 1.4 billion in labor income (adjusted for inflation, 1.566 billion in 2019 dollars)
- 3.4 billion spent by hunters and wildlife viewers (adjusted for inflation, 3.87 billion in 2019 dollars)
- \$4.1 billion economic activity statewide (adjusted for inflation, 4.59 billion in 2019 dollars)

Economic Value of Subsistence

- 2014 Nutritional replacement value schedules show that subsistence provides Alaskans with between \$183,878,022- \$367,756,045 (\$200,826,510- \$391,020,417 adjusted for inflation to 2019 dollars) worth of wild food per year.

COVID-19 Response

Every state agency has been challenged by COVID-19 and ADF&G was no exception. The challenges included transitioning staff to and from telework situations while simultaneously developing action plans to operate assessment projects required to open fisheries and hunts around the state. Staff members worked with rural communities to

develop ways to conduct necessary field work while protecting the community. Additional planning was required to ensure safety of staff in remote field camps. This was additionally complex in 2021 given the availability of vaccines, without a mandate to take them, so that dual procedures were required.

Despite the challenges, the department continued to adapt to provide a high level of public service as well as to conduct research and management activities despite COVID-19 challenges. Some adaptations include shifting many educational events to online only, offering more permits online which were previously in-person only, delivering permits by hand to rural communities with travel restrictions, transferring spring 2020 bear permits to future hunting seasons if desired. The department implemented the Board of Game action in 2021 and will continue to do so until the last hunt for transferred permits occurs in Spring 2022.

The Department worked with the Board to postpone most Board of Fisheries and Game meetings for the 2020-2021 regulatory cycle. This was reluctantly done to address health concerns associated with the COVID-19. We have worked hard this past year and have plans in place to conduct all Board regulatory meetings in-person this upcoming regulatory year. We have also developed a hybrid structure that allows Advisory Committee meetings to occur as well to allow their remote participation in regulatory meetings.

Statewide Salmon Harvest, Fishery Value, and Stock Status

The 2021 commercial salmon fishery all species harvest was valued at approximately \$641.1 million, a significant increase from 2020's value of \$295.2 million. The fishery produced the third highest catch, fish poundage and value on record dating back to 1975. A total of 230.9 million fish were harvested, a 98 percent increase from the 2020 total harvest of 116.8 million fish. Of this total, sockeye salmon accounted for approximately 56 percent of the total value at \$361.1 million and 25 percent of the harvest at just under 57.0 million fish. Pink salmon accounted for approximately 28 percent of the value at \$176.3 million, and 68 percent of the harvest at 158.1 million fish. Chum salmon accounted for 10 percent of the value at \$62.7 million and 6 percent of the harvest at 12.8 million fish. Coho salmon accounted for approximately 4 percent of the value at \$23.9 million and 1 percent of the harvest at 2.7 million fish. Chinook salmon harvest is estimated to be just over 265,000 fish with an estimated preliminary exvessel value of \$17.1 million. A total of 6,362 individual permit holders made commercial salmon landings in 2021, a slight decrease from 2020 (6,496 permits).

When compared to the long-term time-series (1975-2020), the 2021 all-species commercial salmon harvest of 230.9 million fish and 850.7 million pounds is the third highest on record for both total fish harvested, and total pounds harvested. Adjusted for inflation (CPI, 2021 prices), the 2021 exvessel value estimate of \$641.1 million is also the third highest exvessel value reported since 1975.

Sustaining Fishing Opportunities

The department continued to conduct many quantitative stock assessment projects (weirs, counting towers, sonars and aerial surveys) statewide to provide inseason data. This inseason data is key to informing managers in making decisions to provide fishing opportunity and manage stocks for sustained yield. Area Managers issued a total of 110 Emergency Orders and Advisory Announcements during 2021 that either restricted or liberalized fisheries, and 13 Press Releases that informed the public of fishing opportunities during the season. Opportunities for sockeye salmon sport fishing were liberalized in the Redoubt Bay/Lake; Resurrection Bay; Saltery Cove; Situk, Upper Station, Ayakulik, Coghill, Wood, Nushagak-Mulchatna, Naknek, Alagnak, Kasilof, Kenai, and Russian Rivers; and the China Poot personal use sockeye salmon fishery. Pasagshak and Buskin Rivers and Ship Creek coho salmon; and Niniilchik River and Ship Creek hatchery-produced king salmon sport fisheries were also liberalized for much of the 2021 run.

Biologists from both the Divisions of Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fish continued using stock assessment modeling tools and held virtual workshops and other meetings to discuss management issues and stock assessment needs for black and yelloweye rockfish in the face of teleworking and travel restrictions.

Managing for Subsistence Harvest Priority

After ensuring sustainability, providing subsistence harvest opportunity is the department'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 occur with few restrictions, and other fisheries continue under close management based on abundance. Several salmon stocks that are important for subsistence users returned in low numbers in 2021, notably those of Yukon River origin. The department carefully balanced sustainability and subsistence needs in managing these fisheries. In some areas, subsistence needs were

not met because fisheries were restricted to meet escapement objectives. The department maintains open dialog with subsistence users to understand how best to meet subsistence needs. The department is also dedicating resources to evaluate the root causes of the poor returns and from this what can be done to address them. Unfortunately, answers are elusive and will take time and dedication to evaluate.

New Fishery Development

Department staff have worked closely with stakeholders in southeast Alaska to develop a new fishery for hagfish that allows harvest using pots through a Commissioner's Permit. The fishery has a guideline harvest level (GHL) of 170,000 pounds that is distributed across seven different management areas. All research, stock assessment, and management are undertaken collaboratively with stakeholders. This is the first new commercial fishery developed in Alaska in many years and is an open access fishery that continues to provide opportunity for interested fishermen.

In recent years Norton Sound has experienced large returns of pink salmon and in 2021 the department issued Commissioner's Permits to harvest pink salmon in Norton Sound, during an experimental fishery, using purse seine gear. Fishery openings were structured to harvest surplus pink salmon while avoiding harvest of chum and king salmon. A total of 28,769 pink salmon were harvested in 11 fishing periods. Open fishing periods varied from 8 to 36 hours in duration since purse seine gear had not been traditionally used in Norton Sound to harvest pink salmon. Conditions of the Commissioner's Permit restricted the retention of other salmon species and required that any inadvertent harvest of salmon, other than pink salmon, be donated to local communities. Incidental harvest was minimal with no king salmon caught and total of 16 chum salmon that were donated.

Department staff are also working closely with stakeholders in Prince William Sound to explore the feasibility of new fisheries for sea cucumber and king crab. These fisheries currently are being evaluated with test fishery stock assessments.

Implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty

2021 was the third year implementing the newly renegotiated Pacific Salmon Treaty. The newly revised Treaty is more data intensive than the previous Treaty agreement and requires the implementation of a new monitoring program for the transboundary Alek River. Northern Boundary area and Transboundary River fisheries were managed consistent with Treaty provisions. Preliminary data suggest that these fisheries met Treaty obligations. Chinook fisheries were managed to not exceed the Treaty harvest limit; overages are required to be paid back the following year. Preliminary data also suggest that there was a slight underage relative to the harvest limit; hence there will not be a payback during the 2022 fishery. The fishery was also managed to reduce interceptions of wild southeast Alaska and Transboundary River Chinook salmon stocks identified as stocks of concern or forecasted to be below escapement goal. This strategy successfully reduced harvest rates on these stocks while focusing harvest on other more abundant Treaty stocks. Finally, the department is investing federal mitigation funds to increase hatchery production to offset negotiated reductions in catches.

Rockfish Management Initiative

Increased catch and effort on several groundfish stocks (e.g., black rockfish) has occurred due to decreases in abundances and bag limits for halibut and salmon. This has prompted concerns regarding their sustainable management into the future. These species have complex life histories that make research and stock assessment inherently difficult. Additionally, there are almost no fishery independent survey data, and while commercial catch data is available, sport catch and effort data are sparse even though effort is increasing. This combination of factors has facilitated an urgent need to review, revise and update assessment methods and management strategies for many data poor groundfish stocks.

Research projects conducted in collaboration between the Division of Commercial Fisheries and the Division of Sport Fish have helped inform development of management strategies for pelagic and demersal rockfish in the Gulf of Alaska. In FY2021, the divisions continued to host internal workshops regarding management issues and stock assessment needs for groundfish species, primarily yellow and black rockfish. More specifically, coordination and sharing of data across divisions has been done and several modeling projects for data poor stocks have been initiated. 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.

Defending Against Federal Erosion of State Management Authority

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) and Access Defense programs, and the Threatened, Endangered, and Diversity Program (TED), and Marine Mammal Program (MM) within the Division of Wildlife Conservation are cost effective approaches to federal management issues. The ANILCA Program asserts and defends the authority of the department for management of fish and wildlife on all lands in Alaska and maintains public access and use of federal public lands. The Access Defense Program researches and asserts ownership of state waters, submerged lands, and RS 2477 Trails to maintain public access to state lands and fish and wildlife resources. The TED and MM programs works to conserve wildlife species before they become threatened or endangered, to recover species already imperiled, and to keep common species common. The programs administer the State's response to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) by providing resources, expertise, and coordination among agencies (e.g., Department of Law and Department of Natural Resources) with the goal of conserving wildlife and avoiding unwarranted regulations. The division will continue its efforts to provide information, challenge unwarranted actions, and conduct needed research. With new capital money provided in the last budget cycle the department has begun to collect information to assess several critical assumptions built into the USFWS polar bear model used to estimate take and permit oil and gas activities on Alaska's North Slope. The department is also collecting data to evaluate assumptions used to model the estimate takes of beluga whales in Cook Inlet.

Last year's major successes by these programs include the following:

- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service made not warranted findings for listing the tufted puffin and the Lake Iliamna seal (respectively) under the ESA based in considerable part on the best available information provided by the department. In no small part because of the diligent work of the division to avoid unwarranted actions under the ESA, it has now been almost ten years since a new species was listed under the ESA in Alaska.
- Based on comments from the department and other Alaskans, the National Marine Fisheries Service final designation of critical habitat for humpback whales off the coast of Alaska was only about half the size as originally proposed. While the designation is still far larger than appropriate, the substantial reduction in area designated as critical habitat is an important reduction of unnecessary regulation.
- Helped the Alaska Oil and Gas Association in its multi-year effort with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to establish a regulation for the incidental take of polar bear and walrus under the MMPA. While the regulation was established in early August and has enabled the continuation of oil and gas activities on the North Slope, the regulation is resulting in additional problems (see challenges section). It is also being challenged by several eNGO groups. The department is evaluating its options with respect to these legal fillings.
- In coordination with other State agencies, the ANILCA program helped to submit concerns to the Bureau of Land Management on the Bering Sea Western Interior Resource Management Plan and successfully reversed in the Record of Decision actions impacting the State's rights and management authorities.
- Worked with the Department of Law to continue to challenge the "Kenai Rule" through legal appeal to allow hunter access and maintain the State's authority to manage brown bear take within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and prevent the rule from being applied on other federal lands.
- Assisted Department of Law and Department of Natural Resources with research used to assert ownership and management of state waters and submerged lands including work on an Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) decision appeal for the Kuskokwim River which resulted in a partial approval of the State's Recordable Disclaimer of Interest.

Facilities/Maintenance

During FY2021, a variety of deferred maintenance and facility related issues throughout the State were addressed. Highlighted projects include the Juneau Pathology Lab facility, removing and replacing decaying exterior walls and framing; in Anchorage at the William Jack Sport Fish Hatchery, repairing a failing septic pump; aboard the R/V Medeia moored in Juneau, overhauling the fire suppression system. Additional projects in remote locations and field camps included securing a roofing package for a camp in St. Mary's and construction of stairways at a sport fishing

platform on the Little Susitna River.

Licensing

During FY2021, Licensing underwent significant staff transition with new staff comprising nearly all the licensing team. The eVendor system has been a key element to the success of license sales and providing essential services to the public. Outages this year have been minimal, improving into the summer of 2021 with no outages from early May through the end of FY2021. With each outage, the cause was swiftly identified, reviewed and solutions were brought forward and implemented. This is due in large part to the collaboration with the department programmers and continuing work to improve the software and usability. The greatest achievement of this past calendar year has been this collaboration and efforts to address failures and improve the system for both staff and vendors alike.

Information Technology

During FY2021, the Administrative Services Information Technology team (DAS IT), furthered its goal of a “One Stop Shop” for the department by adding hunting permits to the ADF&G Online Store. The ADF&G Mobile App team completed development of the basic mobile app for the department and launched a “Friends and Family” release. The department plans a more widely available release in early calendar year (CY) 2022. DAS IT continued to support department internal budget, org charting, and time keeping systems.

Mariculture

The department was involved in the Mariculture Task Force charged with implementing mariculture across Alaska. The department is hopeful that the emerging mariculture industry will become an important cornerstone of the economies of coastal Alaska communities.

Key Department Challenges

Impacts of Reduced Funding on Return on Investment

Alaska’s fish and wildlife resources are managed as a sustainable and renewable resource to provide current and future economic and social benefits for all Alaskans. Economic information has been gathered that shows the department turns a \$230 million dollar investment (the department’s budget), into a return of over \$11 billion dollars annually. This illustrates the significant returns yielded from investments in the department’s budget.

Reduced budgets challenge the department’s ability to continue to provide this high rate of return. Since FY2015, the department has experienced a 28 percent reduction in unrestricted general funds. The impact of these reductions has been partially mitigated by additional revenue from federal, fish and game funds, test fish receipts, and other non-general fund sources. Reduced funding impacts the department’s ability to gather necessary data on fish and wildlife resources to manage for sustained yield, while maximizing the harvestable surplus of species important to Alaskans. Less precise information forces the department to err on the side of conservation which leads to more conservative species management, thereby reducing harvest opportunity and economic benefit to the state. The department is focusing on efficiencies across all divisions to minimize direct impacts on programs, but at these reduction levels, program impacts are unavoidable. Every effort is being made to prioritize the most critical programs and activities based on available funding.

Hatchery Production Impacts Due to Loss of Hatchery Surcharge

The bond debt incurred over a decade ago to build the two new state of the art sport fish hatchery facilities in Anchorage and Fairbanks was paid in full June 2020. The debt was paid back nearly five years early by surcharge collections on the sale of sport fishing licenses. The bond debt and surcharge statutes articulated that the surcharge collections sunset on December 31 in the year the bond debt was paid in full. Therefore, effective January 1, 2021, all surcharge deposits into the Sport Fish Enterprise Account (SFEA); a sub-account of the Fish and Game Fund ceased. With no funding going into the SFEA, there is a \$0.5M deficit of funding to support Chinook salmon enhancement in southeast Alaska with the potential to eliminate the entire regional enhancement program. Reauthorization of the Sport Fish Hatchery Surcharge has been proposed with strong bi-partisan support.

Due to ongoing budget restrictions, the Arctic grayling program remains suspended with no eggs collected in CY2021, and no Arctic grayling being released in CY2022. Major maintenance and upgrade projects at all three state Sport Fish facilities and several remote release and adult salmon egg take sites continue to be on hold leading to increased risk of fish loss or missed production opportunities. Further delay of repair and upgrade work at the Crystal Lake Hatchery continues to pose an increased risk of structural failure and fish loss.

Fisheries Disasters

Several fisheries experienced drastic declines in 2020 and 2021 resulting from unprecedented environmental conditions in recent years. On March 8, 2021, Governor Dunleavy requested the Secretary of Commerce declare a fishery disaster for the 2021 Yukon River and the 2020 Norton Sound, Yukon River, Kuskokwim River, Chignik, Upper Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, and Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries; 2018 and 2020 Copper River salmon fisheries; 2018 Upper Cook Inlet East Side Setnet salmon fishery; 2020 Gulf of Alaska Pacific cod fishery; and the 2019/2020 Bering Sea Tanner crab fishery. These fishery disaster requests are currently pending a final determination from the Secretary of Commerce.

If the Secretary awards funding, the department must then develop spend plans. These spend plans can be complex, involving thousands of stakeholders and the disbursement of millions of dollars, and thus, are controversial and challenging to develop and implement. The department is striving for timely assessment of disaster requests, development of spend plans for allocated funds, and distribution of funds under approved spend plans. However, this is an additional workload on existing staff whose time is fully allocated.

Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (2020)

In total, Congress has appropriated \$555 million for fisheries relief. Alaska received \$90 million of these funds to be distributed through two separate grant processes. The department is required to develop a spend plan for submission to the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission for federal approval and distribution of funds. As with the disaster requests, this is an additional workload on existing staff whose time is fully allocated.

Implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty

The Pacific Salmon Treaty places new obligations on the state in terms of fishery monitoring and management. As Treaty obligations are fundamentally a federal responsibility; funding is critical for providing the data, analyses, fishery management, and bilateral coordination essential to implement the Treaty. It was anticipated that the state would receive new funds to implement the revised Treaty, however, the department only received a nominal increase of 10 percent to the Treaty base grant of less than \$500,000, continuing the unfunded federal mandate placed on the State of Alaska. The department is heavily reliant on Treaty-related soft money sources such as the Northern Endowment Fund, Coded-Wire Tag Improvement Fund, and U.S. Letter of Agreement Fund for more than \$2 million annually to fulfill the promises made at the federal level and anticipate similar base grant allocations from the U.S. Department of Commerce appropriation for FY2022.

The newly negotiated 2019 revision to the Pacific Salmon Treaty calls for a 7.5 percent reduction in Chinook salmon harvest levels in southeast Alaska to meet the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. Subsequently, U.S. negotiators agreed that \$22.4 million in mitigation funding should be provided to offset economic consequences of the harvest reduction. The goals and objectives are to mitigate economic impacts of the 7.5 percent harvest reduction by increasing production of and access to hatchery produced salmon in southeast Alaska. Primary impacts of the Chinook salmon harvest reduction are on "hook and line fisheries," which include commercial troll, sport fish, and associated interests. FY2021 investments included \$4.04 million in Department of Commerce and Department of Interior funding to expand hatchery infrastructure at three facilities to accommodate increases in salmon production and conduct hatchery research to optimize fish survival and better understand predator impacts.

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 reevaluating current salmon bycatch management measures in the Bering Sea pollock fishery to determine if they meet the Council's objectives; developing adaptive management measures to rebuild and protect crab stocks; transitioning from fixed halibut bycatch limits in the Bering Sea to bycatch limits linked to halibut abundance; and ongoing modifications to the federal groundfish observer program, including expanded use of electronic monitoring, to improve quality and utility of observer data. 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.

Defending Against Federal Erosion of State Management Authority

Various federal actions related to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) will continue to threaten the state's authority to manage and are impacting the state's ability to develop its resources.

The department will continue its efforts to provide information, challenge unwarranted actions, and conduct needed research. Current major challenges include the following:

- Polar bears on the North Slope are protected under the ESA and MMPA. While new regulations for incidental take were promulgated in August that enable continued oil and gas activities on the North Slope, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's implementation of those regulations is unnecessarily constraining well managed activities that do not pose a threat to polar bear populations. The problem stems from the Service using poor assumptions to fill information gaps in a model that results in the considerable overestimates of incidental take.
- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service will be making ESA listing decisions for species that occur in Alaska (two bumblebees, a bat, a lemming, and a sea star) as well as the population of wolves in Southeast Alaska. While populations of all but one of these species appear robust and healthy in Alaska, a positive listing decision for any of them would add considerable regulatory burdens and costs and degrade the state's management authority.
- The National Marine Fisheries Service rejected the State of Alaska's petition to delist a species numbering in the millions, Arctic ringed seals, from under the ESA. The division is working with the Department of Law to challenge this inappropriate decision.
- Various federal actions related to the ANILCA also erode state management authority. These include:
 - Action taken by the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) to close areas to everyone but federally qualified users on federal lands in the Nelchina basin. The department opposed this as illegal and unjustified and is challenging the action in court.
 - Action taken by the FSB open moose hunt during a closed state season to federally qualified users and to delegate management of this hunt to a third party who restricted access to the hunt to tribal members only. The department opposed this as illegal and unjustified and is challenging the action in court.
 - The department received several cease and desist letters from the FSB demanding the department halt issuance of any state actions authorizing subsistence fishing in the Kuskokwim. The department continued to mirror federal actions and in so doing allowed all Alaskans to fish and fulfill their subsistence needs.

Sustaining Fishing Opportunities

Poor Chinook salmon production experienced statewide since 2007 continues to threaten fishing opportunity with personal impacts to anglers and economic impacts to businesses and communities throughout the state. Poor runs were again experienced in 2021 and required increasingly severe fishing restrictions across large geographic areas in southeast Alaska, interior Alaska, and Northern Cook Inlet to achieve escapement goals and conserve stocks. Some areas, the Kenai River and Cook Inlet marine waters for example, were closed to fishing for late run Chinook salmon for a portion of the season. Despite these restrictions, several Chinook salmon escapement and hatchery egg take goals were not achieved. Chinook salmon runs in 2022 will likely remain low and will continue to challenge managers with providing fishing opportunity while attaining adequate conservation goals. Preseason fishing restrictions will again likely be needed to ensure that Chinook salmon escapement goals are met, and stocking levels are maintained.

The department is also dedicating resources to evaluate the root causes of the poor returns of salmon to the AYK region and from this what can be done to address the issue. Unfortunately, answers are elusive and will take time and dedication to evaluate.

In the ongoing efforts to reduce complex regulations, the department submitted sixteen staff proposals to the Alaska Board of Fisheries to simplify confusing regulations, which will be addressed during upcoming board meetings in December 2021, and in January and March 2022. Due to COVID-19 restrictions and concerns, staff attendance was limited at in-person board meetings (the recent October 2021 Work Session was virtual for the second consecutive year) and limited meetings with advisory committees and various sport fishing groups due to cancellations or attendance was virtual or socially distanced.

There are no fishery independent assessments of state managed groundfish including lingcod and rockfish. This presents a significant data gap for these species with complex life histories that make research and stock assessment

inherently difficult. However, the rockfish workshops previously mentioned continue to work toward prioritizing information needs and how to fund those assessments.

Significant Changes in Results to be Delivered in FY2023

The main areas of focus for the Department of Fish and Game will continue to be:

- Restoring open communication and dialogue with Alaskans, increasing public trust
- Protecting the state's right to manage
- Ensuring increased food security for Alaskan families
- Maximizing economic and social benefits
- Ensuring the next generation of hunters, trappers, fishers and professionals
- Continuing to look for budget efficiencies

Contact Information	
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FY2023 Capital Budget Request

Project Title	Unrestricted Gen (UGF)	Designated Gen (DGF)	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
EVOS Prince William Sound Pollock and Herring Interaction	0	0	4,129,317	0	4,129,317
EVOS Gulf Watch Alaska Herring Research and Monitoring	0	0	1,908,299	0	1,908,299
EVOS Mariculture - Marine Mammals	0	0	1,660,000	0	1,660,000
EVOS Kenai Peninsula Cost Share	0	0	400,000	0	400,000
Endangered Species Act	2,000,000	0	250,000	1,750,000	4,000,000
Facilities, Vessels, and Aircraft Maintenance, Repair, and Upgrades	500,000	0	0	0	500,000
Pacific Salmon Treaty Chinook Fishery Mitigation	0	0	0	6,400,000	6,400,000
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund	0	0	0	4,400,000	4,400,000
Sport Fish Recreational Boating and Angler Access	0	0	750,000	2,250,000	3,000,000
Proceeds of Sale of State-owned Vessels and Aircrafts	0	150,000	0	0	150,000
Department Total	2,500,000	150,000	9,097,616	14,800,000	26,547,616

This is an appropriation level summary only. For allocations and the full project details see the capital budget.

Summary of Department Budget Changes by RDU

From FY2022 Management Plan to FY2023 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>
FY2022 Management Plan	57,474.5	15,088.9	69,451.7	88,850.2	230,865.3
One-time items:					
-Commercial Fisheries	-1,600.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,600.0
Adjustments which continue current level of service:					
-Commercial Fisheries	564.4	93.6	667.3	1,692.2	3,017.5
-Sport Fisheries	-1,450.2	0.0	-755.1	-1,806.6	-4,011.9
-Wildlife Conservation	-956.2	0.0	188.9	251.0	-516.3
-Statewide Support Services	-350.8	6.2	-1,775.0	-456.9	-2,576.5
-Habitat	-103.6	0.0	-4.2	-1.9	-109.7
-Subsistence Research & Monitors	-26.5	0.0	-122.0	41.9	-106.6
-Agency Unallocated	266.7	52.1	220.6	272.8	812.2
Proposed budget increases:					
-Statewide Support Services	0.0	0.0	500.0	1,700.0	2,200.0
Proposed budget decreases:					
-Commercial Fisheries	-144.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-144.2
-Statewide Support Services	0.0	0.0	-226.3	0.0	-226.3
FY2023 Governor	53,674.1	15,240.8	68,145.9	90,542.7	227,603.5

Department Totals
Department of Fish and Game

Description	FY2021 Actuals	FY2022 Conference Committee	FY2022 Authorized	FY2022 Management Plan	FY2023 Governor	FY2022 Management Plan vs FY2023 Governor	
Department Totals	172,474.9	231,515.3	230,865.3	230,865.3	227,603.5	-3,261.8	-1.4%
Objects of Expenditure:							
71000 Personal Services	119,987.4	138,517.5	137,867.5	134,472.2	129,571.6	-4,900.6	-3.6%
72000 Travel	729.8	3,379.3	3,379.3	3,602.2	3,546.8	-55.4	
73000 Services	44,322.4	76,087.0	76,087.0	81,290.6	82,883.8	1,593.2	2.0%
74000 Commodities	6,898.4	11,981.5	11,981.5	9,979.8	10,104.2	124.4	1.2%
75000 Capital Outlay	536.9	1,550.0	1,550.0	1,520.5	1,497.1	-23.4	-1.5%
77000 Grants, Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
78000 Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Funding Source:							
1002 Fed Rcpts (Fed)	58,981.2	88,850.2	88,850.2	88,850.2	90,542.7	1,692.5	1.9%
1003 G/F Match (UGF)	896.8	1,094.3	1,094.3	1,094.3	1,087.8	-6.5	-0.6%
1004 Gen Fund (UGF)	48,856.5	56,380.2	56,380.2	56,380.2	52,586.3	-3,793.9	-6.7%
1005 GF/Prgm (DGF)	1,639.9	4,080.7	4,080.7	4,080.7	4,097.1	16.4	0.4%
1007 I/A Rcpts (Other)	14,735.1	17,930.0	17,930.0	17,930.0	17,977.5	47.5	0.3%
1018 EVOSS (Other)	1,314.1	2,538.6	2,538.6	2,538.6	386.4	-2,152.2	-84.8%
1024 Fish/Game (Other)	27,680.8	34,615.1	34,615.1	34,615.1	35,108.4	493.3	1.4%
1055 IA/OIL HAZ (Other)	75.8	114.2	114.2	114.2	112.4	-1.8	-1.6%
1061 CIP Rcpts (Other)	2,842.0	6,450.8	6,450.8	6,450.8	6,290.2	-160.6	-2.5%
1108 Stat Desig (Other)	4,762.0	7,803.0	7,803.0	7,803.0	8,271.0	468.0	6.0%
1109 Test Fish (DGF)	1,817.4	3,448.5	3,448.5	3,448.5	3,474.9	26.4	0.8%
1199 SFEntAcct (Other)	500.0	650.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
1201 CFEC Rcpts (DGF)	8,373.3	7,559.7	7,559.7	7,559.7	7,668.8	109.1	1.4%
Totals:							
Unrestricted Gen (UGF)	49,753.3	57,474.5	57,474.5	57,474.5	53,674.1	-3,800.4	-6.6%
Designated Gen (DGF)	11,830.6	15,088.9	15,088.9	15,088.9	15,240.8	151.9	1.0%
Other Funds	51,909.8	70,101.7	69,451.7	69,451.7	68,145.9	-1,305.8	-1.9%
Federal Funds	58,981.2	88,850.2	88,850.2	88,850.2	90,542.7	1,692.5	1.9%
Positions:							
Permanent Full Time	826	819	819	821	816	-5	-0.6%
Permanent Part Time	598	601	601	601	598	-3	-0.5%
Non Permanent	6	6	6	5	5	0	0.0%

Component Summary Unrestricted General Funds Only
Department of Fish and Game

Results Delivery Unit/ Component	FY2021 Actuals	FY2022 Conference Committee	FY2022 Authorized	FY2022 Management Plan	FY2023 Governor	FY2022 Management Plan vs FY2023 Governor	
Commercial Fisheries							
SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	7,539.8	7,559.1	7,559.1	7,980.6	8,298.1	317.5	4.0%
Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	7,845.6	8,611.7	8,611.7	9,077.7	8,922.0	-155.7	-1.7%
AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	5,980.8	6,506.9	6,506.9	6,891.5	6,780.9	-110.6	-1.6%
Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	7,358.1	7,092.5	7,092.5	7,593.6	7,418.5	-175.1	-2.3%
Statewide Fisheries Management	8,883.9	11,272.6	11,272.6	9,499.4	8,531.9	-967.5	-10.2%
Commercial Fish Entry Commission	0.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	46.6	-88.4	-65.5%
RDU Totals:	37,608.2	41,177.8	41,177.8	41,177.8	39,998.0	-1,179.8	-2.9%
Sport Fisheries							
Sport Fisheries	1,769.9	3,125.8	3,125.8	3,125.8	1,760.5	-1,365.3	-43.7%
Sport Fish Hatcheries	0.0	125.3	125.3	125.3	40.4	-84.9	-67.8%
RDU Totals:	1,769.9	3,251.1	3,251.1	3,251.1	1,800.9	-1,450.2	-44.6%
Wildlife Conservation							
Wildlife Conservation	1,708.0	2,665.4	2,665.4	2,665.4	1,716.9	-948.5	-35.6%
Hunter Ed Public Shooting Ranges	0.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	-7.7	-100.0%
RDU Totals:	1,708.0	2,673.1	2,673.1	2,673.1	1,716.9	-956.2	-35.8%
Statewide Support Services							
Commissioner's Office	0.0	52.7	52.7	52.7	0.0	-52.7	-100.0%
Administrative Services	1,944.0	2,182.0	2,182.0	2,182.0	1,949.3	-232.7	-10.7%
Boards of Fisheries and Game	844.5	1,221.8	1,221.8	1,221.8	1,200.7	-21.1	-1.7%
Advisory Committees	220.8	527.4	527.4	527.4	514.6	-12.8	-2.4%
EVOS Trustee Council	0.0	31.5	31.5	31.5	0.0	-31.5	-100.0%
State Facilities Maintenance	0.0	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	0.0	0.0%
RDU Totals:	3,009.3	4,108.7	4,108.7	4,108.7	3,757.9	-350.8	-8.5%
Habitat							
Habitat	3,190.8	3,654.5	3,654.5	3,654.5	3,550.9	-103.6	-2.8%
RDU Totals:	3,190.8	3,654.5	3,654.5	3,654.5	3,550.9	-103.6	-2.8%
Subsistence Research & Monitoring							
State Subsistence Research	2,467.1	2,609.3	2,609.3	2,609.3	2,582.8	-26.5	-1.0%
RDU Totals:	2,467.1	2,609.3	2,609.3	2,609.3	2,582.8	-26.5	-1.0%
Agency Unallocated							
Unallocated Rates Adjustment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	266.7	266.7	100.0%
RDU Totals:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	266.7	266.7	100.0%
Unrestricted Gen (UGF):	49,753.3	57,474.5	57,474.5	57,474.5	53,674.1	-3,800.4	-6.6%
Designated Gen (DGF):	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other Funds:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Federal Funds:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Total Funds:	49,753.3	57,474.5	57,474.5	57,474.5	53,674.1	-3,800.4	-6.6%

Component Summary All Funds
Department of Fish and Game

Results Delivery Unit/ Component	FY2021 Actuals	FY2022 Conference Committee	FY2022 Authorized	FY2022 Management Plan	FY2023 Governor	FY2022 Management Plan vs FY2023 Governor	
Commercial Fisheries							
SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	12,878.4	13,800.9	13,800.9	14,797.8	17,798.9	3,001.1	20.3%
Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	9,607.5	11,084.2	11,084.2	11,599.3	11,413.5	-185.8	-1.6%
AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	7,941.2	9,395.5	9,395.5	11,126.8	10,987.2	-139.6	-1.3%
Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	13,094.2	14,213.4	14,213.4	15,678.3	15,420.3	-258.0	-1.6%
Statewide Fisheries Management	16,257.3	28,346.8	28,346.8	23,638.6	22,548.6	-1,090.0	-4.6%
Commercial Fish Entry Commission	3,238.0	3,218.9	3,218.9	3,218.9	3,164.5	-54.4	-1.7%
RDU Totals:	63,016.6	80,059.7	80,059.7	80,059.7	81,333.0	1,273.3	1.6%
Sport Fisheries							
Sport Fisheries	34,823.9	47,943.5	47,293.5	47,293.5	43,323.4	-3,970.1	-8.4%
Sport Fish Hatcheries	5,052.0	6,021.9	6,021.9	6,021.9	5,980.1	-41.8	-0.7%
RDU Totals:	39,875.9	53,965.4	53,315.4	53,315.4	49,303.5	-4,011.9	-7.5%
Wildlife Conservation							
Wildlife Conservation	42,035.6	62,405.4	62,405.4	62,405.4	61,903.8	-501.6	-0.8%
Hunter Ed Public Shooting Ranges	998.5	1,147.2	1,147.2	1,147.2	1,132.5	-14.7	-1.3%
RDU Totals:	43,034.1	63,552.6	63,552.6	63,552.6	63,036.3	-516.3	-0.8%
Statewide Support Services							
Commissioner's Office	1,169.2	1,214.6	1,214.6	1,214.6	1,190.1	-24.5	-2.0%
Administrative Services	13,209.6	12,055.5	12,055.5	12,055.5	13,922.0	1,866.5	15.5%
Boards of Fisheries and Game	844.5	1,243.8	1,243.8	1,243.8	1,222.7	-21.1	-1.7%
Advisory Committees	220.8	562.7	562.7	562.7	549.9	-12.8	-2.3%
EVOS Trustee Council	976.2	2,410.9	2,410.9	2,410.9	0.0	-2,410.9	-100.0%
State Facilities Maintenance	2,137.0	5,194.1	5,194.1	5,194.1	5,194.1	0.0	0.0%
RDU Totals:	18,557.3	22,681.6	22,681.6	22,681.6	22,078.8	-602.8	-2.7%
Habitat							
Habitat	4,165.1	5,708.7	5,708.7	5,708.7	5,599.0	-109.7	-1.9%
RDU Totals:	4,165.1	5,708.7	5,708.7	5,708.7	5,599.0	-109.7	-1.9%
Subsistence Research & Monitoring							
State Subsistence Research	3,825.9	5,547.3	5,547.3	5,547.3	5,440.7	-106.6	-1.9%
RDU Totals:	3,825.9	5,547.3	5,547.3	5,547.3	5,440.7	-106.6	-1.9%
Agency Unallocated							
Unallocated Rates Adjustment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	812.2	812.2	100.0%
RDU Totals:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	812.2	812.2	100.0%
Unrestricted Gen (UGF):	49,753.3	57,474.5	57,474.5	57,474.5	53,674.1	-3,800.4	-6.6%
Designated Gen (DGF):	11,830.6	15,088.9	15,088.9	15,088.9	15,240.8	151.9	1.0%
Other Funds:	51,909.8	70,101.7	69,451.7	69,451.7	68,145.9	-1,305.8	-1.9%
Federal Funds:	58,981.2	88,850.2	88,850.2	88,850.2	90,542.7	1,692.5	1.9%
Total Funds:	172,474.9	231,515.3	230,865.3	230,865.3	227,603.5	-3,261.8	-1.4%
Permanent Full Time:	826	819	819	821	816	-5	-0.6%
Permanent Part Time:	598	601	601	601	598	-3	-0.5%
Non Permanent:	6	6	6	5	5	0	0.0%
Total Positions:	1,430	1,426	1,426	1,427	1,419	-8	-0.6%

Inter-Agency Revenue Summary
Department of Fish and Game
Revenue Type Inter-Agency Receipts Only

Scenario: FY2023 Governor (18673)

IRIS Revenue Type	IRIS Revenue Source Code	Component	Total
Department of Fish and Game Totals:			11,057.5
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Commerce - Department-wide	5.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	EnvCon - Department-wide	9.5
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Administrative Services (479)	1,083.1
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Central Region Fisheries Mgmt. (2168)	263.4
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Commercial Fish Entry Commission (471)	189.9
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - EVOS Trustee Council (2693)	25.3
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - SE Region Fisheries Mgmt. (2167)	266.7
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	4,349.9
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - State Subsistence Research (2625)	91.8
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Statewide Fisheries Management (2171)	304.9
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	3,196.7
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Health - Department-wide	44.2
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	NatRes - Department-wide	685.3
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	PubSaf - Department-wide	12.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Trans - Department-wide	235.9
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Univ - Department-wide	181.5
5055 IA/OIL HAZ	5391 Oil and Hazardous Waste Inter-Agency	EnvCon - Department-wide	112.4
RDU: Commercial Fisheries (143)			756.5
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Commerce - Department-wide	5.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	409.6
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - State Subsistence Research (2625)	91.8
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Statewide Fisheries Management (2171)	223.1
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	15.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	PubSaf - Department-wide	12.0
Component: Central Region Fisheries Management (2168)			31.6
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Commerce - Department-wide	5.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	14.6
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	PubSaf - Department-wide	12.0
Component: AYK Region Fisheries Management (2169)			91.8
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - State Subsistence Research (2625)	91.8
Component: Westward Region Fisheries Management (2170)			30.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	15.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	15.0
Component: Statewide Fisheries Management (2171)			603.1
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	380.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Statewide Fisheries Management (2171)	223.1
RDU: Sport Fisheries (145)			296.2
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - EVOS Trustee Council (2693)	22.3
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - SE Region Fisheries Mgmt. (2167)	241.7
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Health - Department-wide	32.2
Component: Sport Fisheries (464)			296.2
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - EVOS Trustee Council (2693)	22.3
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - SE Region Fisheries Mgmt. (2167)	241.7
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Health - Department-wide	32.2
RDU: Wildlife Conservation (147)			583.6
Conservation (147)			
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	EnvCon - Department-wide	4.5
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Commercial Fish Entry Commission (471)	189.9
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - EVOS Trustee Council (2693)	3.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	277.8
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	NatRes - Department-wide	57.8
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Trans - Department-wide	50.6
Component: Wildlife Conservation (473)			583.6
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	EnvCon - Department-wide	4.5
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Commercial Fish Entry Commission (471)	189.9
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - EVOS Trustee Council (2693)	3.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	277.8
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	NatRes - Department-wide	57.8
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Trans - Department-wide	50.6

Inter-Agency Revenue Summary
Department of Fish and Game
Revenue Type Inter-Agency Receipts Only

Scenario: FY2023 Governor (18673)

IRIS Revenue Type	IRIS Revenue Source Code	Component	Total
RDU: Statewide Support Services (148)			7,612.9
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Administrative Services (479)	1,083.1
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	3,534.7
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Statewide Fisheries Management (2171)	81.8
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	2,913.3
Component: Commissioner's Office (2175)			1,083.1
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Administrative Services (479)	1,083.1
Component: Administrative Services (479)			6,529.8
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	3,534.7
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Statewide Fisheries Management (2171)	81.8
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	2,913.3
RDU: Habitat (151)			1,120.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	EnvCon - Department-wide	5.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - SE Region Fisheries Mgmt. (2167)	25.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	127.8
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	25.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Health - Department-wide	12.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	NatRes - Department-wide	627.5
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Trans - Department-wide	185.3
5055 IA/OIL HAZ	5391 Oil and Hazardous Waste Inter-Agency	EnvCon - Department-wide	112.4
Component: Habitat (486)			1,120.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	EnvCon - Department-wide	5.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - SE Region Fisheries Mgmt. (2167)	25.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	127.8
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	25.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Health - Department-wide	12.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	NatRes - Department-wide	627.5
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Trans - Department-wide	185.3
5055 IA/OIL HAZ	5391 Oil and Hazardous Waste Inter-Agency	EnvCon - Department-wide	112.4
RDU: Subsistence Research & Monitoring (270)			688.3
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Central Region Fisheries Mgmt. (2168)	263.4
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	243.4
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Univ - Department-wide	181.5
Component: State Subsistence Research (2625)			688.3
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Central Region Fisheries Mgmt. (2168)	263.4
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	243.4
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Univ - Department-wide	181.5