

# **State of Alaska FY2024 Governor's Operating Budget**

**Department of Fish and Game**

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**Mission**

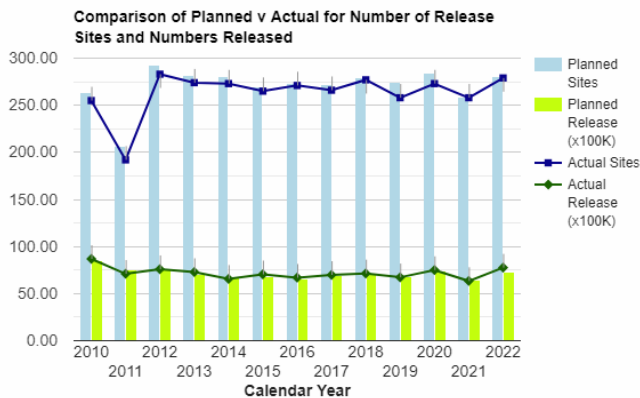
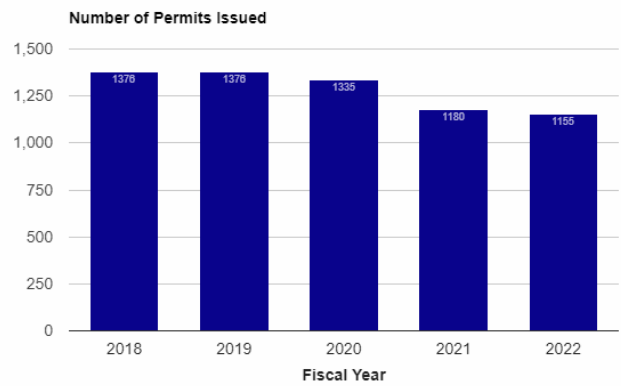
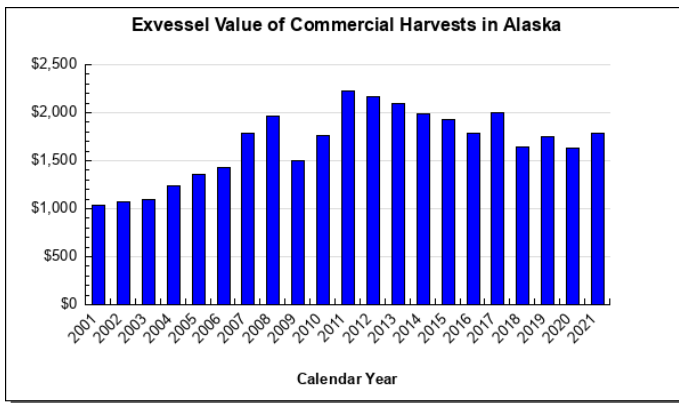
To protect, maintain, and improve the fish, game, and aquatic plant resources of the state, and manage their use and development in the best interest of the economy and the well-being of the people of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle. Alaska Constitution Article 8, Sec. 4; AS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

	<b>Core Services (in priority order)</b>	<b>UGF</b>	<b>DGF</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>PFT</b>	<b>PPT</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>% GF</b>
1	Management	28,998.1	4,923.7	35,787.5	46,576.9	116,286.1	421.9	271.9	1.1	45.0%
2	Stock Assessment and Research	23,643.6	8,466.3	18,821.4	21,672.4	72,603.7	242.9	237.9	0.9	42.6%
3	Customer Service and Public Involvement	8,783.8	538.0	16,052.9	19,450.4	44,825.0	155.2	84.2	0.0	12.4%
	<b>FY2023 Management Plan</b>	<b>61,425.5</b>	<b>13,927.9</b>	<b>70,661.8</b>	<b>87,699.7</b>	<b>233,714.9</b>	<b>820.0</b>	<b>594.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	

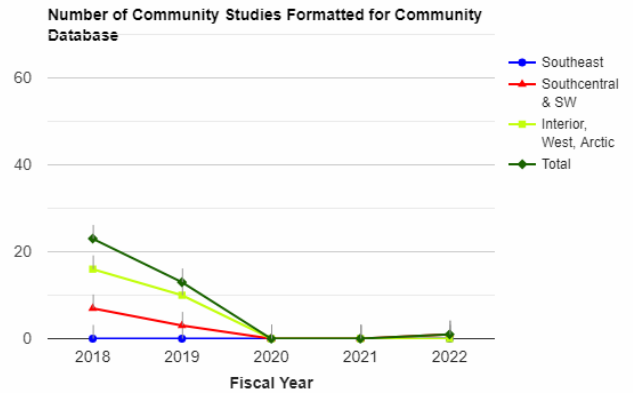
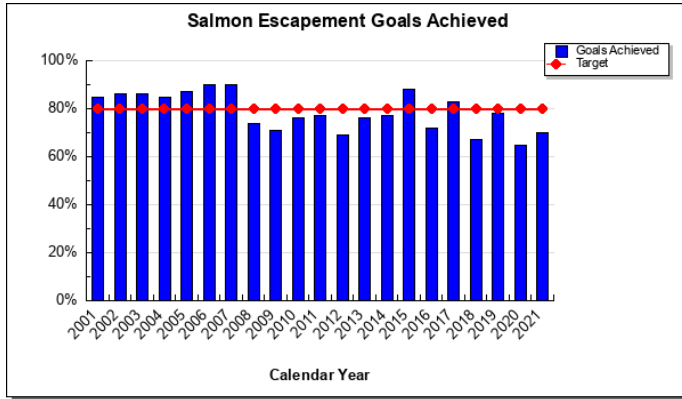
**Measures by Core Service**

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

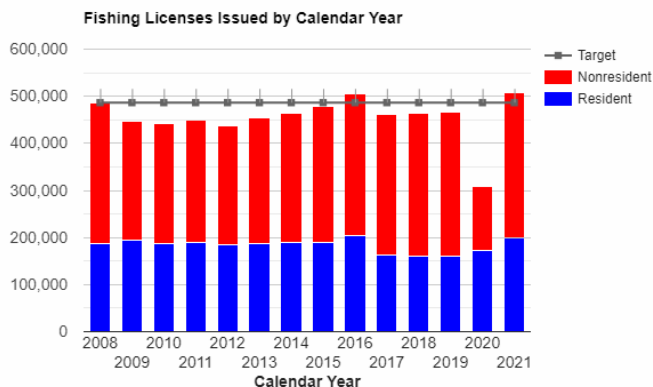
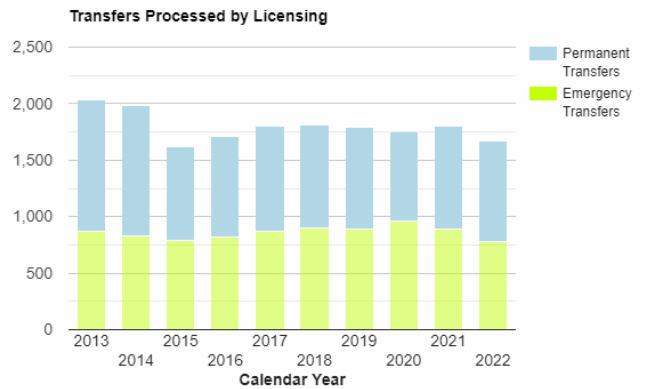
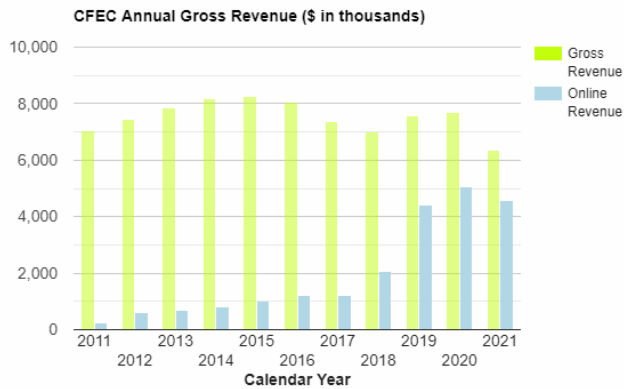
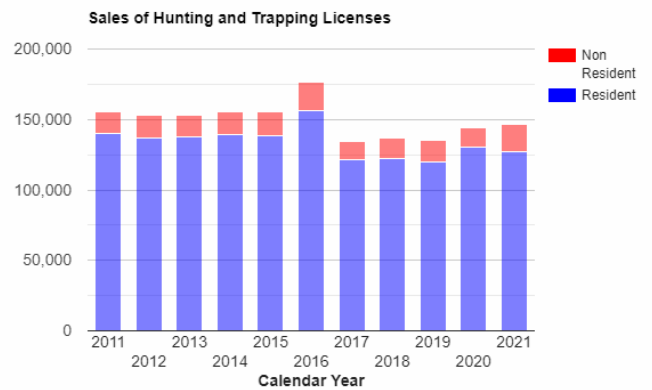
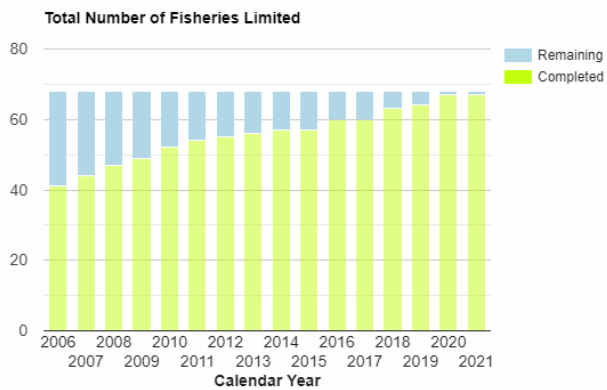
**1. Management**



## 2. Stock Assessment and Research



## 3. Customer Service and Public Involvement



## **Major Department Accomplishments in 2022**

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 normally 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 provided 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 state and local economies. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) turns a \$234 million dollar investment (the department's budget of which \$57 million is general fund), 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 unequalled 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. 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. The Department successfully held hybrid or in-person Board of Fisheries and Game meetings for the 2021-2022 regulatory cycle. The Department developed a hybrid structure that allowed Advisory Committee meetings to continue and enabled remote participation in regulatory meetings.

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

The 2022 commercial salmon fishery all species harvest was valued at approximately \$720.4 million, an increase from 2021's value of \$643.9 million. A total of 160.7 million fish were harvested, a 31% decrease from the 2021 total harvest of 233.8 million fish. This decrease is explained by relatively low pink salmon run size in 2022, a consistent trend for even-numbered years over the last decade. Of this total, sockeye salmon accounted for approximately 66% of the total value at \$473.8 million and 47% of the harvest at 74.8 million fish. Pink salmon accounted for approximately 14% of the value at \$102.2 million, and 43% of the harvest with 69.1 million fish. Chum salmon accounted for 15% of the value at \$110.6 million and approximately 9% of the harvest at 14.9 million fish. Coho salmon accounted for approximately 2% of the value at \$15.0 million and 1% of the harvest at 1.6 million fish. Chinook salmon harvest is estimated to be just under 310,000 fish with an estimated preliminary exvessel value of \$18.8 million. A total of 6,126 individual permit holders made commercial salmon landings in 2022, a slight decrease from 2021 (6,362 permits). When compared to the long-term time-series (1985-2021), the 2022 all-species commercial salmon harvest of approximately 160.7 million fish and 734.2 million pounds. The 2022 statewide sockeye salmon harvest of 74.8 million fish is the largest on record, mostly due to significant harvests in the Bristol Bay Area.

### **Sustaining Fishing Opportunities**

The division continued to conduct many quantitative stock assessment projects (weirs, counting towers, sonar and aerial surveys) statewide to provide objective in season data. This 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 120 Emergency Orders and Advisory Announcements during 2022 that either restricted or liberalized fisheries, and 27 Press Releases that informed the public of fishing opportunities or other department activities during the season. Opportunities for sockeye salmon sport fishing were liberalized in the Redoubt Bay/Lake; Resurrection Bay; Saltery Cove; Situk, Coghill, Wood, Nushagak-Mulchatna, Alagnak, Kasilof, Kenai, and Russian Rivers; and Fish Creek and Kenai River personal use sockeye salmon fisheries. Seward Lagoon and Ship Creek coho salmon; Norton Sound and Port Valdez pink salmon, and hatchery-produced king salmon sport fisheries in Juneau, Sitka, Ketchikan, and Petersburg/Wrangell were also liberalized for much of the 2022 run.

In addition to the salmon fisheries, 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.

### **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 and 2022, notably those of western Alaska 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. To address food security issues the Department distributed salmon in partnership with other entities in several areas. 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

### **Sport Fish Hatchery Production/Enhancement**

The Sport Fish Division's enhancement program continued support for some of Alaska's most popular and reliable fisheries by increasing fishing and harvest opportunities for anglers while reducing pressure on wild stocks. The

“*Statewide Stocking Plan for Sport Fisheries, 2022*” outlined objectives that included the number of fish to be stocked and locations of the division’s enhancement efforts for the next five years. This plan was distributed for public review and input prior to being finalized. In 2022, the division’s hatcheries, with support from cooperating Private Non-Profit (PNP) facilities, produced, and released nearly 7 million Chinook and coho salmon, rainbow trout, and Arctic char at more than 250 locations statewide.

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

The Gene Conservation Laboratory (GCL) continued to harness new technologies to more efficiently and accurately collect genetic information to fulfill its mission 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, genetic information produced by the GCL has been recognized as a vital tool to inform decisions made by the Board of Fisheries, improve forecasts, refine estimates of productivity for escapement goals, inform hatchery and mariculture policy makers, and assess management decisions. This has allowed the state to maximize harvest opportunity and economic benefits from Alaska’s fishery resources, while ensuring sustainable fisheries for future generations. As an example, in 2022 the GCL worked closely with the mariculture industry to obtain federal Build Back Better funding to support the growth of kelp mariculture in Alaska. The GCL will use this funding over the next four years to examine genetic relationships among kelp beds throughout Alaska with the goal of refining transport policy to provide opportunities for the utilization and development of kelp mariculture for the maximum benefit of the people of the State of Alaska, while ensuring conservation of wild productivity. Kelp mariculture has significant potential to develop an industry that builds resilient economies. The GCL also collected samples of chum salmon to analyze and compare to historic catch composition information for the Area M fisheries. This information will be used to inform Board of Fisheries decisions in 2023.

### **Salmon Ocean Ecology Program**

Salmon Ocean Ecology Program (SOEP) is a new program tasked with understanding the marine life of Alaskan salmon, using this information to assist fishery management decision-making, and answering pressing questions about factors that drive salmon population dynamics. The program provides support for three regional marine salmon surveys and the International Year of the Salmon North Pacific winter expedition, including operational assistance, data analysis, and development of innovative investigations and methodologies. SOEP regularly disseminates data, information, and guidance amongst department staff on a wide variety of marine salmon issues, including salmon bycatch in federally managed fisheries, competition at sea, marine heatwaves, and marine ecosystem changes. The program is building its communications component to provide information on the marine life of Alaskan salmon to stakeholders, news media, regulatory bodies, department staff, and others, including maintaining a social media page for the public. Over the past year the program has been building and developing staffing.

### **Bycatch**

Some users believe that bycatch is the cause of the poor returns of salmon to western Alaska systems and crab collapses in the Bering Sea. Others are simply concerned with the levels of halibut bycatch in a fully allocated fishery. While data do not show that bycatch in the offshore trawl can alone explain the poor salmon returns and crab collapses, the Governor established a citizen task to evaluate the issues and develop recommendations. This Task Force has met over 40 times since its establishment in early 2022 and presented the Governor with a report of their findings in December 2022. The report includes research and management recommendations. The NPFMC also is evaluating salmon bycatch, focusing on chum salmon. It has formed a stakeholder committee to make recommendations for analysis. Finally, the NPFMC addressed halibut bycatch by linking allowable bycatch to halibut abundance levels.

### **Food Security**

The COVID-19 pandemic taught Alaskans how vulnerable food security is to disturbances in the supply chain and distribution networks. It also showed the importance of wild foods in providing for the food security of Alaskans, from fisheries to game to wild berries and plants. The Department has expanded its efforts to enhance wild food production, from expanding intensive management programs to transplanting fish and wildlife. This year the Department brought in wood bison from Canada and added them to the re-introduced herd in the Innoko region. DFG is also participating in the Governor's Food Security Task Force meetings to discuss this issue and develop recommendations for moving forward.

**New Fishery Development**

The Department has seen a 30% increase in aquatic stock application permit applications to acquire wild kelp stock for aquatic farm hatchery brood stock as well as increased interest in commercial harvest of wild aquatic plants. Interest in harvesting wild aquatic plants is expected to increase. A challenge will be ensuring this demand can be met sustainably. The department does not currently have any stock assessment programs for wild aquatic plants.

**Implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty**

2022 was the fourth year implementing the renegotiated Pacific Salmon Treaty. The 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 as overages are required to be paid back the following year. Preliminary data suggest that there was an underage relative to the harvest limit; hence there will not be a payback during the 2023 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. Under paragraph 7(b) of the Pacific Salmon Treaty Alaska was notified that it must reduce the variance between the pre-season CPUE model which sets the SEAK annual catch limit and the post season AI which is derived from a coastwide chinook model. This requirement was triggered as the Alaska pre-season catch limit exceeded the post season AI limit in two consecutive years (2020 and 2021). Alaska is working with stakeholders to report back to the Pacific Salmon Commission in early 2023.

**Southeast Alaska Chinook Salmon Mitigation Program**

The 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. FY2022 investments included \$4.21 million in U.S. Department of Commerce and Department of Interior funding to expand hatchery infrastructure at two facilities to accommodate increases in salmon production and conduct hatchery research to optimize fish survival and better understand predator impacts.

**Hunter Access Program**

The division continued to develop and fund hunter access projects across the state, continuing to implement a more robust process to solicit projects throughout the state. Projects are cooperative efforts with state, local, and private organization partners. Project ideas and grant applications are submitted online via a new portal ([www.hunteraccess.adfg.alaska.gov](http://www.hunteraccess.adfg.alaska.gov)). This provides members of the public, conservation organizations, and other user groups an opportunity to identify access needs and to submit applications for projects with matching funds. The program improves opportunities for hunting, trapping, and other wildlife recreation by developing or improving public access across the State; maximizes efficient use of federal funds through public and private partnerships for meeting program match requirements; and improves outreach with public and private hunting, trapping, and other wildlife recreation organizations.

**Wood Bison Restoration**

Wood bison, native to Alaska, had been missing from the state for over 100 years. In 2015 ADF&G established the only wild wood bison population in the USA by releasing bison along the Innoko River. In August 2022, ADF&G increased that population by releasing 28 yearlings. The 28 yearlings were part of a group of young bison imported from Canada in early 2022. As of September 2022, there are more than 150 bison in the herd, further toward the goal of establishing a huntable population in years to come. ADF&G is cooperating with the Alaska Wildlife Conservation Center and the University of Alaska Fairbanks to hold some wood bison in captivity in order to increase populations in the future.

**Defending Against Federal Erosion of State Management Authority**

2022 was a difficult year for defense of the State's right to manage resources. The Department was restrained from managing the fisheries in the lower Kuskokwim River by a federal judge. The Federal

Subsistence Board closed federal lands in northwest Alaska to non-federally qualified users unnecessarily impacting traditional uses by these groups.

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. More specifically, this program:

- Successfully fought off an effort to include caribou as a species listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), which would have dramatically affected the ability for many Alaskans and non-residents to harvest and transport caribou.
- Worked with the Department of Law to:
  - Defend the Incidental Take Regulation for polar bears on the North Slope that is necessary for oil and gas activities and operations.
  - Start challenging expansive ESA Critical Habitat designations for ringed seals and bearded seals.
  - Uphold recent ESA regulatory changes that helped avoid unnecessary regulatory constraints on economic activities.
- Produced, with western state partners, a key manuscript that emphasizes how little brown bats response to White-nose Syndrome will likely be very different in western states compared to eastern states. Bats in western states will likely not be as seriously impacted as in the east, which has implications for the pending ESA listing determination for the species across its North American range.
- Assisted Department staff in addressing Migratory Bird Treaty Act regulations for prescribed fires for wildlife habitat enhancement, and incidental take regulations.
- Actively engaged on numerous ongoing issues to address federal overreach and the ability of the state to manage its resources, including on wolves in Southeast Alaska, whales, the sunflower sea star, lemmings, and bumblebees.

With new capital money provided in the during recent budget cycles 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.

### **Mariculture**

The department was involved in the Mariculture Task Force charged with implementing mariculture across Alaska. Significant funding was provided through the EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Trust to jump start this industry. 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.

### **Recruitment and Retention Challenges**

The Department was able to maintain a remarkably high level of operational continuity in 2022 despite ongoing recruitment and retention challenges. This continuity can be attributed to passionate and dedicated staff, who tend to step up and do whatever it takes to keep projects and programs running to support commercial, subsistence, and personal use fisheries. However, the dedication of staff and their willingness to go above and beyond has hidden costs and limits and if extraordinary demands on staff are persistent and unchecked will lead to employee burnout and exacerbated retention problems. Therefore, if recruitment and retention challenges are not remedied, we expect detrimental impacts to operational continuity, including fisheries.

It is also worth noting that federal employees are slated to receive a 4.1% increase in base pay on January 1, 2023 (in contrast to 1% wage increases for Alaska Public Employee Association (APEA) employees in FY2023 and FY2024). This difference in wage adjustments is significant as previous studies found that federal salaries for biologists and related positions were already 37% higher at the median level.

### **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 crab stocks is significantly lower than historic levels. The division is working to better inform the federal stock assessments and state harvest strategies (e.g., minimum thresholds for opening/closing fisheries) through improved understanding of spatial distribution, seasonal movement patterns, natural mortality, and recruitment limitations relative to environmental variability and fishing. The division 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, pot surveys provide critical supplemental information to improve stock assessments. Improved population indices, spatial distribution, and stock assessments will allow the division 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, which is essential for fishery management.

Federal funding to the division for Bering Sea Crab Research (BSCR) has been reduced since FY2011, to the extent that federal funds received for BSCR in FY2023 are 59 percent of what was received in FY2011. Further, the steady increase in the indirect rate on federal grant personnel costs in recent years compounds the effects of reduced federal grant amounts: the indirect rate is 26.99% in FY2023, a substantial jump from FY2022 (24.82%) and FY2021 (22.76%). In addition, Bristol Bay red king crab test fisheries generate needed funds for the at-sea observer program and the Bering Sea Research Program. The extremely low population abundances for Bristol Bay red king crab (BBRKC) and Bering Sea snow crab make future test fishing uncertain. The BBRKC fishery was closed in 2021/2022, thus test fish funds generated were reduced to reflect the low stock status and lower observer deployment needs. Bering Sea snow crab are at historic low levels and the stock was classified as overfished in 2021/2022. Similarly, federal research funding from Crab Rationalization (CR) is dependent on cost recovery fees collected from fishery quota shareholders. Due to the collapse and closure of prominent Bering Sea crab stocks, funding generated from CR is expected to be reduced by 50 percent after 2021/2022. These and further reductions in funds would continue to diminish the division's ability to perform at-sea research and stock assessment surveys on Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands crab stocks and would require a reduction in both seasonal and permanent staffing, which 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.

### **Hatchery Production Impacts Due to Loss of Hatchery Surcharge**

The bond debt incurred over a decade ago to build the two 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 \$500,000 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, but has yet to be enacted into law.

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, U per 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.

### **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.

### **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 FY2024**

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

<b>Contact Information</b>	
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### FY2024 Capital Budget Request

Project Title	Unrestricted Gen (UGF)	Designated Gen (DGF)	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
Central Region Fisheries Management Sonar Replacement	400,000	0	0	0	400,000
Sport Fish Hatcheries Deferred Maintenance	0	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
Federal Fisheries Disasters	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Alaska Marine Salmon Program	1,150,000	0	0	0	1,150,000
Facilities, Vessels, and Aircraft Maintenance, Repair, and Upgrades	500,000	0	0	0	500,000
Pacific Salmon Treaty Chinook Fishery Mitigation	0	0	0	6,500,000	6,500,000
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund	0	0	0	6,400,000	6,400,000
Proceeds of Sale of State-owned Vessels and Aircrafts	0	150,000	0	0	150,000
Arctic Fisheries	1,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	3,000,000
<b>Department Total</b>	<b>3,050,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>16,900,000</b>	<b>21,100,000</b>

*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 FY2023 Management Plan to FY2024 Governor

*All dollars shown in thousands*

	<u>Unrestricted Gen (UGF)</u>	<u>Designated Gen (DGF)</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
<b>FY2023 Management Plan</b>	<b>61,425.5</b>	<b>13,927.9</b>	<b>70,661.8</b>	<b>87,699.7</b>	<b>233,714.9</b>
<b>One-time items:</b>					
-Commercial Fisheries	-800.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-800.0
<b>Adjustments which continue current level of service:</b>					
-ANC and FBX Hatcheries	60.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	62.5
-Commercial Fisheries	1,675.8	-670.7	124.1	182.5	1,311.7
-Sport Fisheries	22.7	0.0	261.5	234.1	518.3
-Wildlife Conservation	25.9	0.0	245.8	473.0	744.7
-Statewide Support Services	43.9	0.0	418.3	-107.0	355.2
-Habitat	76.7	0.0	25.2	0.7	102.6
-Subsistence Research & Monitori	49.9	0.0	20.0	28.5	98.4
<b>Proposed budget increases:</b>					
-Commercial Fisheries	1,085.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,085.0
-Wildlife Conservation	1,302.0	0.0	2,170.1	63.5	3,535.6
-Statewide Support Services	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0
-Habitat	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
<b>Proposed budget decreases:</b>					
-ANC and FBX Hatcheries	0.0	0.0	-53.4	0.0	-53.4
<b>FY2024 Governor</b>	<b>65,092.5</b>	<b>13,257.2</b>	<b>73,873.4</b>	<b>88,577.4</b>	<b>240,800.5</b>

**Department Totals**  
**Department of Fish and Game**

<b>Description</b>	<b>FY2022 Actuals</b>	<b>FY2023 Conference Committee</b>	<b>FY2023 Authorized</b>	<b>FY2023 Management Plan</b>	<b>FY2024 Governor</b>	<b>FY2023 Management Plan vs FY2024 Governor</b>	
Department Totals	184,378.7	233,499.1	233,714.9	233,714.9	240,800.5	7,085.6	3.0%
<b>Objects of Expenditure:</b>							
71000 Personal Services	123,616.8	132,995.4	133,211.2	132,329.2	135,995.8	3,666.6	2.8%
72000 Travel	1,872.5	3,724.5	3,724.5	4,377.0	4,624.0	247.0	
73000 Services	49,156.5	84,979.6	84,979.6	85,202.0	86,151.9	949.9	1.1%
74000 Commodities	9,104.4	10,227.5	10,227.5	10,234.6	11,946.6	1,712.0	16.7%
75000 Capital Outlay	628.5	1,572.1	1,572.1	1,572.1	2,082.2	510.1	32.4%
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%
<b>Funding Source:</b>							
1002 Fed Rcpts (Fed)	62,122.7	87,699.7	87,699.7	87,699.7	88,577.4	877.7	1.0%
1003 G/F Match (UGF)	1,093.8	1,134.3	1,134.3	1,134.3	1,152.9	18.6	1.6%
1004 Gen Fund (UGF)	58,370.6	60,263.5	60,291.2	60,291.2	63,939.6	3,648.4	6.1%
1005 GF/Prm (DGF)	920.6	4,119.0	4,128.0	4,128.0	4,149.2	21.2	0.5%
1007 I/A Rcpts (Other)	15,881.9	18,091.4	18,137.5	18,137.5	18,610.9	473.4	2.6%
1018 EVOSS (Other)	1,145.6	2,557.9	2,557.9	2,557.9	2,568.2	10.3	0.4%
1024 Fish/Game (Other)	29,122.7	35,150.9	35,167.1	35,167.1	37,702.5	2,535.4	7.2%
1055 IA/OIL HAZ (Other)	74.7	114.0	114.0	114.0	115.4	1.4	1.2%
1061 CIP Rcpts (Other)	2,525.5	6,342.2	6,342.2	6,342.2	6,450.5	108.3	1.7%
1108 Stat Desig (Other)	4,846.1	8,343.1	8,343.1	8,343.1	8,425.9	82.8	1.0%
1109 Test Fish (DGF)	2,175.8	3,496.1	3,496.1	3,496.1	2,529.1	-967.0	-27.7%
1201 CFEC Rcpts (DGF)	6,098.7	6,187.0	6,303.8	6,303.8	6,578.9	275.1	4.4%
<b>Totals:</b>							
Unrestricted Gen (UGF)	59,464.4	61,397.8	61,425.5	61,425.5	65,092.5	3,667.0	6.0%
Designated Gen (DGF)	9,195.1	13,802.1	13,927.9	13,927.9	13,257.2	-670.7	-4.8%
Other Funds	53,596.5	70,599.5	70,661.8	70,661.8	73,873.4	3,211.6	4.5%
Federal Funds	62,122.7	87,699.7	87,699.7	87,699.7	88,577.4	877.7	1.0%
<b>Positions:</b>							
Permanent Full Time	821	819	819	820	819	-1	-0.1%
Permanent Part Time	601	598	598	594	596	2	0.3%
Non Permanent	5	5	5	2	1	-1	-50.0%

**Component Summary Unrestricted General Funds Only**  
**Department of Fish and Game**

<b>Results Delivery Unit/ Component</b>	<b>FY2022 Actuals</b>	<b>FY2023 Conference Committee</b>	<b>FY2023 Authorized</b>	<b>FY2023 Management Plan</b>	<b>FY2024 Governor</b>	<b>FY2023 Management Plan vs FY2024 Governor</b>	
<b>Anchorage and Fairbanks Hatcheries</b>							
ANC and FBX Hatcheries	0.0	4,848.2	4,848.2	4,848.2	4,908.3	60.1	1.2%
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4,848.2</b>	<b>4,848.2</b>	<b>4,848.2</b>	<b>4,908.3</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>Southeast Hatcheries</b>							
Southeast Hatcheries	0.0	846.1	846.1	846.1	846.1	0.0	0.0%
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>846.1</b>	<b>846.1</b>	<b>846.1</b>	<b>846.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Commercial Fisheries</b>							
SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	8,288.3	8,377.4	8,377.4	8,377.4	8,514.9	137.5	1.6%
Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	8,992.1	9,149.0	9,149.0	9,149.0	9,309.5	160.5	1.8%
AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	6,485.2	7,391.3	7,391.3	7,391.3	7,798.3	407.0	5.5%
Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	7,831.9	8,036.4	8,036.4	8,036.4	9,192.0	1,155.6	14.4%
Statewide Fisheries Management	11,171.1	8,909.7	8,973.8	8,973.8	9,122.6	148.8	1.7%
Commercial Fish Entry Commission	124.4	46.6	48.6	48.6	0.0	-48.6	-100.0%
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>42,893.0</b>	<b>41,910.4</b>	<b>41,976.5</b>	<b>41,976.5</b>	<b>43,937.3</b>	<b>1,960.8</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>Sport Fisheries</b>							
Sport Fisheries	3,158.1	1,777.3	1,777.3	1,777.3	1,800.0	22.7	1.3%
Sport Fish Hatcheries	125.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>3,283.4</b>	<b>1,777.3</b>	<b>1,777.3</b>	<b>1,777.3</b>	<b>1,800.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>Wildlife Conservation</b>							
Wildlife Conservation	3,190.0	1,739.4	1,755.3	1,755.3	3,083.2	1,327.9	75.7%
Hunter Ed Public Shooting Ranges	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>3,197.7</b>	<b>1,739.4</b>	<b>1,755.3</b>	<b>1,755.3</b>	<b>3,083.2</b>	<b>1,327.9</b>	<b>75.7%</b>
<b>Statewide Support Services</b>							
Commissioner's Office	52.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Administrative Services	2,179.9	1,949.3	2,121.9	2,121.9	2,142.1	20.2	1.0%
Boards of Fisheries and Game	1,143.2	1,211.8	1,230.9	1,230.9	1,319.4	88.5	7.2%
Advisory Committees	478.1	524.7	524.7	524.7	534.9	10.2	1.9%
EVOS Trustee Council	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
State Facilities Maintenance	91.7	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	0.0	0.0%
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>3,949.3</b>	<b>3,779.1</b>	<b>3,970.8</b>	<b>3,970.8</b>	<b>4,089.7</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
<b>Habitat</b>							
Habitat	3,443.1	3,610.2	3,624.8	3,624.8	3,751.5	126.7	3.5%
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>3,443.1</b>	<b>3,610.2</b>	<b>3,624.8</b>	<b>3,624.8</b>	<b>3,751.5</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
<b>Subsistence Research &amp; Monitoring</b>							
State Subsistence Research	2,697.9	2,620.4	2,626.5	2,626.5	2,676.4	49.9	1.9%
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>2,697.9</b>	<b>2,620.4</b>	<b>2,626.5</b>	<b>2,626.5</b>	<b>2,676.4</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
<b>Agency Unallocated</b>							
Unallocated Rates Adjustment	0.0	266.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>266.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Unrestricted Gen (UGF):</b>	<b>59,464.4</b>	<b>61,397.8</b>	<b>61,425.5</b>	<b>61,425.5</b>	<b>65,092.5</b>	<b>3,667.0</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
<b>Designated Gen (DGF):</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Other Funds:</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Federal Funds:</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Total Funds:</b>	<b>59,464.4</b>	<b>61,397.8</b>	<b>61,425.5</b>	<b>61,425.5</b>	<b>65,092.5</b>	<b>3,667.0</b>	<b>6.0%</b>

**Component Summary All Funds**  
**Department of Fish and Game**

<b>Results Delivery Unit/ Component</b>	<b>FY2022 Actuals</b>	<b>FY2023 Conference Committee</b>	<b>FY2023 Authorized</b>	<b>FY2023 Management Plan</b>	<b>FY2024 Governor</b>	<b>FY2023 Management Plan vs FY2024 Governor</b>		
<b>Anchorage and Fairbanks Hatcheries</b>								
ANC and FBX Hatcheries	0.0	6,019.0	6,019.0	6,019.0	6,028.1	9.1	0.2%	
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6,019.0</b>	<b>6,019.0</b>	<b>6,019.0</b>	<b>6,028.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	
<b>Southeast Hatcheries</b>								
Southeast Hatcheries	0.0	846.1	846.1	846.1	846.1	0.0	0.0%	
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>846.1</b>	<b>846.1</b>	<b>846.1</b>	<b>846.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	
<b>Commercial Fisheries</b>								
SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	15,843.7	17,964.5	17,964.5	17,964.5	18,238.3	273.8	1.5%	
Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	10,675.2	11,534.1	11,534.1	11,534.1	11,721.9	187.8	1.6%	
AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	9,317.4	11,073.7	11,073.7	11,073.7	11,514.3	440.6	4.0%	
Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	13,105.3	15,580.9	15,580.9	15,580.9	15,829.4	248.5	1.6%	
Statewide Fisheries Management	16,190.2	22,714.2	22,862.7	22,862.7	23,126.4	263.7	1.2%	
Commercial Fish Entry Commission	3,065.6	3,164.5	3,298.0	3,298.0	3,480.3	182.3	5.5%	
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>68,197.4</b>	<b>82,031.9</b>	<b>82,313.9</b>	<b>82,313.9</b>	<b>83,910.6</b>	<b>1,596.7</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	
<b>Sport Fisheries</b>								
Sport Fisheries	35,742.6	43,629.9	43,696.2	43,696.2	44,214.5	518.3	1.2%	
Sport Fish Hatcheries	5,352.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>41,094.8</b>	<b>43,629.9</b>	<b>43,696.2</b>	<b>43,696.2</b>	<b>44,214.5</b>	<b>518.3</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	
<b>Wildlife Conservation</b>								
Wildlife Conservation	46,780.0	62,474.2	62,532.2	62,532.2	66,734.4	4,202.2	6.7%	
Hunter Ed Public Shooting Ranges	980.2	1,143.2	1,143.2	1,143.2	1,221.3	78.1	6.8%	
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>47,760.2</b>	<b>63,617.4</b>	<b>63,675.4</b>	<b>63,675.4</b>	<b>67,955.7</b>	<b>4,280.3</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	
<b>Statewide Support Services</b>								
Commissioner's Office	1,193.2	1,190.1	1,237.8	1,237.8	1,247.7	9.9	0.8%	
Administrative Services	12,717.1	14,212.0	14,746.2	14,746.2	15,063.2	317.0	2.1%	
Boards of Fisheries and Game	1,143.2	1,233.8	1,252.9	1,252.9	1,341.4	88.5	7.1%	
Advisory Committees	524.3	560.0	560.0	560.0	570.2	10.2	1.8%	
EVOS Trustee Council	779.4	2,400.7	2,400.7	2,400.7	2,405.3	4.6	0.2%	
State Facilities Maintenance	2,383.9	5,194.1	5,194.1	5,194.1	5,194.1	0.0	0.0%	
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>18,741.1</b>	<b>24,790.7</b>	<b>25,391.7</b>	<b>25,391.7</b>	<b>25,821.9</b>	<b>430.2</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	
<b>Habitat</b>								
Habitat	4,478.0	5,682.8	5,697.4	5,697.4	5,850.0	152.6	2.7%	
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>4,478.0</b>	<b>5,682.8</b>	<b>5,697.4</b>	<b>5,697.4</b>	<b>5,850.0</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	
<b>Subsistence Research &amp; Monitoring</b>								
State Subsistence Research	4,107.2	6,069.1	6,075.2	6,075.2	6,173.6	98.4	1.6%	
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>4,107.2</b>	<b>6,069.1</b>	<b>6,075.2</b>	<b>6,075.2</b>	<b>6,173.6</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	
<b>Agency Unallocated</b>								
Unallocated Rates Adjustment	0.0	812.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	
<b>RDU Totals:</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>812.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	
<b>Unrestricted Gen (UGF):</b>	<b>59,464.4</b>	<b>61,397.8</b>	<b>61,425.5</b>	<b>61,425.5</b>	<b>65,092.5</b>	<b>3,667.0</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	
<b>Designated Gen (DGF):</b>	<b>9,195.1</b>	<b>13,802.1</b>	<b>13,927.9</b>	<b>13,927.9</b>	<b>13,257.2</b>	<b>-670.7</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>	
<b>Other Funds:</b>	<b>53,596.5</b>	<b>70,599.5</b>	<b>70,661.8</b>	<b>70,661.8</b>	<b>73,873.4</b>	<b>3,211.6</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	
<b>Federal Funds:</b>	<b>62,122.7</b>	<b>87,699.7</b>	<b>87,699.7</b>	<b>87,699.7</b>	<b>88,577.4</b>	<b>877.7</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	
<b>Total Funds:</b>	<b>184,378.7</b>	<b>233,499.1</b>	<b>233,714.9</b>	<b>233,714.9</b>	<b>240,800.5</b>	<b>7,085.6</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	



**Component Summary All Funds**  
**Department of Fish and Game**

<b>Results Delivery Unit/ Component</b>	<b>FY2022 Actuals</b>	<b>FY2023 Conference Committee</b>	<b>FY2023 Authorized</b>	<b>FY2023 Management Plan</b>	<b>FY2024 Governor</b>	<b>FY2023 Management Plan vs FY2024 Governor</b>	
<b>Permanent Full Time:</b>	821	819	819	820	819	-1	-0.1%
<b>Permanent Part Time:</b>	601	598	598	594	596	2	0.3%
<b>Non Permanent:</b>	5	5	5	2	1	-1	-50.0%
<b>Total Positions:</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

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

Scenario: FY2024 Governor (19867)

IRIS Revenue Type	IRIS Revenue Source Code	Component	Total
<b>Department of Fish and Game Totals:</b>			<b>11,203.2</b>
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	EnvCon - Department-wide	159.1
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Central Region Fisheries Mgmt. (2168)	282.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Commercial Fish Entry Commission (471)	204.5
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - SE Region Fisheries Mgmt. (2167)	269.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	3,755.1
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)	543.6
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	4,742.5
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	H&SS - Department-wide	19.2
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	NatRes - Department-wide	878.4
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	PubSaf - Department-wide	18.2
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Trans - Department-wide	88.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Univ - Department-wide	151.8
<b>RDU: Commercial Fisheries (143)</b>			<b>568.8</b>
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	242.5
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)	166.3
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	50.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	PubSaf - Department-wide	18.2
<b>Component: Central Region Fisheries Management (2168)</b>			<b>33.2</b>
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	15.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	PubSaf - Department-wide	18.2
<b>Component: AYK Region Fisheries Management (2169)</b>			<b>91.8</b>
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - State Subsistence Research (2625)	91.8
<b>Component: Westward Region Fisheries Management (2170)</b>			<b>30.0</b>
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
<b>Component: Statewide Fisheries Management (2171)</b>			<b>413.8</b>
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	212.5
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Statewide Fisheries Management (2171)	166.3
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	35.0
<b>RDU: Sport Fisheries (145)</b>			<b>714.2</b>
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	EnvCon - Department-wide	157.1
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Statewide Fisheries Management (2171)	244.5
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	293.4
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	H&SS - Department-wide	19.2
<b>Component: Sport Fisheries (464)</b>			<b>714.2</b>
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	EnvCon - Department-wide	157.1
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Statewide Fisheries Management (2171)	244.5
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	293.4
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	H&SS - Department-wide	19.2
<b>RDU: Wildlife Conservation (147)</b>			<b>603.9</b>
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	EnvCon - Department-wide	2.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Commercial Fish Entry Commission (471)	174.5
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - SE Region Fisheries Mgmt. (2167)	269.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	NatRes - Department-wide	158.4
<b>Component: Wildlife Conservation (473)</b>			<b>603.9</b>
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	EnvCon - Department-wide	2.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Commercial Fish Entry Commission (471)	174.5
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - SE Region Fisheries Mgmt. (2167)	269.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	NatRes - Department-wide	158.4
<b>RDU: Statewide Support Services (148)</b>			<b>7,614.5</b>
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	3,392.6
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Statewide Fisheries Management (2171)	132.8
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	4,089.1
<b>Component: Administrative Services (479)</b>			<b>7,614.5</b>
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	3,392.6
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Statewide Fisheries Management (2171)	132.8

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

Scenario: FY2024 Governor (19867)

IRIS Revenue Type	IRIS Revenue Source Code	Component	Total
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	4,089.1
<b>RDU: Habitat (151)</b>			<b>988.0</b>
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Commercial Fish Entry Commission (471)	30.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	120.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	30.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	NatRes - Department-wide	720.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Trans - Department-wide	88.0
<b>Component: Habitat (486)</b>			<b>988.0</b>
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Commercial Fish Entry Commission (471)	30.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Sport Fisheries (464)	120.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	30.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	NatRes - Department-wide	720.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Trans - Department-wide	88.0
<b>RDU: Subsistence Research &amp; Monitoring (270)</b>			<b>713.8</b>
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Central Region Fisheries Mgmt. (2168)	282.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	280.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Univ - Department-wide	151.8
<b>Component: State Subsistence Research (2625)</b>			<b>713.8</b>
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Central Region Fisheries Mgmt. (2168)	282.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	FishGm - Wildlife Conservation (473)	280.0
5007 I/A Rcpts	5301 Inter-Agency Receipts	Univ - Department-wide	151.8