

State of Alaska
FY2007 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.

Core Services

- Provide opportunity to utilize fish and wildlife resources;
- Ensure sustainability and harvestable surplus of fish and wildlife resources;
- Provide information to all customers;
- Involve the public in management of fish and wildlife resources; and
- Protect the state's sovereignty to manage fish and wildlife resources.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
<p>A: Optimize public participation in fish and wildlife pursuits while optimizing economic benefits from fish and wildlife resources.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Maintain total annual value of commercial harvests and mariculture production at over \$1 billion annually.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Total value of commercial harvests and mariculture production of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> To have a positive trend in total trip-related expenditures for fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation in Alaska.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> The total trip-related expenditures for fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation in Alaska as measured by the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation every five years.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Increase sales of hunting and trapping licenses to the 3 -year average.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> The number of hunting and trapping licenses sold compared to the 3-year running average.</p> <p><u>Target #4:</u> Provide 2.5 million angler days and sell 450,000 licenses.</p> <p><u>Measure #4:</u> Total number of angler days and number of licensed anglers.</p> <p><u>Target #5:</u> To maintain an increasing trend in total participation in fish and wildlife viewing in Alaska.</p> <p><u>Measure #5:</u> The total number of fish and wildlife viewers in Alaska as reported by the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation every five years.</p>	<p>A1: Ensure the conservation of natural stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based on scientifically sound assessments.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Establish reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points for all harvested stocks.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percent of harvested stocks with established reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points.</p> <p>A2: Sustain fisheries on stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based upon the control and regulation of harvests through responsive management systems.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Meet 80 percent of user group allocation objectives established by the Board of Fisheries by region.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Achievement of user group allocation objectives established in Board of Fisheries regulations and management plans.</p> <p>A3: Sustain recreational fisheries targeting wild stocks.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Maintain the recreational harvest and catch of wild stocks (1998 - 2003 average).</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of wild fish harvested and caught at the 5 year running average.</p> <p>A4: Increase recreational fishing opportunities via supplemental hatchery production.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Maintain the number of stocked fish caught (1999-2003 average).</p>

Measure #1: Number of stocked fish caught reported by harvest and catch.

Target #2: Maintain the harvest of hatchery-produced fish (1999-2003).

Measure #2: Number of hatchery-produced fish harvested.

A5: Collect scientifically sound information on wildlife populations in Alaska.

Target #1: Increase by 5% the collection of population, harvest, and other biological information on species of concern and/or key species about which little information exists.

Measure #1: Percentage change in the numbers of studies initiated, underway, and completed.

Target #2: Complete 90% of planned surveys on the population status and harvest of big game species, furbearers, migratory birds and marine mammals (not including any stopped by adverse weather conditions or nonavailability of suitable aircraft).

Measure #2: Percentage of planned surveys completed.

Target #3: Maintain the number of active research projects at 95 to 100% or more of the previous year's totals.

Measure #3: Number of research projects compared to those of the previous year.

A6: Compile and analyze existing data, conduct research to gather information on the role of hunting and fishing by Alaskans for customary and traditional uses.

Target #1: To conduct surveys of customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife in all, or representative communities in each region of Alaska once every five (5) years.

Measure #1: Number of Alaskan communities in which comprehensive and current fisheries and wildlife harvest data are collected and reported by region.

A7: Maintain a diverse, dedicated, motivated, empowered and effective workforce.

Target #1: To have at least 75% surveyed employees who report being motivated and empowered.

Measure #1: The percentage of employees who report being motivated and empowered as measured by a periodic staff survey.

Target #2: To have at least 90% surveyed employees who report having the tools, resources, and skills to be effective in their job.

Measure #2: The percentage of employees who report having the tools, resources, and skills to be effective in

their job as measured by a periodic staff survey.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Conduct surveys and inventories
- Perform predator control
- Manage hatcheries
- Manage and protect habitat
- Conduct research
- Administer Permits and licenses
- Perform pathology
- Research Genetics
- Make allocation decisions
- Issue Regulating Emergency Orders (EOs) - opening/closing fisheries and hunts, etc.
- Monitor harvests
- Operate Information centers
- Maintain web site
- Conduct Community/school education programs
- Perform enhancement, developing fisheries, and mariculture
- Involve the public
- Account for total mortality
- Perform Enforcement
- Provide management and administrative services for department
- Protect Alaska's interest through participation in national and international fish and wildlife forums

FY2007 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2007 Department Budget: \$171,448,400

Personnel:

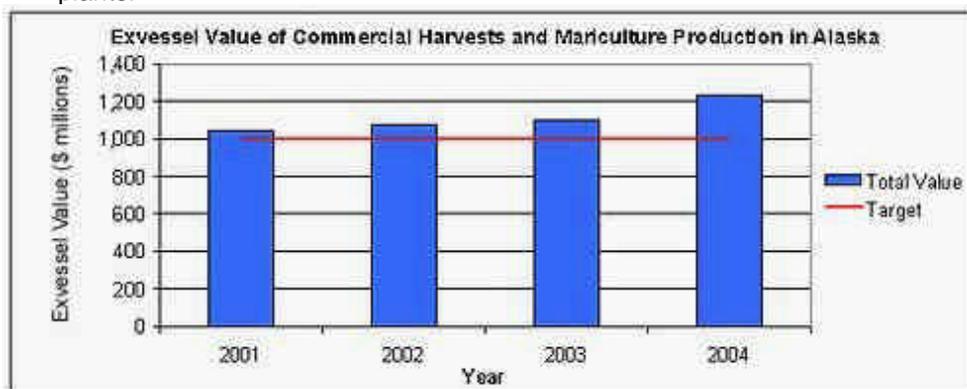
Full time	879
Part time	802
Total	1,681

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Optimize public participation in fish and wildlife pursuits while optimizing economic benefits from fish and wildlife resources.

Target #1: Maintain total annual value of commercial harvests and mariculture production at over \$1 billion annually.

Measure #1: Total value of commercial harvests and mariculture production of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants.

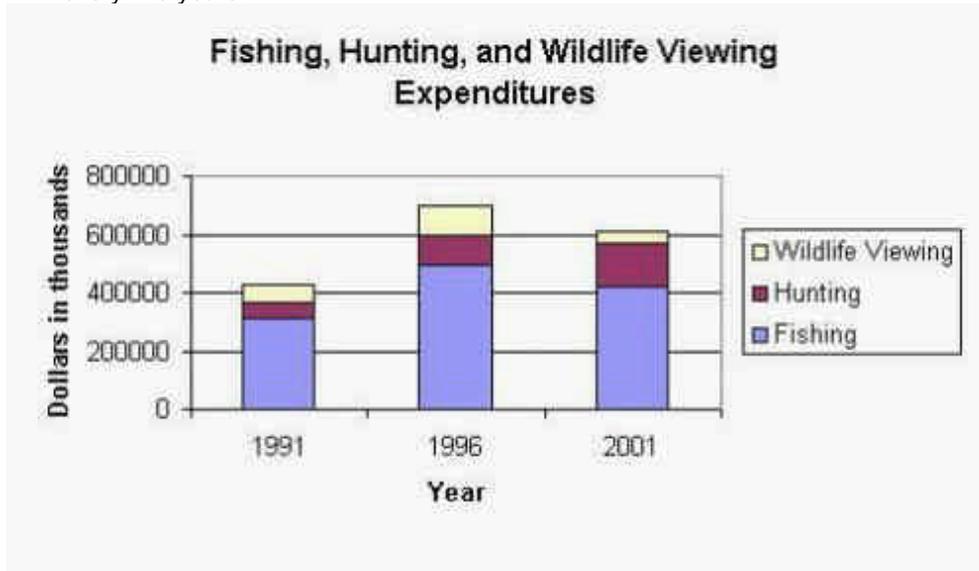


Analysis of results and challenges: This target has been exceeded each of the past four years.

Target #2: To have a positive trend in total trip-related expenditures for fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated

recreation in Alaska.

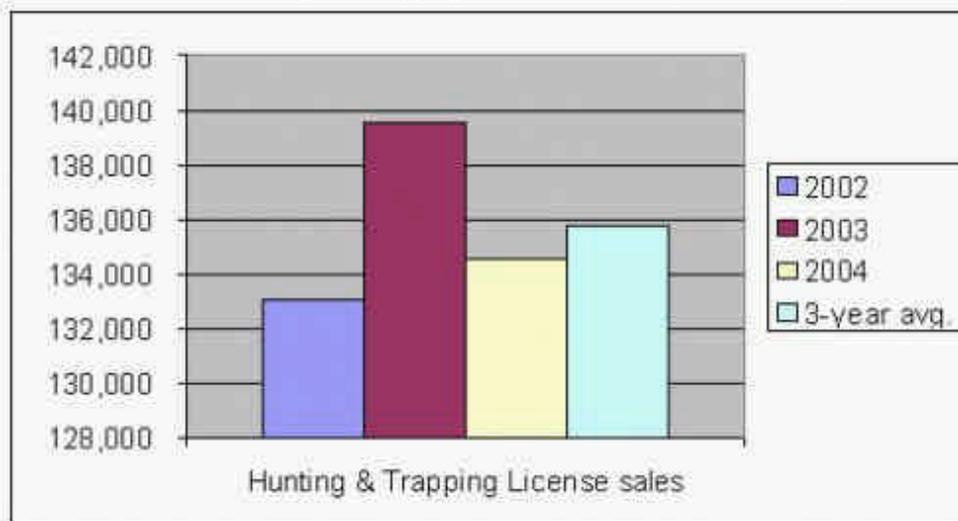
Measure #2: The total trip-related expenditures for fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation in Alaska as measured by the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation every five years.



Analysis of results and challenges: This data is gathered every five years and will be collected next in 2006.

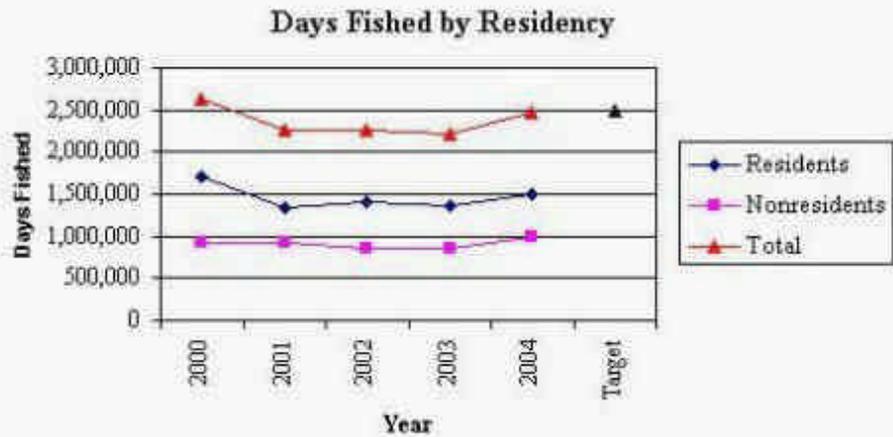
Target #3: Increase sales of hunting and trapping licenses to the 3-year average.

Measure #3: The number of hunting and trapping licenses sold compared to the 3-year running average.

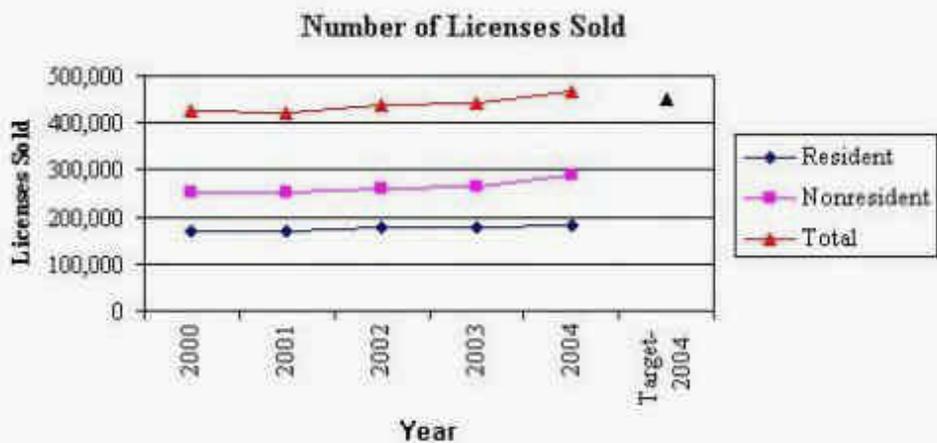


Target #4: Provide 2.5 million angler days and sell 450,000 licenses.

Measure #4: Total number of angler days and number of licensed anglers.



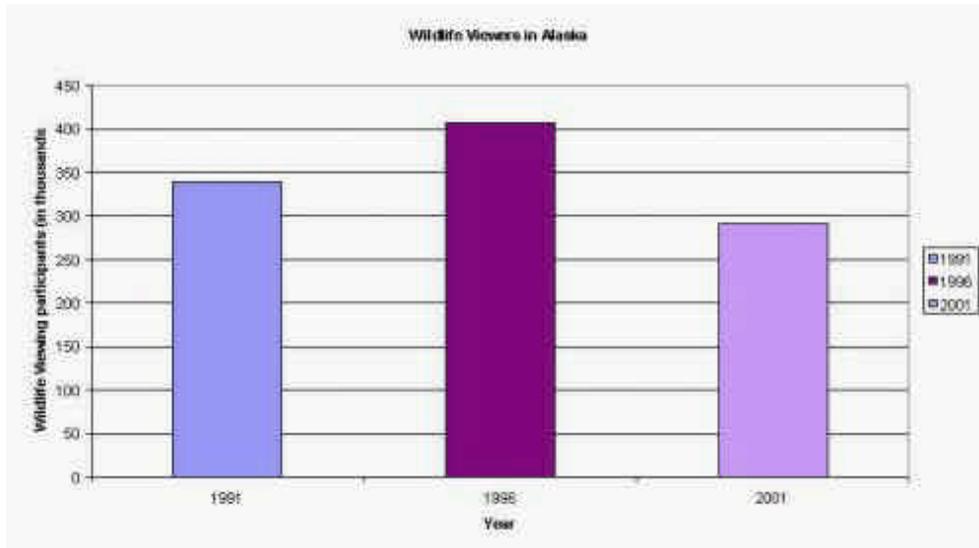
Note: Data for this measure is derived in whole or in part from the statewide harvest survey. Due to the timing of the survey the 2004 data is the most recent available.



Analysis of results and challenges: The Division of Sport Fish met its target for participation in 2004.

Target #5: To maintain an increasing trend in total participation in fish and wildlife viewing in Alaska.

Measure #5: The total number of fish and wildlife viewers in Alaska as reported by the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation every five years.

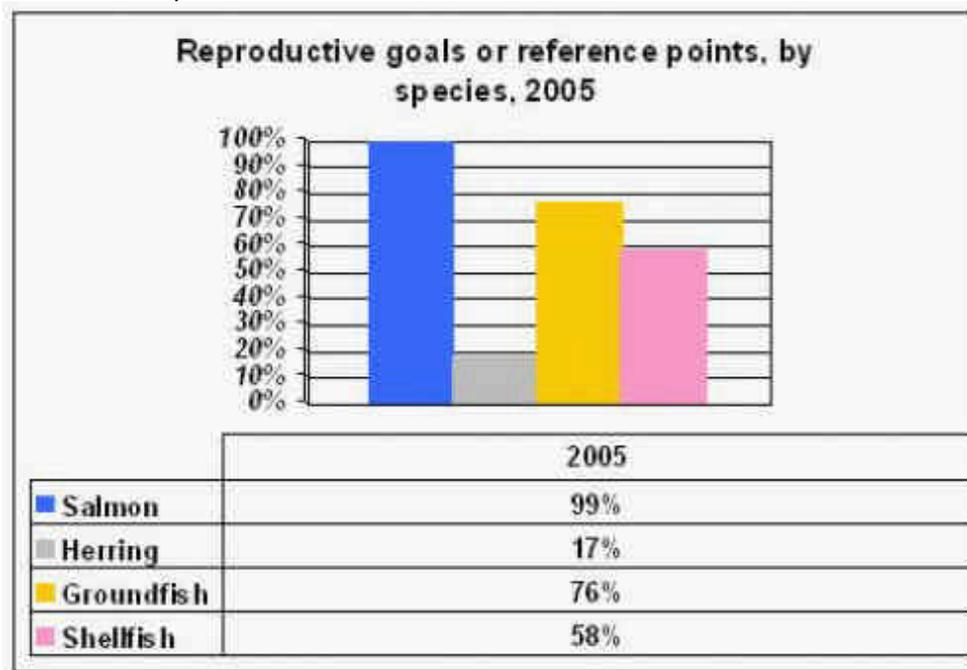


Analysis of results and challenges: This data is gathered every five years and will be collected next in 2006.

A1: Strategy - Ensure the conservation of natural stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based on scientifically sound assessments.

Target #1: Establish reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points for all harvested stocks.

Measure #1: Percent of harvested stocks with established reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points.

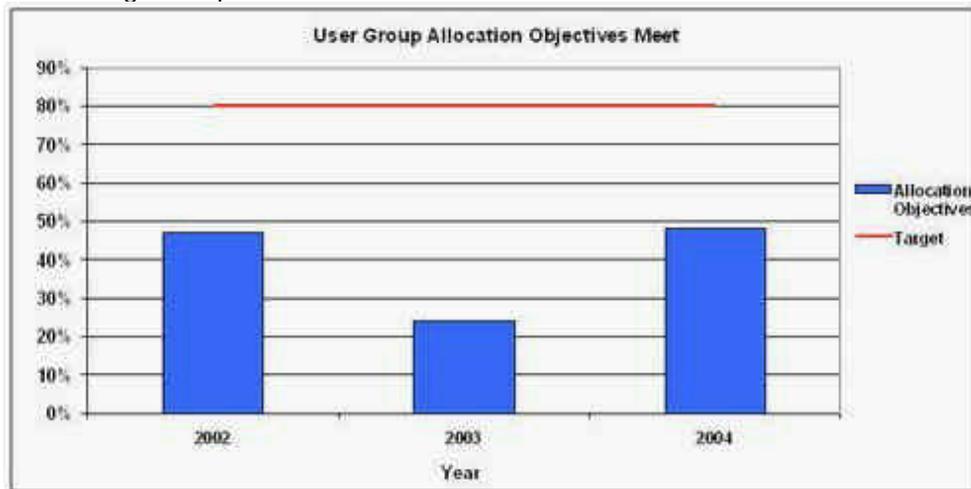


Analysis of results and challenges: The reproductive goals for salmon cover a diversity of types of goals and quality of data. Some goals are specific to a single species in a single river; others represent a goal for a group of closely related spawning populations that are managed as a unit. Some goals are based on a quantitative analysis, with good, consistently collected data on catches and escapements; and others are based on a qualitative assessment from more fragmentary data. The division is continually working to improve its data and the precision of its salmon escapement goals.

A2: Strategy - Sustain fisheries on stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based upon the control and regulation of harvests through responsive management systems.

Target #1: Meet 80 percent of user group allocation objectives established by the Board of Fisheries by region.

Measure #1: Achievement of user group allocation objectives established in Board of Fisheries regulations and management plans.



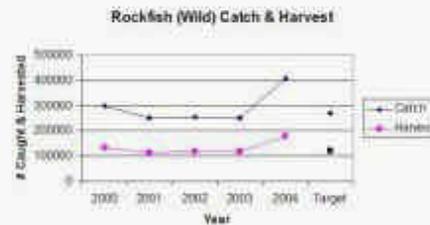
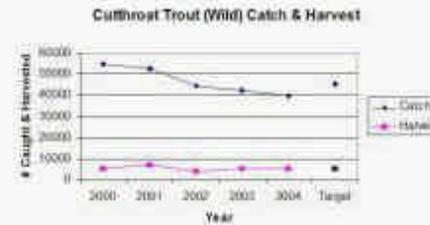
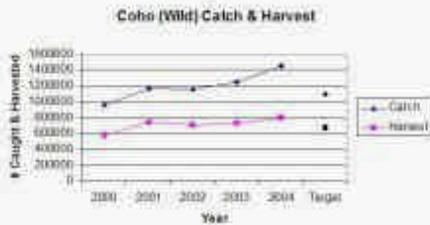
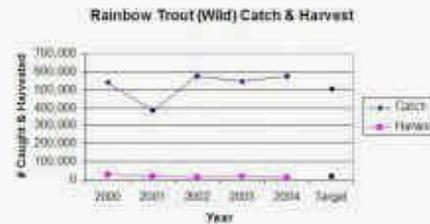
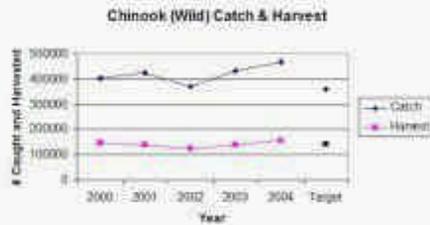
Analysis of results and challenges: Some 2005 fisheries are still ongoing and final data will not be available until early 2006.

A3: Strategy - Sustain recreational fisheries targeting wild stocks.

Target #1: Maintain the recreational harvest and catch of wild stocks (1998 - 2003 average).

Measure #1: Number of wild fish harvested and caught at the 5 year running average.

Harvest	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 Target	Catch	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 Target
Baldwin trout	3010	3000	3000	1730	2300	3010	3010	3000	3000	1730	2300
Landlocked salmon	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	111,976	9339	9029	9029	9029
Arctic grayling	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	188,272	1000	1000	1000	1000
Dolly Varden Arctic char	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10,728	10,728	10,728	10,728	10,728
Lake trout	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	32,178	32,178	32,178	32,178	32,178
Coho salmon	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	440,823	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chinook salmon	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	401,182	401,182	401,182	401,182	401,182
Sockeye salmon	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	714,888	69,271	69,271	69,271	69,271
Kokanee	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1,348	100	100	100	100
Pink salmon	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	478,704	478,704	478,704	478,704	478,704
Chum salmon	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	253,566	310,717	310,717	310,717	310,717
Steelhead	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	41,888	2,284	2,284	2,284	2,284
Cutthroat trout	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	18,782	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Brook trout	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	646	100	100	100	100
Southern pike	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	200,247	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Whitefish	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10,112	10,112	10,112	10,112	10,112
Bullhead	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	13,168	100	100	100	100
Woodrat	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3,917	100	100	100	100
Beaver	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	61,163	61,163	61,163	61,163	61,163
Duffin salmon	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	506,110	49,171	49,171	49,171	49,171
Rockfish	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	209,184	209,184	209,184	209,184	209,184
Lingcod	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	68,008	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Rainbow trout	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	874,271	472,001	472,001	472,001	472,001
Other fish	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	84,709	2,849	2,849	2,849	2,849
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000



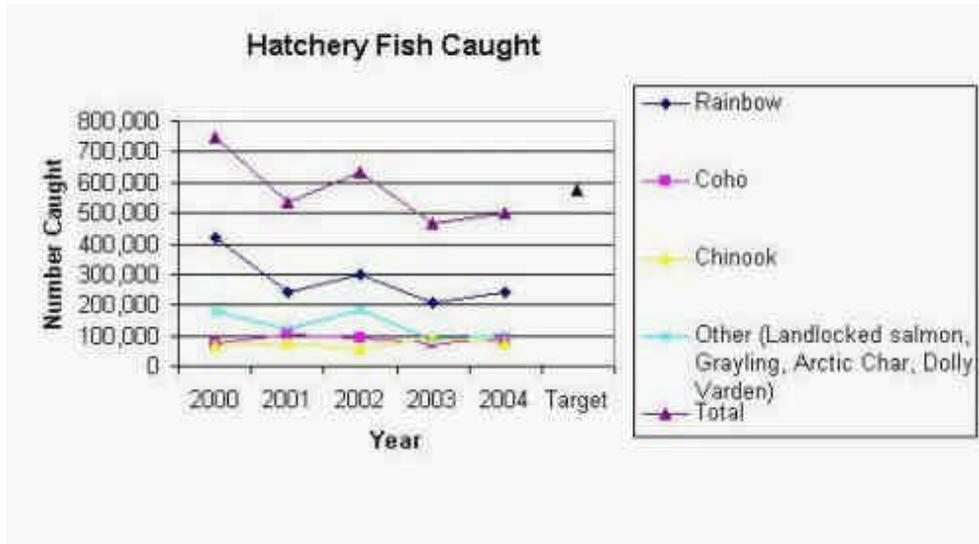
Note: Data for this measure is derived in whole or in part from the statewide harvest survey. Due to the timing of the survey, the 2004 data is the most recent available.

Analysis of results and challenges: The Division of Sport Fish generally met or exceeded its targets for catch and harvest of wild stocks.

A4: Strategy - Increase recreational fishing opportunities via supplemental hatchery production.

Target #1: Maintain the number of stocked fish caught (1999-2003 average).

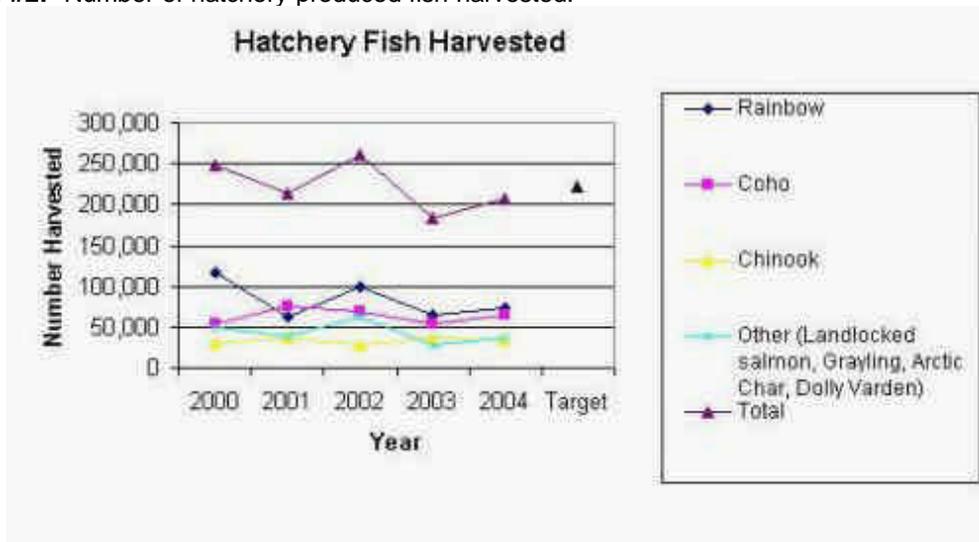
Measure #1: Number of stocked fish caught reported by harvest and catch.



Analysis of results and challenges: Given current challenges of hatchery production, the Division of Sport Fish has done a good job of attaining performance objectives and is poised to increase performance as hatchery production capacity is upgraded.

Target #2: Maintain the harvest of hatchery-produced fish (1999-2003).

Measure #2: Number of hatchery-produced fish harvested.

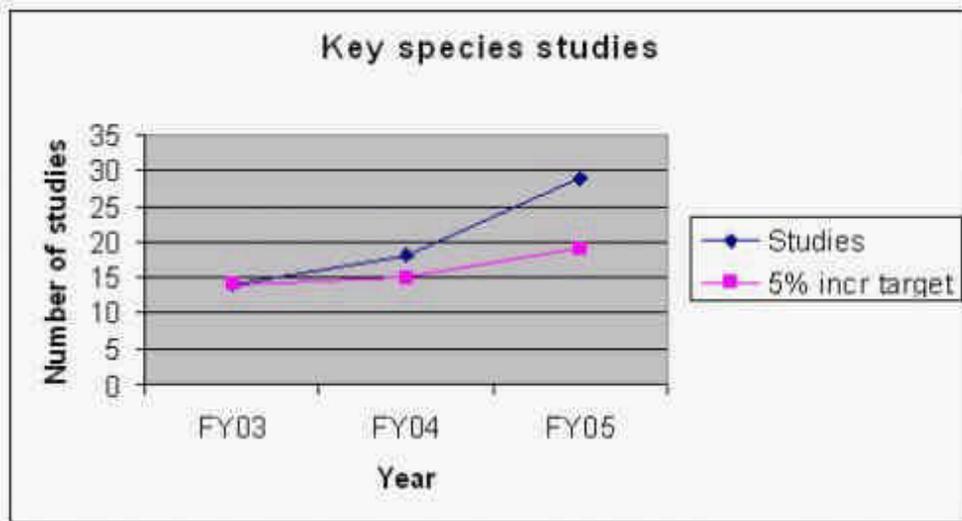


Analysis of results and challenges: Given current challenges of hatchery production, the Division of Sport Fish has done a good job of attaining performance objectives and is poised to increase performance as hatchery production capacity is upgraded.

A5: Strategy - Collect scientifically sound information on wildlife populations in Alaska.

Target #1: Increase by 5% the collection of population, harvest, and other biological information on species of concern and/or key species about which little information exists.

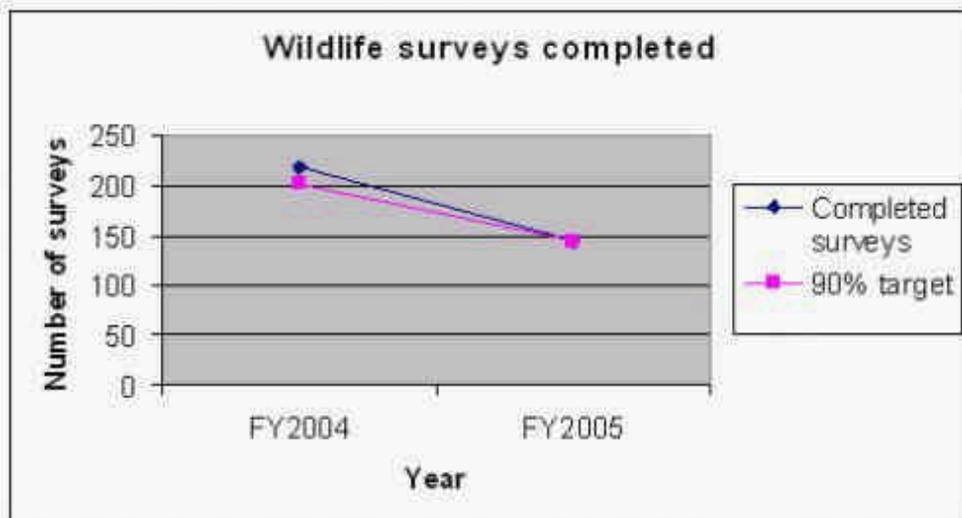
Measure #1: Percentage change in the numbers of studies initiated, underway, and completed.



Analysis of results and challenges: This target was met. In 2004/05, 16 key species projects were continued and 13 were initiated for a total of 29. This represents a 20% increase over 2003/04's 24 projects, largely due to the continued availability of new federal funds.

Target #2: Complete 90% of planned surveys on the population status and harvest of big game species, furbearers, migratory birds and marine mammals (not including any stopped by adverse weather conditions or nonavailability of suitable aircraft).

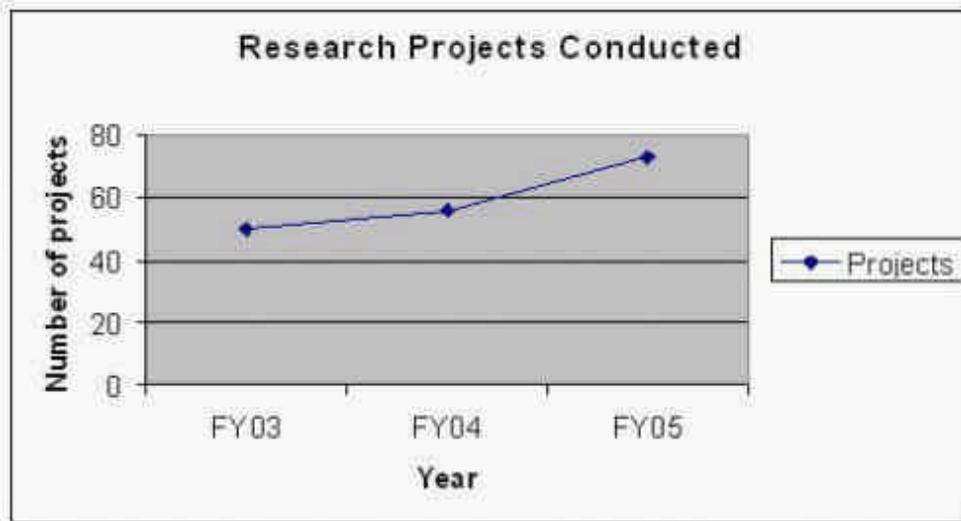
Measure #2: Percentage of planned surveys completed.



Analysis of results and challenges: This target was achieved. During 2004/05, the division completed 90% of planned wildlife surveys (145 of 161) in which weather or aircraft availability was not a factor. Of those not completed, 15 were due to budget or personnel constraints, 1 was due to equipment breakdown. Budget constraints also contributed to fewer surveys on lower priority species being planned for the year. Cost increases have exceeded increases in available funds both for personnel and for aviation fuel which has increased the costs of charter flights and operating department aircraft.

Target #3: Maintain the number of active research projects at 95 to 100% or more of the previous year's totals.

Measure #3: Number of research projects compared to those of the previous year.

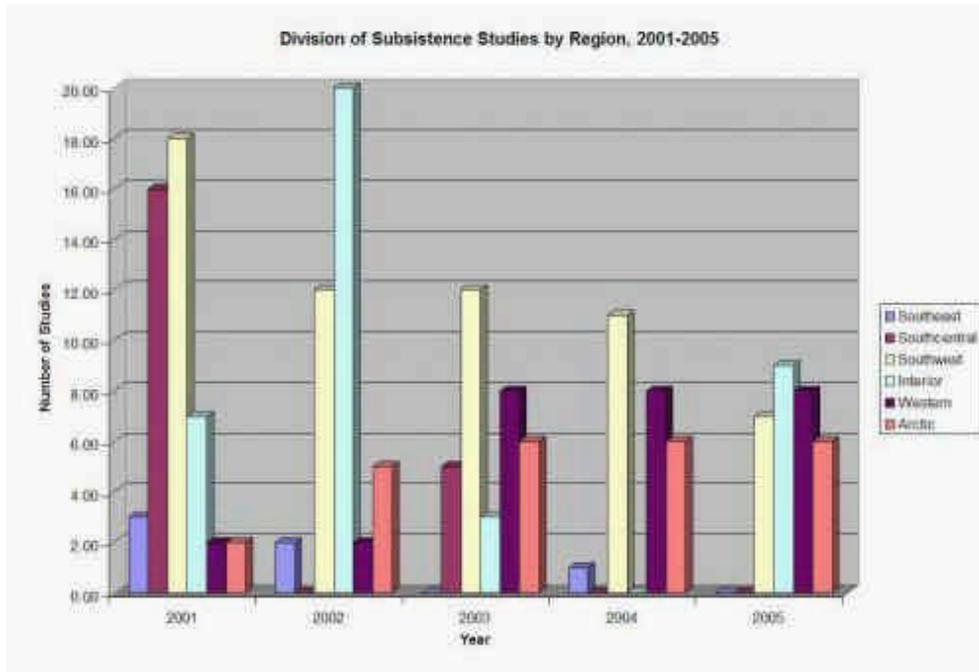


Analysis of results and challenges: This target was achieved. During 2004/05, 28 big game research projects, 20 marine mammal program research projects, 3 waterfowl/game bird, and 6 nongame research projects were conducted, for a total of 57 division research projects. (16 additional nongame research projects were conducted by partners using State Wildlife Grant funds from the division.) The previous year, 2003/04, 28 big game, 18 marine mammal, and 6 nongame research projects were conducted (4 additional nongame research projects were conducted by partners using State Wildlife Grant funds from the division.) for a total of 52 division research projects. The number of 2004/05 projects conducted by the division is 104% of those conducted the prior year.

A6: Strategy - Compile and analyze existing data, conduct research to gather information on the role of hunting and fishing by Alaskans for customary and traditional uses.

Target #1: To conduct surveys of customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife in all, or representative communities in each region of Alaska once every five (5) years.

Measure #1: Number of Alaskan communities in which comprehensive and current fisheries and wildlife harvest data are collected and reported by region.



Analysis of results and challenges: Systematic region-by-region surveys have not been possible with declines in funding. Rather, the division has been surveying communities for which special project funding has been obtained to address questions related to customary and traditional uses of specific fisheries and wildlife resources. By focusing on the goal of providing comprehensive information for each of five (5) regions on a five (5) year cycle, we can provide more current information for management and regulatory decisions. The data table shows information has been incomplete for several regions over a 5-year period. The target objective is to have scientific information collected and analyzed for each region at least once every 5 years. This target has been achieved at a level of 6 studies minimum for 3 of the 5 regions in the past 5 years.

A7: Strategy - Maintain a diverse, dedicated, motivated, empowered and effective workforce.

Target #1: To have at least 75% surveyed employees who report being motivated and empowered.

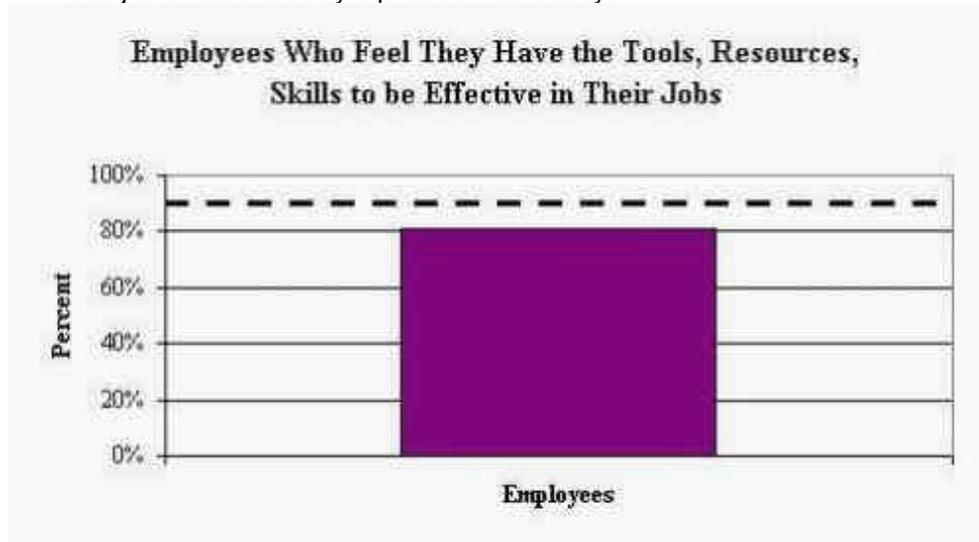
Measure #1: The percentage of employees who report being motivated and empowered as measured by a periodic staff survey.



Analysis of results and challenges: The 2005 survey is conducted in December. Results will be available in January 2006.

Target #2: To have at least 90% surveyed employees who report having the tools, resources, and skills to be effective in their job.

Measure #2: The percentage of employees who report having the tools, resources, and skills to be effective in their job as measured by a periodic staff survey.



Analysis of results and challenges: The 2005 survey is conducted in December. Results will be available in January 2006.

Key Department Challenges

Commercial Fisheries

Salmon Prices

Salmon prices remain at relatively low levels although some improvement in prices has occurred in 2004 and 2005. However, continued large volumes of farmed salmon keep prices for Alaskan salmon low compared to levels before farmed salmon production reached current levels.

Susitna and Cook Inlet Sockeye Salmon Stocks

Low numbers of sockeye salmon returned to the Susitna River and other northern Cook Inlet systems. Increased funding will be required for research to determine the cause of the poor returns to northern Cook Inlet and to determine if effective management measures can be deployed to reduce the harvest in the central district commercial fisheries of northern Cook Inlet stocks while still allowing the harvest of abundant Kenai and Kasilof River sockeye stocks.

Bering Sea Crab Research

The division is working on new methodologies, with federal funds, for stock assessments of Bering Sea snow crab, a stock that until recently provided the largest crab harvests in Alaska. Improved stock assessments will allow the department to maximize harvests, which is especially important to industry during periods of low stock productivity.

Employee Recruitment and Retention Difficulties

The division is continuing to lose experienced biologists, fishery scientists, and biometricians to federal agencies and other employers as well as retirements. Replacing these specialized and experienced staff has proven difficult because we cannot offer competitive salaries. Insufficient applicants from within the state are requiring supervisors to recruit from out of state for almost all positions and even then many of our vacancies attract a poor applicant pool.

Federal/State Subsistence

In order to minimize disruption to state residents; to protect state fish resources; and minimize federal intrusion into state management, significant staff time is spent interacting with the federal system of regional councils, representing federal subsistence users, and the federal bureaucracy.

Federal Fishery Rationalization

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council has a number of initiatives underway that affect state managed fisheries. These include proposals for rationalization of the Bering Sea crab fisheries and the groundfish fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska. State managers and researchers must work with the NPFMC to avoid deleterious impacts to state fisheries and coastal communities as federal rationalization occurs. The first season under the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands crab rationalization has begun. Fine tuning of state regulations through the Board of Fisheries process is expected.

Fishery Allocations

The allocation of fisheries resources among users continues to place significant demands on policy makers and managers. In many cases, the division does not have adequate funding to gather and analyze the data needed by the policy makers to address these complex issues. Nor does it have the funds necessary to carry out allocative management decisions that depend on the collection and analysis of additional data. The result is that allocative disputes often continue to worsen and become increasingly acrimonious.

Vessels and Aircraft Maintenance

The division has several research and support vessels and four small aircraft, which require regular maintenance and periodic overhaul. They are integral to a variety of stock assessment programs and also provide platforms for inseason management. Maintenance must be provided to protect this capital investment, assure efficient operations, and meet safety requirements.

Support for Aquaculture

Both private non-profit salmon hatchery operators and aquatic shellfish farmers depend on the division for planning, permitting, disease prevention, and other technical services. The division is frequently unable to provide the level of support desired, because of limited funding and staffing.

Test Fish Revenue Concerns

In recent years, some members of the legislature and the commercial fishing industry have raised concerns over the division's test fish program, including: 1) fish taken by department test fishing operations are removed from the common property fisheries and, therefore, not available to be harvested in the commercial fishery; 2) some object to test fishing as an "indirect form of taxation" that excludes the users of the common property resource from the fiscal policy decision-making process, and 3) the department's costs for operating projects funded with test fishing have increased over the years due to inflation and higher labor costs. At the same time, there has been a downward spiral in fish prices, particularly for salmon but also for other fish and shellfish species. As fish prices or run sizes decline, the percentage of the resource needed to meet budget allocations increases.

Sport Fish

Maintaining Hatchery Production Goals

One of the primary challenges facing this RDU is the threat posed to recreational fishing opportunities and the benefits they provide caused by eminent loss of hatchery capacity. With the passage and signage into law of SB147 in 2005 the long-term problem with hatchery-production was addressed. However, significant short-term problems remain until the new facilities are constructed. Loss of heated water and issues associated with aging infrastructure will result in the Division not being able to meet current demands. We are exploring creative solutions to sustain current reduced stocking levels until the new facilities are constructed and operational.

Resident Angler Satisfaction

Resident Alaskans are becoming increasingly aware of the tradeoffs between maximization of sport fishing opportunities and economic benefits and the perceived decline in quality of fishing experience, especially in the road accessible salmon fisheries of southcentral and interior Alaska. A result is below target levels of resident angler satisfaction. This issue is illustrated in the continuing conflict between guided and unguided chinook salmon anglers on the Kenai River. The division is taking steps to allow for better dissemination of biological information and facilitation of communication and interaction among the user groups so that "win-win" management strategies can be developed

and forwarded to the Board of Fisheries for consideration. We are also conducting surveys of user groups to assess angler satisfaction and demand.

Maintaining Hunting and Fishing Access

Federal initiatives are fast-tracking ANILCA land conveyances. As these lands are conveyed it is necessary to assure traditional access is protected and maintained as required under law. Also, various federal land management planning activities threaten traditional access. The Division of Sport Fish is working with federal land management agencies to assure that traditional hunting and fishing access is protected and maintained.

Responsible Resource Development

Responsible development of Alaska's resources is a cornerstone of Alaska's economy. The division works with various agencies to review major land and water development projects to assure that development of our state's resources occur without significant impact to fish and wildlife and their uses. To accomplish this, the Division houses the department's habitat permitting and review responsibilities that resulted from Executive Order 107. The Division also houses a water shop that has the lead on hydroelectric project reviews and protection of instream flows. The Division also conducts assessments and restoration of habitats necessary for sustained yield management. Finally, Alaska's special areas are managed in accordance with their statutory mandates.

Minimize Impact to Other Users While Meeting the Subsistence Priority

Federal oversight of subsistence fishing on federal public lands and waters is increasingly resulting in a loss of sport fishing opportunity across Alaska. Federal agencies have closed state-managed sport fisheries for chinook and chum salmon in the Yukon and Kuskokwim River drainages and for sockeye at Falls Lake, Gut Bay, Pillar Bay, and Redoubt Lake in southeast Alaska and have eliminated the use of nets in state managed subsistence fisheries in the Sarkar River. The state sport fish program will strive to bring the best available scientific information to the federal subsistence decision-making process in an effort to maintain as much sport fishing opportunity as possible while assuring a subsistence priority and sustained yield.

Sustaining Important Stocks

Implementation of the Sustainable Salmon Fisheries Policy (5 AAC 39.222), the Salmon Escapement Goal Policy (5 AAC 39.223), and the Policy for the Management of Sustainable Wild Trout (5 AAC 75.222) help ensure the sustainability of the state's fishery resources. Also, halibut are a very important resource to sport fisheries across coastal Alaska. The North Pacific Fisheries Management Council manages all fishing for halibut, including sport fishing. The state sport fish program continues to work with the International Pacific Halibut Commission to collect baseline biological data and with the Council to assure halibut stocks are managed for long-term sustainability. Management of recreational chinook salmon fisheries in Southeast Alaska is made more complex by the constraints associated with the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty, the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and allocation conflict among users. Maintaining the existing sport fishery in light of these complex restraints requires very precise and extensive harvest monitoring as well as participation in the technical processes of the treaty and ESA. Chinook salmon enhancement and intensive stock assessment projects are the primary means of increasing angling opportunity and harvest.

Wildlife Conservation

Game Management and Hunting Opportunities

Predation by wolves and bears has a major impact on many wildlife populations in Alaska. The division will continue to work with the Board of Game to develop biologically sound and cost effective programs to regulate predator populations where necessary to improve the status of important ungulate herds.

Under A.S. 16.05.255, the department is charged with carrying out intensive management programs adopted into regulation by the Board of Game. Under these regulations, five such programs are currently underway to boost the harvestable surpluses of moose and caribou populations and provide increased hunting opportunities for Alaskans. The five programs are targeted at subunits within Game Management Units 19, 13, 16, 9, and 12. More programs will likely be adopted this year. The department has allocated all available funds to these projects and currently lacks resources to document population parameters in order to support, sustain and defend new intensive management programs in the face of ongoing opposition and litigation. Without these programs, hunting opportunities will continue to be severely reduced.

The division's ability to maintain healthy populations of wildlife is directly related to the ability of Alaska's land and water resources to support these populations. Loss or serious alteration of important wildlife habitats can have direct and long-term economic impacts on the state by reducing the sustainable yield of these renewable resources. Because of increasing human populations and the need for an expanded and more diversified economy, the division must work closely with development interests and other agencies. We must effectively mitigate the effects of development through active management programs to ensure adequate protection of wildlife values and continued opportunities for public use of these resources. The process can be effective only if the division can provide the latest information, techniques, and research findings to all parties involved in a rapid and efficient manner.

Protect State Interests in the Designation and Management of Endangered Species

The listing of species as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act can have great adverse economic impacts on Alaska. Division programs have been designed to provide for population recovery of listed species as well as preventing the need for additional listings. The division will continue to collect information on several species in an effort to ensure species are not unnecessarily listed under the federal act.

Dual Management

The federal assertion of management authorities for subsistence hunting on federal lands continues to have major impacts on the management of wildlife in Alaska. The division continues to work on development of procedures to address resource management and allocation conflicts between state and federal managers.

Funding Sources

An overriding challenge for the division is to address funding issues for the division's programs. Revenues into the Fish and Game Fund are derived from the sale of hunting and trapping licenses to residents and non-residents, special permits, tag fees, sanctuary access permits, shooting range fees, waterfowl stamps and limited edition prints, and educational publications and videos. Revenue generated from these sources has decreased steadily from FY01 through FY05. Revenue in FY05 was 9.5% less than FY01.

Hunter Education Public Shooting Ranges

Patrons of the ranges are charged a user fee, but a subsidy from the Fish & Game Fund has always been necessary to provide the staff and operating costs to maintain a public facility. Interagency receipts (I/A) spending authority of \$150.0 was added during the FY06 budget process. I/A receipts are limited to only state agencies and none are anticipated in FY07. The department is actively working with organizations and schools in the Fairbanks area to promote use of the facilities.

Fisheries and Game Boards and Advisory Committees

State Waters Groundfisheries

The Board of Fisheries is developing options for state waters groundfish fisheries in order to respond to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's (council) intention of "rationalizing" the groundfish fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska. Through the board and council's Joint Protocol Committee, the council has requested the board provide input regarding state waters fisheries, including observer coverage. The Board will also analyze the regulations it developed in FY 05 for the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BS/AI) crab fisheries, in response to federal action to rationalize those fisheries. Finally, the board continues to evaluate regulatory and statutory changes necessary to restructure the state's commercial salmon industry. The board received a separate allocation from the legislature for this effort, which will conclude with a final report in June 2006.

Intensive Management

The Board of Game is implementing the intensive management law, taking actions to bring board findings and policies in line with changes in state statutes. The statute also changed the requirement that the commissioner make a finding in addition to a board finding prior to issuance of a permit. The new law allows issuance of a permit with only a board finding needed. The board continues to make associated changes to its regulations to bring them into compliance with the new law.

Advisory Committee Participation

Participation from all advisory committees at board meetings is incomplete due to limited funding. This limits both boards from receiving the full community input that the advisory committees were statutorily designed to provide. Public participation and active membership in the advisory committee system is key to its usefulness to the communities, the department, and the Boards of Fisheries and Game.

Federal Subsistence Management

Federal management of subsistence uses on federal lands and waters continues to be a key issue for both the Boards of Fisheries and Game, and for the advisory committees. As the federal agencies implement subsistence management, the Boards Support Section has experienced an increased workload in designing a system within which state boards and the federal board may interact, responding to information requests from federal agencies, from state advisory committees, and from the public. The staff anticipate a continued increase in regulatory coordination issues for the boards during the 2005/2006 meeting cycle. Dual management, including two-regulatory systems, can also be confusing and burdensome to the advisory committees. Ongoing education about the state's jurisdiction and responsibilities in state subsistence management is important for continued effectiveness of advisory committees. Interaction and communication between the state and federal advisory committee systems will also increase the effectiveness of the state's advisory committees.

Subsistence

Subsistence Research Studies

Scientific studies need to be conducted to ensure statewide coverage for reporting on current fish and wildlife harvests and uses for subsistence so that regions with the most outdated information and the most pressing subsistence issues are addressed. An increment has been requested to allow the division to begin a rotational cycle to update and provide information for each of the 5 regions of the state, particularly in state-managed areas and where resources are facing increasing public use for hunting and fishing.

Salmon Harvest Survey

Because annual salmon harvest survey and assessment funds for state subsistence fisheries have been reduced, key areas of the state for which harvest information is necessary for management and regulatory decisions are not funded including portions of Bristol Bay, Southeastern, and Kuskokwim fisheries management areas.

Federal Subsistence Management

The state's presence and role in the federal subsistence management process needs to be strengthened to prevent federal intrusion in state management of fish and wildlife resources and harvest. Dual state-federal management of subsistence hunting began in 1990 followed by fishing in 1999. This has led to increasingly divergent regulations for state and federal subsistence hunts and fisheries as federal regulation and management becomes more entrenched. The division is the department's liaison with the federal subsistence management program.

Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Federal Rationalization of Groundfish

Monitor federal efforts to rationalize Gulf of Alaska groundfish in the Exclusive Economic Zone. Federal actions may lead to increased pressures from displaced vessels on groundfish in waters managed under state jurisdiction. CFEC will particularly continue to work with ADF&G, the Alaska Board of Fisheries and interested fishery groups on issues relating to Gulf of Alaska groundfish rationalization plans.

Carlson Class Action

Meet the state's obligations under the Carlson class action, which challenges the permit fees Alaska has charged nonresident fishermen. These obligations include maintaining a data base of permits held and current mailing addresses for Carlson class members. A 3:1 nonresident to resident permit fee differential was established by law many years ago and was in effect until the 2002 licensing year. If Alaska loses the lawsuit, it might result in a judgment requiring the state to calculate and pay huge refunds (tens of millions of dollars) to nonresident fishermen. It is imperative that Alaska has the resources to defend the State in court and the ability to respond to whatever judgment is ultimately rendered.

New Fee Structure

Implement new fee structure over the next three years to reflect Senate Bill 93 passed in the 2005 legislative session. CFEC revenue funds the operations of the program as well as statutory contributions to the Fishermen's Fund, and a portion of the Division of Commercial Fisheries.

Significant Changes in Results to be Delivered in FY2007

Commercial Fisheries

Various increments have been requested by the division to support a variety of stock assessment projects, restore general fund to some fishery management staff who are partly funded with federal funds, provide Receipt Supported Services authority to fund statewide shellfish and groundfish projects, a Bristol Bay Science/Education Initiative, and increased projects funded by the SE Alaska Dive Fishery Association, and to provide additional test fish authority necessary in the management of the Bering Sea/Aleutian Island crab rationalization program.

Investment in Commercial Fisheries increments continues to implement the Administration's strategy of sustaining fisheries on stocks of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants based on scientifically sound assessments and the control and regulation of harvests through responsive management systems. The ability to maintain or increase the economic value of commercial fisheries and provide for subsistence uses depends on accurate escapement goals and a fishery management system that responds quickly to changing circumstances and information regarding the status of the stocks being harvested.

Sport Fish

The division will fulfill its commitments made to the legislature in passage SB147, sport fishing license surcharge legislation, to expand recreational fishing opportunities in Southeast Alaska by supplementing State and private non-profit hatchery operations with sport fishing license surcharge funds from the Sport Fish Enterprise Account. In FY2007 the Division will increase its angler outreach services statewide, focusing on informing Alaskans and visitors to our state on angling opportunities and sustainable fishing practices. In addition to obtaining information on participation, catch, and harvest, the Division of Sport fish and other resource decision-makers need information on the socio-economic aspects of recreational fishing in Alaska in order to maintain and improve recreational fisheries in Alaska and meet the statutory goal of optimizing the social and economic benefits to the angling public and the state. To address these needs the Division will conduct an economic survey in FY2007.

Wildlife Conservation

Addition of requested General Funds will significantly enhance the division's ability to manage the state's wildlife resources. These will supplement the mix of federal aid funds and Fish and Game Fund monies that finance wildlife survey and inventory activities, wildlife research projects, public services, regulatory activities, and other core functions of the division. By helping to compensate for increased costs and inflationary effects felt since 1992, this will allow the retention of experienced, highly skilled staff and enable the division to resume adequate levels of wildlife inventories and studies across the state, with sufficient coverage and intensity to facilitate intensive management and maximum allocation to consumptive uses.

Fisheries and Game Boards

In order to meet statutory mandates, the Fish and Game Boards and Advisory Committees Component has requested a general fund increment. The funding will ensure that advisory committees can meet legal mandates to holding a minimum of two meetings per year to be considered "active," and will improve their abilities to fulfill their regulatory duties in developing and evaluating fish and game proposals and providing input and recommendations to the appropriate boards. Due to the abbreviated meeting schedules, decisions by the boards do not include the full benefit of information and analysis needed for these complex allocation decisions.

Subsistence

An increment is requested so the Division can provide information on fish and wildlife uses in areas where information is more than 10 years old and state-managed areas and resources face increasing public use, particularly portions of Southcentral and Interior Alaska. A rotational cycle would begin for updating information for each of the 5 regions of the state providing this information to the Board of Fisheries, Board of Game, and agency managers for their respective use in making allocation and management decisions. Without current information, hunting and fishing opportunities may be inadvertently restricted in some areas to ensure sustained yield of the resources.

A major loss in services is associated with reduced funding from reimbursable services agreements (RSAs) with other divisions and agencies. For example, without restoration of previous levels of state support for the continuation annual salmon harvest surveys, information from state-mandated permit salmon fisheries in the Cook Inlet, Chignik, Bristol Bay and Southeastern Management areas will no longer be collected, entered into databases, and compiled for use by managers and the Board of Fisheries. Also, the annual harvest assessment of the subsistence salmon fisheries in the Kuskokwim Management Area, will be discontinued, ending a 40+-year survey program. Without these data, the Alaska Subsistence Fisheries Annual Report will have very limited utility in fisheries management decision-making processes. The loss of these services will be accompanied by a loss in public involvement in state fish and game

management in the Bristol Bay and Yukon-Kuskokwim delta regional centers in Bethel and Dillingham. Departmental presence and interaction with the public in these areas would be largely eliminated.

Major Department Accomplishments in 2005

Commercial Fisheries

The 2005 Alaska commercial salmon catch was over 206 million fish with a preliminary exvessel value of \$295 million. This was the third largest all species commercial salmon harvest, and the largest pink salmon harvest, since commercial salmon fishing began in Alaska in 1878. The preliminary exvessel value was up about one million dollars from the previous ten year average.

Chinook and chum salmon production in northwest Alaska has generally recovered from the disastrously low levels of 1996 to 2001. The 2005 fall chum salmon return to the Yukon River was the largest since 1975. Summer chum and Chinook salmon returns to the Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers were healthy and no subsistence restrictions were required. Escapement goals were met or exceeded in nearly all systems.

Commercial fisheries targeting Chinook salmon returning to the Taku and Stikine Rivers were conducted in southeast Alaska for the first time in 30 years. The opening of fisheries on these stocks marked the culmination of a successful stock rebuilding program and difficult negotiations within the Pacific Salmon Commission.

In the waters of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands the division is embarked on the implementation of an entirely new rationalized management system for the king and Tanner crab fisheries approved by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

New legislation and regulations were adopted in 2005 to encourage the development of aquatic farming of shellfish in Alaska. The department worked with the legislature and various stakeholder groups in the drafting and adoption of both the legislation and the regulations.

The department worked with stakeholders from the Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay, and northwest Alaska to develop a funding proposal for developing and deploying DNA genetic technology capable of identifying distinct chum and sockeye salmon stocks by stream of origin. This proposal appears likely to be funded by Congress in 2005.

Sport Fish

In southeast Alaska, sport bag limits and fishing methods for Chinook salmon were expanded via emergency regulation in 2005 in order to expand harvest opportunity for record number of treaty fish projected to be available. Harvest opportunity was also expanded, for the first time in more than 20 years, in the terminal areas near the Taku and Stikine Rivers. The preliminary harvest for the Southeast Region was 84,600 Chinook salmon of which 60,900 counted toward the treaty quota. Escapement goals for king salmon were met or exceeded in 10 of 11 index streams, and met or exceeded in all major coho salmon streams.

In Southcentral Alaska, harvest opportunities for chinook salmon in the Kenai and Kasilof rivers were expanded while still assuring sustainability of future returns. Staff began work on a multi-year program studying Kasilof River late-run chinook salmon. In PWS, a cooperative project between ADF&G, USFS, and Chugach Regional Resource Commission was completed. This project assessed sockeye salmon stocks in a remote area of PWS. Information obtained from this joint project should benefit both sport and subsistence users. A three year study on Resurrection Bay coho salmon was completed. Results determined origins of recreationally harvested coho salmon and will be available for regulatory bodies to make management decisions based on sound science. Nushagak River Chinook run was near record size with outstanding opportunities for anglers. While sockeye stocks in Cook Inlet have been above average in recent years, Susitna stocks have not met escapement objectives in 4 of past 5 years.

A considerable amount of effort from the Interior Region was spent working on the sport fish license surcharge legislation which passed and will greatly benefit the stocking program and enable hatchery construction. The salmon runs throughout the region were very strong and few in season restrictions were required.

Wildlife Conservation

Conducted wildlife survey and inventory management projects for 11 big game species (black and brown bears, bison, caribou, Dall sheep, deer, elk, moose, mountain goat, muskox, and wolf) as well as furbearers and migratory birds. Conducted 227 hunting clinics and classes in 33 communities around the state, certifying 3,037 total students. There were 129 basic hunter education, 76 bowhunter, and 15 muzzleloader classes. The division trained 74 volunteer instructors at regional workshops in Nome, Juneau, Fairbanks, Anchorage, the Mat-Su valley, and Kenai Peninsula. Continued to enhance the division's outreach to schools and community groups, holding wildlife curriculum training for 642 teachers, and supporting the work of division managers by better informing the public about wildlife management issues and challenges. Implemented 5 intensive management programs in an effort to increase ungulate species for human consumption by controlling predators in 6 game management units 13, 16B, 19A, 19D, 20E/12. Conducted 12 State Wildlife Grant projects. Of those 5 are ongoing and 7 were completed during FY05. Completed preparation of a statewide Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy as required by federal State Wildlife Grant legislation.

Administrative Services

In its sixth year of operation, the division sold over 35,302 fish and game licenses, stamps and tags over the Internet generating revenue of approximately \$2.2 million. This represented an increase of 55% of number of items sold over the previous year. Registering for big game drawing permit hunt applications was also available over the Internet with 14,191 applicants registering for hunts. This represented an increase of 3% over the previous year.

Fisheries and Game Boards and Advisory Committees

The Board of Fisheries continued to implement the statewide Sustainable Salmon Fisheries Policy through evaluation of proposals in the Kodiak, Chignik, and Cook Inlet areas. This significant policy aims to evaluate and rebuild the state's salmon stocks, and continues to shape overall salmon fisheries management.

In response to ongoing litigation, the Board of Fisheries reviewed the purse seine salmon fisheries cooperative in the Chignik Area. This regulation creates a purse seine sockeye salmon fishery cooperative among CFEC permit holders. The co-op was allocated a percentage of the annual Chignik area sockeye salmon harvestable surplus. The board will consider proposals for changes to this fishery in order to monitor the effects of the salmon co-op. A decision by the Supreme Court on the state's appeal is expected in early 2006.

The Board of Game reconfirmed its emergency action in response to a decision in Manning v. State. In his ruling, Judge Tan found that a portion of the board's scoring system for Tier II hunting permits was unconstitutional. The board eliminated the portion of the permit application that provided a community cap, because that cap affected individual scores. The court said that this cap was too close to providing a local preference, which is unconstitutional. The state's appeal of the decision is still in the court system.

Subsistence

Division staff completed 18 technical papers, another 18 special reports, including one CD-ROM, and updates to the statewide subsistence harvest databases. The 5 primary databases updated or enhanced are: Alaska Subsistence Fisheries; Big Game Harvest; Subsistence Harvest of Halibut in Alaska; Subsistence Migratory Bird Harvest; and Marine Mammals database. Another database was updated with harvest information for 15 communities in the area affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. A text database with local, traditional knowledge of fisheries resources in the Bristol Bay region was expanded; and another was produced with information for the Aleutian Islands fisheries.

The boards of Fisheries and Game considered information provided by the Subsistence Division as the boards deliberated on over 100 subsistence-related proposals for changes in hunting and fishing regulations. In 2005, there were 30 fishery and 21 wildlife proposals for changes to federal subsistence management regulations throughout the state for the 2005-2006 federal regulatory year. Data was compiled and information analyzed and presented in order to provide official state comments on customary and traditional use determinations for moose in GMU 12, upper Tanana, rainbow trout in the Kuskokwim Management Area; salmon in the Chitina subdistrict; salmon in the Glennallen subdistrict; and eulachon in southcentral Alaska.

Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Worked with Department of Law to obtain a favorable Alaska Supreme Court decision in Simpson v. CFEC upholding CFEC's optimum and maximum number determination. Adopted an optimum number of entry permits for the Bristol Bay Salmon Drift gillnet fishery. Completed adjudication of 26 denied emergency and permanent transfers of entry permits. Issued 80 commission decisions and 60 hearing officer and paralegal decisions. Issued an estimated 21,000 interim use and entry permits to commercial fishermen. Issued an estimated 14,000 vessel licenses for calendar year 2005. Completed action on about 900 Requests for Permanent Transfer of limited entry permits within a 5-day turnaround time for calendar year 2005. Secured legislation (SB93) authorizing CFEC to restructure its fee schedule. Worked with the Department of Law to obtain a favorable Alaska Supreme Court decision in State v. Dupier upholding the state's authority to require interim use permits for fishermen landing fish in Alaska caught in fisheries occurring in the Exclusive Economic Zone, and adopted a regulation amendment to implement the court's decision.

Prioritization of Agency Programs

(Statutory Reference AS 37.07.050(a)(13))

Generally, highest priority programs are constitutionally based; second priority level programs are based in statute; remaining programs are third priority programs. All programs play a key role in the department fulfilling its mission and carrying out core services:

- Provide opportunity to utilize fish and wildlife resources;
- Ensure sustainability and harvestable surplus of fish and wildlife resources;
- Provide information to all customers;
- Involve the public in management of fish and wildlife resources; and
- Protect the state's sovereignty to manage fish and wildlife resources.

Beyond this, consideration is given to availability of state general funds for programs, and funding restrictions on federal, fish and game funds, test fish receipts, and other funding sources the department utilizes.

Department Programs Prioritized Within Each Division

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

- 1) Stock Assessment and Applied Research
- 2) Harvest Management
- 3) Laboratory Services
- 4) Aquaculture Permitting
- 5) Data Processing
- 6) Education and Information Services

SPORT FISH

- 1) Management
- 2) Stock Assessment
- 3) Habitat Assessment and Permitting
- 4) Hatchery Production
- 5) Access Development and Maintenance
- 6) Planning and Survey
- 7) Education and Information Services
- 8) Enforcement Services

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

- 1) Wildlife Population Inventories
- 2) Harvest Management
- 3) Participation in Regulatory Process
- 4) Species-Specific Research to Address Management Problems
- 5) Implementation of Intensive Management Programs Where Necessary

6) Education and Information Services

SUBSISTENCE

- 1) Collect Information on Subsistence Harvest
- 2) Conduct Research on Subsistence Harvest and Patterns of Use
- 3) Determination of Customary and Traditional Uses
- 4) Participation in Regulatory Process
- 5) Education and Information Services

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

- 1) Management of Department Programs by Commissioner's Office
- 2) Regulatory Process Through Boards and Advisory Committees
- 3) Administrative Services in Support of Department Programs
- 4) Facilities Management

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES LIMITED ENTRY COMMISSION

- 1) Limit Entry into Commercial Fisheries for Resource Conservation and Economic Viability
- 2) Administer Limited Entry Permit and Vessel Licensing System
- 3) Adjudication of Claims Related to Limited Entry Program
- 4) Participation in Board of Fisheries Process
- 5) Education and Information Services

Contact Information	
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Department Budget Summary by RDU

All dollars shown in thousands

	FY2005 Actuals				FY2006 Management Plan				FY2007 Governor			
	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
Formula Expenditures												
None.												
Non-Formula Expenditures												
Commercial Fisheries	22,283.1	12,011.8	11,369.0	45,663.9	24,953.6	16,014.9	13,864.6	54,833.1	28,676.5	15,942.1	16,307.8	60,926.4
Sport Fisheries	261.7	16,692.7	17,130.1	34,084.5	435.6	21,555.0	21,505.5	43,496.1	1,881.3	21,892.5	23,282.2	47,056.0
Wildlife Conservation	82.7	16,092.3	9,049.3	25,224.3	1,303.1	18,311.5	11,133.4	30,748.0	5,259.8	18,776.9	11,141.9	35,178.6
Hunter Ed Public Shooting Range	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	786.1	787.2	20.0	0.0	786.1	806.1
Administration and Support	5,612.2	4,135.0	10,574.0	20,321.2	7,017.2	5,120.8	10,942.3	23,080.3	7,796.9	5,129.4	11,014.3	23,940.6
Commercial Fisheries Entry Com	0.0	0.0	2,773.5	2,773.5	281.4	114.4	2,861.5	3,257.3	297.9	114.4	3,128.4	3,540.7
Totals	28,239.7	48,931.8	50,895.9	128,067.4	33,992.0	61,116.6	61,093.4	156,202.0	43,932.4	61,855.3	65,660.7	171,448.4

Funding Source Summary

All dollars in thousands

Funding Sources	FY2005 Actuals	FY2006 Management Plan	FY2007 Governor
1002 Federal Receipts	48,931.8	61,116.6	61,855.3
1003 General Fund Match	382.9	400.2	400.2
1004 General Fund Receipts	27,844.9	33,579.9	43,520.3
1005 General Fund/Program Receipts	11.9	11.9	11.9
1007 Inter-Agency Receipts	8,955.1	11,553.8	11,556.6
1018 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement	2,846.0	4,237.7	4,302.4
1024 Fish and Game Fund	23,943.5	25,318.7	26,639.1
1036 Commercial Fishing Loan Fund	1,976.3	1,976.3	1,976.3
1055 Inter-agency/Oil & Hazardous Waste	25.3	64.3	64.3
1061 Capital Improvement Project Receipts	5,868.7	5,213.3	4,894.5
1108 Statutory Designated Program Receipts	2,075.1	5,222.6	5,255.8
1109 Test Fisheries Receipts	1,905.8	2,475.9	3,975.9
1156 Receipt Supported Services	3,300.1	3,400.9	5,004.6
1194 Fish and Game Nondedicated Receipts		1,629.9	1,641.2
1199 Alaska Sport Fishing Enterprise Account			350.0
Totals	128,067.4	156,202.0	171,448.4

Position Summary

Funding Sources	FY2006 Management Plan	FY2007 Governor
Permanent Full Time	864	879
Permanent Part Time	806	802
Non Permanent	100	99
Totals	1,770	1,780

FY2007 Capital Budget Request

Project Title	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
Susitna Sockeye Escapement Estimation	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000
Field Equipment and Maintenance for Regional Wildlife Biologists	150,000	0	0	150,000
Vessel Repair and Maintenance	150,000	0	0	150,000
Electronic Commercial Catch and Production Reporting Program Development	0	0	500,000	500,000
DIDSON Sonar Equipment Purchase	0	0	400,000	400,000
Yukon River Pilot Station Sonar Chinook Salmon Estimation Verification Project	0	0	600,000	600,000
Sport Fish and Recreational Boating Access Projects	0	2,100,000	700,000	2,800,000
Department Total	1,300,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	5,600,000

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 FY2006 Management Plan to FY2007 Governor

All dollars shown in thousands

	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
FY2006 Management Plan	33,992.0	61,116.6	61,093.4	156,202.0
Adjustments which will continue current level of service:				
-Commercial Fisheries	1,403.8	-114.0	87.9	1,377.7
-Sport Fisheries	1,309.8	150.0	245.0	1,704.8
-Wildlife Conservation	679.6	152.3	7.8	839.7
-Hunter Ed Public Shooting Range	17.4	0.0	0.0	17.4
-Administration and Support	275.7	7.9	67.8	351.4
-Commercial Fisheries Entry Com	15.2	0.0	255.3	270.5
Proposed budget decreases:				
-Commercial Fisheries	0.0	0.0	-500.0	-500.0
Proposed budget increases:				
-Commercial Fisheries	2,319.1	41.2	2,855.3	5,215.6
-Sport Fisheries	135.9	187.5	1,531.7	1,855.1
-Wildlife Conservation	3,277.1	313.1	0.7	3,590.9
-Hunter Ed Public Shooting Range	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
-Administration and Support	504.0	0.7	4.2	508.9
-Commercial Fisheries Entry Com	1.3	0.0	11.6	12.9
FY2007 Governor	43,932.4	61,855.3	65,660.7	171,448.4