State of Alaska
FY2009 Governor's Operating Budget

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

Commercial Fisheries Results Delivery Unit

Contribution to Department's Mission

The mission of the Division of Commercial Fisheries is to manage, protect, rehabilitate, enhance, and develop fisheries and aquatic plant resources in the interest of the economy, consistent with the sustained yield principle and subject to allocations through public regulatory processes.

Core Services

- **Stock Assessment and Applied Research:** Maintain ongoing programs for the enumeration, assessment, and understanding of salmon, herring, groundfish, and shellfish stocks.
- **Harvest Management:** Control the harvest of fishery resources for subsistence, commercial, and personal uses according to plans and regulations.
- **Aquaculture Permitting:** Permit and provide regulatory, technical, and planning services to aquatic farmers and private nonprofit hatchery operators.
- **Information Services and Public Participation:** Develop, maintain and disseminate data, analyses, and published reports.

End Result	Strategies to Achieve End Result
A: Stable or increasing economic and social benefits derived from the harvest and use of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants in Alaska. 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. Target #2: Achieve the amounts necessary for subsistence established by the Board of Fisheries in seventy percent of subsistence fisheries. Measure #2: Percentage of subsistence fisheries in which the amounts necessary for subsistence, as established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries, are met or exceeded.	**A1: 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. Target #2: Develop DNA identifiers for one hundred Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks. Measure #2: Percent of Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks identified for inclusion in DNA databases. Target #3: Achieve reproductive goals in 80% of monitored systems. Measure #3: Percent of salmon reproductive goals achieved. **A2: 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, plus or minus 10 percent. Measure #1: Percent of user group allocation objectives met. Target #2: Provide data from coded wire tags and otolith marks within one week of receipt at Tag Lab.

	Measure #2: Processing time of coded wire tag data and otolith data for managing salmon fisheries. **A3: Expand production potential through mariculture and development of new commercial fishing opportunities on underutilized species.** Target #1: Ensure 100% of all active aquatic farms operate under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit. Measure #1: Percent of aquatic farms operating under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit. Target #2: Establish harvest guidelines for 80 percent of all underutilized species/stock groups proposed for new fishery development annually by the public. Measure #2: Percent of public requests for new fisheries for which basic harvest guidelines are developed. Target #3: Process 100% of samples submitted by salmon hatcheries, shellfish hatcheries, and aquatic farmers. Measure #3: Proportion of fish disease analysis submitted to Pathology Lab that is processed annually.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Collect age, size, and sex data on harvested finfish and shellfish populations.
- Operate aging/tag/otolith, genetics, and pathology laboratories.
- Collect and analyze genetic markers from finfish and shellfish populations.
- Survey and sample marine finfish and shellfish populations.
- Calculate annual escapement goals for salmon.
- Establish annual harvest objectives for marine species.
- Prevent the introduction and spread of invasive and introduced species.
- Permit aquatic farms for shellfish and aquatic plants.
- Provide biological and technical assistance to existing and prospective aquatic farmers.
- Open and close areas for commercial fishing to harvest surpluses.
- Collect harvest information from commercial, personal use and subsistence fisheries.
- Operate weirs, sonar projects, and counting towers to track salmon escapements.
- Conduct aerial surveys during management of salmon and herring fisheries.
- Place observers on fishing vessels to sample catches and collect data.
- Conduct test fishing operations as part of stock assessment efforts.
- Conduct life history and habitat utilization research.
- Conduct stock assessment and recruitment modeling.
- Investigate new and improved technologies for determining biological productivity and calculating yields.
- Provide technical oversight in finfish and shellfish health for hatchery and farm operators.
- Prevent or prescribe treatment for disease outbreaks at salmon hatcheries or shellfish farms.
- Provide harvest and production data to Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) and North Pacific Fisheries Management Council (NPFMC).
- Comment to NPFMC and CFEC on fishery management and biological issues associated with rationalization proposals.
- Provide individual fishing history data to boat owners, captains, and federal and state agencies.
- Open and close areas and species for subsistence and personal use harvest.
- Issue permits for personal use and subsistence fisheries.
- Tabulate subsistence and personal use catches.
- Provide reports to the Board of Fisheries and other entities on subsistence and personal use fisheries.
- Work with the Board of Fisheries and the public to craft management plans and regulations that meet subsistence and personal use needs.
- Provide biological and fishery management information to the Board of Fisheries and state fish and game advisory committees.
- Submit proposals to the Board of Fisheries.
- Comment on both staff and public proposals before the Board of Fisheries.
- Provide oral and written biological and fishery management advice to the Board of Fisheries.
- Draft regulations and management plans based on proposals approved by the Board of Fisheries.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Conduct collaborative research with universities, federal agencies, and non-governmental organizations.
- Expand database of genetic markers to stocks not currently covered.
- Develop models for calculating Maximum Sustained Yield for stocks lacking them.
- Provide training and continuing education for staff from all job classes.
- Conduct life history and other biological research on underutilized fish stocks.
- Respond to industry requests for new fisheries on underutilized stocks.
- Work with Board of Fisheries to authorize fisheries on underutilized stocks.
- Permit and oversee private non-profit salmon hatchery program.
- Approve salmon and shellfish stocks with acceptable disease histories for mariculture and salmon. aquaculture programs.
- Provide staff support to the Alaska Board of Fisheries.
- Design and maintain electronic databases for catch and production data.
- License fish processors.
- Design, print, issue, collect, edit, and data enter fish tickets recording harvests.
- Collect, edit and data enter annual buying and production data from seafood processors.
- Provide summary information on harvests and production in electronic and print media.
- Maintain confidentiality of protected data.
- Publish catch and production information on web site.
- Provide internet access to searchable database of division publications.
- Publish news releases on department research and management activities.
- Publish articles on fisheries management and research in magazines and trade journals.
- Provide photos and video footage on the web site and to the media.

FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2009 Results Delivery Unit Budget: $58,974,300

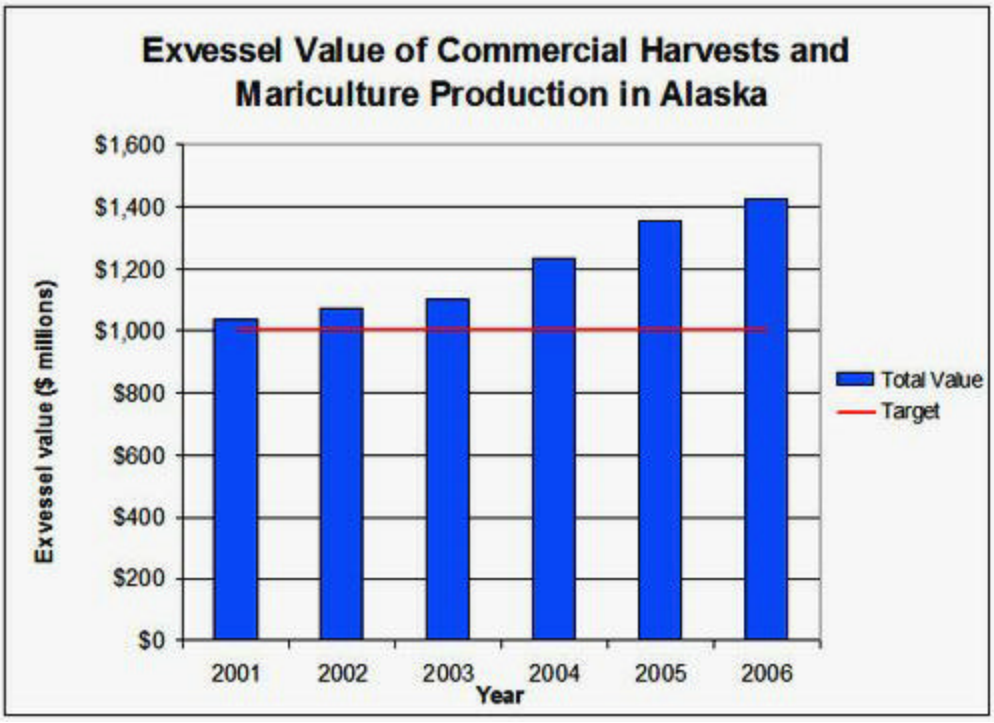
Personnel:	
Full time	306
Part time	476
Total	782

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Stable or increasing economic and social benefits derived from the harvest and use of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants in Alaska.

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: The Alaska Department of Fish and Game contributes to the success of the seafood industry through its scientific management of the various fisheries resources. Scientific management practices allow for the largest harvests that can be biologically sustained over time. ADF&G also plays a vital role by the adoption of regulations and fisheries management plans, in conjunction with the Alaska Board of Fisheries, fishermen, and processors, that provide orderly fisheries producing high quality products in a cost effective manner for utilization by the seafood industry.

The 2006 commercial salmon harvest was among the top twenty largest commercial salmon harvests ever and drove both exvessel and wholesale values up for the fourth consecutive year. Consistently high harvests are providing abundant and stable supplies of raw materials needed by the salmon industry as it works to regain market position relative to farmed salmon. Salmon populations in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) region are steadily recovering under the conservative management regime put in place by ADF&G.

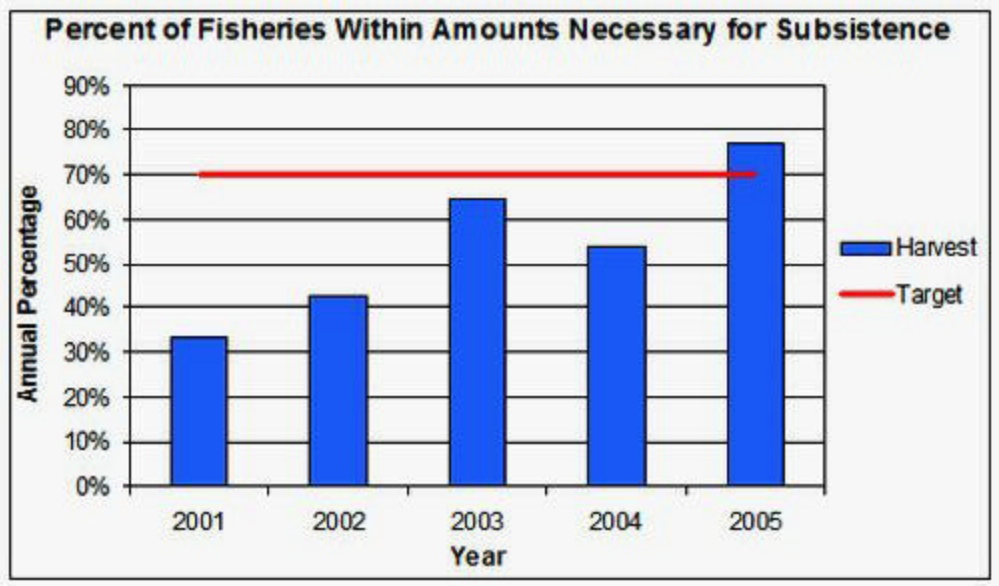
Alaska's herring resources remain undertulized, because of limitations in market demand and low prices.

Pacific cod, pollock, and other groundfish species remain strong contributors to the value of Alaska's fisheries.

Tanner crab fisheries around Kodiak Island that had been closed for many years have rebuilt to the point that fisheries are now being conducted on these stocks. The size of the very valuable Bristol Bay red king crab stock has increased under conservative management and had an exvessel value of nearly $80 million in 2006, one of the largest exvessel values in the last 10 years.

Target #2: Achieve the amounts necessary for subsistence established by the Board of Fisheries in seventy percent of subsistence fisheries.

Measure #2: Percentage of subsistence fisheries in which the amounts necessary for subsistence, as established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries, are met or exceeded.

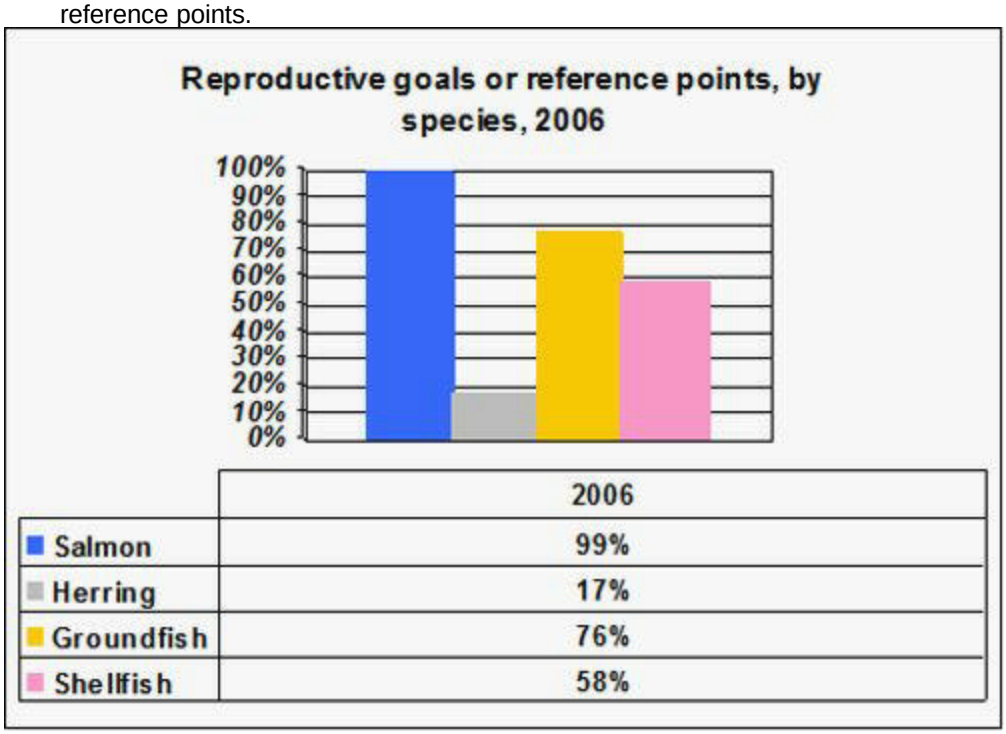


Analysis of results and challenges: Data provided by the Division of Subsistence for the following subsistence fisheries: Yukon and Kuskokwim River salmon, Kuskokwim Bay salmon, Bristol Bay salmon, Kvichak River drainage salmon, Alaska Peninsula salmon, Port Graham-Koyuktolik area salmon, and Sitka Sound subsistence herring. Data for 2006 is not currently available; Division of Subsistence expects 2006 data to be available in the Spring of 2008.

Most of the salmon runs in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim region are now providing adequate surpluses for subsistence use. In some cases, limited commercial fisheries are also occurring. Increased costs, especially for gasoline, may be reducing subsistence fishing activities. Decreases in earnings from commercial fisheries in some regions mean subsistence fishermen do not have money for gas, nets, and other equipment needed for subsistence fishing.

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.

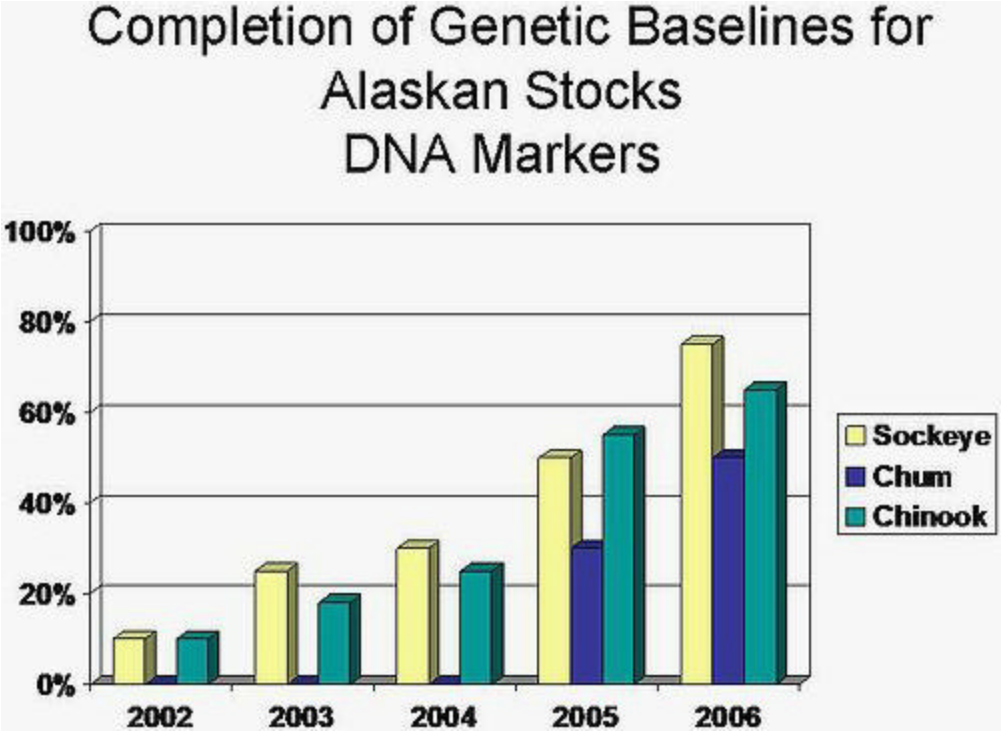


	2006
Salmon	99%
Herring	17%
Groundfish	76%
Shellfish	58%

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 quantatative 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 continuely working to improve its data and the precision of its salmon escapement goals.

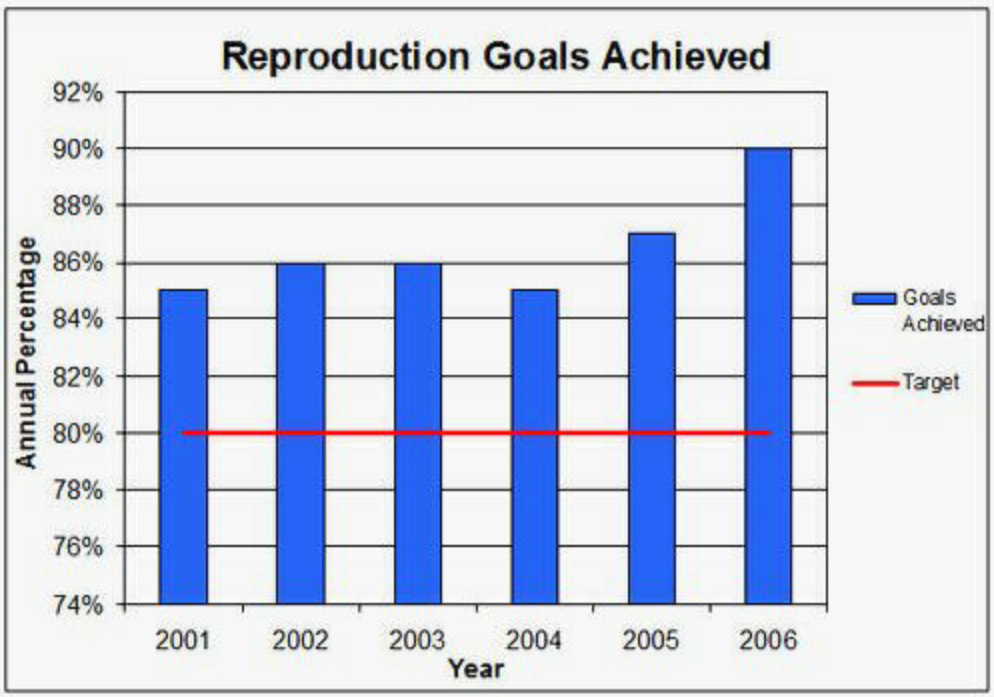
The division received a groundfish and shellfish stock assessment increment from the legislature in FY07. This increment funds the research required to establish additional biological reference points for shellfish/groundfish stocks that do not currently have reference points or reproductive goals and to conduct additional research to refine and improve existing reference points. Biological reference points are necessary to maintain population viability and sustainable harvests.

Target #2: Develop DNA identifiers for one hundred Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks.
Measure #2: Percent of Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks identified for inclusion in DNA databases.



Analysis of results and challenges: The division is developing a baseline of genetic markers for salmon stocks harvested in Alaska. Genetic (DNA) technology will enable managers and researches to determine harvest in mixed stock fisheries by stock of origin. This has wide application in fisheries management and research.

Target #3: Achieve reproductive goals in 80% of monitored systems.
Measure #3: Percent of salmon reproductive goals achieved.



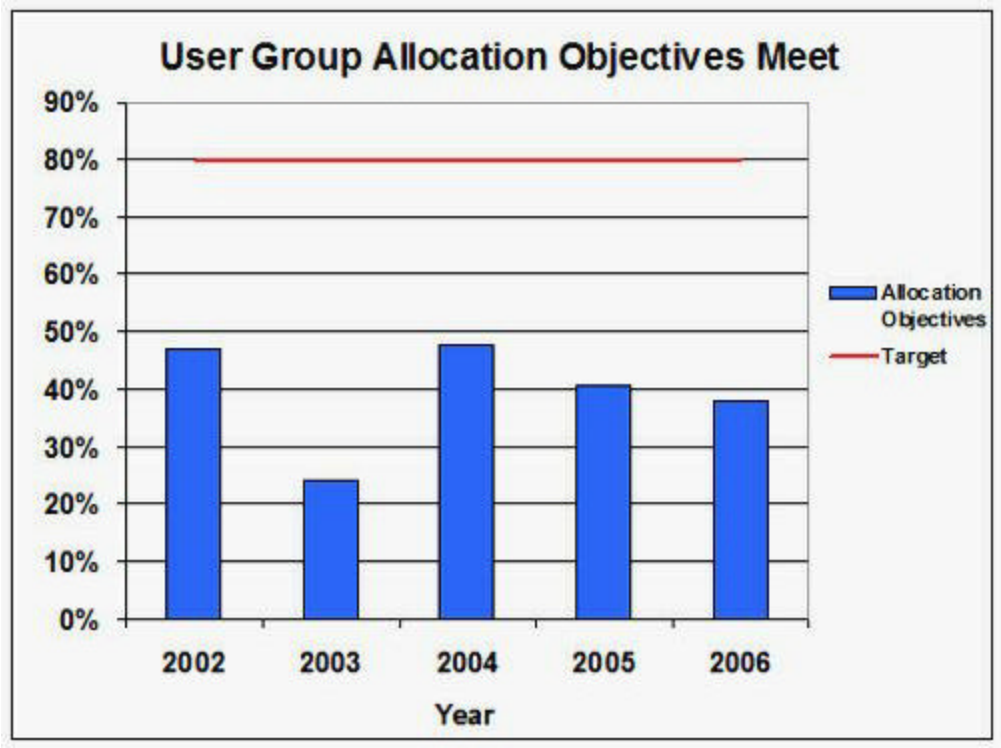
Analysis of results and challenges: Managing commercial, subsistence, and personal use harvests in ways that protect the reproductive potential of fish stocks is the most basic responsibility of the Division of Commercial Fisheries. The division's success in performing this function is the most direct indicator of program success, as well as the best indicator of continued healthy fish stocks. Success in achieving salmon escapement goals is probably the most common measure of success that salmon managers and research staff apply to their own performance.

The division annually deploys and operates numerous weirs, counting towers, and sonar sites to conduct escapement counts. Aerial and foot surveys are also used extensively in the absence of other means of counting escapement.

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, plus or minus 10 percent.

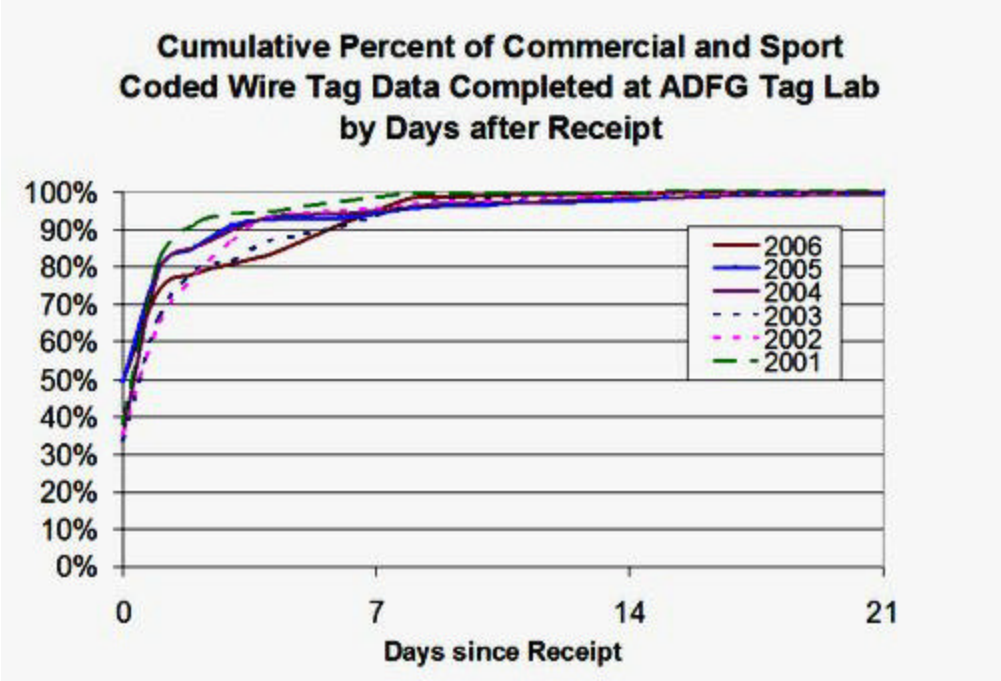
Measure #1: Percent of user group allocation objectives met.



Analysis of results and challenges: In particularly contentious fisheries allocation issues, the Alaska Board of Fisheries may make direct allocations of specific stocks to particular user groups. The division is then charged with managing commercial, subsistence, and personal use fisheries to achieve these targets. This is often one of the most challenging tasks that the division faces. Frequently, the division is faced with limited and fragmentary information and must make decisions on a daily basis to open or close fisheries. Despite these difficulties, the division generally comes relatively close to the allocation targets established.

The current measure requires a high precision for success, within 10 percent above or below the target. The division achieves this measure of success in less than 50 percent of the fisheries subject to these allocations. However, in most instances where the actual harvest falls outside of the targeted range, the variance is relatively small; often only a few percentage points.

Target #2: Provide data from coded wire tags and otolith marks within one week of receipt at Tag Lab.
Measure #2: Processing time of coded wire tag data and otolith data for managing salmon fisheries.

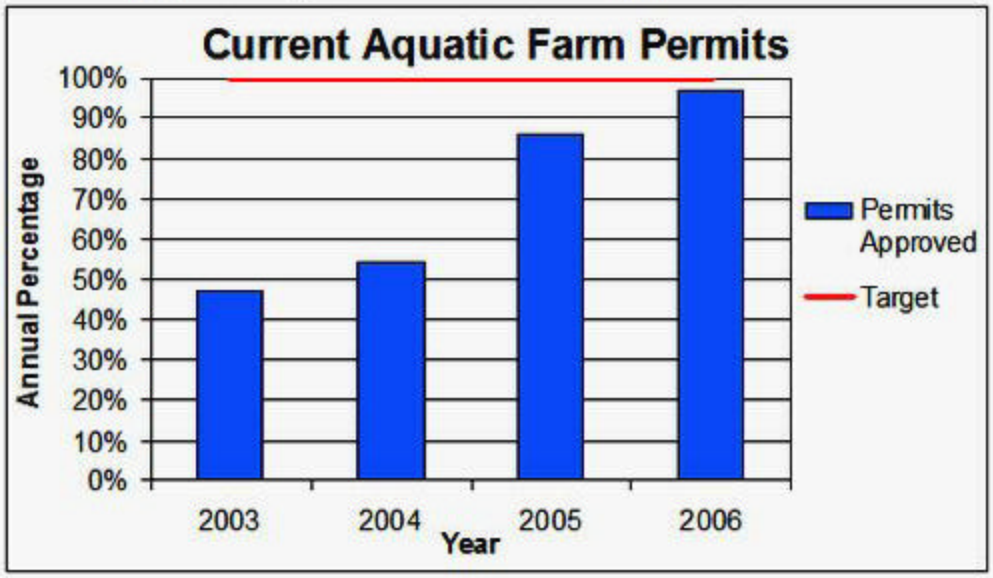


Analysis of results and challenges: Identifying the contribution of hatchery salmon to various salmon fisheries is a very important management requirement. The use of coded wire tags, inserted at the hatchery prior to release, has become a widespread practice. The division maintains a state of the art laboratory to recover and read these tags. The information contained on the tags is then stored in an electronic database and is available for the use of salmon managers, researchers, and hatchery managers. Often this information is needed quickly in order to be used by managers to make decisions on opening and closing fisheries. As the chart shows, the laboratory completes the reading of all tags submitted in two weeks or less.

A3: Strategy - Expand production potential through mariculture and development of new commercial fishing opportunities on underutilized species.

Target #1: Ensure 100% of all active aquatic farms operate under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit.
Measure #1: Percent of aquatic farms operating under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit.

Current Aquatic Farm Permits	
YEAR	Existing Operations Permits Approved
2003	47%
2004	54%
2005	86%
2006	97%



Analysis of results and challenges: Three years ago, the division recognized that many of its aquatic farm permits were out of date. An assessment indicated that less than 50 percent of aquatic farms were operating under the terms of current permits. Improving this percentage to 100 percent was established as a priority for the mariculture section. Currently, the percentage of farms operating under current permits stands at 97 percent. The division will continue its work on updating aquatic farm permits to ensure in the near future that all farm permits are current.

Current aquatic farm permits protect the farm operator by providing certainty that their operations will continue without suspension as long as the farmer satisfies the permit conditions that were agreed to upon issuance or renewal of the permit. For the agency, a current permit minimizes the potential for any misunderstanding between the farm operator and the regulatory agency regarding proper operational procedures and requirements.

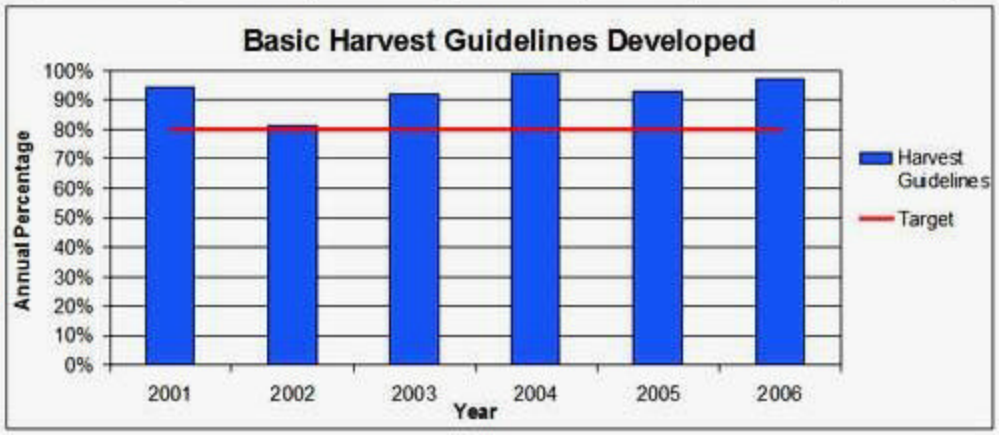
Target #2: Establish harvest guidelines for 80 percent of all underutilized species/stock groups proposed for new fishery development annually by the public.

Measure #2: Percent of public requests for new fisheries for which basic harvest guidelines are developed.

Total annual number of public requests granted for new fisheries for which basic harvest guidelines are developed.

	2001		2002		2003	
Fishery	Requested	Granted	Requested	Granted	Requested	Granted
Groundfish	2	2	4	2	10	6
Shellfish	14	13	33	28	53	52
Finfish					1	1

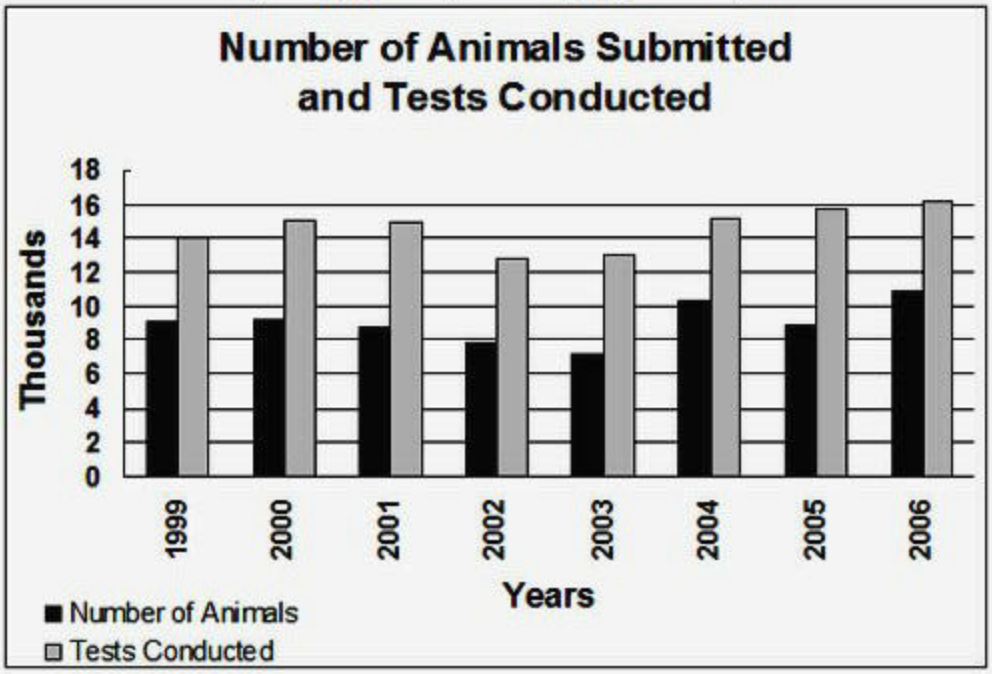
	2004		2005		2006	
Fishery	Requested	Granted	Requested	Granted	Requested	Granted
Groundfish	14	1	22	20	5	2
Shellfish	145	143	131	122	130	129
Finfish			7	6	4	4



Target #3: Process 100% of samples submitted by salmon hatcheries, shellfish hatcheries, and aquatic farmers.

Measure #3: Proportion of fish disease analysis submitted to Pathology Lab that is processed annually.

Fish Disease Samples Processed Annually	
Year	Annual Percentage
1999	100%
2000	100%
2001	100%
2002	100%
2003	100%
2004	100%
2005	100%
2006	100%



Analysis of results and challenges: An important component of the salmon enhancement and aquatic farming programs administered by the division is the prevention or treatment of disease pathogens that occur in conjunction with aquaculture activities. The division's pathology laboratory tests samples of cultured animals to determine what, if any, disease pathogens are present. If any are detected, treatment programs are required of operators to control or eliminate diseases. Disease testing and treatment is critical to successful aquaculture operations as well as to the protection of Alaska's wild fish stocks. The division's pathology laboratory conducts appropriate testing on all samples submitted to it each year.

Key RDU Challenges

Potential Federal Funding Reduction

The Division of Commercial Fisheries is facing a significant reduction in federal funds in FY09 that will affect seven out of 13 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) grant awards. Currently zeroed out of the federal fiscal year FY08 budget request include the US/Canada Yukon River Treaty ($975.4); American Fisheries Act ($487.2); Nearshore Marine Research ($879.4); Rockfish Research ($348.6); and Western Alaska Stock Identification ($195.3). In addition, the following awards are proposed with these reductions: Bering Sea Crab Research ($218.1 reduction); and

US/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty ($721.4 reduction). Many of these programs have been funded in the divisions for many years, with the Yukon River Treaty grant funded since the late-1980s. There are dozens of projects and personnel affected by these potential reductions, and detailed impact statements will be available at a later date.

Susitna and Cook Inlet Sockeye Salmon Stocks
New research projects were begun during the 2006 field season, and continued during 2007, on sockeye salmon stocks in the Kenai and Susitna Rivers. This research is intended to answer a number of questions about the abundance, productivity, and harvests of sockeye salmon in upper Cook Inlet. Low numbers of sockeye salmon have been returning to the Susitna River and other northern Cook Inlet systems in recent years, while the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers have experienced very good returns. 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 Upper Cook Inlet, while still allowing the harvest of abundant Kenai River 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 due to retirements. Replacing these specialized and experienced staff has proven difficult because the division cannot offer competitive salaries and benefit packages. 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 an insufficient applicant pool. The division is addressing this problem through broader recruitment efforts, workforce development for new and existing employees, and development of a program to interest young Alaskans, especially from rural areas, in careers with the Department of Fish and Game.

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 Advisory Councils, which represent federal subsistence users, and the federal bureaucracy. The division, and the department, must find ways to ensure that federal decisions do not adversely impact conservation of the resources or unnecessarily restrict non-federally qualified users.

Federal Fishery Rationalization
The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) has a number of initiatives underway that affect state managed fisheries. These include proposals for rationalization of 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 two seasons under the Bering Sea/Aleutian Island (BSAI) crab rationalization program saw reduced vessel participation and fewer crew member jobs. A number of communities have expressed concern about the effects of crab rationalization.

Genetic Stock Identification
As Alaska's salmon fisheries become more complex, the department and the public have identified a need for greater genetic stock identification capability. Genetic stock identification helps in dealing with fishery allocation issues, meeting treaty obligations in Southeast Alaska and on the Yukon River, and allocating catches to the correct stock to better determine stock productivity and set escapement goals that provide for maximum sustained yield. As the demand for genetic stock identification has increased, the department faces a challenge staffing the genetics lab adequately to run the required number of samples, analyze the data, and report the results. Current lab capacity is 15 to 30 times that of most other fisheries genetics labs and is still inadequate to meet the demand. Difficulty hiring trained geneticists and biometricians has slowed analysis and reporting of results. Potential Endangered Species Act listings have also pointed out the need to expand lab capability to better deal with such diverse species as beluga whales and herring.

Vessels and Aircraft Maintenance and Replacement
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. Additionally, three of the division's vessels have reached replacement age and the division must find funds to replace them in the near future.

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. Within the last year, interest has been growing to develop techniques for enhancing depressed shellfish populations like red and blue king crab. The division faces the challenge of supporting and helping these various aquaculture and hatchery programs develop while protecting wild stocks.

Test Fish Revenue Concerns
In recent years, members of the legislature and representatives from the commercial fishing industry have raised concerns over the division's test fish fund program, which uses the sale of harvested fish to pay for critical research and management programs. This practice is highly controversial and disliked by many fishermen. The division faces the challenge of finding alternative ways to support these programs. In the absence of these programs, many fisheries would have to be managed much more conservatively, which would result in reduced economic value of the fisheries.

Significant Changes in Results to be Delivered in FY2009

A change to the results to be delivered in Commercial Fisheries Division in FY09 stems from the proposed increment to restructure the Private Non-Profit (PNP)/Mariculture Section within headquarters. This increment will provide funding to hire additional staff, including a policy-level leadership position, that will allow the division to provide support to the public in the hatchery and aquatic farm permitting arenas. Another increment that will affect results will fund a commercial crew member and seafood buying and production database. Data collected will allow the division to assess the impacts on employment and crew members from changes in fishery management programs or to measure the contributions from crew earnings to local and state economies.

Major RDU Accomplishments in 2007

- The 2007 Alaska commercial salmon catch was just over 212.5 million fish with a preliminary exvessel value of $350.9 million. This was the 4th largest all species commercial salmon harvest since 1960. Bristol Bay's sockeye salmon harvest of over 29.5 million fish was the 10th largest since 1893. The preliminary exvessel value was up about $35.3 million dollars from the previous ten year average.
- The Bristol Bay sockeye salmon run was approximately 10 million fish greater than expected and escapement goals were met or exceeded in all river systems throughout the region. The Kvichak River sockeye salmon escapement goal was met again this year. It appears that the productivity of this very important sockeye salmon producer is improving.
- The division has increased the percentage of active aquatic farms operating with current permits to 97 percent. Three years ago, only 47 percent of the active aquatic farms in the state were operating under the terms of a current permit.
- The division is working, in cooperation with the University of Alaska, to develop a program, "Fish and Wildlife Careers for Alaskans" that will identify and recruit young Alaskans interested in working for the Department of Fish and Game.
- The division has continued to build its genetic database of Alaskan sockeye, chum, and Chinook salmon stocks. As this tool has been developed, it has been used in more and more fisheries. Inseason analysis of genetics samples has aided management of Bristol Bay sockeye salmon. Genetic analysis of catches will also greatly assist the division and the Board of Fisheries in managing complex and controversial salmon fisheries such as those in Upper Cook Inlet and Southeast Alaska.

Contact Information

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Commercial Fisheries
RDU Financial Summary by Component

All dollars shown in thousands

	FY2007 Actuals				FY2008 Management Plan				FY2009 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												
SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	4,398.0	341.5	1,048.7	5,788.2	4,203.6	508.2	1,118.8	5,830.6	4,412.5	508.2	1,118.8	6,039.5
Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	6,865.6	0.0	584.2	7,449.8	6,703.1	0.0	708.9	7,412.0	6,868.8	0.0	708.9	7,577.7
AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	4,349.9	0.0	355.6	4,705.5	4,193.7	0.0	356.5	4,550.2	4,286.1	0.0	356.5	4,642.6
Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	5,551.6	0.0	1,142.3	6,693.9	5,436.4	0.0	1,844.9	7,281.3	5,589.2	0.0	1,844.9	7,434.1
Headquarters Fisheries Mgmt.	5,583.8	0.0	1,024.7	6,608.5	6,867.1	0.0	921.9	7,789.0	7,440.5	0.0	921.9	8,362.4
Comm Fish Special Projects	414.9	12,890.8	6,094.8	19,400.5	0.0	13,760.0	10,540.2	24,300.2	599.5	13,761.5	10,557.0	24,918.0
Totals	**27,163.8**	**13,232.3**	**10,250.3**	**50,646.4**	**27,403.9**	**14,268.2**	**15,491.2**	**57,163.3**	**29,196.6**	**14,269.7**	**15,508.0**	**58,974.3**

Commercial Fisheries
Summary of RDU Budget Changes by Component
From FY2008 Management Plan to FY2009 Governor

All dollars shown in thousands

	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
FY2008 Management Plan	**27,403.9**	**14,268.2**	**15,491.2**	**57,163.3**
Adjustments which will continue current level of service:				
-SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	118.9	0.0	0.0	118.9
-Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	165.7	0.0	0.0	165.7
-AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	92.4	0.0	0.0	92.4
-Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	152.8	0.0	0.0	152.8
-Headquarters Fisheries Mgmt.	160.9	0.0	0.0	160.9
-Comm Fish Special Projects	599.5	1.5	16.8	617.8
Proposed budget increases:				
-SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	90.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
-Headquarters Fisheries Mgmt.	412.5	0.0	0.0	412.5
FY2009 Governor	**29,196.6**	**14,269.7**	**15,508.0**	**58,974.3**