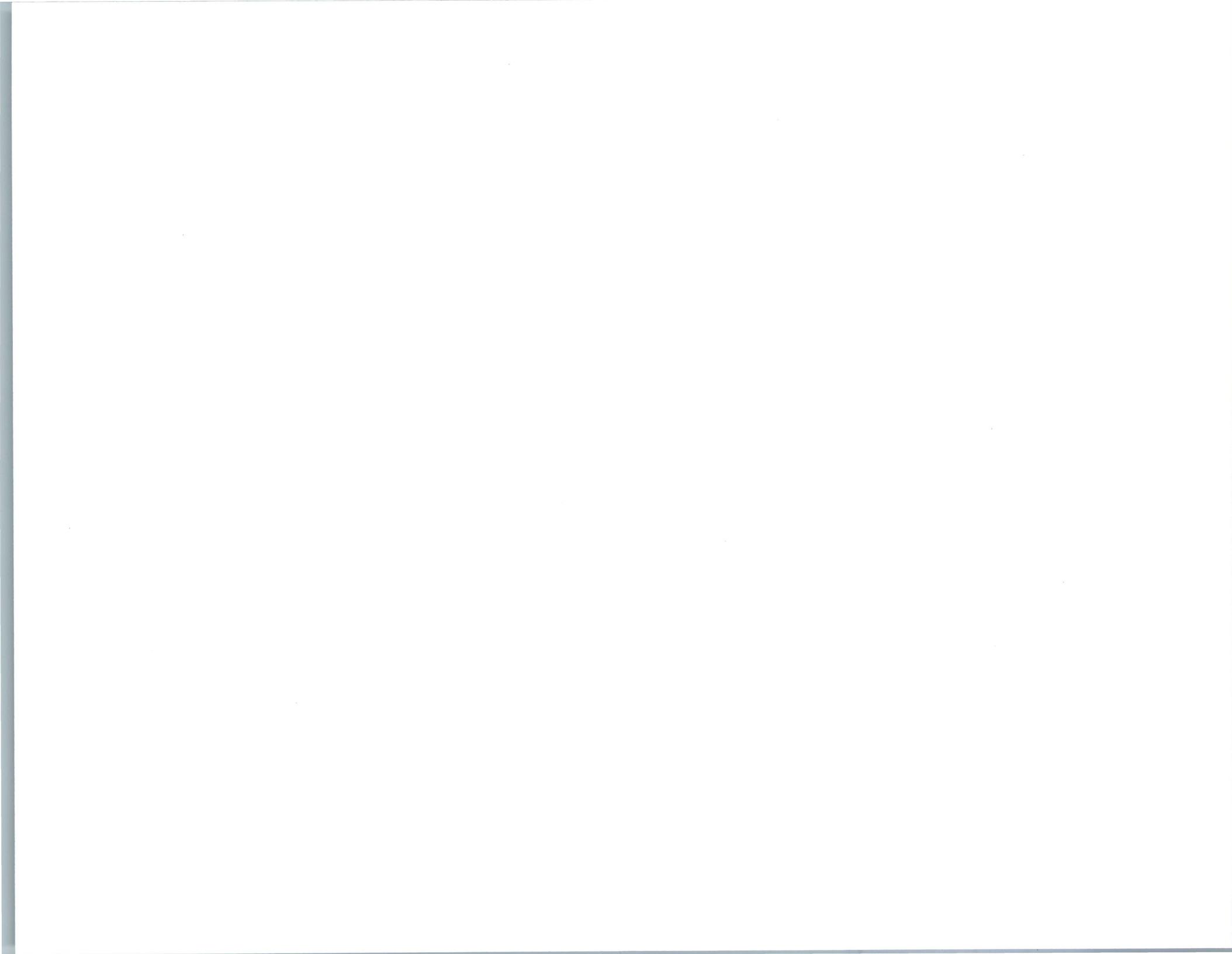


**01-26-15
OVERVIEWS:
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION
AND DEPARTMENT
OF FISH & GAME**

<TARGET><BILL></BILL><SUBJECT>01-26-15 OVERVIEWS
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND DEPARTMENT
OF FISH and GAME</SUBJECT><COMM>HRES29</COMM></TARGET>





Department of Environmental Conservation

House Resources Committee

Larry Hartig, Commissioner

Kristin Ryan, Director, Division of Spill Prevention
and Response

Alice Edwards, Director, Division of Air

Michelle Hale, Director, Division of Water

January 26, 2015



DEC's Mission

Protect human health
and the environment.

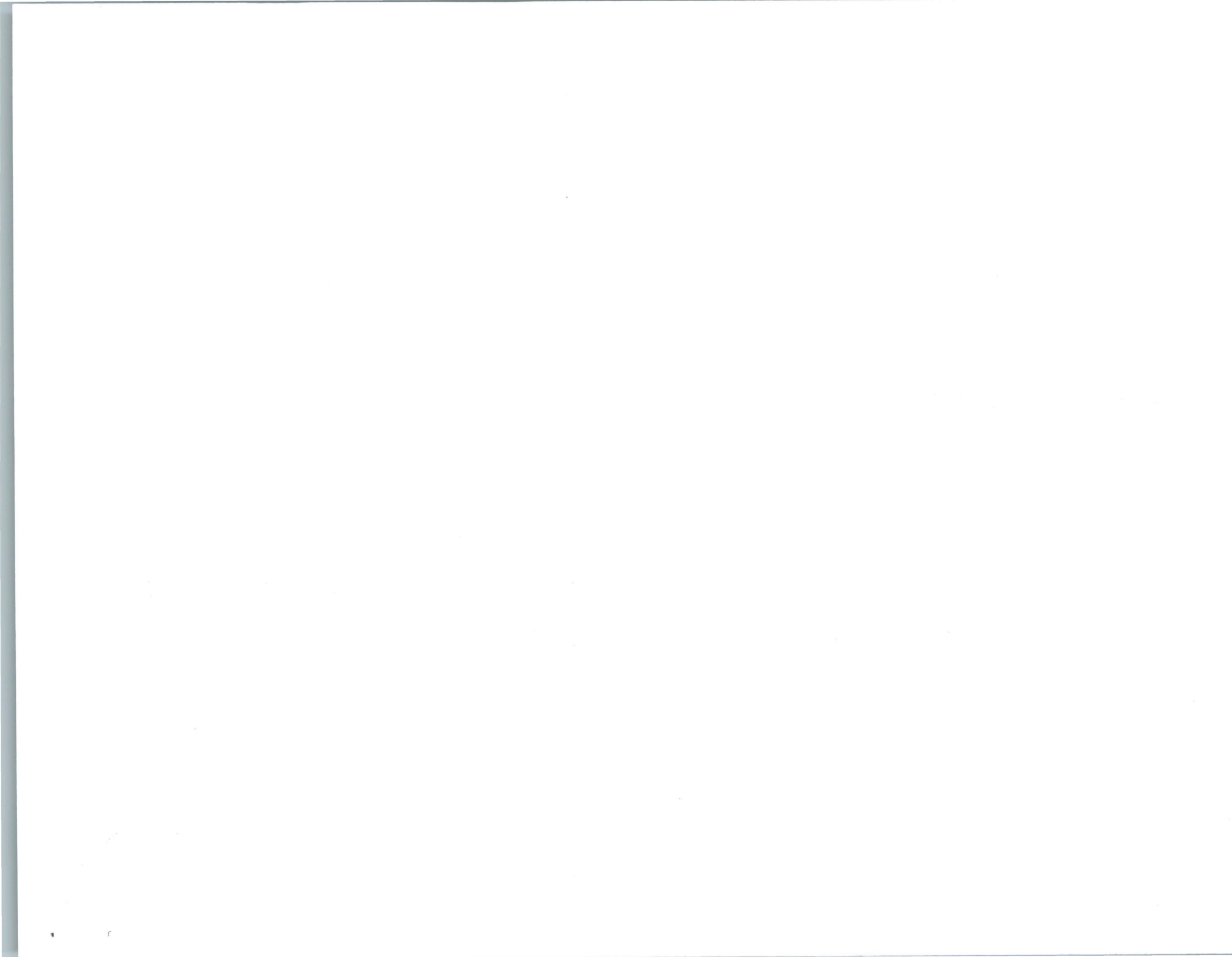






Outcomes

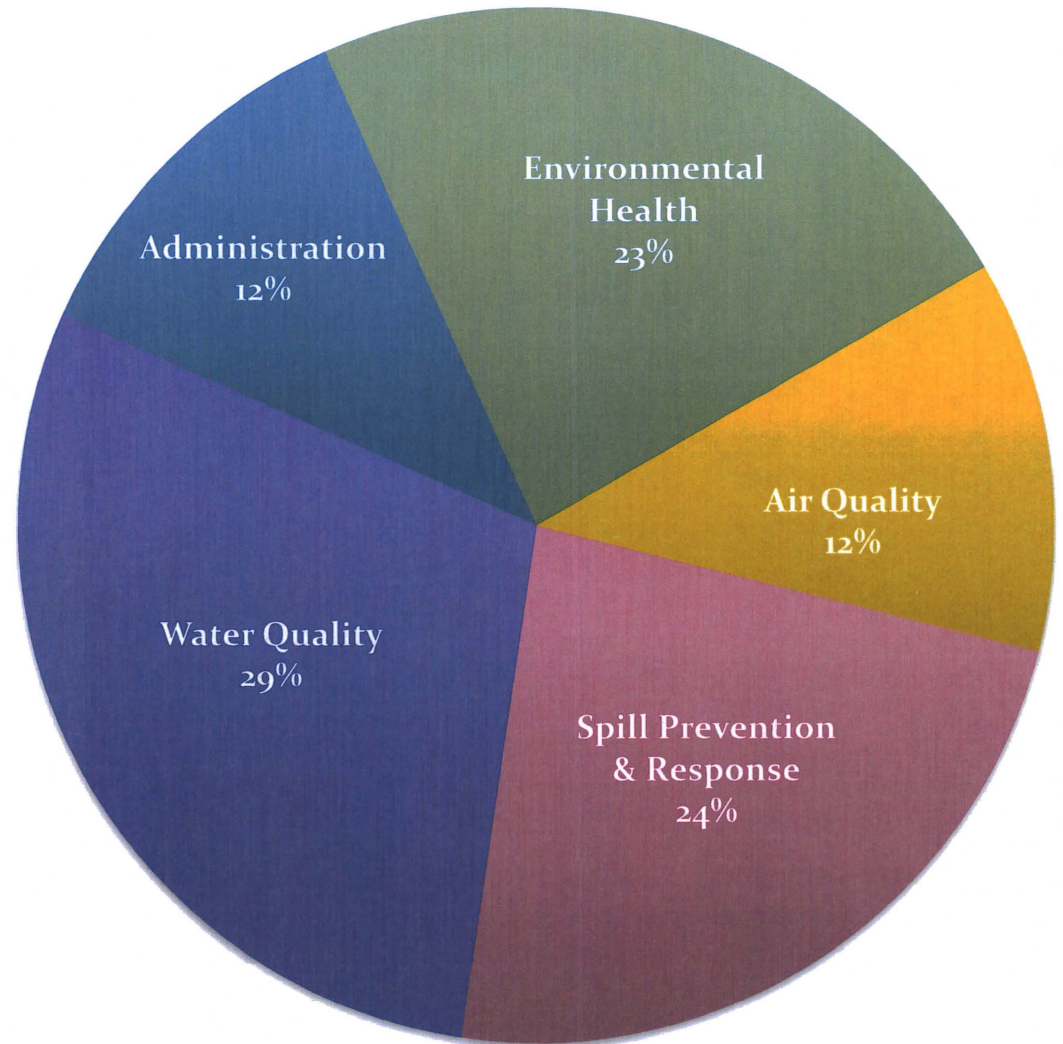
- Clean water, healthy air, and good management of hazardous materials and waste
- Safe drinking water and sanitary waste disposal
- Food safe to eat
- Low risk of spills and efficient, effective response when spills occur
- Wise resource development for a growing state





Divisions

- Administration
- Environmental Health
- Air Quality
- Spill Prevention and Response
- Water

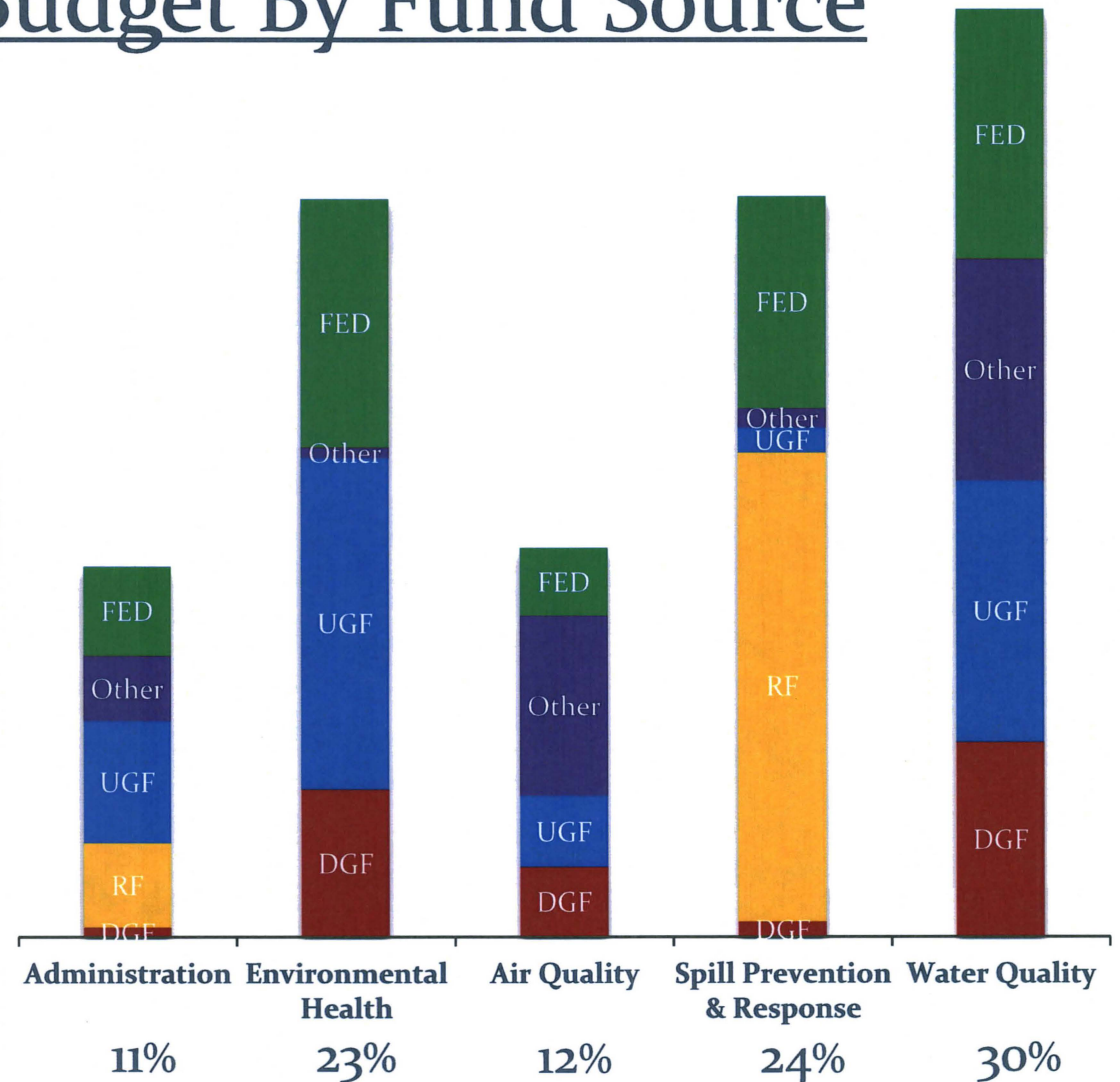
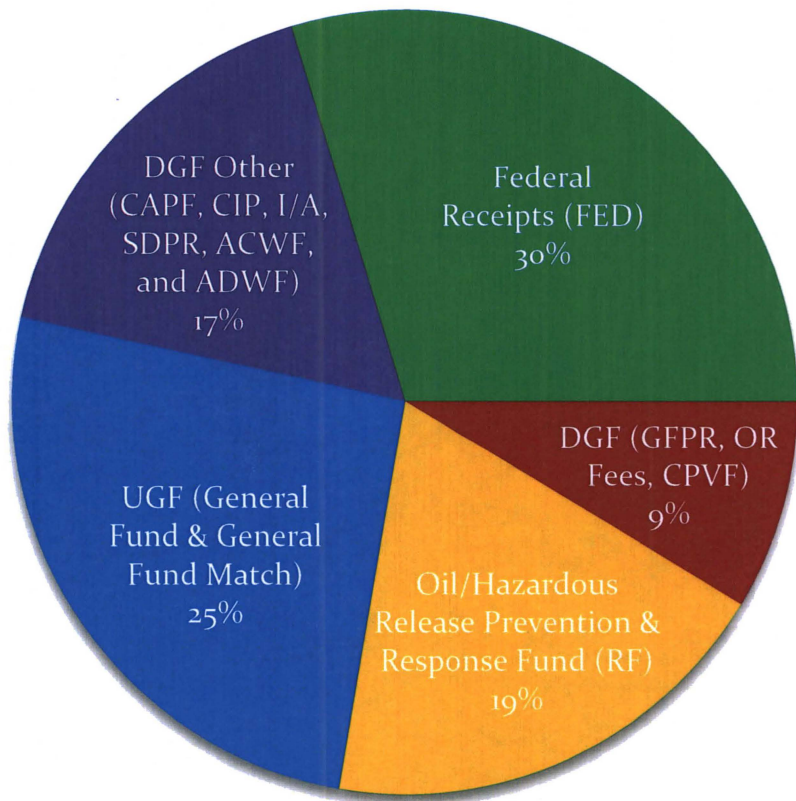


Percent Funding per Division (All Funds)
FY2016 Governor's Work-in Progress Budget Request





FY2016 Operating Budget By Fund Source







Division of Spill Prevention & Response

Programs:

- Prevention, Preparedness, and Response
- Contaminated Sites Program
- Response Fund Administration

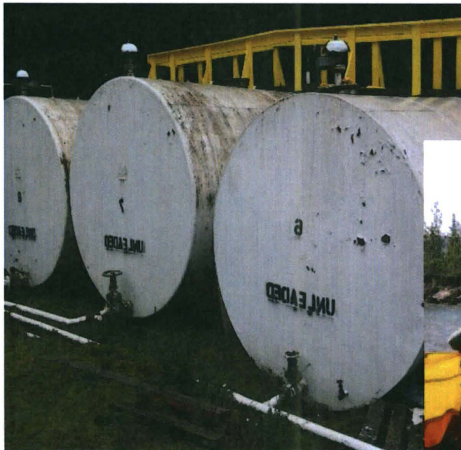
Director:

Kristin Ryan

Challenges &

Opportunities:

- Sustainable funding
- Continued level of services to protect the environment and human health
- Helping responsible parties do what is necessary
- Reducing number of spills through prevention







Our Mission in SPAR

Protect public safety, health and the environment through prevention, preparedness and cleanup of oil and hazardous substances.







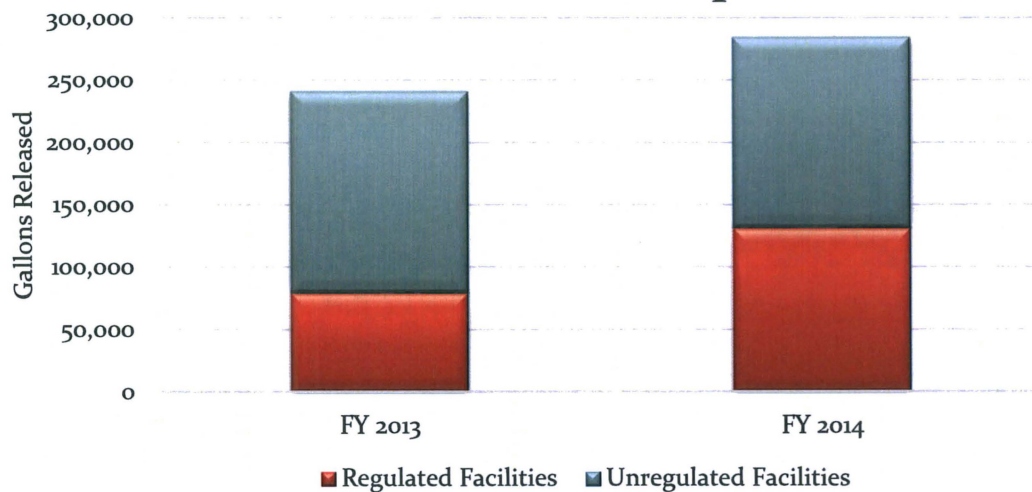
Unregulated Facility Spills

Includes the following facility types:

- Air transportation
- Vessels
- Residences
- Vehicles



Volume of Oil Spilled





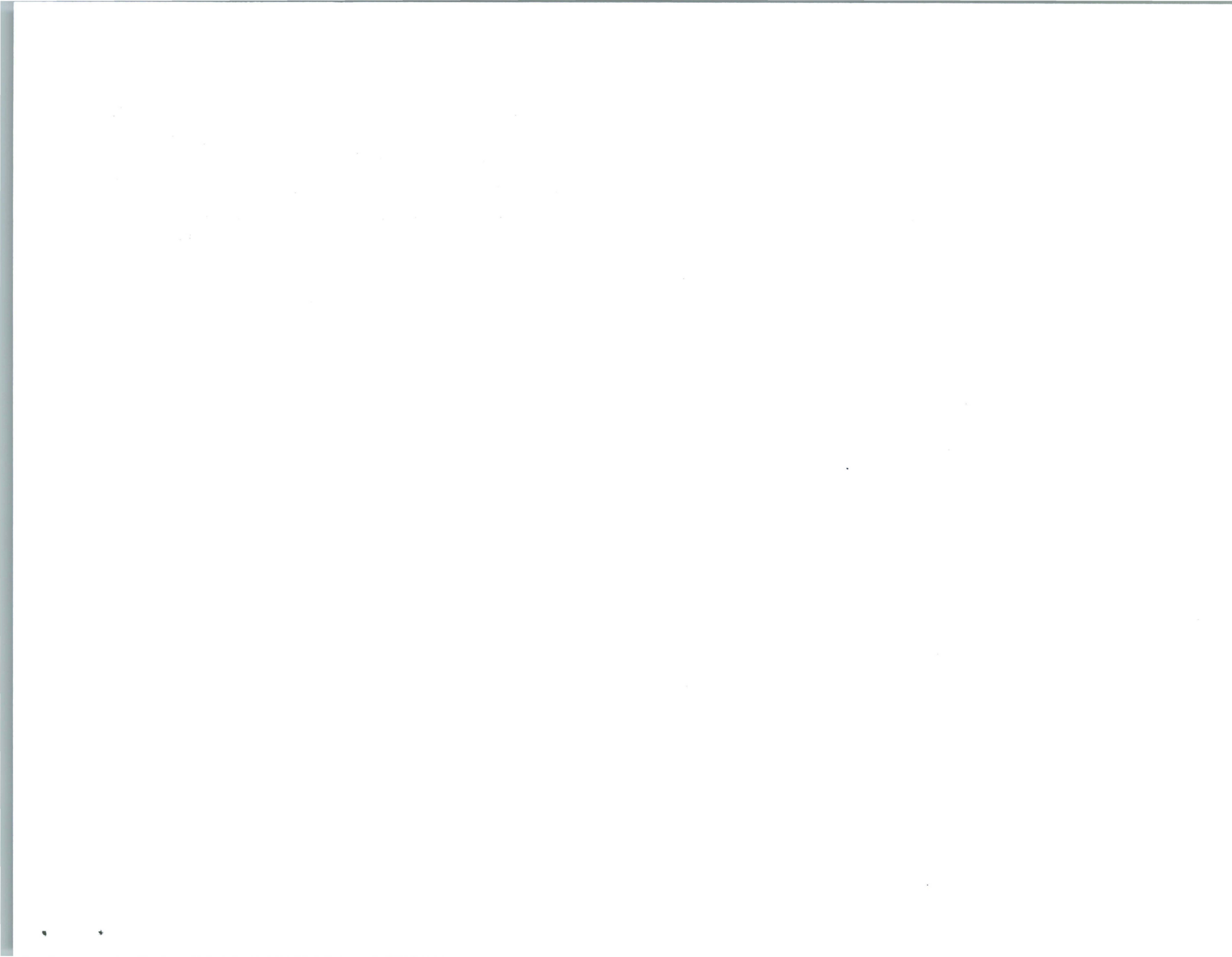


Sustainable Funding and Declining Oil Production

The Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention & Response Fund was created by the legislature to abate oil or hazardous substances releases. AS 46.08.005



- Oil production needs to be approximately 1 million barrels a day to sustain the Division's prevention and response work at current surcharge rate.
- Interest earnings are unpredictable and unreliable as a revenue source
- Settlements and penalties are unpredictable and unreliable.



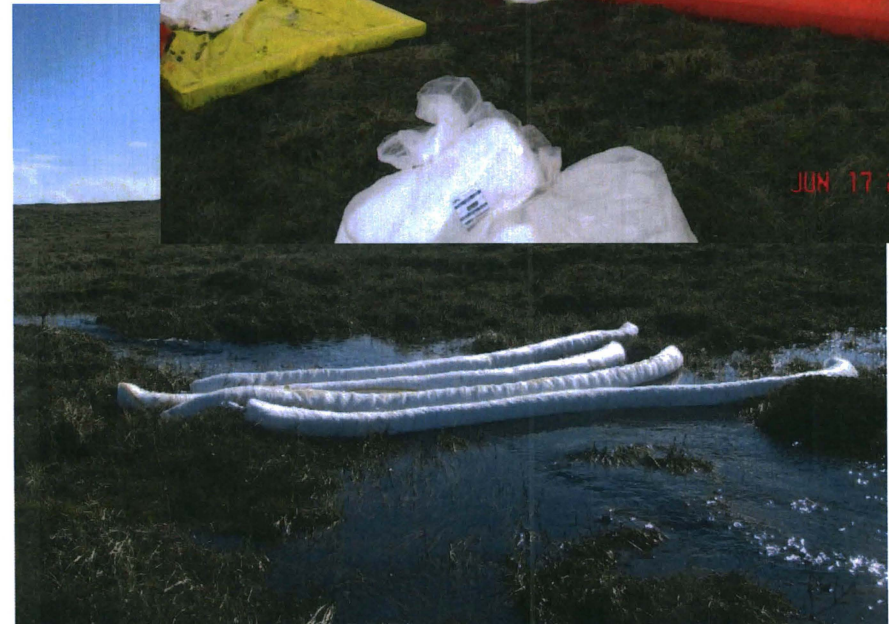


SPAR has reduced use of the fund

- Growth limited to 2 PCNs in ten yrs
- Appropriations have increased only 1.6% annually in same ten years
- Maintained level of service and took on new responsibilities (railroad, non-tank vessels)

Eliminated draws on account

- Eliminated a loan and grant program for removal of underground storage tanks (UST)
- Withdrew efforts to fund statewide hazmat team
- Stopped requesting capital appropriations for cleanup of state-owned sites from fund







Additional changes in FY15

- Reduced management overhead
 - Restructured contaminated sites program
 - Combined prevention, preparedness, and response into one program
- Streamlined billing process by automating informal cost recovery
- Transferred informal cost recovery work from Department of Law to Division

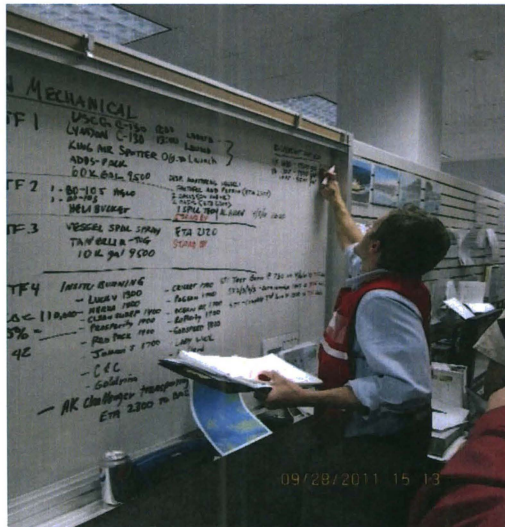
**RESULT: Reduced yearly operating costs
by \$520K**

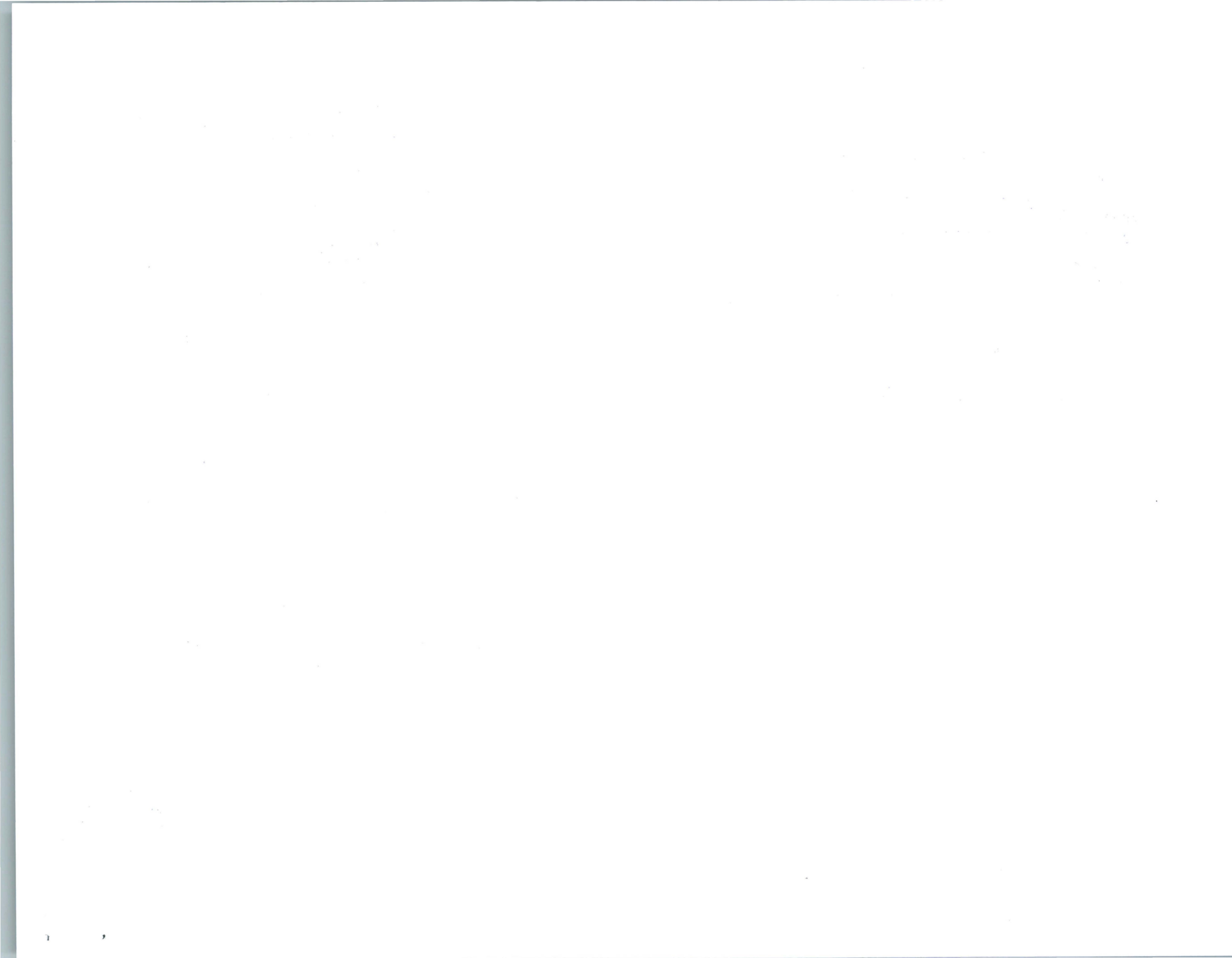




Combining two programs

- Reduce costs & improve operations
- Gain consistency in our work & bridge gaps
- Better partner with stakeholders
- Continue to protect the environment and public health
- Manage limited staff resources effectively







Administrative costs

Division administrative costs (approximately \$1.6 million)

- Cost recovery AS 46.08.070 requires department attempt to recover 100% of costs incurred in the cleanup or containment of oil or a hazardous substance that has been released.
- Budgeting, accounting (contracts, supplies, travel) and procurement
- Databases, tracking tools (information technology)

Division of Administration Services (DAS) costs (approximately \$2 million)

- Common costs (copiers, janitorial, utilities, parking lots, insurance, leases, heating, phones etc).
- Personal service costs for all department level administrative support.
- Total administrative costs for the Department are proportionally allocated according to a federally approved cost allocation plan.





New program – Prevention, Preparedness, and Response (PPR)

- Ensuring producers, transporters and distributors of oil and hazardous substances **prevent** spills and are **prepared** materially and Financially to respond and **clean them up**.
- Pipeline and Tank Integrity (engineering)
- Terminals and Tank Farms
- Marine Vessels
- Local response communities

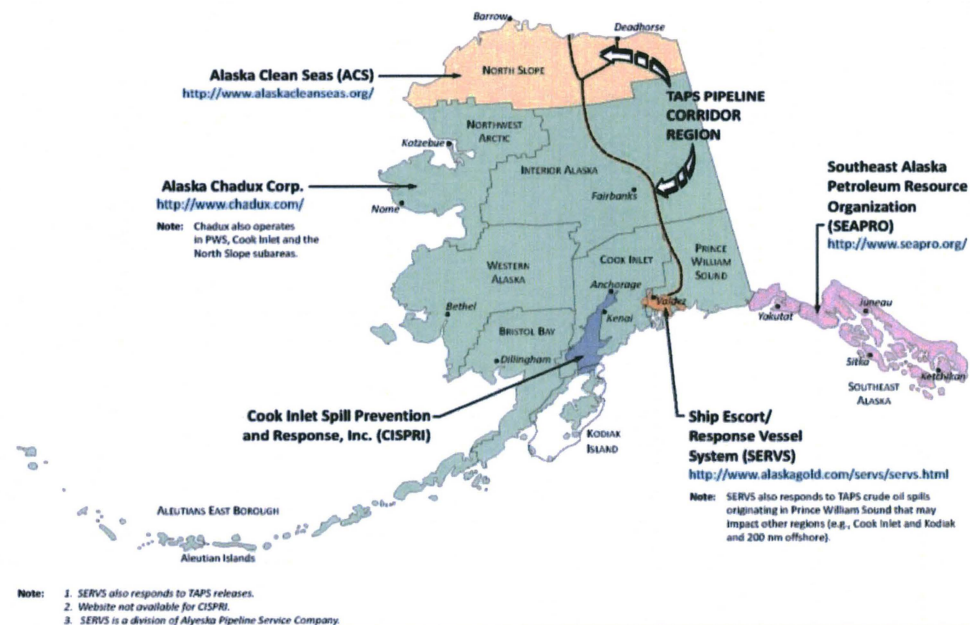






The work PPR does

- Oil spill contingency plans (inland and vessel)
- Drills & Inspections
- Financial responsibility
- Best available technology
- Primary response action contractors (Oil Spill Response Operator)
- Regional response plans
- Response







Aging Infrastructure





Cook Inlet Overview

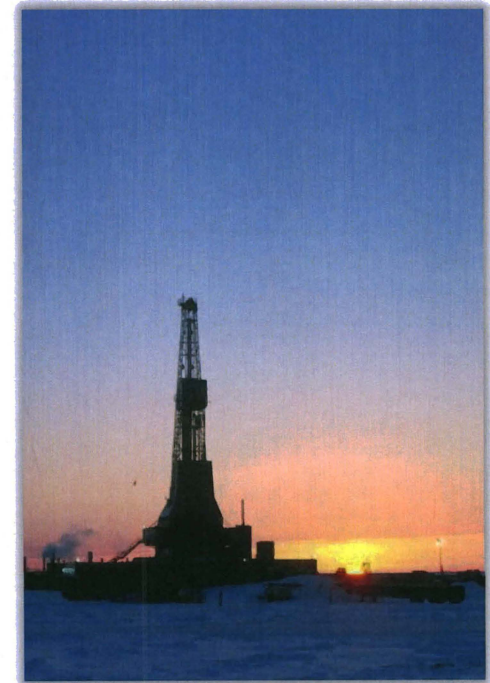
- 44 Approved Contingency plans (C-plans)
- 15 Production or Exploration C-plans
- 11 Crude Oil Terminal Facility C-plans
- 18 Vessel C-plans
- 14 Active Platforms in Cook Inlet



North Slope Overview

- 35 Approved C-plans
- 20 Production and Exploration C-plans
- 3 Oil terminal Facility C-plans
- 12 Vessel C-plans

Remote areas, broad range of technology, all companies depend on 3rd party oil spill clean-up contractor.







Shell OCS Overview

- 2 wells drilled (top hole only) in 2012. 1 in the Beaufort Sea and 1 in the Chukchi Sea
- Shell Response fleet consists of 24 response vessels, 29 skimming systems, 5 barges, 86 recovery tanks, and 26,200 feet of various boom. The same resources are listed for both theaters.
- Shell is a member of Alaska Clean Seas and has access to their equipment as well.
- Shell has continued to involve DEC on planning issues even though the leases are in federal waters.
- Activity in 2015 dependent on federal agency and federal court actions.



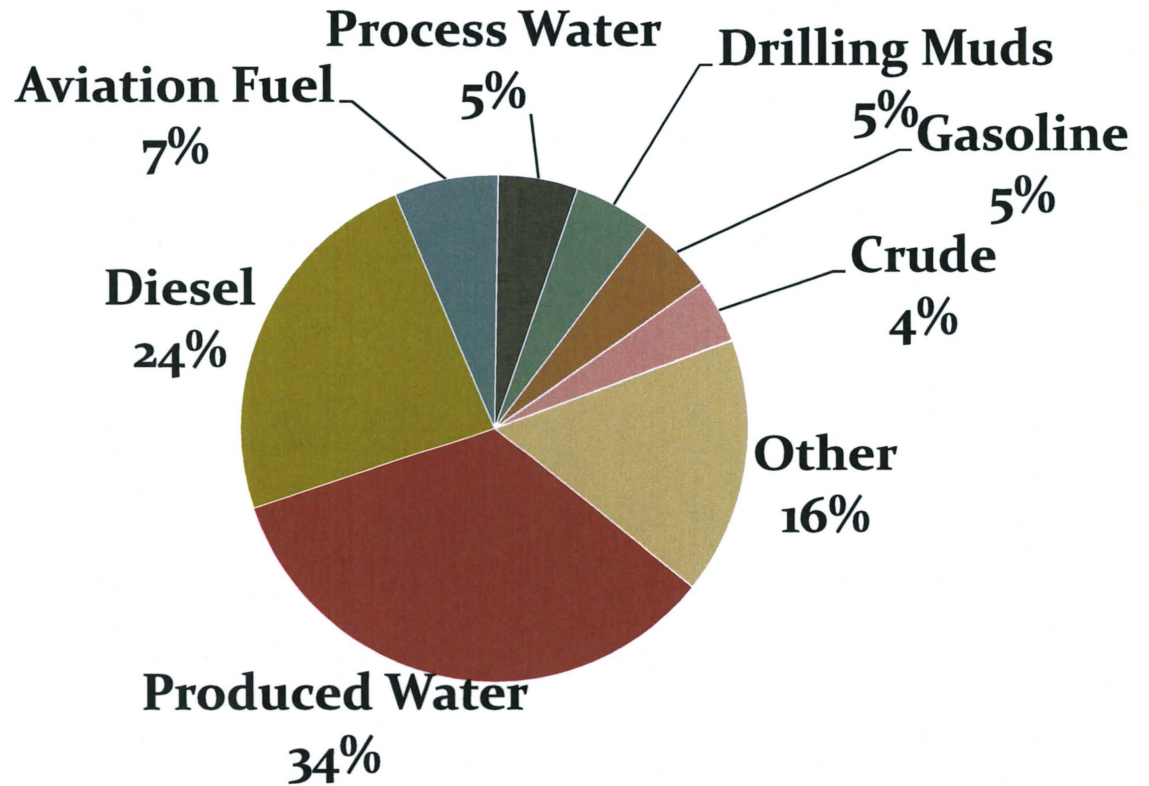
Photo Courtesy of Shell





All Products - FY2014 Volume Released by Product

Spills Reported: 2,028
Total Gallons: 284,729



'Other' includes product categories comprising 3% or less of the total volume released.





FY 2014 Spill Summary – Top 5 List

Top 5 Products Spilled:

• Produced Water	41 spills	96,736 Gallons
• Diesel	427 spills	67,889 Gallons
• Aviation Fuel	68 spills	18,855 Gallons
• Process Water	21 spills	14,385 Gallons
• Drilling Muds	28 spills	14,209 Gallons

Top 5 Facility Types:

• Natural Gas Production	28 spills	85,037 Gallons
• Oil Production	335 spills	53,188 Gallons
• Air Transportation	65 spills	19,358 Gallons
• Vessel	166 spills	18,997 Gallons
• Mining Operation	305 spills	16,547 Gallons





FY 2014 Top 5 Causes of Spills



- Seal Failure 70 spills 92,992 Gallons
- Human Error 354 spills 26,623 Gallons
- Leak 301 spills 24,638 Gallons
- Line Failure 124 spills 23,831 Gallons
- Overfill 74 spills 23,719 Gallons



Incidents







Contaminated Site Challenges:

- Sites with multiple responsible parties take years before a settlement is reached
 - Aniak
 - West Nome Tank Farm
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Legacy wells
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) schools

Home Heating Oil Tanks

- Not regulated
- Often not discovered until extensive contamination
- Responsible party unable to afford clean up







Flint Hills

- The North Pole Refinery was the largest in the State
- Sulfolane has been in use at the refinery since 1985 and was first detected off the refinery property in 2009
- To date, sulfolane has been detected in approximately 400 private drinking water wells
- The plume covers an area of approximately 9 square miles and continues to expand
- Flint Hills is currently supplying drinking water to any household with detectable concentrations of sulfolane





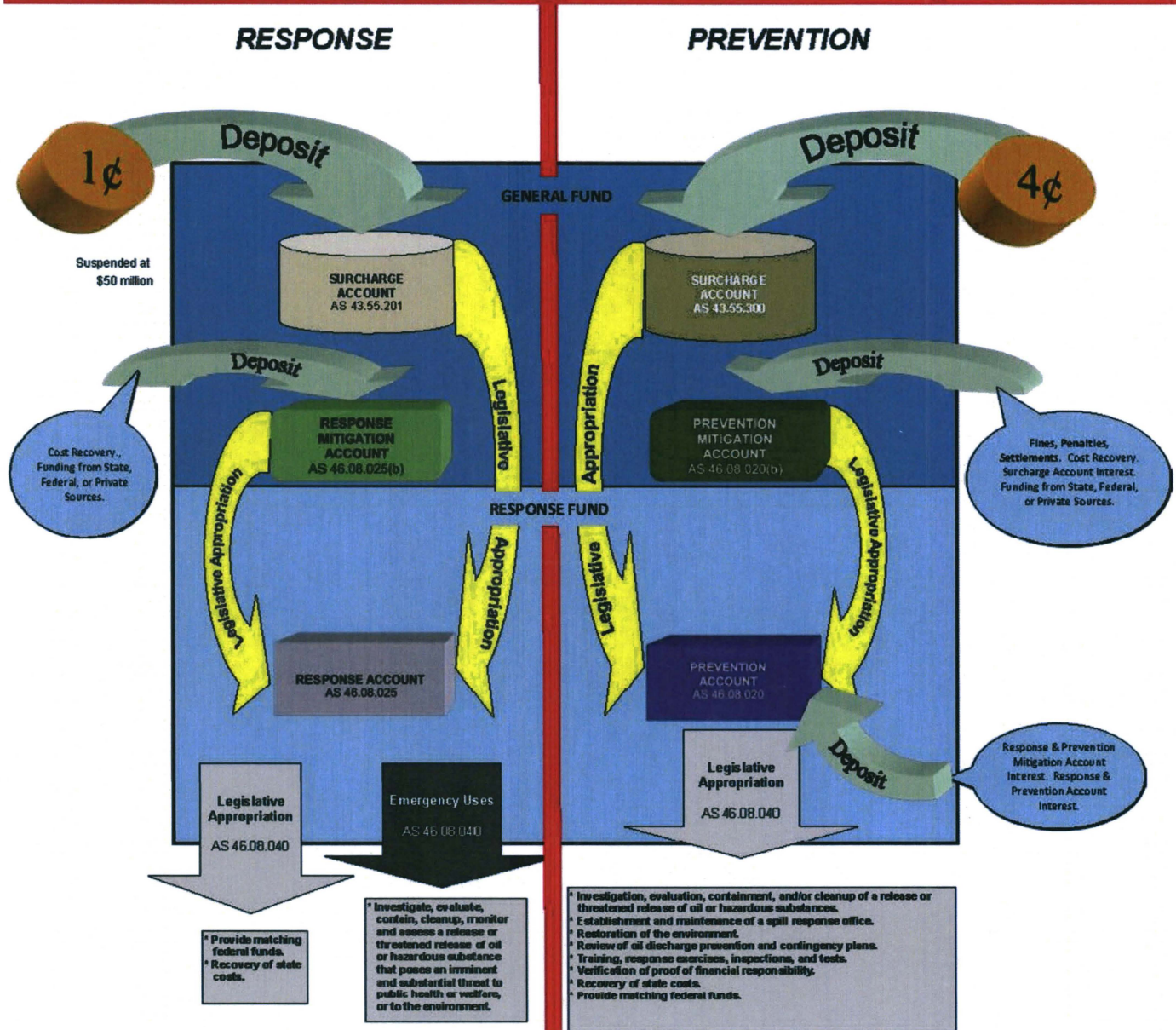
Flint Hills

- An onsite cleanup plan for the refinery property was approved in October 2014
- No offsite cleanup or remediation plan has been developed
- Sulfolane does not appear to naturally breakdown in the groundwater in this area
- There is currently no cleanup level for sulfolane, limited studies only evaluated acute exposures not long term.
- The National Toxicology Program recently embarked on 90-day and 2-year toxicology studies at the request of DEC





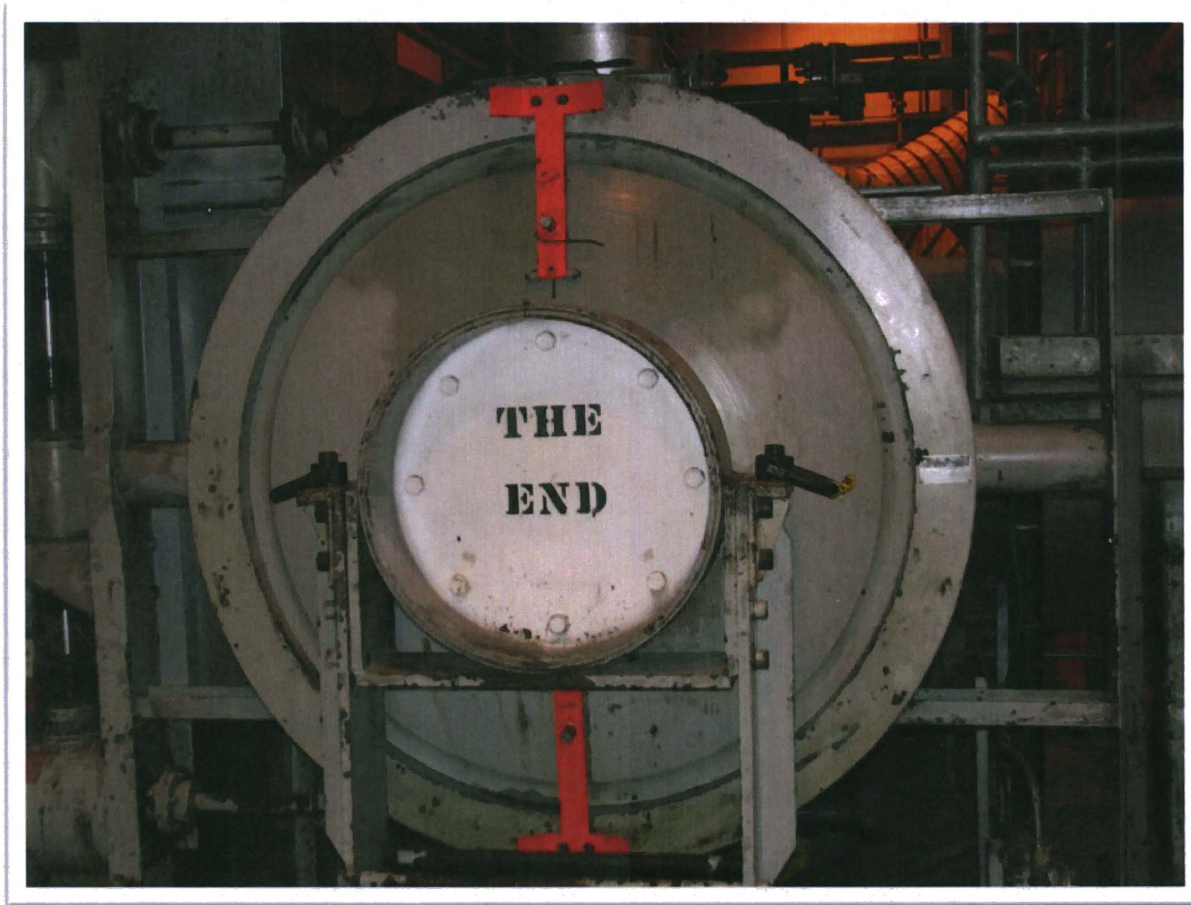
Oil & Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund

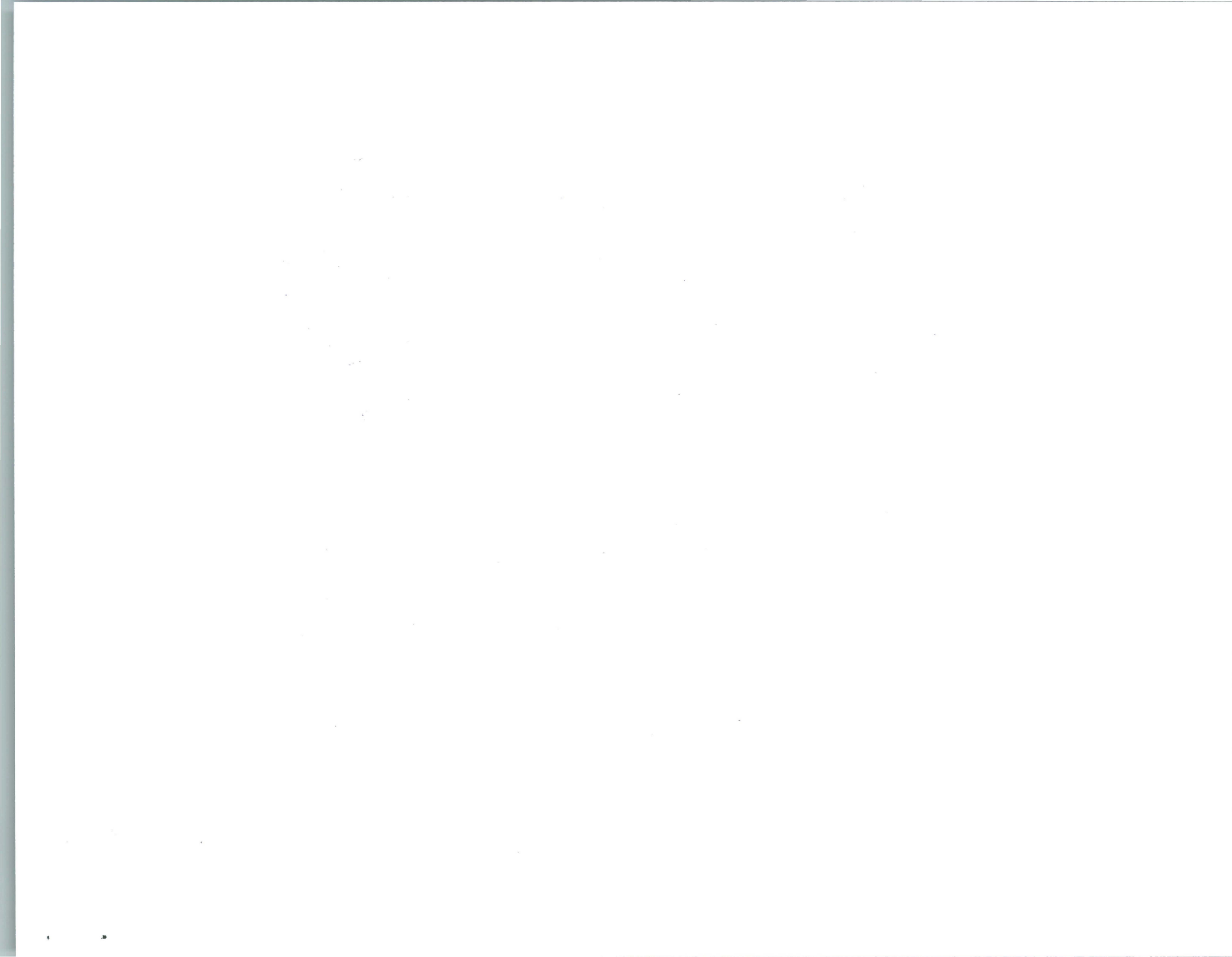






Questions about SPAR?







Division of Air Quality

Components:

- Director's Office
- Air Quality

Director: Alice Edwards

Programs focus on:

- Permits & Compliance
- Community Air Quality
- Air Monitoring

Challenges:

- Fairbanks Air Quality
- Rural Air Quality Issues
- Changing Federal Rules





Air Permits Program

- Ensure that air emissions from industrial operations in the state do not create unhealthy air
 - Authorize construction of new and modified facilities (Construction permits and minor permits)
 - Establish compliance monitoring for existing facilities (Title V operating permits)
 - Conduct compliance assurance inspections and follow up on permit deviations
- Maintain an on-going process for improving consistency and timeliness of permitting
- Fee-based program
- Respond to general air quality complaints and concerns







On-going Permit Streamlining and Process Improvement

- Goal – Improve consistency and timeliness of permitting
 - Maintain high quality, legally defensible permits
 - Improve predictability by standardizing processes and permit requirements
- Quality Management System
 - Enhance consistency
 - Reduce disruptions from staff turnover
 - Guidance documents for streamlined training
- Operating Permits
 - Meetings with stakeholders to discuss issues and solutions
 - Standard permit conditions to improve efficiency
 - Standard templates and checklists for permit review and issuance
 - Consolidated reference to Federal Regulations to reduce length of permits
 - Use of contractor support for permit renewals
- Construction Permits
 - Improved application forms
 - Pre-application assistance and project scheduling
 - Use of contractor assistance to handle workload fluctuations
- Develop Partnerships
 - Providing expertise to federal activities related to North Slope and offshore development
 - Coordinating stakeholder workgroup with DNR on alternatives for drill rig permitting



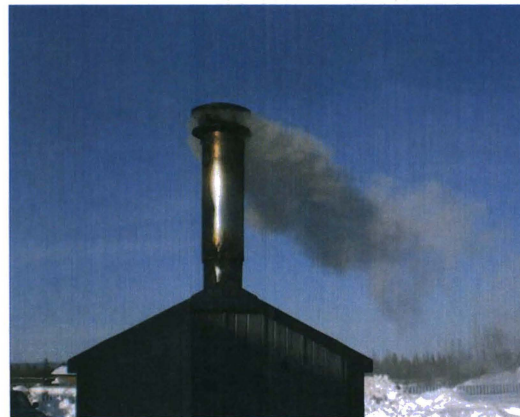


New and Revised Federal Standards and Rules

- Clean Air Act air quality standards and rules are being frequently updated by EPA
 - Can be difficult to keep up with the reviews of EPA proposals
 - Typical focus for comments is on technical concerns and Alaska specific issues that arise
 - Program must adjust as needed to address final rules



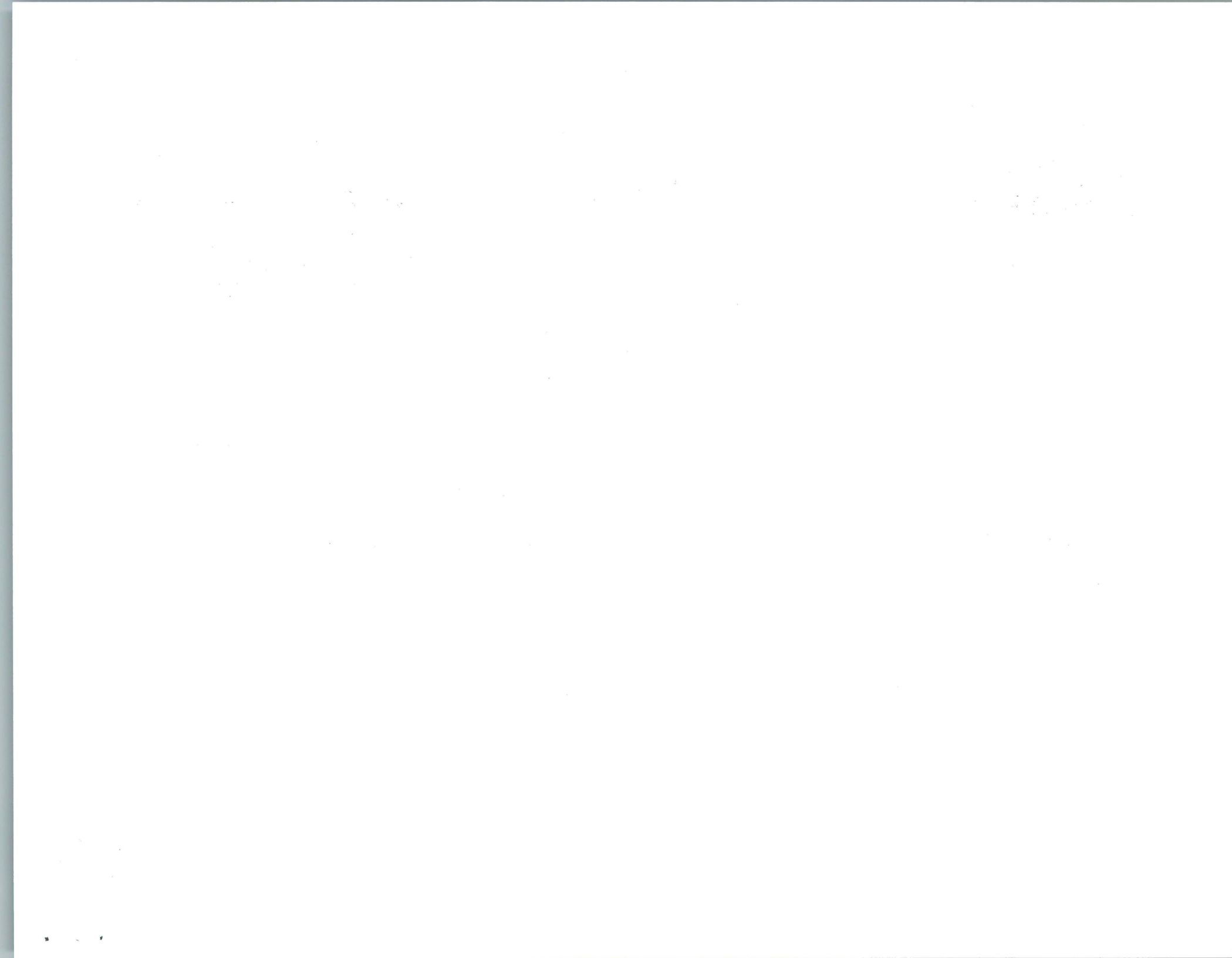
Carbon Standards for
Power Plants



Wood Heater Emission
Certification Standards

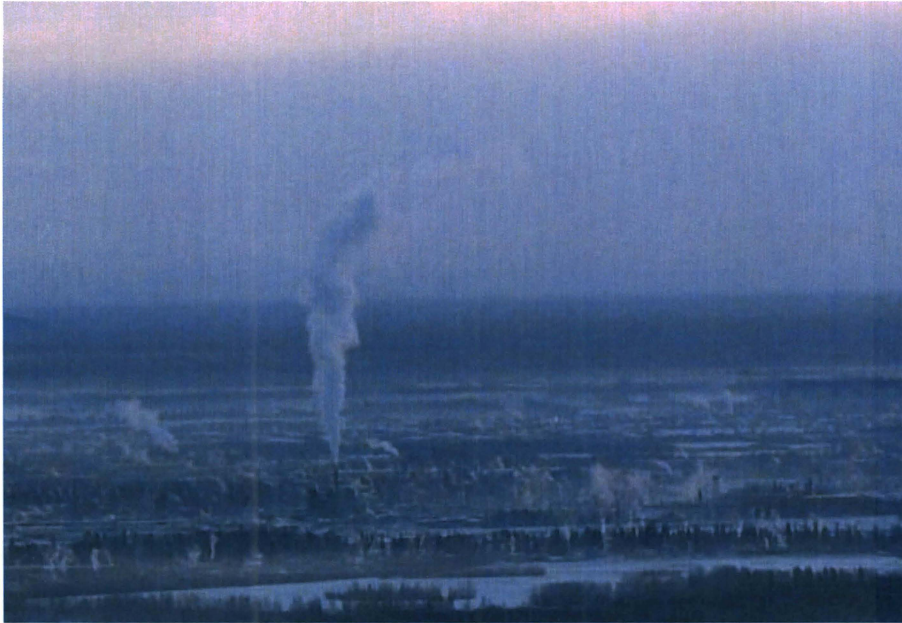


Nitrogen and Sulfur
Dioxide National Ambient
Air Quality Standards





Fairbanks Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})



- Fairbanks/North Pole area exceeds the 24-hour PM_{2.5} ambient air quality standard
- Initial air quality plan submitted to EPA on December 31st.
- Plan and control options have been controversial in community
 - Home heating sources (wood and coal) are important contributors
 - Continued change outs of wood heaters and expansion of natural gas important to attaining the standard
 - Implementing initial plan and working with community as they explore additional options to improve air quality



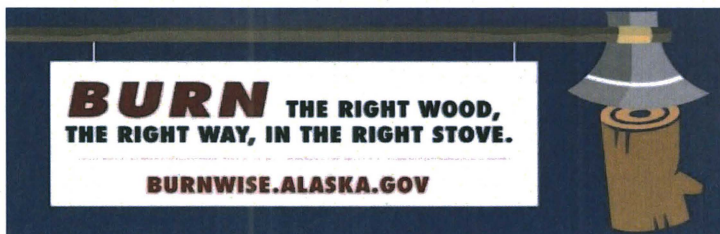


Community Air Quality Concerns

- Dust
- Wood smoke
- Open Burning



- Widespread impacts throughout the state make it difficult to effectively respond to the needs of communities
- Outreach and education to help residents and communities:
 - burn wood efficiently, with less smoke
 - reduce unpaved road dust impacts
- Partnerships with communities, tribes, agencies







Questions about Air?





Division of Water

Components:

- **Water Quality**
 - Wastewater Discharge Permitting
 - Cruise Ship
 - Water Quality Standards, Assessment, & Restoration
 - Compliance
- **Facility Programs**
 - Village Safe Water Program
 - Municipal Grants & Loan Program
 - Operations Assistance

Director: Michelle Hale

Challenges:

- **Sustaining the Village Safe Water Program**
- **Alaska Water Sewer Challenge**
- **Continuing to build APDES Compliance Program**





Wastewater Discharge Permitting

- All discharges of wastewater to water, land, or the subsurface require a discharge permit (AS 46.03.100)







Wastewater Discharge Permitting

- Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES)
- Delegated from EPA
- Full primacy since 2012
 - Inherited large backlog of expired permits
 - Issued 19 high quality permits in FY14, 744 authorizations
 - Plan at least 20 in FY15
 - Steady state will be 24 permits per year
- State wastewater discharge permits for cruise ships



Water Quality Standards

- Alaska's water quality standards adopted in regulation are developed by DEC and approved by EPA
- Water quality standards are used
 - To set wastewater discharge limits in permits
 - To evaluate the health of waters
- Alaska routinely reviews and updates
 - Triennial Review on public notice now



Improving Wetlands Permitting

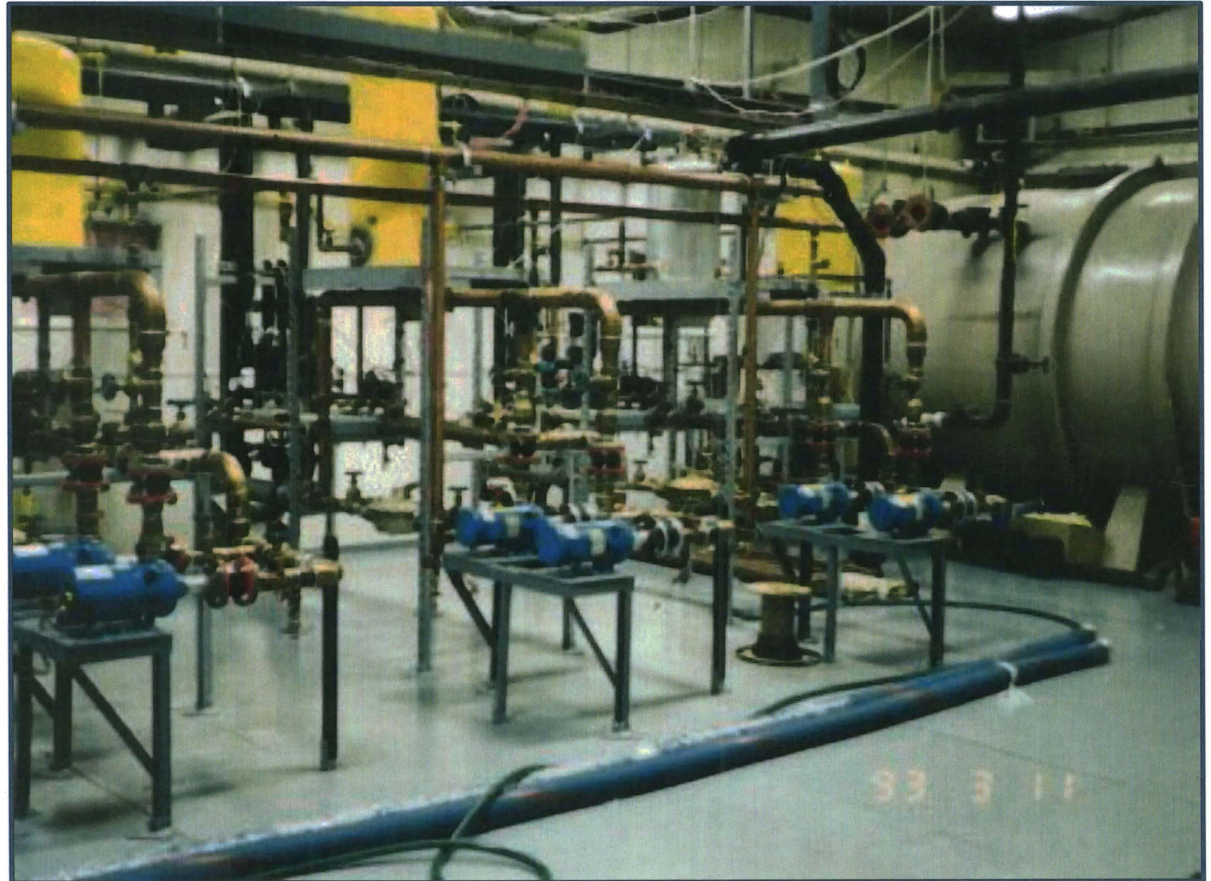
- SB 27 passed in 2013
- Lost funding in 2014
- Accomplishments
 - Developed detailed plan for assumption
 - Worked with Corps on general permits
 - Corps used DEC input on placer permit revisions
 - Mitigation Strategy for Alaska
 - Wetland Program Plan – EPA funded
 - Work Products organized; for pick-up later





Facilities Programs

- Municipal Grants & Loans
- Village Safe Water
- Operations Assistance





Village Safe Water (VSW)

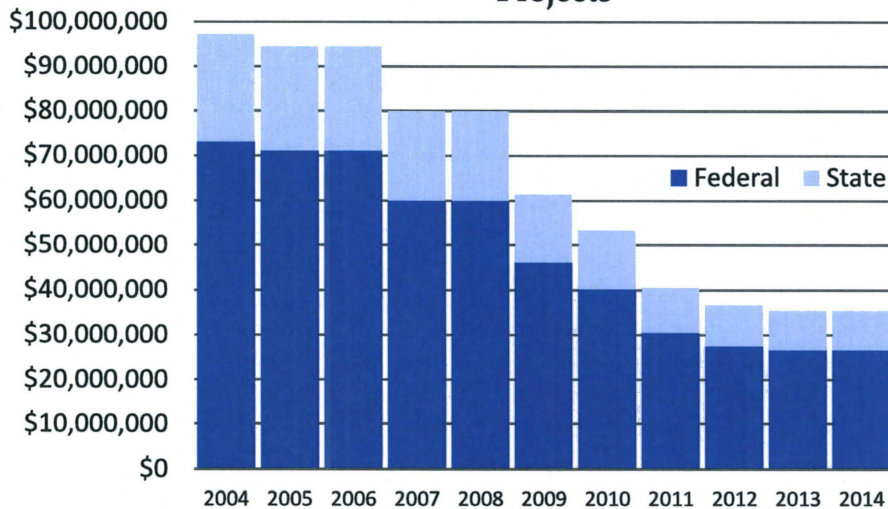
- Mission: Work with smaller, rural communities to develop sustainable sanitation facilities
 - Provide safe water and sewage disposal in villages
 - 100% grant funding for planning, design and construction projects
- Projects use local construction workers, providing training and jobs.





Rural Alaska Water & Sewer

State & Federal Funding for Village Safe Water Projects



Between 2004 and 2014, funding for Village Safe Water projects has declined by almost \$62 Million, or 64%.

Reduced funding means making choices:

- First time water and sewer service where feasible - but need doesn't go away once systems are built. Systems have a useful life.
- Upgrades or replacement of existing systems to address significant health threats.
- Stretching limited funds:
 - Prioritize – greatest need, biggest impact
 - Extend life with targeted improvements, limited scope



Health Impacts

- Direct correlation between clean water and significant reductions in skin and respiratory infections that can sometimes be fatal.
 - Hand-washing study in Pakistan
- Children in Southwest Alaska suffer some of the highest rates in the world of serious pneumococcal bacterial infection which can affect the brain, blood or lungs.
- This bacterial infection is directly linked to inadequate sanitation infrastructure.



Alaska Water and Sewer Challenge

- State-funded R&D project
- Projected to last 5 – 7 years. Currently in Phase 2 of 5.
- To date: \$4 million from state and federal sources
 - Additional funding required to complete project
- “Decentralized” approaches
 - Household based systems
 - Water re-use technologies
- Goal: significantly reduce capital and operating costs of in-home running water and sewer in rural Alaska





Questions about Water?



907 586-4004

Law Office of Douglas K. Mertz 1-888-293-2530 [fax]

319 Seward Street, Suite 5
Juneau, Alaska 99801
mertzlaw@gmail.com

January 23, 2015

Representative Ben Nageak
Representative David Talerico
Co-Chairs, House Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature

Gentlemen:

Attached is a copy of a resolution passed yesterday by the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Council regarding funding of Alaska's program to prevent and respond to major oil spills. We ask that you distribute it to members of the House Resources Committee before its oversight hearing on ADEC this coming Monday.

Over twenty years ago, the Legislature, in consultation with industry and citizen groups, determined that major spills should be prevented and that the wisest way to fund prevention is through a cents per barrel charge on oil produced in the state. Since then the ADEC Spill Prevention and Response Division has been funded almost entirely through the surcharge, without relying on general fund monies. Both industry and affected communities have been generally satisfied with the result.

However, with inflation in costs and reduced production of oil, the amount received through the surcharge no longer meets the cost of providing the protections through the SPAR Division. The Division has already cut back to the point where it has no more personnel than it did twenty years ago, just after the Exxon Valdez disaster, although they have increased responsibilities including for the Arctic and for increased traffic through the Aleutians between the West Coast and Asia. We are now in a position where we either decrease spill prevention – something no one wants – or use general fund monies – which no one wants – or adjust the current formula for funding SPAR. The RCAC strongly recommends a modest increase in the surcharge so that spill prevention and response can be maintained at at least the current levels. It may also be time to look at a formula for contributions from other participants in petroleum production and transportation, so that everyone with a responsibility contributes a fair share.

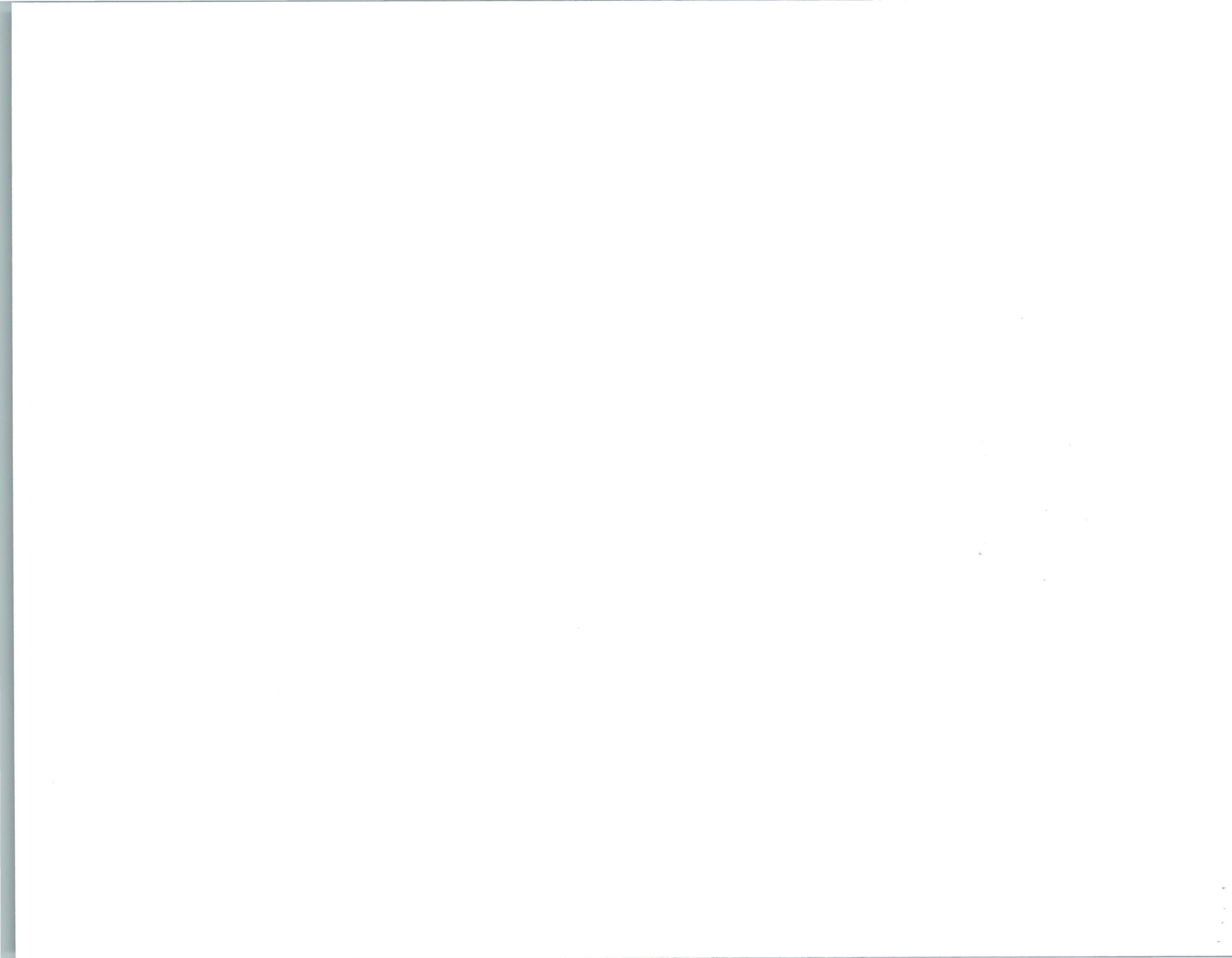
The RCAC has considerable expertise and experience in this area, and it stands at your service to consider this matter of vital importance to Alaska.

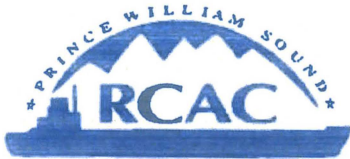


Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Douglas K. Mertz". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Douglas K. Mertz
Legislative Liaison for the
Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Council





Regional Citizens' Advisory Council / "Citizens promoting environmentally safe operation of the Alyeska terminal and associated tankers"

In Anchorage:
In Valdez:

3709 Spenard Road / Suite 100 / Anchorage, Alaska 99503 / (907) 277-7222 / FAX (907) 277-4523
P.O. Box 3089 / 130 South Meals / Suite 202 / Valdez, Alaska 99686 / (907) 834-5000 / FAX (907) 835-592

MEMBERS

Resolution 15-03

Alaska State
Chamber of
Commerce

Alaska Wilderness
Recreation & Tourism
Association

Chugach Alaska
Corporation

City of Cordova

City of Homer

City of Kodiak

City of Selkovic

City of Seward

City of Valdez

City of Whittier

Community of
Cherega Bay

Community of
Tatitlek

Cordova District
Fishermen United

Kenai Peninsula
Borough

Kodiak Island
Borough

Kodiak Village Movers
Association

Oil Spill Region
Environmental
Coalition

Port Granum
Corporation

Prince William Sound
Aquaculture
Corporation

Urging expeditious action by the Governor of Alaska and the Alaska Legislature to amend the existing State Oil and Hazardous Substances Release Prevention and Response Fund funding mechanisms and, as may be necessary, to establish requisite ancillary funding mechanisms to support and sustain an adequately robust oil and hazardous substances release prevention and response program.

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska's Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund (470 Fund) is supported through a 5-cent per barrel surcharge on crude oil production which represents the key funding mechanism for the major components of the State's oil and hazardous spill prevention and response capabilities; and

WHEREAS, a portion of the 470 Fund is allocated to the "Prevention Account" which is the primary source of operating funds for the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's (ADEC's) Spill Prevention and Response (SPAR) program, the State's primary oil spill and hazardous substances oversight, monitoring and readiness program; and

WHEREAS, this prevention and response Fund has been intended to allow the ADEC to have adequate funds to immediately respond to major spills while maintaining an effective program to prevent such spills, without the need for, nor the delay inherently involved with annual appropriations from general revenue; and

WHEREAS, with the recent decline in oil production within the State, the size of the income to the 470 Fund has diminished thereby seriously impairing the ability of State government to prevent oil and hazardous substances releases, maintain a necessary level of response readiness and to adequately respond should there be such a release; and

WHEREAS, in recent years, the SPAR program's responsibilities have been substantially expanded while at the same time SPAR funding has been reduced thereby placing the public and Alaska's natural resources and the marine and terrestrial environment as well as the health, safety, economic and social well-being of Alaskans at greater risk of injury from oil and hazardous substances releases; and

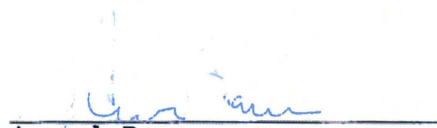
WHEREAS, a number of possible ways to address this problem and to adequately fund the SPAR program have been suggested, including broadening the funding sources and inflation-proofing the 470 Fund, such as: (1) increasing the per-barrel charge on oil produced in the state; (2) adjusting the cap of the Response Fund from the current \$50 million to the range of \$70-\$90 million; (3) placing a temporary surcharge on fuels such as diesel, gasoline, and heating oil; (4) collect revenue from non-oil industries that are served by the SPAR Division but do not currently contribute to the Fund; (5) requiring a modest application fee for oil spill contingency plans similar to such fees that are required for air quality plans; and (6) curbing diversions of funds to non-oil and hazardous substance release related purposes such as municipal maintenance, etc.; and



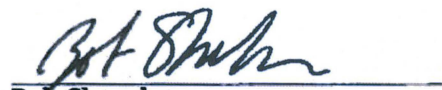
WHEREAS, the State Executive and Legislative branches working together have the full capability to rectify this serious problem;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Members of the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council from communities across the entire *Exxon Valdez* oil spill region respectfully urge the Governor of Alaska and the Alaska State Legislature to amend the existing State Oil and Hazardous Substances Release Prevention and Response Fund funding mechanism, and to establish ancillary funding mechanisms, necessary to (1) adequately support the prevention of oil and hazardous substances releases and (2) provide adequate response and clean-up capabilities to effectively deal with such releases into the Alaska marine or terrestrial environments should they occur.

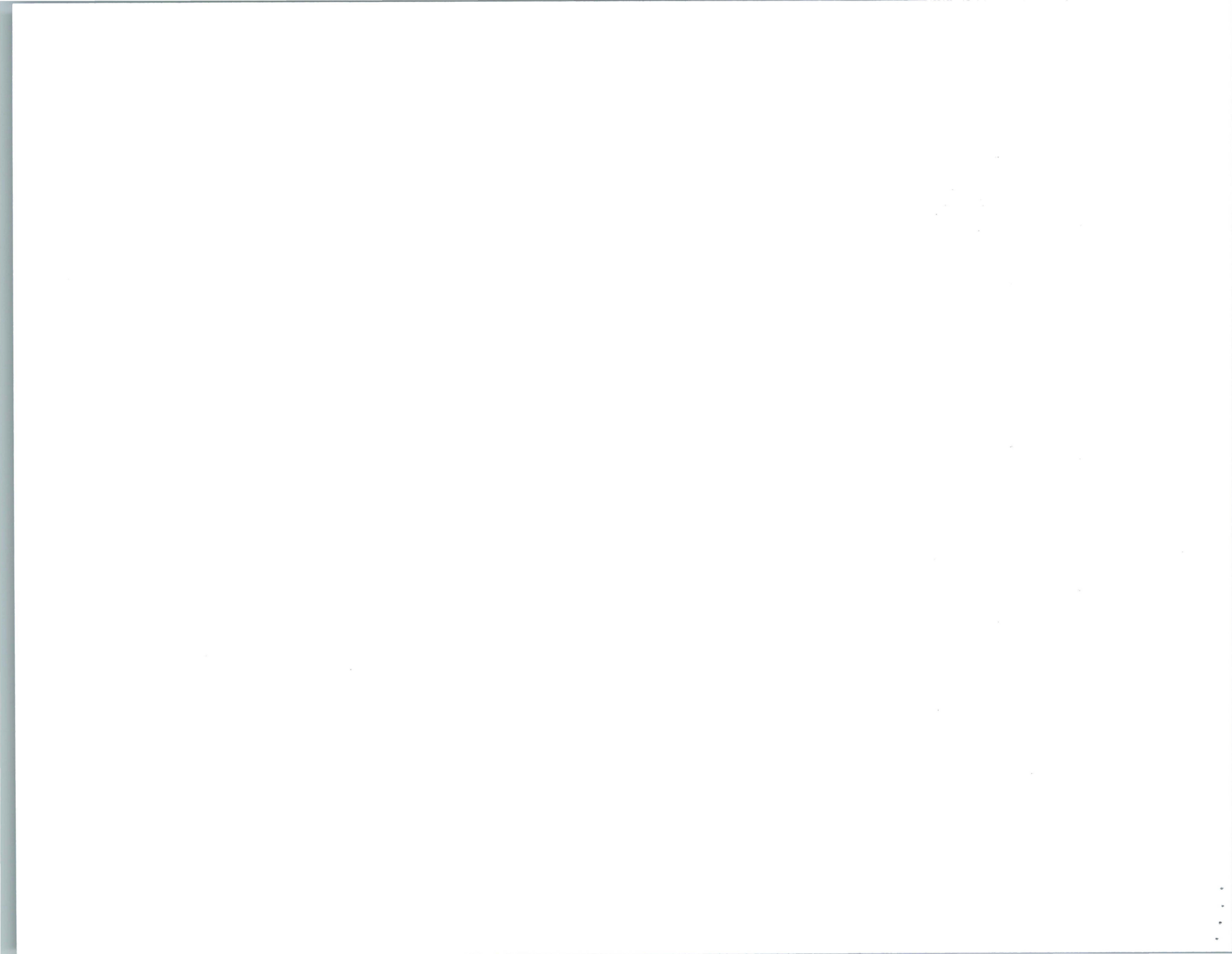
PASSED AND APPROVED, by the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council on this 22 day of January, 2015.



Amanda Bauer
PWSRCAC President



Bob Shavelson
PWSRCAC Secretary



Alaska Department of Fish & Game

House Resources Committee

Overview



January 26, 2015



The Constitution of the State of Alaska

Article 8 – Natural Resources

§ 4. Sustained Yield

Fish, forests, wildlife, grasslands, and all other replenishable resources belonging to the State shall be utilized, developed, and maintained on the sustained yield principle, subject to preferences among beneficial uses.

The Alaska Statutes

Title 16. FISH AND GAME

Sec. 16.05.020. Functions of commissioner.

(2) manage, protect, maintain, improve, and extend the fish, game and aquatic plant resources of the state in the interest of the economy and general well-being of the state;

Mission Statement

To protect, maintain, and improve the fish, game, and aquatic plant resources of the state, and manage their uses 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.



ADF&G Core Services

▶ **Management**

- Provide hunting and fishing opportunities, protect state's rights to manage its fish and wildlife resources, protect and improve habitat and access.

▶ **Stock Assessment and Research**

- Ensure sustainability and harvestable surplus, improve assessment and research capabilities, invest in new technologies, anticipate changing conditions.

▶ **Customer Service and Public Involvement**

- Make improvements to information and education services, the Boards and other regulatory processes, licensing and permitting.

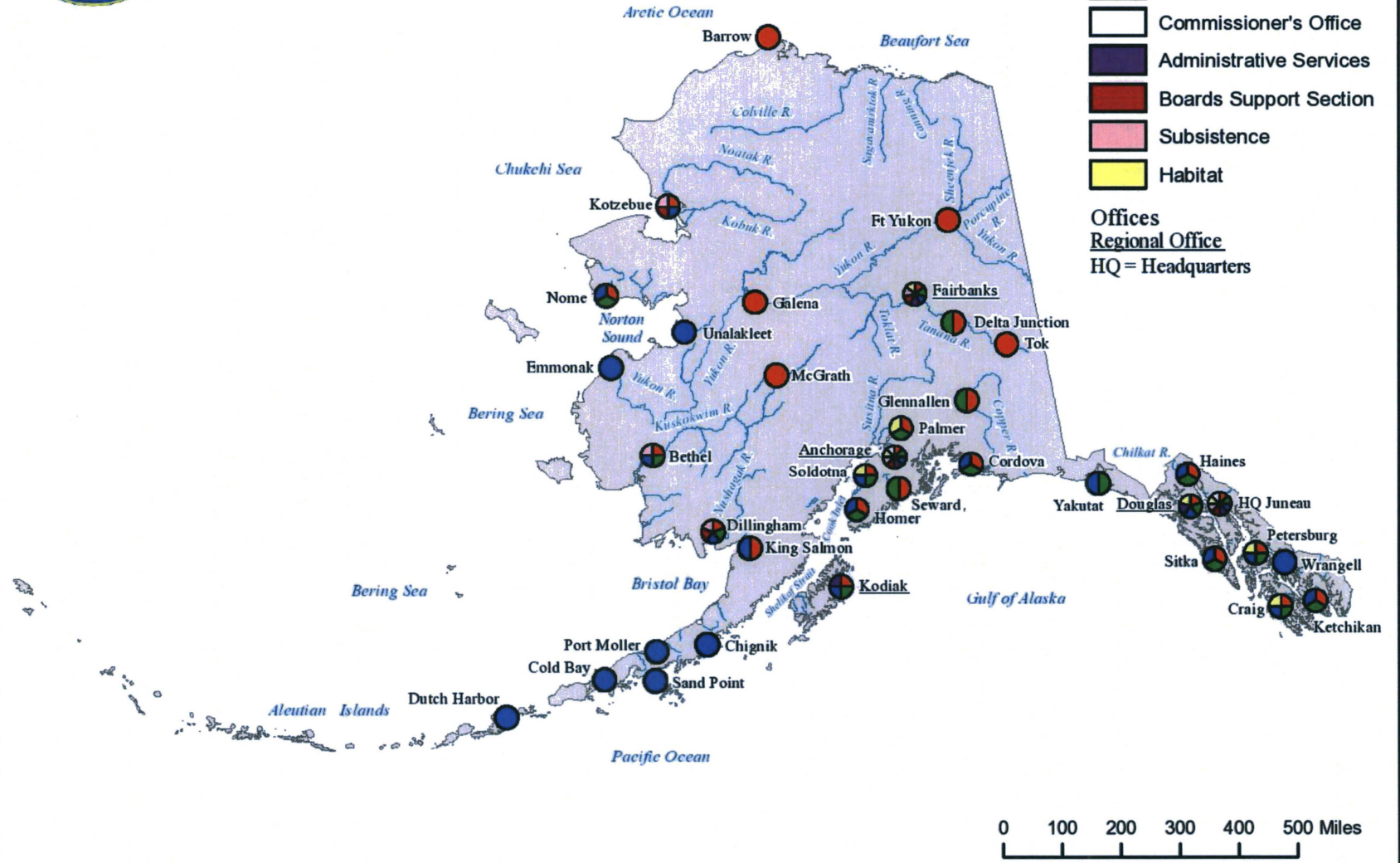




Alaska Department of Fish and Game Regional and Area Offices

- ADF&G Divisions**
- Commercial Fisheries
 - Sport Fish
 - Wildlife Conservation
 - Commissioner's Office
 - Administrative Services
 - Boards Support Section
 - Subsistence
 - Habitat

Offices
Regional Office
 HQ = Headquarters



©2009 ADF&G



Alaska Department of Fish and Game Organizational Chart





Commissioner's Office Responsibilities

- ▶ North Pacific Fishery Management Council
- ▶ Pacific Fishery Management Council
- ▶ Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission
- ▶ Pacific Salmon Commission
- ▶ Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
- ▶ Federal Subsistence Board
- ▶ Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
- ▶ Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
- ▶ Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council
- ▶ Pacific Flyway Council
- ▶ North Slope Science Initiative
- ▶ Alaska Ocean Observing System
- ▶ North Pacific Research Board
- ▶ UAF School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences Advisory Council
- ▶ Polar Bear Range States
- ▶ US-Russia Treaty on Polar Bears
- ▶ Fisheries Excellence Committee of the Rasmuson Foundation
- ▶ UAF Sea Grant Advisory Council
- ▶ International Porcupine Caribou Research Board
- ▶ Bering Sea Fisheries Advisory Board



Division of Commercial Fisheries

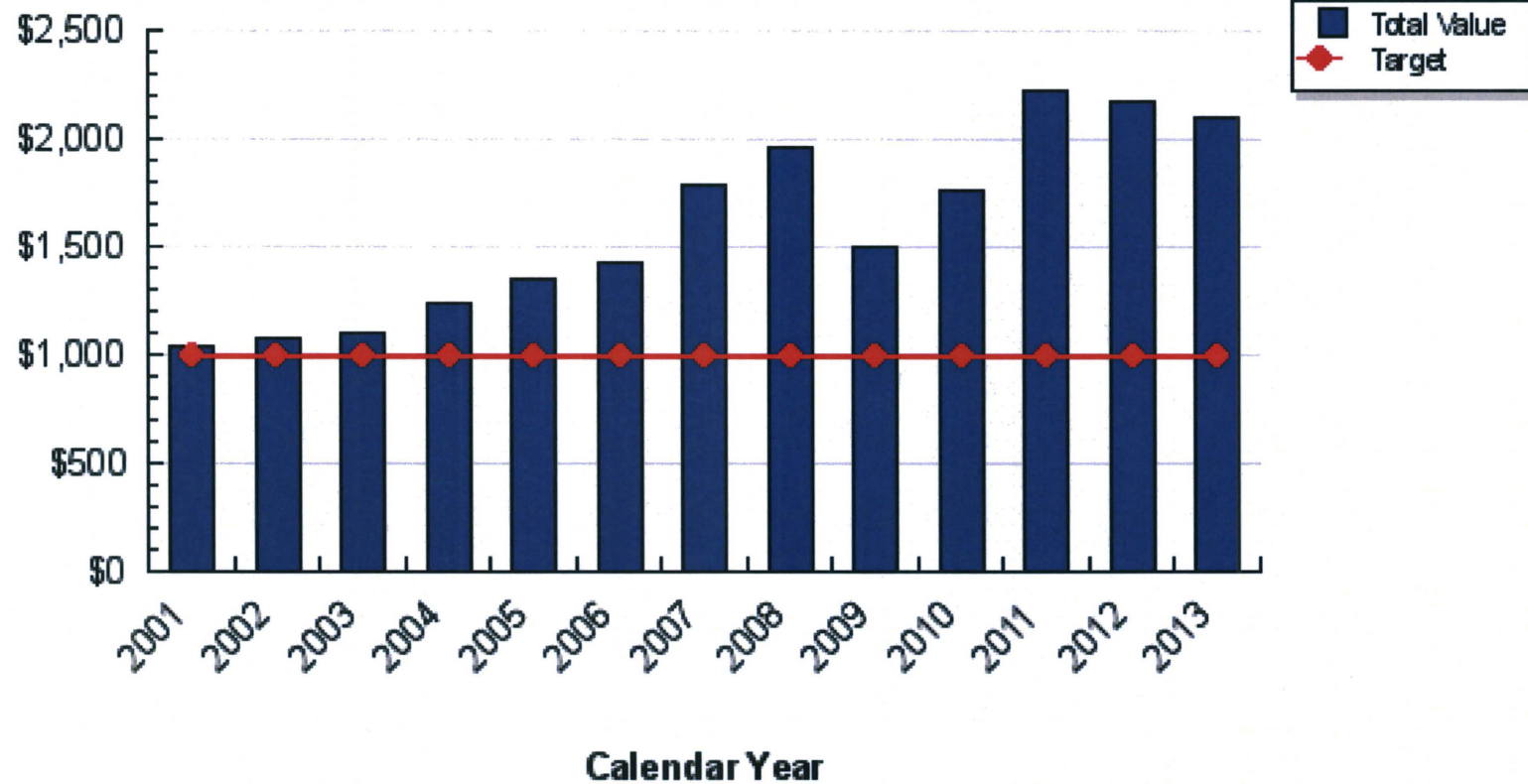
Director Jeff Regnart

To protect, maintain, and improve the fish, shellfish, and aquatic plant resources of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle, for the maximum benefit of the economy and the people of Alaska.





Exvessel Value of Commercial Harvests and Mariculture Production in Alaska

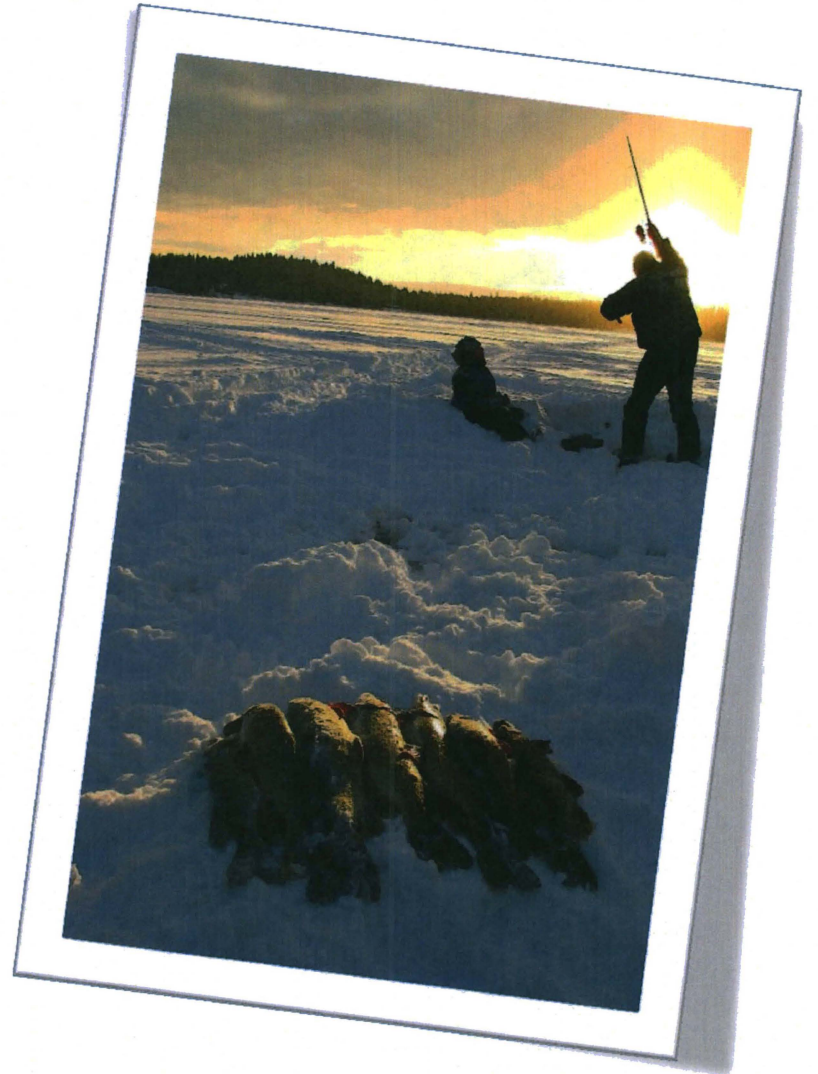


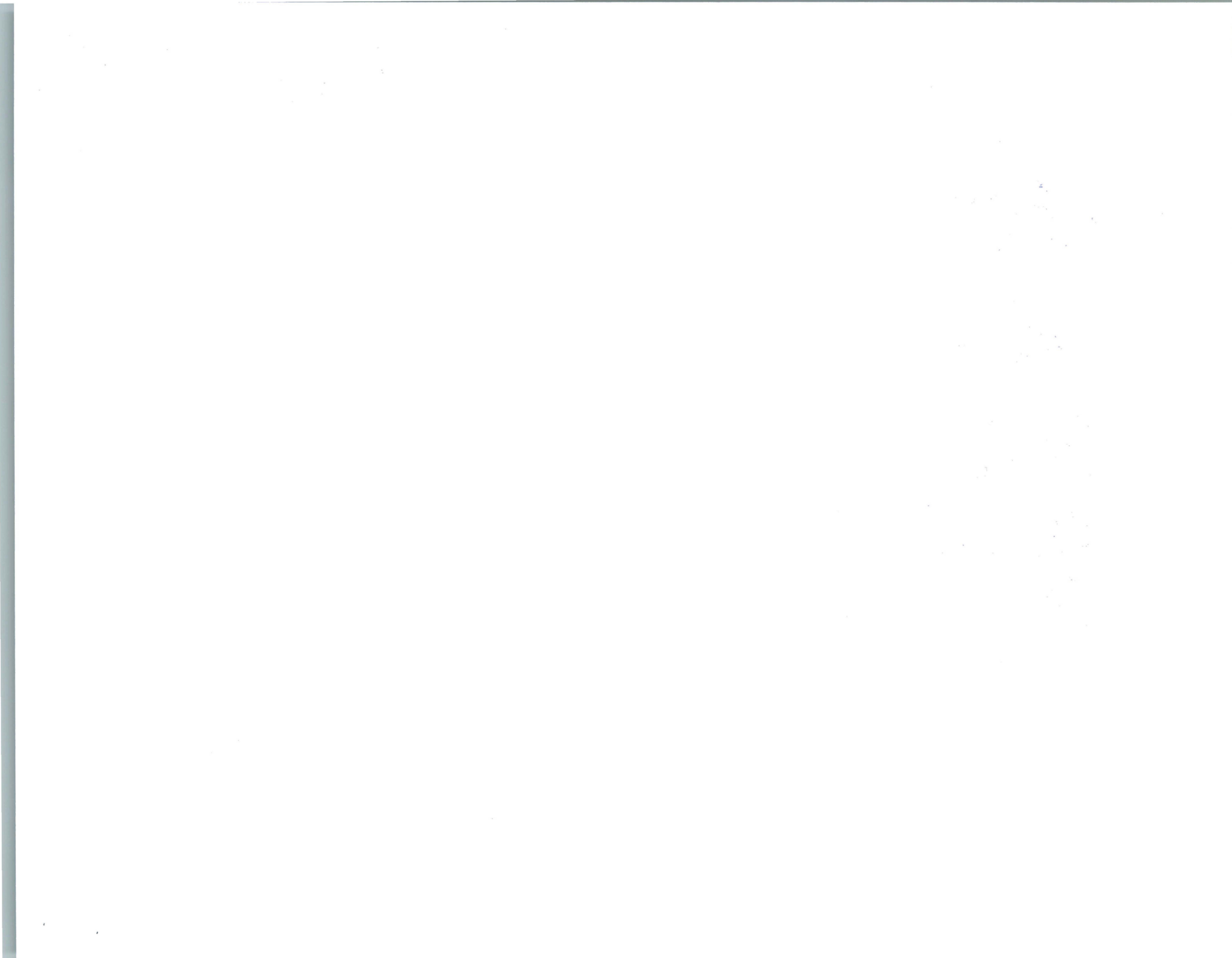


Division of Sport Fish

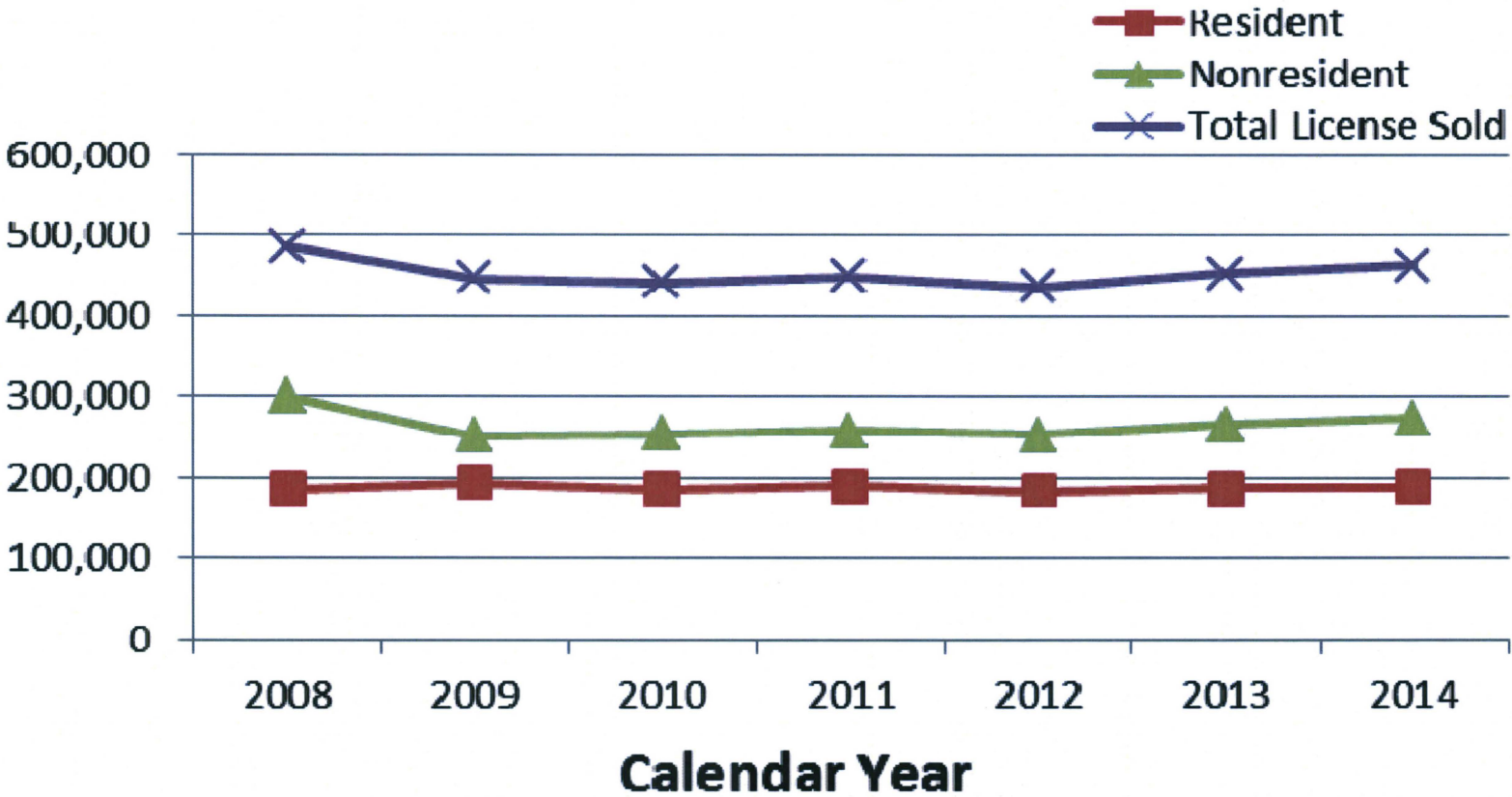
Acting Director Tom Brookover

To protect and improve the state's recreational fisheries resources.





Sales of Fishing Licenses





Division of Wildlife Conservation

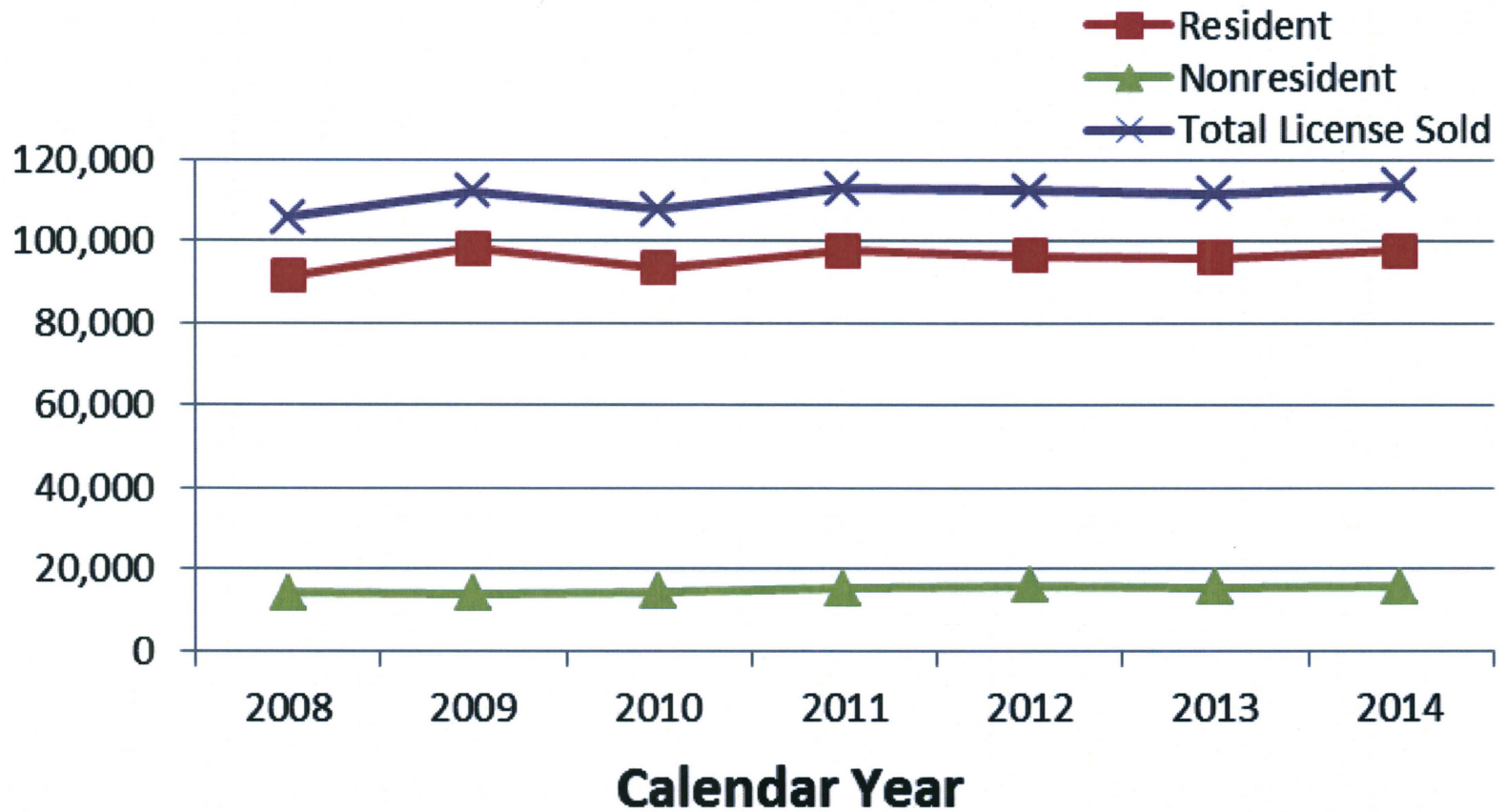
Acting Director Bruce Dale

To conserve and enhance Alaska's wildlife and habitats and provide For a wide range of public uses and benefits.





Sales of Hunting and Trapping Licenses





Division of Subsistence

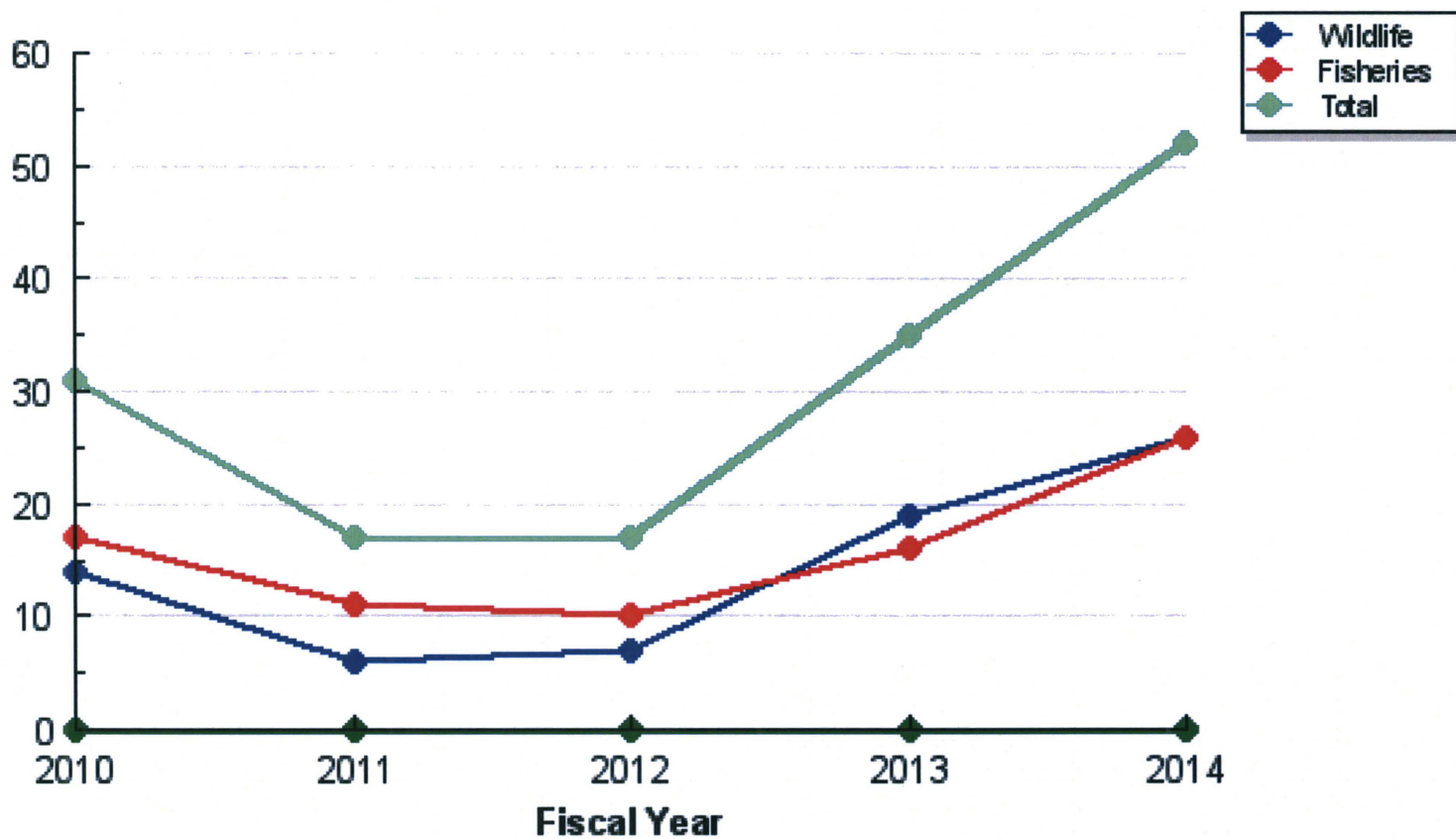
Director Hazel Nelson

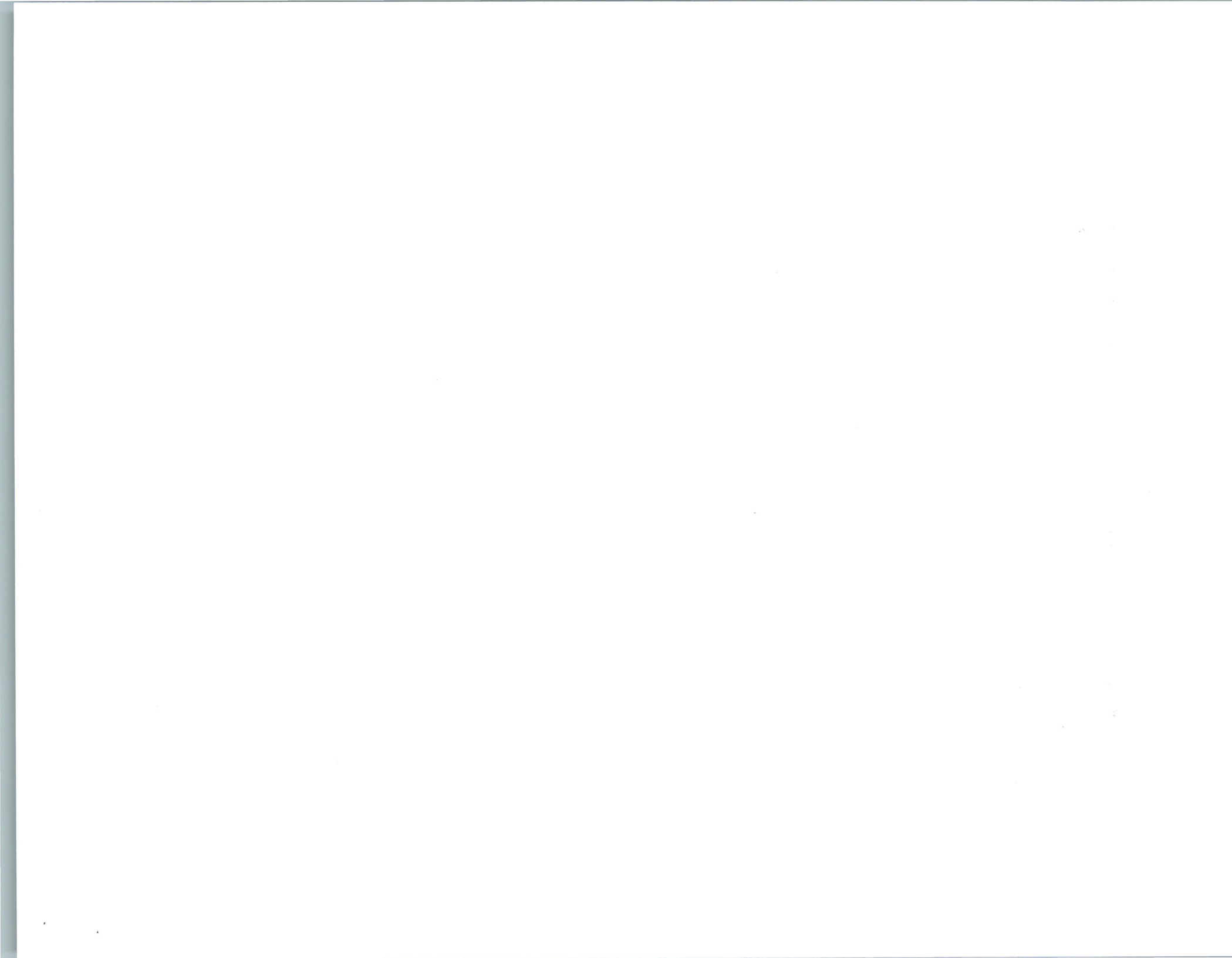
To scientifically quantify, evaluate and report information about customary and traditional uses of Alaska's fish and wildlife resources.





Management Plans Incorporating Subsistence Information





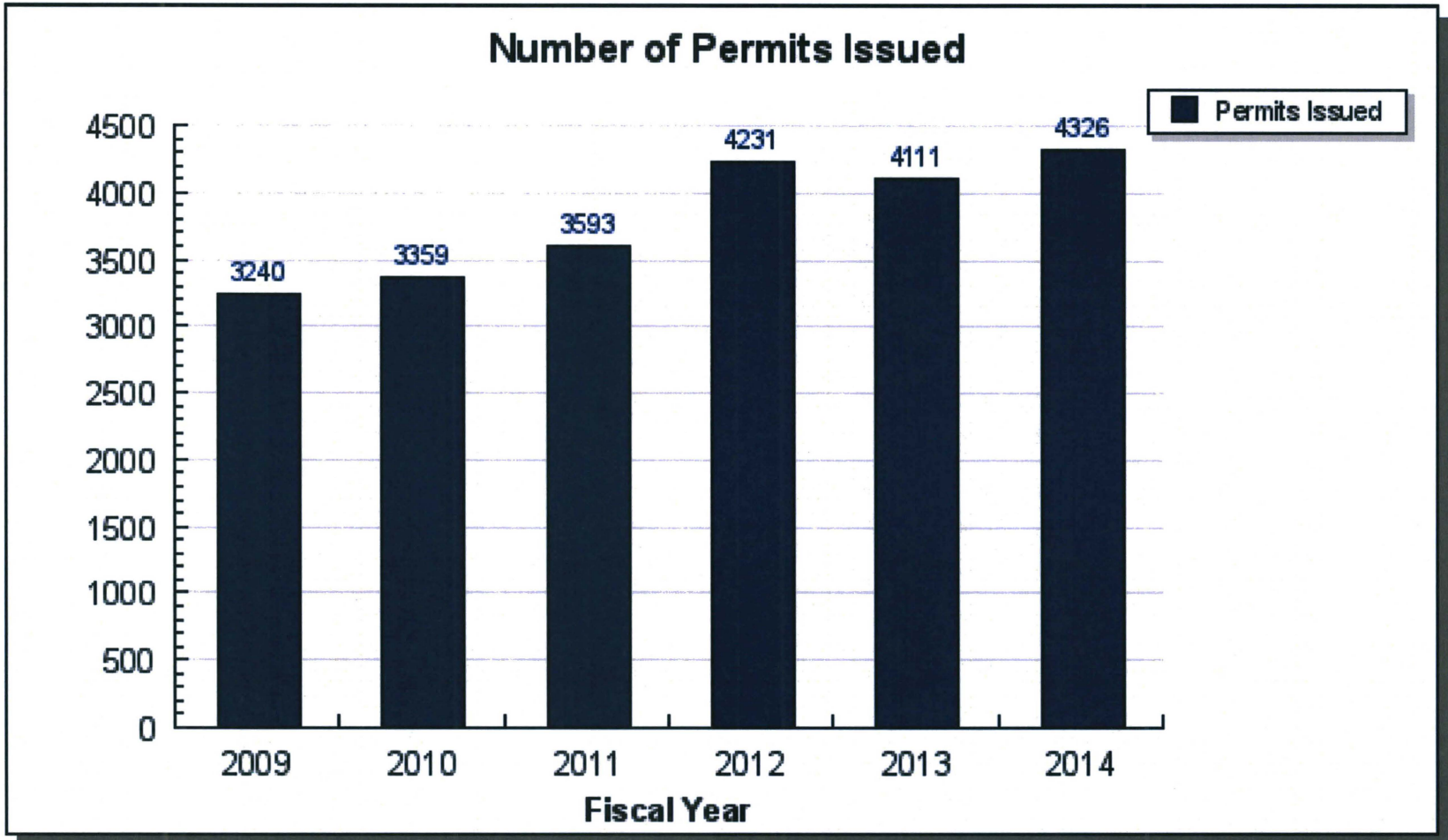
Division of Habitat

Director Tony DeGange

To protect Alaska's valuable fish and wildlife resources and their habitats as Alaska's population and economy continue to expand.









Division of Administrative Services

Director Sunny Haight

Provides routine administrative services for the department and coordinates development of the annual operating and capital budget.





Boards Support Section

Board of Fish Executive Director Glenn Haight

Board of Game Executive Director Kristy Tibbles

Ensures that the public process
For the state's fish and
Wildlife regulatory system
Operates efficiently and
effectively.





Independent Agencies

Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Chairman Bruce Twomley

To control entry into Alaska's commercial fisheries to promote conservation of Alaska's fishery resources and economic health of commercial fishing.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

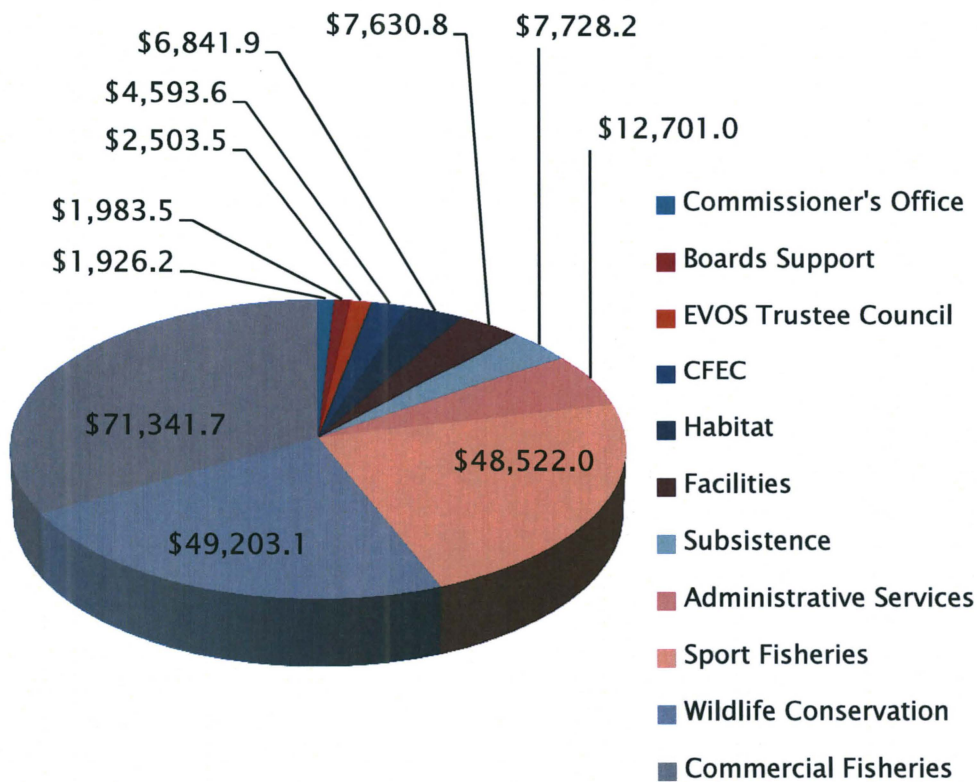
Executive Director Elise Hsieh

Work toward restoring the environment injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill to a healthy and productive ecosystem, while taking into account the importance and quality of life and the need for viable opportunities to establish and sustain a reasonable standard of living.

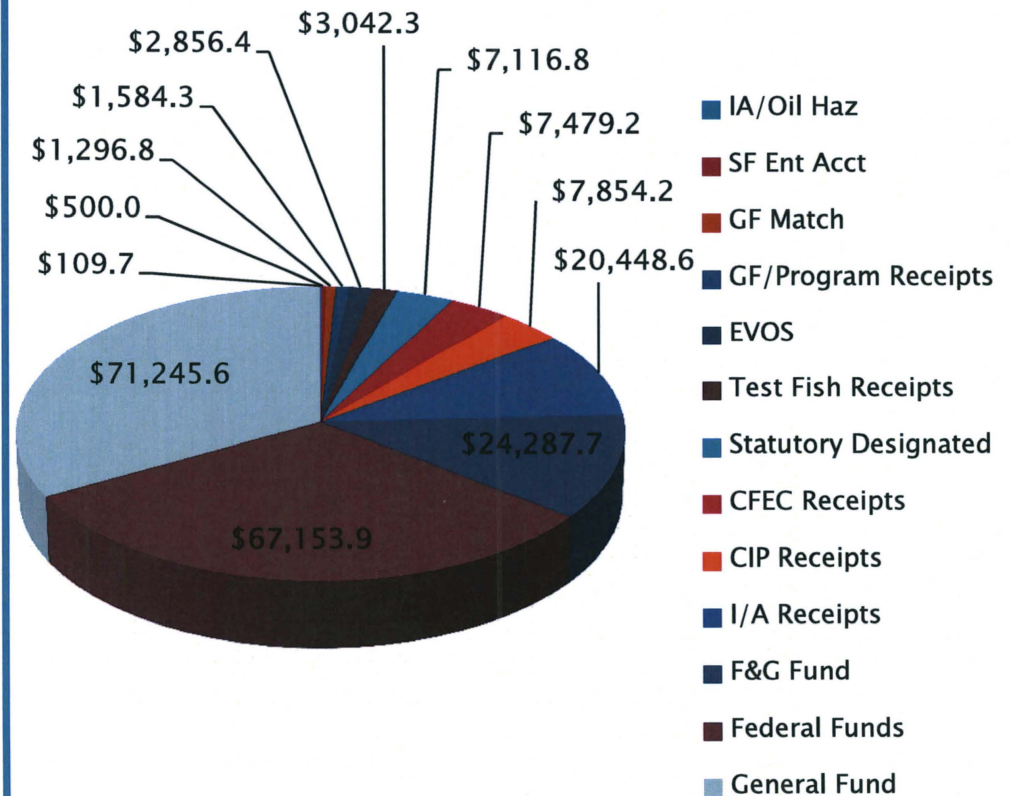


FY2016 Budget By Division & Fund Source (\$214,975.5)

FY2016 Budget By Division



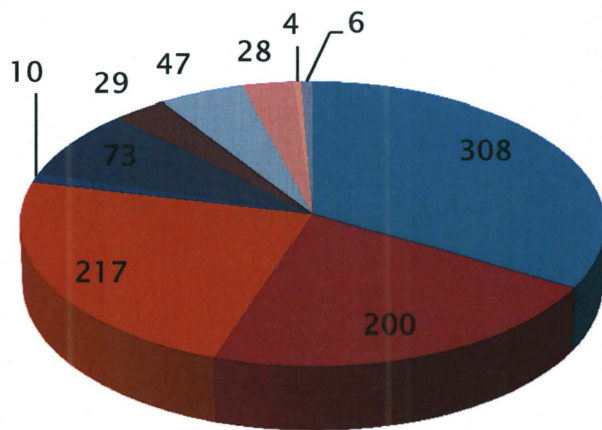
FY2016 Budget By Fund Source





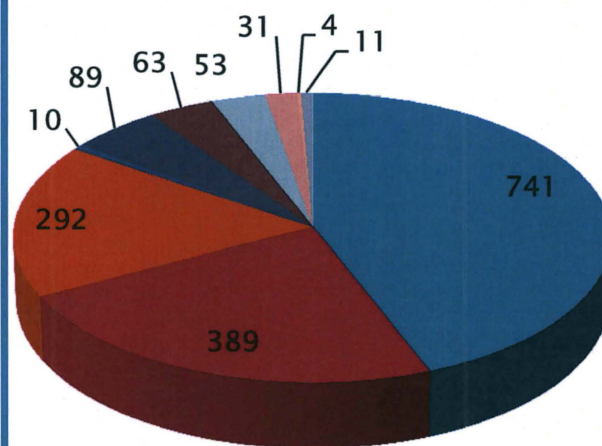
FY2016 Budgeted Positions

FY2016 Full-Time Positions
(922)

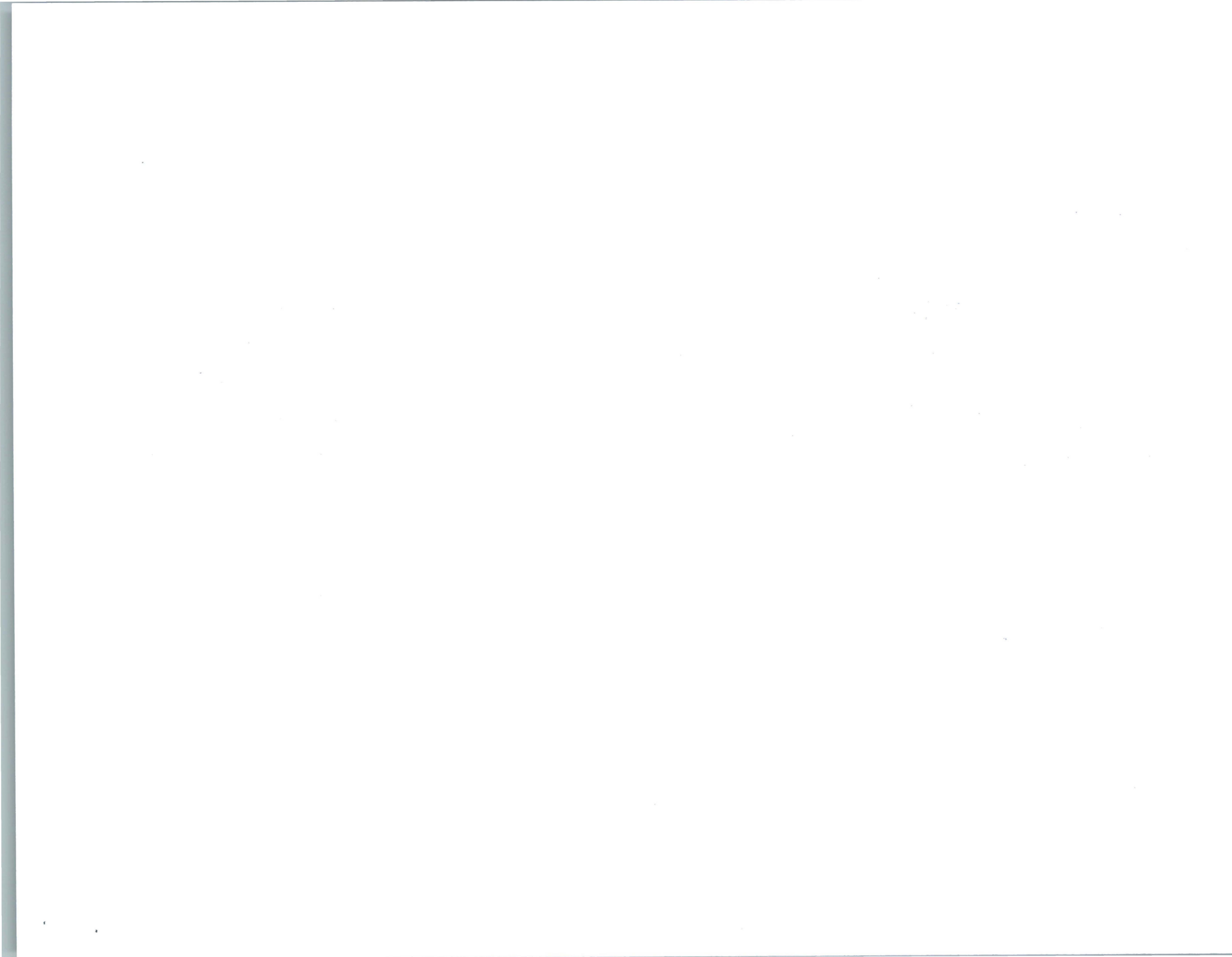


- Commercial Fisheries
- Sport Fisheries
- Wildlife Conservation
- Commissioner's Office
- Administrative Services
- Subsistence
- Habitat
- CFEC
- EVOS Trustee Council
- Boards Support

FY2016 Total Positions
(1,683)



- Commercial Fisheries
- Sport Fisheries
- Wildlife Conservation
- Commissioner's Office
- Administrative Services
- Subsistence
- Habitat
- CFEC
- EVOS Trustee Council
- Boards Support



Major Accomplishments in 2014

- Commercial Salmon Harvest
- Intensive Management
- Endangered Species
- Wood Bison Restoration

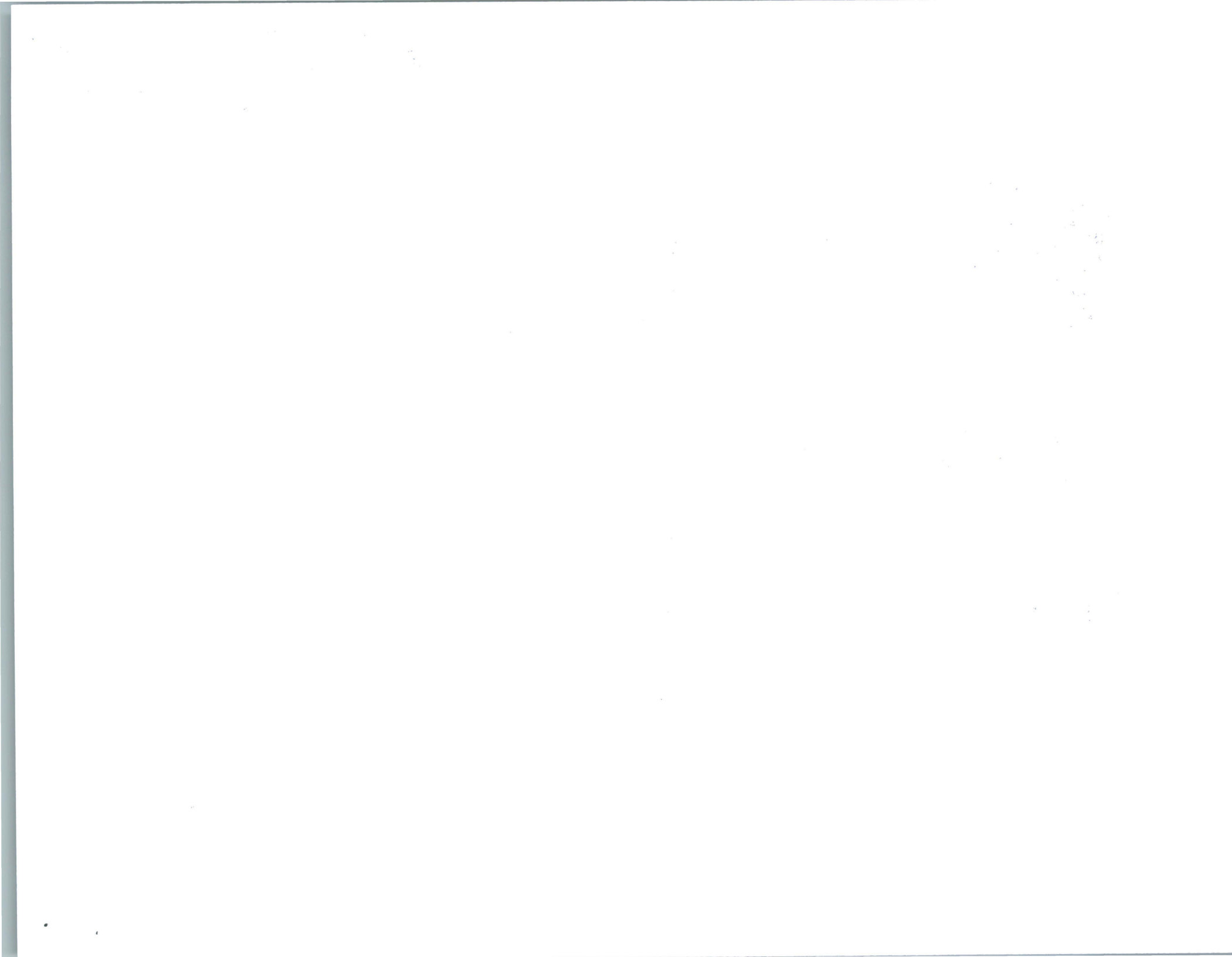




Issues and Challenges

- Chinook Salmon Fisheries
- Endangered Species and the State's Right to Manage
- Fish and Game Fund Pressure
- Federal Funding





▶ **Any Questions?**

