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KODIAK/ALEUTIANS SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
MEETING
October 4 - 5, 1994
Regal Alaskan Hotel
Anchorage, Alaska

VOLUME 1

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

- Mark E. Olsen, Chairman
- Vincent M. Tutiakoff, Sr., Vice Chairman
- Golda M. Shellikoff, Secretary
- Thomas L. Everitt, Member
- Randy Christensen, Member

- Moses L. Dirks, Coordinator

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PROCEEDINGS

1

2 (On record)

3 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Good morning. We'd like to please
call the meeting to order. Vincent, could you take a roll call,
please? Oh, excuse me, we have a new system here, and I'd
appreciate it if you'd turn your microphone on and off as you
5speak. It's a new system for me here this morning, but I think
it will go well.

6

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Tom Everitt.

7

MR. EVERITT: Here.

8

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Randy Christensen.

9

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Here.

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MR. TUTIAKOFF: Gilda Shellikoff.

11

MS. SHELLIKOFF: Here.

12

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Vince Tutiakoff, here. Mark Olsen.

13

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Present.

14

MR. TUTIAKOFF: David Eluska. (No audible response)
Herman Squartsoff, absent.

16 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yeah, thank you, Vincent. A quorum is
established here this morning, only two absent. So we will
proceed here.

18 I'd certainly like to welcome the people here visiting
here with us, Rachel Mason, Jay Ballenger, Robert Willis,
John Morrison, Lisa Scarborough, Dick Marshall, George Kudrin,
and Jeff Carter.

20

At this time we would like to look at the adoption of
the Agenda. Has everybody had a chance to go through the agenda
and look it over; is there any changes, additions or deletions?
The only thing I would like to mention at this time, I think,
under Nominations and Elections of Officers, we would at that
time like to go into Executive Session, just to have a
discussion amongst ourselves. Hearing no additions or changes
24...

25 MR. DIRKS: Mark -- Mr. Chair, I'd like to see the

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agenda flexible enough so that there is going to be some speakers come in from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game that want to bring up issues, and the schedule is kind of not real flexible, so they were wondering if they could, you know, come in probably tomorrow morning and then do their presentations?

4 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: That's on the state side there.
What

5

MR. DIRKS: That will be under Old Business, B., ADF&G, Alaska Fishing Permits.

7 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Gotcha'.

8 MR. DIRKS: And also I'd like to add to the agenda under New Business, Review, Regional Council Maps by Council. We have new maps with land status on them, and we want the council to look at them and make comments.

10

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes, the parameters as far as the regions of

12 MR. DIRKS: For Region 3, yes, Kodiak/Aleutians.

13 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Okay. Thanks.

14 MR. DIRKS: Thanks.

15 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Mr. Chairman.

16 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes, Vince.

17 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Under Maps Review, is that the same thing as the Charter Renewal and Review or is that separate, can that be brought up at that time?

19 MR. DIRKS: No.

20 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I don't see where it has a bearing with it at this time. Moses.

21

MR. DIRKS: No, the Charter and then the map is together separate.

23 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Thank you. Any other changes, additions or deletions? Hearing none, I'd accept a motion at this time to adopt the Agenda.

25 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Mr. Chairman, I move to adopt the

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Agenda of October 4 and 5 to be flexible or left open as the people from Fish & Game department show up for tomorrow's meeting, I guess specifically the item number B, which will not, I guess, be brought up today, although since I'm the prime instigator in that letter, I do have some comments on that issue, and maybe could probably settle it before these people get here.

5 MR. EVERITT: I'll second the motion.

6 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Moved and seconded. Do I hear a call for the question?

7

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Question.

8

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Question's been called. All those in favor, say aye.

10 IN UNISON: Aye.

11 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Those opposed by the same.

12 (None opposition indicated)

13 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Thank you. I guess first here on the agenda we will look at our meetings of the February 8 and 9 meeting.

15 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Mr. Chairman.

16 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes, Randy.

17 MR. TUTIAKOFF: I'd like to make some corrections to the minutes at this time.

18

19 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yeah, let me find mine here, which one is this?

20 MR. TUTIAKOFF: The meeting of February 8 and 9.

21 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I've got mine in a pile back here.

22 MR. TUTIAKOFF: The meeting was held here in the Alaska Regal in this room, the Turnagain Room 1. It shows on the agenda on the minutes it was held at the Barratt Inn, and from - that's not correct.

24

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Well, it's nice to know where we're at anyway.

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1 MR. TUTIAKOFF: So I kind of reviewed those and I'm
kind of wondering if maybe Moses can help us out here. Is that
correct?

3 MR. DIRKS: Yes, what I probably overlooked was I was
trying to do the Minutes according to how Helga did them and
then was using her notes and then forgot to just take the place
of the meeting from her notes. So that's what probably
happened.

6 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Thank you.

7 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Mr. Chairman, I'd move to accept the
minutes of February 8 and 9, 1994.

9 MS. SHELLIKOFF: Second the motion.

10 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: It's moved and seconded

11 MR. TUTIAKOFF: With the corrections.

12 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: with the corrections. Do
I

13 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Question.

14 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes, okay, thank you. Call for the
question. All those in favor, say aye.

16 IN UNISON: Aye.

17 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Those opposed, the same.

18 (No opposing responses)

19 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I see the next thing on our agenda
here, of course, is nominations. How do we -- I guess we should
move on to that immediately and get this out of our hair.

21 MR. DIRKS: I guess at this time you could go ahead and
go for a break and do Executive Session before the nominations.

22 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Mr. Chairman, I brought this up and
requested -- what is the process here -- because of my concerns
that the chairman hasn't been able to make a couple of meetings.
I was concerned and then I was scheduled to go and I was told I
wasn't going to go, and I guess, Tom, did you finally go to the
last one?

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MR. EVERITT: No.

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MR. TUTIAKOFF: Okay. Basically, I guess what we need to do, and I would like to do with you Mark, and the rest of the members here, is find out what schedule and whose schedule is most flexible to attend these important meetings. I know we've all got our own jobs and stuff, but still we're here to represent Kodiak Aleutians, and I'd just like to bring it on the table amongst ourselves to find the most suitable individual to attend all these meetings and be able to represent us here. That was my concern. If it's not a concern of the rest of the Board, then I guess we can move on, but I thought I should bring that up. I didn't know where it would be at on the agenda to do it, that's all.

9

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Any other comments on this issue here? If not, I think I'd like to call an Executive Session here so we may be able to go through this and get this part taken care of before the meeting carries on. So at this time I would like to call Executive Session to get through these elections and nominations of officers, please.

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COURT REPORTER: Off record.

13

(Off record)

14

(On record)

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Okay, here we go again. We'll get it down yet. Okay, I'd like to reconvene the meeting at this time, please, and call on Moses here to go for our nominations and elections, please.

17

MR. DIRKS: Thank you, Mark. Before I get started on the elections, I'd like to welcome John Borbridge, who is a Staff Committee Member on the Federal Subsistence Board, he's over here; and also Robert Stovall, he's a biologist out of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

20

Okay, at this time we are electing for the Chairperson for the Kodiak Aleutians Regional Advisory Council. The nominations are now open for Chairperson. Is there any nominations?

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MR. TUTIAKOFF: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to nominate Mark Olsen.

24

MR. DIRKS: Okay, Vincent nominates Mark Olsen.

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1 MS. SHELLIKOFF: I'll second it.

2 MR. DIRKS: Seconded by Gilda.

3 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I'd like to nominate Tom.

4 MR. DIRKS: Okay, Randy nominates Tom Everitt.

5 MR. TUTIAKOFF: I'd like to move that nominations be
closed and request ballot voting.

6

7 MR. DIRKS: Okay, secret ballot voting.

8 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I'll second it.

9 MR. DIRKS: Seconded. All those in favor, signify by
saying aye.

10 IN UNISON: Aye.

11 MR. DIRKS: Secret ballot.

12 (Pause)

13 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Looks like a Republican ballot.

14 (Pause)

15 MR. DIRKS: Can we get a volunteer to count the
ballots?

16

17 MR. BRELSFORD: There were five ballots cast; three for
Mark Olsen, and two for Tom Everitt.

18 MR. DIRKS: Okay, the vote was for the Chair, Mark
three votes; Tom, two. So congratulations, Mark.

19

20 Okay, nominations are now open for Vice Chairman for
the Kodiak Aleutians.

21 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I nominate Vincent Tutiakoff.

22 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I'll second that.

23 MR. TUTIAKOFF: I'd like to nominate Tom Everitt.

24 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I move that nominations be closed.

25 MR. DIRKS: It has been moved that nominations be

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closed for vice chair. Secret ballot vote, is that what you want on this one, too?

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MR. CHRISTENSEN: Might as well. Do we need a motion to close?

4

MR. DIRKS: Yeah.

COURT REPORTER: I'll second the closure of nominations.

6

MR. DIRKS: All those in favor signify by saying aye.

7

IN UNISON: Aye.

8

MR. DIRKS: This is for Vice Chair, secret ballot.

9

(Pause)

10

MR. BRELSFORD: There were five ballots cast; three for Vincent Tutiakoff, and two for Tom Everitt.

MR. DIRKS: Okay, for the Vice Chair, Vince three; Tom, two votes. Congratulations, Vince Tutiakoff, the new Vice Chair.

And nominations are now open for Secretary of the Kodiak Aleutians. Is there any nominations for Secretary?

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MR. TUTIAKOFF: Who is it now, Dave?

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MR. DIRKS: David Eluska is the present secretary.

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MR. TUTIAKOFF: I'd like to nominate Gilda.

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MR. EVERITT: Second.

19

MR. DIRKS: Vince nominates Gilda, seconded by Tom.

20

MR. TUTIAKOFF: If there's no further nominations, I'd like to close nominations, vote to close.

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Second.

MR. DIRKS: All those in favor?

IN UNISON: Aye.

MR. DIRKS: Secret ballot?

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1 IN UNISON: There's only one person.

2 MR. TUTIAKOFF: We don't need a secret ballot.

3 MR. DIRKS: Congratulations to Mark, who is the present
4- or was the former chair and is back on as Chairperson, and
Vince, Vice Chair, and the new Secretary will be Gilda
Shellikoff. Thank you.

6 Okay, Mark.

7 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I seem to have a hard time with this
here. Yes, John. Excuse me.

8 MR. BORBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, -- oh, I should start off
by congratulating the new officers, and then I just wanted to
suggest that for a future situation like this the individual in
this case, Moses, who is conducting that part of the meeting at
that point when there is just one candidate announce that he is
casting a unanimous ballot for, and then even though there is
just one person, that makes it official as far as parliamentary
procedure is concerned. Just a suggestion, Mr. Chairman, for
the future, it doesn't have to be done now.

13 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Thank you, John, and I do certainly
agree with you, but somebody else had the helm at that time, but
also I'd like to thank you, again, for electing me chairman. I
know it can be very difficult sometimes as we try to wade
through these many processes, but I certainly have worked with a
lot of people here, the many different staffs here, who are
helping us along, and it sure is good to know that we do have
some support out there as far as trying to get these councils
set out to where our objectives are being met. So I'd like to
thank you on that.

19 We will move on here to Old Business. As far as the
reports on the April '94 meeting, Moses, would you like to open
on that?

21 MR. DIRKS: On the reports on the Federal Subsistence
Board Meetings that were held in April, that's when we brought
the chairs and the co-chairs to represent the council on the
proposals that were affecting the region. So we brought in Mark
and Vincent to the meetings so that they could present the
council's views on these proposals. So what I wanted to do was
give Vincent and Mark a chance to reflect back to those meetings
and then give the council what it was that you liked about these
meetings, and then the proposals -- you know, how it was at the

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meetings and the results of, you know, those particular proposals that were presented on behalf of the council. So I guess you would probably say it better than I could as to what the Federal Subsistence Board meeting was like. So I just wanted to give you guys the opportunity to present to the council what these meetings were about.

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MR. TUTIAKOFF: Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Vince.

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MR. TUTIAKOFF: I guess I'd like to go first. Basically I found that the Federal Subsistence Board meeting, where Mark and I were in attendance, to be one of learning because of the makeup of the state and the regions of how the subsistence boards were made up was pretty interesting. There was concerns from the various different regional councils that weren't necessarily our concern, but they were a process on how they brought up these issues that were important to myself because I got to meet a lot of the regional people. I think that's important, that we have the opportunity to attend these meetings, and we made it known to the Federal Board that the regional councils should meet at least a day prior to the meeting to basically, you know, bring up our interests, show where we stand and if we're united on the proposal and how they are important to the subsistence users.

14

One of the things that I found interesting was the actual testimonies that were given by the various regional councils and how prepared or unprepared in some cases they were. As it shows, we're learning as an advisory council. We're going through a learning process to deal with the federal government, the state entities, and I found it to be a good learning experience, you know, even for the -- the amount of times I've been to meetings it was good. I'd advise that -- and recommend that other members from the advisory council if they have the opportunity, they should attend these meetings, either on official or unofficially they should attend them.

20

I don't know what else to -- we did give our testimony and brought up, I think, three proposals to the council.

22

Do you want a report on those or

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I don't have them in front of me, right off-hand. Moses, do you have those three that were brought up?

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MR. DIRKS: There were actually six proposals.

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MR. TUTIAKOFF: I did three, I guess.

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MR. DIRKS: Yeah, there were six proposals that were presented at the Federal Subsistence Board. In the minutes on Proposal #27 was the one on the rural resident hunting thing that we'll be talking about. But anyways, that was voted to be delayed until all the staff work was done on that. But, anyways, that was voted down by the Federal Subsistence Board.

6

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Which one was that?

7

MR. DIRKS: It was on Proposal #27; that was the designated hunter one that came from the Kodiak area, and the Council voted 6 for, and it was zero against. And that was the one that was voted down by the Federal Subsistence Board until after the study was done. So that would be reported on later on in the meeting.

10

Proposal #28 was on the annual reviews of the Southern Peninsula, Alaska Peninsula caribou herd closure there, and that was -- I guess the Federal Subsistence Board voted for that, and then our council voted 6 for and then zero against.

13

Proposal #29 was on the line or the boundary area on Kodiak Island to move the line, and that also got voted for, and by the Federal Subsistence Board, and our council voted 6 for, and then nothing against that one.

15

And then Proposal 30 was -- after discussion here with the council, found out that this particular proposal was more in Region 2 than rather Region 3, so we deferred or tabled that until after Bristol Bay met. So I think that was -- that particular proposal in Bristol Bay was broken down into three, I think, different sections. So that was for Region 2.

19

And then Proposal #1 was on the -- this was a controversial one because this was on the wolf thing, and there were only two councils for this particular proposal, and the rest of them were against it. So as a result it kind of was voted down, and then -- but our council was one of the councils that voted for this proposal, but it got voted down by the Federal Subsistence Board.

23

And Proposal #2 was also adopted with amendment, and it was just -- it was only for the units within our region that applied, and our council voted 6 for and zero against for this.

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yeah, thank you, Moses. Am I the only

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One missing the first two on those proposals; was there a front page missing, Moses? I don't know.

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MR. DIRKS: On the minutes?

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MR. TUTIAKOFF: No, on the proposals. We don't have 1 and 2 on here.

5

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: The proposals at the April meeting.

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MS. SHELLIKOFF: Page 1 is missing.

7

MR. DIRKS: They were probably double sided and we it didn't pick up one side again.

8

(Off record comments)

9

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yeah, okay, I just wanted to see if they were missing.

11 I have a overview here of the April Board Meeting. It was certainly, I guess, a challenging one for me as well. I know that we go into these meetings with a lot of hopes and anticipations of trying to get the board to understand our needs and our lifestyles, our means and ways, and it did show me that it certainly was heard at this time, but to be looked at in a later date. However discouraging that may be, I know and felt that we did at least get across to what our objectives are in the subsistence area.

16 One thing that I did acknowledge and was glad to see move forward as, as I said, designated hunter. At least I felt that we did something moving on the road here. But it does also educate me as to what and how, they whys and whens as to how we might be able to move in the future here with other concerns of ours.

19

All in all, I did have to accept it as a good meeting, and hope and look forward to our upcoming meetings with hoping that we have a little bit more behind us here to be able to really push for the needs that we have in each one of our areas.

22 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Mr. Chairman.

23 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Vincent.

24 MR. TUTIAKOFF: One of the big issues of all the councils was customary and traditional use and how it affected the various subsistence users in determining subsistence use and

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How each proposal was brought up. A big discussion in our first regional advisory, just all advisory people, no involvement with any of the Federal Board or staff or anybody, it was just amongst ourselves in trying to come up with what we felt was the best traditional use, and that's still ongoing. I'm trying to think now if there was going to be some report by a committee.

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Do you remember if there was? I think there was a committee appointed amongst the regional advisory staff -- I mean in the councils that was to communicate and distribute amongst themselves, all the councils. Do you know if that was carried through or not, Moses; do you know if

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MR. DIRKS: Do I know

8

MR. TUTIAKOFF: if the council committee on customary and traditional uses -- that was a big discussion, and after we had all made testimony we were asked to give our feelings about how the process was working, how it worked, and I think the main key for the advisory council was recommending to the Federal Board that they take into consideration customary and traditional uses in all the proposals in the regions, and that should be -- one of them is the Kenai draft deal here, I think kind of followed that in determining customary and traditional use. That's still ongoing.

MR. DIRKS: Mr. Chairman, Taylor Brelsford, our anthropologist here, will be presenting the customary and traditional use determinations, if that's what you are talking about. He will do that as one of the agenda items later on in the meeting.

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Thank you. Is there anything else that anybody would like to report on the April '94 Subsistence meeting? I guess then that will take us to the August '94 meeting. Moses.

19

MR. DIRKS: In the August meeting the board met again to discuss the council nominations, and this is when the councils present the panel recommendations as to who applied on the -- who applied for the council -- and the regional councils, and it becomes kind of pretty difficult because we have to recommend to the board what the Staff Committee has recommended about these particular nominees for the board, and then they look at that and then basically what we do -- what they do is take these nominees and then pool everyone that is nominated is voted on by the Federal Subsistence Board, and then that goes on to the Secretaries and the people get elected on the councils. That's what the meeting was about.

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Also on the charters, when we met last time we wanted to recommend to the Federal Subsistence Board that our -- we needed to change a couple of things on our charter. One was the meetings missed during the course of the year from three meetings missed to two meetings a year. I think that's what it was. And also the council membership, I think that's what it was, and we wanted to see if we could add a couple more members to represent, especially the Shumagin Islands and then the Pribilofs, and I think that was deferred by the Federal Subsistence Board, saying it should go back to the other councils and closely look at the geographic representations, are we getting enough representations within our regions. So that's going to be delayed for a year. That's what it was before they looked at the recommendations to up the council membership. So that was the highlights of that particular Subsistence Board meeting.

10 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Moses, if I may here, I was just curious, I guess, as to knowing how many other applicants, what kind of participation did we have? Did we have -- how many applicants did apply for this and

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MR. DIRKS: Well, it was kind of unfortunate because we really didn't get very many applicants for running for the council. Actually there were only five people that were running, and four were from Kodiak, and then one was from the Aleutians, but all of that is confidential. So

15

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: It's confidential as to who is even applying for it or even the head count? I guess that's what is in my mind here, I'm trying to get a feel for is the public really aware of what we're trying to achieve here by having these councils.

18

MR. DIRKS: Yeah, all the -- what the Federal Subsistence program does is we mail out to all tribal councils and the people that are local governments out there in Region 3 on the nomination process so they are aware -- or they are supposed to be whoever is representing them are supposed to notify the people, and plus the council members sit right to represent, you know, their regions, their perspective regions, on their communities, and try to promote interest in people in running for the councils. So we do send out information on, you know, recruiting people for the councils.

24 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Right, and as I look at it, I know I was one of the members that was appointed for the first year, as we went on the staggered terms. I didn't know where I stood, as

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to whether I was even appointed here as well, and I found out just days before our meeting. I think and hope that in the future we might be able to at least have more continuity, whether they be applicants or people seeking another term. I don't know what we can do in that respect, but I certainly would like to look at it as there's a lot of distance and a lot of us aren't readily available. So just a comment there on the applications. Yes, Bill.

5

MR. KNAUER: Mr. Chairman, just to let you know, we are looking at the member recruitment process and trying to streamline it a little and set some specific dates on it. We will be providing both you and the coordinator a copy of the process and the dates, and we will be advising all of -- all councils of this. I believe statewide, the number runs in my mind in excess of 130 applications for some 30 positions on councils statewide. So some councils had more applicants than others.

10

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Thank you, Bill. Moses, you hold him to that, please.

12 MR. DIRKS: Mr. Chair, there were some obvious problems in responding back to those people that applied and they didn't know what the status of their application was in. That, too, is, I guess, going to be fixed; isn't it, Bill?

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MR. KNAUER: That's correct.

15

MR. CHRISTENSEN: I have a question, too, Moses. I was wondering what exact- -- I didn't quite understand what you meant by what was confidential as far as the applicants.

17

MR. DIRKS: As far as who made it or who was selected was we weren't supposed to say until it was signed by the Secretary of Interior as to their appointments.

19

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Okay, I see. I thought you meant that

21 MR. DIRKS: The list of

22 MR. CHRISTENSEN: the list of applicants were confidential, 'cause I didn't think in my community, you know, the applicants were -- it was well known.

24 MR. DIRKS: Well, that's just a misunderstanding. The list was okay with the people that were selected or by the

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1 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Also, I was in the same boat as Mark
there, I didn't know if I was appointed until just a few days
before. In fact I'm still uncertain as to how long my term is
right now, because that's supposed to be -- I imagine it's not a
one year term because of the staggering of it. So

4 MR. DIRKS: Well, I imagine it's going to be three
years and then you will be notified by the Secretary of
Interior.

6 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I didn't get that notification this
year or this time.

7
CHAIRMAN OLSEN: No, I didn't neither, like I say, but
Bill here has promised that we'll work on it.

9 MR. EVERITT: Who picks the people; who are the people
that choose the people for these boards?

10
MR. KNAUER: The actual appointing authority is the
Secretary of Interior, with concurrence of the Secretary of
Agriculture. The process is that there is a panel convened to
examine each application and query the references, and so on,
and make recommendations which are reviewed by the Staff
Committee, which then go to the Federal Subsistence Board, who
make the formal recommendation to the Secretary.

14
MR. EVERITT: When you're saying a panel picks -- goes
over it; a panel of who?

16 MR. KNAUER: They do not actually pick, but they
research the applications and they make a recommendation to the
Staff Committee and the Board, and that panel is made up of --
it's usually chaired by the coordinator and is made up of a
representative from each of the federal land managing agencies
with lands in that region.

19
MR. EVERITT: Okay, so it's the land managers

20
MR. KNAUER: A representative.

21
MR. EVERITT: that are picking these people,
choosing

23 MR. KNAUER: Making a recommendation, not actually
picking.

24
MR. EVERITT: All right, making a recommendation of a
person in those places, and

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1 MR. KNAUER: And those are based on interviews with the
2 individual, with references, with community leaders,
3 organization leaders within the region.

4 MR. EVERITT: Okay.

5 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: You got that, Tom?

6 MR. EVERITT: Yeah, the committee, staff, groups of
7 people, I got it.

8 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: All right. Thank you, Bill and Tom.
9 Do we have any other discussion here -- before the committee
10 here as to the August meeting?

11 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Mr. Chair, I would just like to know
12 if we can, in the future, get a list of all the applicants from
13 the different parts of the region, you know, and find out who
14 was -- well, of course we'll know who won, but I'm just kind of
15 curious of how much interest there is in these.

16 MR. KNAUER: Part of the process that we are looking at
17 is to provide each regional council with a list of who has
18 applied, and we are unable to provide them copies of the
19 application or other information due to the Privacy Act, but we
20 will be providing each council with a list of the applicants,
21 and that will be coming about the end of the application period.
22 Some councils have expressed a desire to make a recommendation
23 to the board on the -- on who might be seated, other councils
24 have indicated they desire to stay neutral because members that
25 are currently seated may or may not be reapplying. So there is
26 some variation among councils. All councils will be provided a
27 list of who has applied for their council.

28 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Mr. Chairman. Originally, if I
29 remember right, we asked for the extended or two more members to
30 bring on, hopefully, interest from the Aleutian area. My
31 surprise is that there's only one individual that wanted to even
32 participate in this, yet I hear all kinds of -- it's in my area,
33 Alaska and people in St. Paul that they wanted to be on this
34 board if they didn't apply. So I don't -- I'm don't have a
35 comment, I don't know what to say. I mean there's interest out
36 there because of the questions that they ask me what this board
37 is doing, and some have interest in being on the board. I'm
38 surprised they didn't apply. I don't know what else to do. I
39 know they know about the program.

40 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Certainly I understand the situation

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As I see it arise in the many communities around the island. They just believe at this time the councils are only on their first year, that it's going to be up to us to hopefully direct our coordinator to help us get the information on. I believe there's many different means and ways and methods we can use to put this on the air, on the newspaper, whatever it might be, to try to encourage new applicants in the future.

5 Anything else on the August '94 meeting? I guess then that takes us to the Maritime Wildlife Refuge, Aleutians Islands Staff, Dan Boone.

7 MR. BOONE: Thank you for inviting me here today to make a presentation. I guess I'm going to be speaking with you briefly this morning, just kind of describing what we do at Maritime and tomorrow maybe talking more specifically on caribou on Adak, I guess.

10 Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge is a little over 3.5 million acres and extends from Southeastern Alaska, Saint Lazaria Island, out to the end of the Aleutian Chain at Attu, and all the way up to the Chukchi Sea. It provides nesting habitat for over 40 million marine birds.

13 The purposes which were established when the refuge was first established under ANILCA were to serve fish and wildlife populations and habitat in their natural diversity, fulfill international treaty obligations, provide for continued subsistence uses by local residents consistent with the conservation of fish and wildlife in the international treaties, to provide for a program of international and national research, again, consistent with items one and two, and to maintain water quality and quantity so that we can have those fish and wildlife resources.

18

Now what we actually do on Maritime, one of our primary activities is monitor marine bird populations, and we have teams that go out and -- in the summertime -- well, actually we're doing it in the wintertime as well now, at Buldir, Pribilofs, Barren Islands, Cook Inlet, Aggatu, and also on Adak, and down to Southeastern Alaska as well.

22 In the winter now we're monitoring waterfowl population, and we have in the past monitored on Adak, Amchitka, and Shemya, but we're being forced to withdraw from some of those. There's no longer any opportunities to get to Amchitka, so we're doing Adak and Shemya now, and the opportunities to get to Shemya are becoming more and more difficult.

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1 Another one of the projects that we have is the
 eradication of introduced foxes on islands for the benefit of
 marine birds primarily. Endangered species is another program
 that we're heavily involved in, and that's -- most of our
 efforts go into the enhancement of Aleutian Canada goose
 populations, and we've worked on that for 20 years in the
 Western Aleutians, and the population seems to be doing quite
 well there now, and we're in the process of shifting our
 emphasis more to the central Aleutian Islands.

6 The Aleutian shield fern is also an endangered species,
 endangered plant, found currently only on Adak, and although
 we're doing some inventory work, we're not doing much in the way
 of recovery with that right now. That happens to be the only
 endangered plant in the state of Alaska.

9 One of the things that we've gotten into recently is a
 rat program. It's rather a two-fold thing, the prevention from
 introduction of rats onto islands, and folks at St. Paul and
 St. George are very interested in that. We have a very active
 program up there now to prevent rats from getting off of fishing
 vessels or processing vessels and getting into the community.
 Rats can be extremely devastating to ground and borough nesting
 birds, and so we've got a very active prevention program. And
 we're also in the process of trying to develop an eradication
 program to see if there's some possibility that we can eradicate
 rats from islands that they've managed to get on. Most of those
 introductions were accidental during World War II. And we're
 concerned about a fishing vessel, for instance, going aground on
 an island like Buldir, where there are millions of sea birds and
 16 rats at the present time.

17 Subsistence uses on the refuge

18 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Excuse me.

19 MR. BOONE: Sure.

20 MR. CHRISTENSEN: May I ask a question about that?

21 MR. BOONE: Sure.

22 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I know there's been concern that in
 Afognak, on Kodiak Island, that there's rats now at Danger Bay,
 they believe to come off the ships. Might you comment on that?
 You know, from their timber.

24

MR. BOONE: Well, it's certainly possible, I don't
 know.

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1 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Well, there is rats at Danger Bay now
that I don't believe were there before the timber industry was
there. I was wondering if you might have any -- would there be
any kind of a program there?

4 MR. BOONE: Well, I

5 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I know Herman's not here to -- you
know, he lives in Ouzinkie, and he's not here to comment on
that, but, you know, I live close by, you know, on Kodiak
Island. I was just wondering if there was anything going on
there, 'cause there's rats and also pigeons, too.

8 MR. BOONE: Yeah, I don't know about pigeons. We
haven't really considered that,

9 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I mean I'm just mentioning that.
That's been -- they've both been introduced, I believe, because
of ships.

11 MR. BOONE: Ships.

12 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Yeah, the ships, you know, the ships
that come from Japan.

14 MR. BOONE: Certainly the rat program could be expanded
to do that or if there are people there that are willing to man
the bait stations and check them periodically. Eradication, we
don't know very much about it just yet. We're in the process of
starting to -- starting a program on Shemya to learn how to get
rid of rats. Some folks in New Zealand have done a fair amount
of work with it, and it's very difficult on the islands of any
size. They're working on an island in British Columbia right
now, it's about 3,500 acres, and that will be by far the largest
island ever eradicated. I think up to this point it's up to the
hundreds of acres; six or 700.

20 MR. CHRISTENSEN: How do they eradicate 'em, or is that
just still in the works?

21 MR. BOONE: They use poisons and they divide the island
up into sectors, and they poison it a sector at a time, and --
but after they finish one sector, they're not getting any of the
bait taken anymore, they continue to maintain the bait stations
there, and they maintain them for several years after they thing
they've finished the project. So it's a very intensive
undertaking. I'm not sure an island the size of Afognak, if
they've gotten very far from the dock area are are free-living,

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they'd be -- we just don't have the technology right now to deal with that.

2

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Yeah, I understand that. I would just like to mention that it may be -- you know, you might be aware that there is a problem there, and I know there's boats going there all the time. Of course, you know, they could have come from Kodiak, too, but, you know,

5

MR. BOONE: Rats are pretty ingenious about getting around.

7

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Well, you know, I've had weasels on my boat before, you know, and they seem to -- they could jump far, and I make sure I don't get a rat on board the boat, but I've had both mice and weasels on board, you know, and how mice get on board, I don't know.

MR. BOONE: Mice are a nuisance, they don't seem to be the environmental threat that rats are. Of course we're

11 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Well, I was just mentioning that rats can probably -- are probably more ingenious of getting on boats than mice are.

13 MR. BOONE: It's really scary because once a population gets established on a large island, we really don't know how we're going to get rid of them, and they're on Kiska right now, and they've been there since the end of the war, but we took the foxes off of Kiska in the late '80s, and we knew there were rats there -- probably rats there, and since that time the rat population has just exploded, and they're causing considerable damage to the auklet colony right now, and we're really not sure what we're going to do.

18 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Putting the foxes back maybe?

19 MR. BOONE: I don't think so, but that -- we might reconsider if we knew -- we would reconsider now taking foxes off of an island where we knew we had both rats and foxes and they developed some kind of a equilibrium with the birds that were there, yeah, we probably would reconsider taking them off.

22 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: We could have a rat hunt, like the wolf kill. Go ahead.

23

MR. BOONE: Subsistence uses on Maritime have not been very extensive, that I'm aware of anyway. There are some marine bird harvest and egg collecting on the Pribilofs, and when I was out there just a week or so ago on my very first visit, I was

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impressed that the people were very conscientious and that they don't take eggs after the period when they can be relaying, and I thought that was -- they were very concerned about their resource. They also take some sea lions there, and of course the fur seal harvest is managed jointly by the people from St. Paul and St. George in National Marine Fishery Service. And then there are reindeer, which are -- were introduced on St. Paul.

5

In the Aleutian Islands Atka and Nikolski are the villages out there. Of course there are Dutch Harbor and Unalaska, which is a real bona fide community, and there are probably some subsistence uses going on there, but with the boom of the fishing industry, why I'm sure a cash economy is a major source of income.

9 As for species that we're interested that are involved in the subsistence take, murre, of course, ledge nesting birds, and kittiwakes. These are some of the species that we monitor, and kittiwakes this past year did not do very well in most of the areas. They seem to have a tough time every year, but since they're fairly long-lived, why I guess they manage to replace themselves, at least occasionally. Murre have pretty good years again, and most of the burrow nesting birds, the puffins and auklets, did very well.

14 Any one have any other questions today that I might answer about Maritime?

15

MR. TUTIAKOFF: I'd like to -- on St. Paul there I've been there a couple of years, and have watched the rat program, rat patrol grow to what it is now, and it's pretty interesting, you know, that they -- I guess it is very important to their culture, whatever, that they keep the rats out of there. I think a good example that we should be looking at here is they didn't exterminate the fox to keep their eggs, they still have a good, healthy egg population, although the boat harbor area that's been built is all new. You can't help but stumble over them, you know, the little blue fox, they're all over the place there. And maybe we ought to look at keeping some of these blue fox out on the islands on the chain to keep the rats off. I mean it may be a good statement there that when you got rid of the foxes the rats just boomed, you know, you didn't suspect them to be there until after the rats were gone.

23

MR. BOONE: We had suspected that there might be rats there, but it was a bit of a surprise, I think, that it was such a large increase.

25

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1 MR. TUTIAKOFF: You know, they don't take long to
reproduce.

2

MR. BOONE: They certainly don't.

3

MR. TUTIAKOFF: You know, in a couple three months they
go from ten to a hundred, you know.

5 MR. BOONE: That's exactly right. Well, the foxes on
the Pribilofs, of course, were there naturally, and the birds
and the foxes have reached some equilibrium. The foxes, of
course, take their share, but the rats can get places the fox
can't.

8 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Yeah, that's what I'm trying to make a
comparison there, on the islands of the chain that maybe we
shouldn't be just going in and exterminating the foxes just to
-- because of that issue. We don't know there are any rats
there, then you shouldn't get rid of them.

11 MR. BOONE: Most of the islands that have rats are
islands that were occupied during World War II in some way or
another. The military was the big culprit for putting rats on
the islands.

13

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Did you say that the foxes were
natural to the Pribilofs?

15 MR. BOONE: I think so.

16 MR. CHRISTENSEN: They weren't introduced at any one
time?

17

MR. BOONE: I don't believe so. I think they got
across there on ice -- have gotten across there on ice. That
was the way it was explained to me.

19

MR. TUTIAKOFF: They've got Arctic fox there, too.

20

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes, Dan, I just want to make a
comment here, especially here as you talked Atka and Nikolski
has been probably the subsistence way. I, for some reason,
here, once again, this must -- for my own self repeat this, that
even though the government might look at subsistence as a -- the
poorer methods or what-have-you, the less fortunate have to use
that as a means of survival, I don't agree in that term
whatsoever, that to me subsistence is a lifestyle, and it is
what I am accustomed to and what my family has passed on through
traditions. I just want to hopefully make that clear that I

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certainly don't want to confuse subsistence with any type of monetary values as to the cash economy.

2

MR. BOONE: Oh, certainly I didn't mean to imply that at all, I was just saying that Atka and Nikolski live a more traditional lifestyle and the Dutch Harbor and Unalaska area has shifted more to a cash economy method due to the influx of fishing.

5

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Certainly I understand that, and I certainly wasn't offended, but I just wanted to take the opportunity to once again reconfirm that.

7

One other thing here that I have heard about is the fern here that is going on this endangered species or whatever it is that you have here. I kind of am stunned here that if it's only found on Adak how does that rate it as endangered species? I'm certain that a lot of places that have only certain vegetations or whatever -- can you enlighten me a little more on the fern situation?

11

MR. BOONE: It's a unique species of fern. The botanists have looked at it and its closest relative is only 120 plants -- 127 plants, I think, on Adak, and its closest relative is in the Himalayas.

14 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Any idea why it only exists there?

15 MR. BOONE: The thought is it's just a relic from the Pleistocene Age, and, you know, when -- how it got there or why it's managed to survive on Mount Reed on Adak is anybody's guess, but it's

17

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: It could be like the Adak National Forest and planted there?

19 MR. BOONE: Well, I don't think so. At one time the plant was initially discovered on Atka, but they've never been able to relocate it. It was in the late 1930s and never been able to relocate it. They're not sure whether the individual that found it didn't do a very good job of describing where it was, and when you're only looking for a plant that's about this tall and you've got a written description, it better be pretty accurate.

23

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Is it pretty much adaptable to this environment; I mean the sand of the islands mainly versus to the Himalayas? I'm trying to get a grasp on where in the heck it came from.

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1 MR. BOONE: They don't know very much about it. They've tried raising it in captivity with not very good success. There's been some talk about, you know, trying to take some -- I've forgotten what they call fern seeds now -- not seeds, but spores, I think is what they call them, and propagating them and trying to reintroduce them into the wild. The expertise just doesn't seem to be there to do that. We're not doing anything to try and enhance the population of the fern. We didn't do anything to cause its demise, it's just something that's managed to hang on by a toenail, so to speak, since the Pleistocene Age, and it may never have been very abundant, but it probably was more widespread than it is now.

8 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Probably.

9 MR. BOONE: Well, since it was found on Atka one time. It would have meant that it was at least on two islands.

10 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: So then it might be that the wind shifted from easterly to westerly?

12 MR. BOONE: It could be on some of the other islands, you know, Kanaga and Tanaga, to the west, too. There just hasn't been anybody looking out there.

14 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: What kind of impact do you see that something like this might have on a subsistence user?

15 MR. BOONE: None.

16 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: None. Is there any other questions, comments, to Mr. Boone?

18 MR. EVERITT: I take that the three-mile area around Afognak is under your refuge, the Maritime Refuge?

19 MR. BOONE: It is.

20 MR. EVERITT: Womens Bay is in your area?

21 MR. BOONE: It is.

22 MR. EVERITT: And a portion of Karluk?

23 MR. BOONE: I believe that's correct, yes.

24 MR. EVERITT: And I would just like to know, what do you have for policing powers out in those areas; do you have

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officers?

2 MR. BOONE: No. We have virtually nothing.

3 MR. EVERITT: So if there's a violation in the refuge
it's

4

MR. BOONE: Well, the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
is certainly much closer and probably would deal with violations
in that area. I'm not really at liberty to speak for what Jay
might do, but we certainly don't have anybody down there on a
regular basis who get down there -- fairly infrequently, several
times a year, but certainly not on a weekly basis, and probably
three or four times a year.

8

MR. EVERITT: You have a large area for nobody policing
it?

10 MR. BOONE: No kidding.

11 MR. EVERITT: Patrolling it.

12 MR. BOONE: And, you know, most of it is maritime. I
mean we do have a vessel in Homer. The vessel's out in the
wintertime, but in the summertime, clear to the end of the
Aleutians and back probably several times, but we don't get down
to Southeastern with the vessel; we send people down there, and
they're out on the island and that's it. The vessel hardly ever
gets to the Pribilofs. Yeah, it's -- admittedly we don't cover
it very well.

16

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Any other further questions or
comments for Mr. Boone? Hearing none, I thank you very much,
Dan.

18

MR. BOONE: Thank you very much. I'll talk to you
tomorrow.

20 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: At this time I'd certainly entertain a
motion here for a break.

21

MR. TUTIAKOFF: I move that we recess for a break.

22

MS. SHELLIKOFF: Second.

23

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: So moved.

24

COURT REPORTER: Off record.

25

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1 (Off record)
 (On record)

2

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Can we reconvene this meeting, please?
 3 I'd just like to make a little announcement. A few of us here
 have some concerns as to the quake in Japan. A wave is supposed
 4 to be pushing it's way to the Aleutians and it's not supposed to
 hit the Kodiak area (indiscernible - tape malfunctioning)

5

COURT REPORTER: Mr. Chairman, my machine is crashing,
 6 I have no choice but to ask that we go off record till I get it
 fixed or a replacement machine.

7

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Okay, we have a request by the
 8 recorder to go off record for a moment, please.

9 (Off record)
 (On record)

10

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Once again we'd like to call this
 11 meeting back to order. We have had word here from our recorder
 that the machine is going to be replaced but right now it is
 12 operating and she will inform us of any technical difficulties
 as we try to get through this portion here.

13

I guess Robert Willis is going to give us some updating
 14 on the Izembek Wildlife Refuge. Robert.

15 MR. WILLIS: In the absence of any of the staff I can't
 tell you a great deal about the -- you know, what's going on on
 16 a day-to-day basis like was done with the Alaska Maritime, but I
 do have the updated data on the Alaska Peninsula caribou herd,
 17 which I'm sure is the primary concern of the council since we've
 had to close down the hunt last year in an emergency situation.
 18 I'd like to report to you what's happening with that.

19 Some of you may have already received some of this
 information because the state released a news release not too
 20 long ago with the same information in it, but basically things
 are looking up. I'm happy to say that the count was down as low
 21 as 1,500 animals last summer; this summer it's up to 2,137, and
 calf production is also much better, it's almost 21%, which is a
 22 far higher calf production than we've had for a number of years.

23 So we feel like there's room for cautious optimism,
 that maybe the herd had bottomed out at the pit of the crash and
 24 has started to rebound now, now that it's back in balance with
 the quality of the winter range, and hopefully it's too early to
 25 start talking about a hunt yet, but if it has bottomed out and

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has started to recover, then possibly within a couple of years we'll be able to go back and start a limited bull hunt in that area. And I know the refuge has planned some meetings with the various communities out that way to update them on what's going on and get some input from them. I don't know if that's been done yet.

4

Gilda, can you tell me if they've done that yet at False Pass?

6

MS. SHELLIKOFF: No, they haven't.

7

MR. WILLIS: I know those are planned, but I just haven't been in contact with the refuge very recently, so I didn't know if they've gotten around to it or not.

9

But the caribou herd is up by about 600 animals, and the calf production, which had gotten down to near zero, was over 20%, and so we're hopeful that this is a sign, not just an anomaly, but a sign that things have gone as bad as they're going to get and starting back up again. And we'll keep you posted on that. And that's about all I have, Mark, with the absence of any Izembek staff, but I think that's probably the primary thing that was on everybody's mind, so I wanted to be sure that that was brought out today.

14 Does anybody have a question specific to what was found in the caribou herd?

15

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Do you know if the count that they've done and when -- when was this done; was this done in June or July or?

17

MR. WILLIS: The date is July 11 for the letter I have from Dick Sellers.

19 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Do you know

20 MR. WILLIS: I'm looking

21 MR. TUTIAKOFF: the species down, the males, females or just did an aerial count or what?

22

MR. WILLIS: It was broken down by adults and calves, since, and they don't have it broken down by male/female, just that there were 1,188 adults and 308 calves overall, which gives you 20.6 -- actually 20.9 when they do their adjustments on it; 20.9 calves or percent calves. And they also said that the animals that they caught, in order to replace radio transmitter

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collars, were in much better condition than they had been last year when they did the same thing; they had more body fat and both the calves and cows appeared to be healthier.

3 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Okay, thank you. I guess the question I might have here is with the reporting of the herd, was that 400 more animals; is that what I understood?

5 MR. WILLIS: Yeah, a little over 600 more.

6 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I guess my question how does that justify a non-hunt, and what is the percentage of subsistence take on this herd; how is the relevance there predicted as to when it will open or might open again?

8 MR. WILLIS: The management plan that was worked out by the state and Fish & Wildlife Service for that herd calls for reinstating a hunt when the herd passes the 2,500 level, and they want to try to keep it down to about four to 5,000 animals when it gets back up to the peak in order to keep it from -- the same situation from developing that happened last time when it got up around eight to 10,000 animals and over-grazed the range. So the plan is to have the first hunt when the total count passes, 2500, and that's assuming that you still have a good calf production. You know, it's possible that you could get up to 2,500 adults, maybe, but your calf production was real low, which is kind of a danger signal that you've still got a problem somewhere. But assuming that calf production is near normal, then when the count passes 2,500, that's when the first hunt will be instituted, and I'm sure, Mark, at that time it will be a limited hunt with only a certain amount of animals to be taken, and we'll probably have to go through a permit process, decide which communities, you know, and which hunters are allowed to take animals and so forth.

18

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I know as to the many discussions here and according to Title VIII that subsistence will have priority. What other users do we have hunting on this herd?

20

MR. WILLIS: There won't be any; it will be subsistence only until such time as there are enough animals to fulfill the subsistence priority. If there are extra animals that can be harvested beyond that, then there will probably be a sport hunt harvest initiated. The situation we got into last time was that people were not able to take enough animals, even with both a subsistence and a sport hunt going on. It's simply too far away and there wasn't enough interest in hunting caribou down there. The same thing may happen again, you know. I mean it's hard to say. When you're that remote, there's a limit to the amount of

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control that you can exercise over the growth of a herd through hunting, but suffice it to say at this point there won't be a non-subsistence hunting season initiated until such time as the subsistence priority is satisfied; that is are sufficient harvestable animals to satisfy the subsistence priority.

4 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Certainly it does raise a lot of concern with me as to what's been happening here in the past, especially with the different caribou herds. I just guess I need to ask: What other measures are being used at this time by the department to analyze what we have discussed here as the oversize of the herd to overgrazing to bring it down to such a level that what -- what kind of management tools do we have in place to ensure us that we're not going to have another Hagemeister, if you will?

9 MR. WILLIS: Really, hunting is the only management tool we have out there. I mean there's simply nothing you can do with the habitat to improve it other than trying to keep the number of animals at a reasonable level for what's there, and even with that if you have a series of bad winters, they can knock your herd way down. If you have a series of very mild winters and production goes up, it may go beyond your ability to control the population. You simply do the best you can, but it is pretty limited in what you can do.

14 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I guess the point here is that the Hagemeister herd was supposed to have overgrazed the island so bad that I believe they didn't feel that the herd would be able to survive, I guess. Would this be a possibility with this herd that's pretty much confined?

17 MR. WILLIS: No, I don't think so. You've got a different situation on Hagemeister in that you have no predators, for one thing. You have an introduced species which is reindeer, a domestic reindeer herd, and island situation with very limited habitat. There was no hunting, nothing -- you know, no one was removing animals other than a very few animals, I think, being taken off of that area. It was not a natural situation such as you find on the Alaska Peninsula where caribou is a natural species and they have natural predators there and they are hunted by local people and have been in the past by non-locals also. So, no, I don't think there's any chance at all of a Hagemeister situation developing. I think you've seen what can happen, and as I say, there's a limit to the amount of control you have over these things. It's in the nature of caribou to cycle, to build up high populations and exceed the capacity of the range and crash if there isn't some stabilizing influence, usually hunting, to keep them at a level that's in

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line with the ability of the habitat.

2 So, as I said, you could, again, see herds build to eight or 10,000 if there's insufficient hunting. Once they get up to that level, keep them in check and then damage the range and go down again as we've seen them do to a thousand, 2,000 animals, at which point we hope they will now come back up. And it appears that that's what's happening; they've gotten down to the point where the range can support them in good health so their production will go up and they'll start to build themselves up again as the range itself recovers.

7 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: The 20% here of the calves, that's 20% of the 1,500 or the 2,100? I'm not quite sure of where you got that.

9 MR. WILLIS: Well, it's 15% of the 2,137, which was the count this year. Out of 2,137 animals, 308 of them were calves which were about 21%.

11 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: And what kind of time to maturity do you allow them before they're counted as adult; what is the time frame, year or two years?

13 MR. WILLIS: Well, by the second year they will be large enough to where they will be pretty much indistinguishable. You know, your calf production is counted as the ones born in a particular year. So next year they'll be counted as adults, although they probably won't breed. I'd have to check my data to be clear on that. A certain percentage of them will breed that first year, but not a very high percentage, I don't believe. They usually have to go another year before they're all in full production.

18 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Is there any other questions here for Mr. Willis?

19

 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I was just wondering if -- you can be fairly certain that this herd stays in this Izembek Refuge rather than going into the Pavlof Unit?

21

 MR. WILLIS: They roam around

22

 MR. CHRISTENSEN: How can you be so certain that it's that refuge?

24 MR. WILLIS: There doesn't seem to be any interchange or very little interchange between the Northern Alaska Peninsula herd -- I guess that's what you're referring to, and the

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Southern Alaska Peninsula herd. They seem to be fairly discreet. And any interchange would be minimal. It certainly hasn't showed up. I'm not an expert so

3 MR. CHRISTENSEN: This herd pretty much takes up the whole area then?

4

MR. WILLIS: Yeah, we had some maps. I don't have any of that data with me, but we did have a map showing the range of the Southern Alaska Peninsula herd at the board meeting when we made our presentation last year. If anybody still has one of those with them, they could pass it around.

7

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Well, we have

8

MR. WILLIS: But it's from about Pt. Moller

9

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Pt. Moller, that's what I was thinking.

11 MR. WILLIS: That's about the

12 MR. CHRISTENSEN: So you're -- this Izembek Wildlife Refuge kind of takes in the Pavlof Unit?

13

MR. WILLIS: Yeah, from Unimak

14

MR. CHRISTENSEN: That's what I was curious about.

15

MR. WILLIS: From Unimak to Pt. Moller, you

16

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Right.

17

MR. WILLIS: know, they range pretty much in that area.

19 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Thank you.

20 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Any questions? Is there any other questions for Mr. Willis? Thank you, Robert.

21

How is our recorder coming along; everything seems to be holding?

23 COURT REPORTER: Fine, right now.

24 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Good. I see the machine moving. I didn't know if you needed a break to switch machines. Okay, thank you.

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1
 Next on our agenda here we have the Kodiak National
 Wildlife Refuge. We have Mr. Jay Ballenger and Robert Stovall
 here with us.

3
 MR. BALLENGER: I want to thank you for inviting me
 here, and Robert, to meet with you today. I've got a quick plan
 of attack here. I'm going to hand out these Public Use
 Management Plans that are finished. It's got an overview of the
 refuge -- oh, you already have one?

6
 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes, they were handed out earlier.

7
 MR. BALLENGER: Moses is on the ball.

8
 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: A little more light reading.

9
 MR. BALLENGER: Okay, here's something else that I'm
 going to put up here. You can look at it. I brought copies of
 all our current studies and what's going on as far as results,
 and it's mainly to do with bears, but there's also some work
 going on with eagles. Robert will be talking to you about some
 of the work that's going on with deer. But I'll just give these
 to Moses, and I don't know whether you want them now or you want
 to get them later. And I actually made some notes so I would
 have some method to my madness here.

14
 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Good.

15
 MR. BALLENGER: If I can go through this real quick,
 and then open it to questions, and then Robert will talk about
 the deer work that he's doing, as soon as I get done.

17
 As far as the biological work that we're working on
 right now on Kodiak, we've got brown bear population studies
 going on down on the southeastern part of the island. We're
 doing this work in cooperation with ADF&G and Akhiok, Kaguyak
 Incorporated. Most of that land that we're working on down
 here is AKI land. Also have a brown bear study going on on the
 Speridon Peninsula, a small study in cooperation with ADF&G and
 the Kodiak Aquaculture Association. It's tied in with the
 Speridon Lake sockeye enhancement project to analyze what goes
 on with the bear that are using that system.

23
 We're continuing to do aerial stream surveys on brown
 bear throughout the refuge to keep track of the population
 through the trend. Most parts of the refuge the bears seem to
 be in good shape. We did -- we've been doing some intensive
 aerial survey work the last few years and finding out that some

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places we've got more bear than we thought we had, and in other places not as many. And right now we're working in cooperation with ADF&G on massaging some of the harvest statistics as far as trying to change the number of bear that are taken in some of the hunt units. Hopefully we'll have something for the Game Board this next meeting, a proposal to make some changes on the harvest techniques as far as skull size and trying to cut back on some of the harvest of females in some places.

5

We're currently working with Sitka blacktail deer populations and habitat, again, with ADF&G, and also our Anchorage Subsistence Office have been furnishing money for deer projects. The reason we started working on deer is it is one of the main meat animals there, even though they're not indigenous here and we all like to eat them. And we did have some winter kills that lowered the population in some parts of the island, and we were able to get funding from Anchorage Subsistence Office to start monitoring the deer population and find out what's going on. And Robert will bring you up to speed on where we're at with that work.

11

We do some work with salmon. We do aerial stream surveys in cooperation with ComFish on the silver salmon. Mainly what we do with salmon is fill in the gaps that the state can't afford to cover, and they have to spend a majority of their effort on sockeye, and so we do quite a bit of work with silvers. We're presently working on a River Use Management Plan. We've got that Public Use Plan that you've got a copy of where we looked at all the public uses on the refuge.

16 Since that time we did a study on O'Malley Creek on the Karluk Drainage and found some real conflicts between human presence and brown bear use of that stream, and it pointed out the fact that we should be looking at several of our streams because we've been having such a drastic increase in public use the last five or six years, especially sport fishing, and more recently wildlife viewing and photography is getting real popular. I'm sure you've heard the term "eco-tourism" by now. Anyway, we've collected information for four years on O'Malley, and three years on the Ayakulik River, and one year on Uganik, Karluk and Dog Salmon, and we're trying -- what we're trying to do is we're trying to see how much public use we're having on those drainages right now, what impacts that may be having on wildlife use of the drainage, and also at the same time we're talking to the people as far as conflicts, people, people between themselves and different users.

24

Hopefully, we want to try and start writing the plan, hopefully, this next year. It just depends on what kind of

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information we got this summer. We don't have the final report for this summer's data yet. Once we start writing the plan then we'll start public meetings in the local areas, and then incorporate the public's input in that plan.

3

We finished the overall Public Use Plan this last year, and we had a public process that we had meetings in the local area, and they're doing that plan. The next step there is writing the Refuge Special Regulations to implement that plan. And part of that regulation process will be public hearings in the local area. So -- and there's a brief synopsis of the kinds of regulations we think we need in the back of that plan, and we've already published the notice to promulgate rules in the Federal Register, so we'll be jumping into that process next.

8

We currently have a student working on his master's thesis, determining the capacity of the lake river system for silver salmon. We had a student in the past do his master's on deer in the Speridon Peninsula. We do census and surveys of sea birds, bald eagles and waterfowl on the refuge and the adjacent marine areas.

12 We're currently administering 100 to 130 refuge Special Use Permits. All the commercial operators that operate on the refuge have to have a permit. And our permit load has just about got us maxed out, because if we write these permits, a lot of them have special conditions written in as part of the permit to make that use compatible with other users of the refuge, and we're the ones that have to get out and enforce those conditions. So right now there's three refuge employees with badges and 130 commercial operators. It's getting pretty hard to keep track of it.

17

MR. CHRISTENSEN: These operators, are they like for sightseeing and fishing -- sport fishing?

19 MR. BALLENGER: Right, for everything; big game guides, sport fish guides. We have photographer guides, wildlife viewing guides, air taxis.

21 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: And they come in there for commercial use then?

22

MR. BALLENGER: Pardon?

23

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: It basically comes under commercial use then?

25 MR. BALLENGER: Right, yeah. And then we do have

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- 1 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Now when you say they're maxed out,
does that mean that they're not giving any more out?
- 3 MR. BALLENGER: No, we're maxed out,
- 4 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Oh, I see.
- 5 MR. BALLENGER: staff.
- 6 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Okay, I see. I just wanted to clear
it up on that.
- 7 MR. BALLENGER: No, there's some that have a limit.
Part of this River Use Management Planning is we need to
determine how much human use we can have out there, and then
distribute that use between the different kinds of users and
between commercial and non-commercial, and we also have
subsistence users on our rivers on Kodiak because it's legal to
subsistence fish in fresh water on Kodiak Island. It's not on
Afognak,
- 12 MR. CHRISTENSEN: How much
- 13 MR. BALLENGER: but it is on Kodiak.
- 14 MR. CHRISTENSEN: How much have you had, or have you
had any subsistence use of bears?
- 15 MR. BALLENGER: Of bears?
- 16 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Of bears.
- 17 MR. BALLENGER: We haven't had
- 18 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Strictly
- 19 MR. BALLENGER: any recorded in recent times.
I've got it as late as 1966 in my refuge files where they
recorded use of bears for food in the villages. But there's
some eaten now. There's some salvage from the hunter kill.
- 22 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I'm just not sure if this would be
the time to bring this up, but I know we have great bear
problems in the villages, you know, and I know one problem is
that the bears live in the villages and they can't be hunted
because they're inside city limits, and they -- and the
villagers can't shoot 'em unless they skin 'em and send the skin
and the skull in. And I -- you know, I'm against that idea, you

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know. I mean I was wondering -- I've been hoping to see if we can get that changed where, you know, the Fish & Game or Fish & Wildlife, you know, would come out and take care of that. Either that or -- because just personally in the last two years I've incurred quite a bit of expense, you know. Just this past summer, you know, we've lost two sheds and two freezers. We've also had two cars dented up and a dish broken -- satellite dish broken. And it's just -- we can't seem to get anybody to do anything about it.

6 And then a lot of times I don't have the time to -- well, I have the time to shoot 'em, but I just don't like the idea of having to skin 'em and send the skull to somebody, you know, while I do the work and incur the damages, you know. But, like I say, you know, I mean -- and then it's kind of like -- and the hunters can't hunt them because they're inside city limits and they stay there. You know, they just live there. And I think that's the consensus of a lot of communities, you know, a lot of people in the communities. There's only very, very few people that actually like the bears there because they, you know, they bring in sightseers. But most of the villages or most of the people in my village of Larsen Bay, a lot of people are getting their -- they're having to repack their fish, you know, like twice a year between their dried fish and smoked fish. Well, like with us, too, even our frozen fish, you know, out of the freezer. I had a seal in there, it practically took the whole thing in one night, not to mention ruin the freezer.

15 So, like I say, I'm not sure. I've talked with Fish & Game and I'm just trying to bring it up to as many people as possible that, you know, we need something changed with this problem.

17

MR. BALLENGER: Yeah, it's

18

MR. CHRISTENSEN: I know this problem is also in the other villages,

20

MR. BALLENGER: Right.

21

MR. CHRISTENSEN: too.

22

MR. BALLENGER: Yeah, we've furnished plastic bullets, we've gone out and tried to help

23

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Well, the thing about that, too, is that that does is just make them mad, you know, it just makes it worse, you know.

25

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1 MR. BALLENGER: Well, we've had both good success and
bad success with plastic bullets, but the problem is you've got
people living in the midst of prime bear country, and like
Larsen Bay, you've got a salmon stream right in the middle of
town.

4 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Well, you get these road bears that
just -- you know, I've known bears to stay awake all winter
long, you know. They -- some of them don't go to sleep, it
seems like.

6 MR. BALLENGER: We always see tracks when you're
flying.

8 MR. CHRISTENSEN: And they get to learn, you know, what
they can go after. And like we've sprinkled everything from
moth balls to Lysol spray -- Lysol, ammonia, everything, you
know, and we just can't seem to keep them away. So, you know,
it's a big problem.

11 MR. BALLENGER: Oh, yeah.

12 MR. CHRISTENSEN: And, you know, I keep coming up
against a solid wall trying to solve this.

13 MR. BALLENGER: Well, the Game Board is the place to go
as far as state regulations to try and get something changed,
because that's not part of the refuge. So that's private land.

15 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Well, that's why I say, I wasn't sure
if it was the right place to bring it up, but I'd sure like to
make it known to the -- to as many people as possible, you know.

17 MR. BALLENGER: Yeah. Okay, I can't solve that one.

18 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Okay, thank you -- thanks for your
time anyway

20 MR. BALLENGER: Sure.

21 MR. CHRISTENSEN: on that one.

22 MR. BALLENGER: We do what we can. We've gone out in
the past and had to work on bears, and usually if they're used
to people and they're not afraid of people and they get
something to eat around the people they're going to be a
problem. The only way you can run 'em off is if you can get
'em, you know, hurt 'em, scare 'em before they get some food in
relation to people. But like those -- all those cubs

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1 MR. CHRISTENSEN: But if they're wildlife refuge --
Well, if they're managed by the refuge then, as far as I'm
concerned, they belong to them, you know, basically. So
whatever they do, it's just like a person with children;
whatever your children do, you know, you're liable for it. So
As far as I'm concerned, if the bear

5 MR. EVERITT: Send them a bill.

6 MR. CHRISTENSEN: That's what I'd like to do, you know.
I mean we incur these damages every year, and, you know, I just
7- so if the refuge owns these bears, as far as I'm concerned,
they should be liable for 'em.

8 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Good point.

9 MR. CHRISTENSEN: You know, they certainly don't -- I
don't think that they hibernate in the city, but they're there
quite a bit of the year.

11 MR. BALLENGER: Are we ready?

12 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I guess.

13 MR. BALLENGER: This has been a problem for years.
This was an especially bad year for Larsen Bay because all those
cubs that got kicked off there. I think they're all dead now,
aren't they?

16 MR. CHRISTENSEN: No. No.

17 MR. BALLENGER: Are they still alive?

18 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Yes, there is some. It seems like
there's -- well, there's cubs every year. There are some that
got killed, but then there's still a couple three roaming
around, you know. There's some that they just know when to take
off, you know.

21 MR. BALLENGER: Those sub-adults are the worst.

22 MR. CHRISTENSEN: They know when to come in and do
their business, and they know when to disappear.

23 MR. BALLENGER: Okay, one other thing I did is I looked
at this -- what you had listed here that you wanted us to
include for the refuge, and tried to answer these different
questions. These pages aren't numbered, but anyway, it's in

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Your outline here for the refuge of Kodiak.

2 As far as jurisdiction of what federal public lands, our jurisdiction includes Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge lands and waters, and then we assist on nearby Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge lands and waters. So Dan is stationed out at Adak, so he probably hasn't been in on all the different times we've worked together with the Alaska Maritime folks out of Homer, but we do assist on some of their lands there at Womens Bay and Afognak.

6

We also cover the federal trust responsibility of migratory birds, endangered species, bald eagles, marine mammals in the Kodiak area. We're the ones that always get the bald eagle calls and try and get the hurt ones in from the villages on the mail planes. Sometimes we get free rides, sometimes we have to pay for the rides, but we're the ones that have to handle the problems that come up.

10

We cooperate with ADF&G managing brown bear, Sitka blacktail deer, mountain goat, Roosevelt elk, and furbearers on the refuge, and we conduct management activities with the bald eagle, sea birds and waterfowl and sea otters.

13 Robert may want to mention a little bit on the sea otter survey that he was involved in this summer, too, in our area. They've got it complete now.

15 As far as refuge staff, we've got 12 permanent personnel on the refuge staff, and we have seasonals and students and volunteers as funding allows and the work dictates. This summer we had a RAP student for the first time, and Dan was talking about rats, this isn't a rat, this is a RAP, and it's a program to get Alaska Native kids interested in working for the Fish & Wildlife Service. And we had a girl, Sara Lukin, from Port Lions this summer, and it was a real successful program, and I hope we can continue doing that every summer, and Sara wants to come back, so she enjoyed it, too. But it's mainly to encourage these kids to go on to college and get a degree and go to work in resource management.

21

Any other adjacent federal public lands on the refuge, there's none that we have anything to do with. Communities represented on the refuge; we've got Larsen Bay, Karluk, Akhiok, and Old Harbor that are adjacent to the refuge, and we've got Kodiak road system, Ouzinkie, Port Lions are not adjacent but they use the refuge lands and waters for subsistence.

25 Number 6, I've got a question mark. I wasn't sure what

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1 you're after there. Did you write that?

2 MR. DIRKS: I just wanted a rough idea of the
population on Kodiak

3 MR. BALLENGER: You mean people?

4 MR. DIRKS: People, yes. Probably not only as --
probably the whole island instead of just strictly

6 MR. BALLENGER: 12,000 people or so, isn't it? Around
12,000 or a little more.

7 MR. CHRISTENSEN: That sounds about right.

8 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yeah, that sounds like a good ballpark
number, but I would say, what is it, probably 80% is in Kodiak
vicinity itself.

10 MR. BALLENGER: Probably, yeah, on the road system.
And how can we work closely with the refuge staff; stop in the
office, you know, or ask for meetings, 'cause we're there and if
we can help you in any way, we'd sure like to.

13 MR. EVERITT: I'd like to thank Mr. Ballenger. I've
been out there several times and have asked some very pointed
questions, and I felt that you gave me straight answers and
always was willing to give me the information I requested, and
15 seems good that I feel that I'm getting a straight shot from
somebody instead of getting around the corner answers. I just
appreciate being able to come in, and it's your open door
policy, probably not just to us on the subsistence board, but I
think the residents of Kodiak of your willingness just to share
what you're doing and where you're going and there's no secrets
down there, and I appreciate that.

19 MR. BALLENGER: Thanks. Any other questions?

20 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yeah, myself, I do have a couple
questions here. When we talk about the public use
determination, how -- is that pretty much just by the permit
basis that you come up with the numbers of participants in the
public use determination there?

23 MR. BALLENGER: Well, it has to be a combination of
things because you're talking about all people, not just the
commercial operators and the guided clients; you're talking
about the unguided folks, you're talking about, you know,
25cals, non-locals, everyone. And you have the situation where

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We shouldn't have to worry as far as over use of the fish because that's handled through seasons and bag limits through our state law. But what we do have to be concerned about is people's impact on other wildlife resources because recreation is not a primary purpose of Kodiak Refuge. Maintenance of the population and habitat is, and subsistence is a primary purpose. So, you know, we can allow these other uses, but they have to be compatible with the primary purposes.

5

And what I'm getting at is you also have to talk to the users because you've got all kinds of different people out there, and some are used to living in Chicago and some are used to living in Akhiok. There's a big difference as far as how many other people they want around them when they're doing their hunting and doing their fishing or whatever they're doing, and they've got what they call limits of acceptable change. And so you also talk to the people that are using the refuge as far as what do they think about how many people are out there in that particular spot, because we've got a lot of area, but we're really focused on where the people want to be. Because most of them want to be where the fish are or where the bears are, and everything is kegged up in a small part of the refuge. So it's going to be a pretty involved process. I don't think I really understand how it's going to shake out yet. I'm not doing a very good job of answering it. I think we'll know a lot more as we get into these public meetings and we see the results of the researcher that's collecting all this information.

15 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I certainly think that's one of the objectives here of not only the different departments involved but the council here is to know and get a better ballpark of what is actually happening out there. So you can't manage it if you don't know what's going on.

18 MR. BALLENGER: Right.

19 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Okay, one other thing I have listed here is the subsistence use of fresh water of Kodiak and not Afognak. How is this -- what's the merit to it or the -- is it the land ownership that makes it different? And, here again, I wonder with the -- here again, the jurisdiction as to we have the navigable waters, and is this just a fresh water -- how is this all related as far as subsistence?

23 MR. MARSHALL: Mark, I can cover that when I give the fisheries update, unless you want to cover it now.

24

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: No, it was

25

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1 MR. MARSHALL: If you want to cover it, it's complex
and it's all tied into litigation.

2

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Right. But it's just that it was
mentioned, the fresh water subsistence of Kodiak versus Afognak.

4 MR. BALLENGER: I won't cover the complex part of it,
I'll cover a little bit of real simple stuff. Okay, first of
all, the reason it's fresh water is open on Kodiak Island and
not open on Afognak in our Federal Subsistence regs is 'cause we
just, in the beginning, took the state regs and made them the
federal regs. Right?

7

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Okay.

8

MR. BALLENGER: And that's the way it was. So you'd
have to ask Fish & Game why the difference is, 'cause I don't
know. But we do have -- of course it's an old refuge and we
claim Federal Reserve waters rights on the refuge, so we do
claim jurisdiction on the fresh water on Kodiak Refuge. We do
have some subsistence fishing. We've documented the last two
years down on the Ayakulik River, guys flying in there and
gillnetting king salmon for subsistence. So, you know, we
do

13

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Who has the jurisdiction on the new
acquisition of North Afognak?

15 MR. BALLENGER: I believe that's DNR, State Parks.

16 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Okay.

17 MR. BALLENGER: So, anyway, that's a little tiny bit
that I do know about the subsistence fishing. You know, there
is a lot of subsistence fishing -- most of the road system
subsistence fishing is going on on Alaska Maritime Refuge
territoires.

20 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Okay, then are surveys from your
department only on the federal public lands of the bears and
what-have-you -- does anybody do any statistics say on private
lands?

22

MR. BALLENGER: Well, like I mentioned, that survey
that we're doing down there in the southeastern part, Aliulik
Peninsula, we're doing that in cooperation with AKI, and so
their lands are included in the study area. But it just
depends. Some corporations we were able to include their lands
and some don't want us on their lands. So -- but this -- that

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new one we've got going down there on the southeastern part in cooperation with Akhiok, Kaguyak Incorporated.

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Is there any other questions here for Jay?

4 MR. EVERITT: Two questions; one on the Maritime Refuge. You do the refuge -- if there is a violation or something that we see when we're subsistence fishing, we can call the refuge in and an officer would respond that's on the Maritime Refuge?

7 MR. BALLENGER: I've had people call in complaints from Womens Bay, we couldn't get to it. So, you know, if we can we would. We miss a lot of 'em, too.

9 MR. EVERITT: Well, a lot of times

10 MR. BALLENGER: No, I mean

11 MR. EVERITT: I've been out on Afognak subsistence fishing in -- or sport fishing and found some of our guides being kind of territorial, and I'm just wondering who can you call that will straighten some of these people out that they don't own these lands.

14 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Don Nekeferoff, maybe?

15 MR. EVERITT: No, just -- I've had occasion to run into a few people that are quite territorial, and it would be nice to know who you can call and say

17 MR. BALLENGER: Well, you can start with us, you know, and we'll try and get something done.

18

MR. EVERITT: Okay. The other thing, can you tell us a little about the refuge or the federal government buying more land on Kodiak and becoming owner of it with the oil spill money? Is there anything you can tell us as a group, what's going on?

21

MR. BALLENGER: Well, there's a lot going on. They're negotiating with the corporations. There's appraisals that have been going on. There seems to be a lot of support at almost all levels to acquire some of the old refuge land back from the corporations. I think that the Trustee Council is supportive of using some of the money for habitat acquisition, habitat protection. I think there's meetings coming up this fall and we should find out more. You know, it's an active program, and we

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do have some money that we've been using and trying to buy some small parcels in our own program, and we did get some of the federal side of the criminal Exxon Valdez money for acquiring small parcels. For the second year we've got Land and Water Conservation Act money in the budget that's been approved for acquiring lands on Kodiak. It's not a lot of money, but it's some. So there's an active acquisition program going on.

5 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Has there been any kind of an effort to -- like I know there's a lot of 10-acre parcels around the Barsen Bay area that quite of a few of 'em I see in the paper that are going up and being lost just because of non-payment of taxes. Has there been any effort to acquire those?

8 MR. BALLENGER: We've tried, but there's no clear title; it's quitclaim deeds, because there's a -- what they call it, a revisionary clause, and so we'll just lose those. You know, it's a

10

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Well, I acquired one just this past year, just on -- just paying the taxes.

12 MR. BALLENGER: Right, but that's a quitclaim deed. The government has to have clear title. So can't do anything about it. And they're slicing up some -- there'll be a lot of cabins out there.

14

MR. CHRISTENSEN: That's what I'm -- a lot of people are concerned about. They're going up left and right.

16 MR. BALLENGER: Right.

17 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Anything else here for Jay?

18 MR. EVERITT: You've a cabin, I think, in Uganik, Terror Bay; is there a chance that that could ever be public use? I know it sits there a great deal of the time and it belongs to the state and the federal

20

MR. BALLENGER: It belongs to the federal.

21

MR. EVERITT: And that would ever be able to be used by the public?

23 MR. BALLENGER: We've got a public use cabin on Uganik Island which is just around the corner from that through Uganik Passage. You know, we plan to work on those buildings if we keep them. Part of the reason we bought it was to keep that area wild, you know, and not have continual development,

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encroachment. You know, it's not very far to some good bear streams up there. I don't have any plans to use 'em for public use cabins. You know, I plan to try and get the one fixed up and the state can use it whenever they want to be out there, the Broopers or Fish and Game for herring camp or whatever, and the other one keep and work out of ourselves. We haven't had the time yet to get out there. Now, there's some work that needs to be done, and hopefully this fall we'll be able to put some people out there for a while. But lots of things need to be done, but no plans for a public use cabin.

6

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Is there any other for Jay? Thank you, Jay.

8

MR. BALLENGER: Thank you.

9

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: And, Mr. Stovall.

10 MR. STOVALL: Yeah. I basically wanted to let the council know what the work I've been doing with the Sitka Blacktail deer on Kodiak Island. For the last three years we've been trying to develop methods and techniques for monitoring, counting, indexing the deer herd. And we've looked at numerous ways of doing that, and -- including ground counts, aerial census on the coastline, mortality surveys in all of these areas along winter ranges, and we've been looking at alternative technologies, that being FLIR; forward looking thermo infrared cameras to get a more precise count of deer in areas. We've done the mortality surveys for the last three years and it probably gives us our best look at what's happening with the deer population in that most of the deer population is being controlled by weather factors more than anything else. There is no noticeable over-hunting as an overall factor. In some areas there might be isolated areas where there's more hunting than not, and therefore there's less deer available. One of those types of areas would be the road system.

19

The mortality surveys that we've done in the last three years kind of points out dramatically how the weather affect the herd. The first year I did it, the mortality surveys show that a number of carcasses found for a unit area, which is kilometers, to be in the neighborhood of nine animals. The following year that number was under one, and this year the number was, again, under one. The reason being is that the last two years we had very mild winters in Kodiak. If you are forecasting, you could say that there's going to be more deer available throughout the whole island archipelago, and that will remain that way until there's more winter -- harsh winter weather.

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We're looking at ways to -- other ways besides mortality surveys that would give us additional information. Once, again, I'll bring back the FLIR technology that we're using in conjunction with the Coast Guard to count animals, and we've had limited success, but it's an ongoing process, and that's something that the Coast Guard has been very gracious in their ability to cooperate with us and try and do the scientific survey.

6

That's kind of where we're headed right now. We're doing more mortality surveys, try and do them as often as we can to get a real good count, and we've done them in cooperation with the state of Alaska. They have one area on the refuge that they've done five years now -- five or six years of mortality surveys, so they have numbers for those years. We've increased the amount of area that we've done it -- that we've done the mortality surveys on the refuge. So that gives us a better idea for what the deer population is doing. I'm investigating other methods. I'm also looking at habitat, how much browsing the deer is doing. That directly relates to whether they're over-browse an area and therefore cause their own population crash. It's not without the realm of possibility.

13

That's basically what's been going on with the deer population and what the numbers look like for the coming years and subsistence use.

15

The other thing I wanted to talk about was the sea otter surveys. The National Biological Survey, along with Marine Mammals Management, have developed a technique for doing aerial surveys of sea otters, and they've developed a technique in the Prince William Sound area. They also have attempted to try and train additional people to do the surveys throughout the state, and I was sort of the guinea pig to see whether they could train somebody to do these surveys and then actually be successful with and get confident numbers. And this year they decided to try and do Kodiak archipelago, the whole archipelago, to do an aerial survey of sea otters. And we finally have completed it. The numbers are being statistically analyzed by Marine Mammals and National Biological Services.

22

So an absolute number I can't give and won't give right now. I can tell you how many otters were counted. We counted over 800 otters along the whole archipelago, and with some noticeable holes where there aren't any otters at weren't counted or observed, for that matter. The eastern side of the island, between say, oh, Akhiok and Old Harbor, had a very small amount of otters observed and counted in the aero-census, very

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low density, as compared to the western sides, more or less Shuyak, Afognak, Raspberry and from Kupreanof, all the way to Uyak Bay, larger numbers of otters were counted.

3 That's all I had. Are there any questions?

4 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Of course, Robert, I'd just try to pick up here as we go along and try to picture in my mind, as a life-long resident there, to see what's happening. Of course it's not scientifically, and I still don't understand what they mean by scientifically in a lot of these issues, even as far as determining numbers.

7

Here again, on the deer, and I'll back-up a bit here, on the survey system does there seem to be any big indifference between timbered and open lands or is that not available due to the fact that most of the timberland is in private ownership?

10 MR. STOVALL: From my standpoint, I work mostly on the refuge, and I'm trying to concentrate on refuge lands, therefore, most of the timbered areas are on Afognak Island, and there's only one small amount of acreage on -- that is part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge on Afognak Island and Ban Island. And I haven't done any surveys in those particular areas. It's an area I would like to expand to. There's -- we're not sure how much of the subsistence harvest is coming from that portion of Afognak Island. That's something that we would like to find out a little bit information, and if we get an opportunity to and the funds are there, I'll try and expand some of these surveys, including mortality and/or any of the other surveys I've tried to do to that area. Also, I'll probably look at elk in those areas, too, and see what type of uses is going on there with elk.

18 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Is there any other area -- is there any areas of the refuge that you feel is much healthier, deer stocks, and for any given reason?

20 MR. STOVALL: Once again, the weather controls the deer population, and there are certain parts of the island, in particular the southern part of the island, where weather isn't as harsh, therefore the deer populations haven't been affected than those other years that there was high die-off.

23 In the western part of the island there was the high die-off and the numbers were noticeable, and the weather was more harsh, snow staying on the ground longer periods of time, colder temperatures.

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1 In the southern part of the island there's a lot less
snow staying on the ground, and it's a lot windier, which has
the tendency to blow the snow away, of course. The deer
population in, say in the Olga Bay, Deadman's Bay, Ayakulik
Peninsula is thriving in those areas. Now that they've expanded
to those areas they are now thriving. Their numbers are high.

4

The western portion of the island, Kupreanof to Uyak
Bay, those numbers are going to start showing an increase again,
just for the mere fact that the harsh weather -- winter weather
has allowed the populations to rise again. And that can go the
other way with the harsh winter again.

7

So, from that standpoint, the southern part of the
island, Ayakulik to Olga Bay is probably the largest proportion
of deer. Not only that, but I have our deer hunter checks, and
we also get the card survey information from the state, and
their surveys show that the higher percentage of deer being
harvested are now shifted from the west side in Afognak Island
to the southern side in Olga Bay. And that's noticeable in
their numbers of people using that.

12 I've got last year's 1993 hunter checks that the refuge
does on the west side to give to council members if they'd like
to see that information. The thing you want to notice is that
most of the parties that we contact in the field aren't from
Kodiak, from off-island. So the subsistence use of deer on
Kodiak Island is not as large as the other use of deer of other
Alaska residents. And that -- when you look at the numbers that
the states gives you, that's the same way; the percentage is
like 70% of the deer are being taken -- 75% of the hunters are
from off-island, and 25% of the hunters are on-island taking the
deer. That's kind of what this -- and our surveys year after
year have shown this trend, for the last three years this has
been kept.

19 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I had one question on the subsistence
use. Do I understand it correctly that the subsistence use,
that's the same deer you take as if you bought a hunting license
with permits; is that the same deer or would -- like say if I
was -- because the subsistence use, the harvest, is the same as
the regular sport use.

22

MR. STOVALL: That is correct.

23

MR. CHRISTENSEN: So that subsistence use is considered
the same as your sport use, or would that work or can you double
that?

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1 MR. STOVALL: No, you can't double it.

2 MR. CHRISTENSEN: So if I was to go out and hunt with a
sport license, that is considered my subsistence use; that's
okay?

4 MR. STOVALL: That's correct.

5 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Okay, I just wanted to clarify that
to myself, because I -- that's what I kind of thought it was. I
just wanted to be sure.

7 MR. EVERITT: You're allowed -- go ahead.

8 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I know through this designated hunter
proposals we have certainly been discussing the many different
ways and means that we might be able to determine these
different issues such as this, Randy. I have no -- anything
other than the discussion that we have brought forward to report
on it, but it certainly has been covered, I felt, pretty
thoroughly at our last meeting, and I think that will be coming
further down the agenda.

12

MR. EVERITT: Right now in the bear refuge, Randy, you
can shoot one more deer than any other state resident, and
that's our subsistence deer; we're given one extra deer.

14

MR. CHRISTENSEN: On the bear refuge.

15

MR. EVERITT: On the refuge, right.

16

MR. STOVALL: On federal lands.

17

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Okay.

18

MR. STOVALL: So, essentially, on state lands you're
allowed four deer and an additional deer on federal lands.

20 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: One other thing I have here as kind of
a concern to me is the sea otter. And when was the last survey
done that's recorded here for the sea otter?

22 MR. STOVALL: Okay, this whole effort to standardize
this methodology began when they noticed during the Exxon Valdez
oil spill that they had a lot scattered information, none of it
brought together, giving them numbers on sea otters in the
areas, and they decided that they needed a standardized
methodology so that all the areas are getting the same numbers
for the same reasons. So I guess the oil spill, that time

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frame, 1989, '90, '91, there was a whole series of other surveys that were done, both aerial based and land based, and that was the time frame when the last big effort to do sea otter surveys was done, that I'm aware of.

3

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Right. That was done in conjunction, of course, with the Exxon Spill, but has there been any other government survey of the sea otters that has been performed prior to that?

6 MR. STOVALL: As part of our sea bird surveys the transect lines that are done around the island on the east and west side, they do count everything that's in the water, so marine mammals, and that includes sea otters, seals and sea lions that are in the waters on their transects, get counted. So that's been ongoing for the last 10 years, and it's not a complete count because it doesn't go everywhere on the refuge waters, but it's a count. That's been ongoing every year and will continue to go on every year.

11 For a specific sea otter survey, I think it was during either '89 or '90, and I can't be quoted on it, but to be sure, but during that time frame they did a aerial-wide Kodiak sea otter survey in conjunction with the oil spill.

13

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: When you give a number of 800, I don't know, but in a way brings a little alarm to me inside. I know not only my father was -- has a survey in the '50s, starting back then, but to watch the otters. They have been not too aggressive as far as migrating around to the south end of the island. Certainly you do find your scattered ones but not the majority of the rafts, so we have in the past seen on the north end of Afognak Island. Does that seem to be the same predominant area where the biggest rafts are found or the biggest population?

19 MR. STOVALL: From what I can see the north end of the island and the western side, all around Afognak and Shuyak seems to have the largest numbers of otters. And just a note on that 800-plus number is that that's what what counted, actual seen counted, observed. That isn't what was out there. There's obviously a lot more otters out there because we didn't -- we can't see all the otters at one time. The statistical analysis will give a better of otters that are around the Kodiak archipelago, and it will be much higher than the 800 that were actually observed.

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: How did that survey compare? I mean was there anything alarming?

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1 MR. STOVALL: Being new to the sea otter survey game
here, the numbers -- there's not a lot of surprises. Everyone
knew there were a lot of otters in Afognak and Shuyak and
Northern Kodiak areas. And whether you will feel comfortable
with the actual number that's crunched out statistically, I
won't try to speculate on how that number will compare with the
past, because of the mere fact that all the other surveys that
were done were done in a uncoordinated way. So -- well, maybe
not as coordinated as this way is, let me put it that way.

6 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Different standards?

7 MR. STOVALL: I shouldn't say that. But I think the
numbers are comparable. I don't think the sea otter population
has declined any, if that's what you're asking.

9 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: That's the point I was kind of getting
at is to know whether the overall spill has left any impact on
them or not, but it doesn't seem to have at this time.

11 MR. STOVALL: I wouldn't feel comfortable saying that
until I talked with the experts.

13 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Okay. Do we have any more questions
here for Robert?

14 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Well, I was just wondering, I guess
I'm still a little unclear on this one extra deer, I can't find
it where it says on this one here, Subsistence Management
Regulations. I can't seem to find it where you're allowed one
extra deer, compared to the five you're already allowed.

17 MR. STOVALL: No, no, no. Four that you're already
allowed on all the state lands. In other words, you can harvest
four deer on federal land, plus an extra deer, or you can
harvest four deer off federal lands and then your fifth deer
that you can get would have to be from federal lands.

20 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Okay, I thought it was five for a
sport hunt.

22 MR. STOVALL: No.

23 MR. CHRISTENSEN: No, it's four?

24 MR. STOVALL: It's only four.

25 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: That has nothing to do with a Larsen

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Bay Management Unit -- I was just joking.

2 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Don't confuse me. I think I'm gathering the picture now. Okay, I just thought it was five, you know, for the sport hunt.

4 MR. STOVALL: No, it's not five for the sport hunt, and as far as I know, I don't think the state has any plans on increasing it, but that could change if the numbers graphically go up.

6 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Yeah, okay, it's just that it's changed over the years, you know. I didn't realize it was four now. A lot of times they don't give us -- they don't have tags down in Larsen Bay to give us; they just give us a license, you know. But I thought it was still five, 'cause it was five at one time here not too long ago, wasn't it?

10 MR. STOVALL: I'm not exactly sure, but I think it was five or six at one time, too.

11 MR. MISHLER: If I may comment. It was five up until, I think, the winter of '89, when we had that big winter kill, then they rolled it back to four.

13 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I think there was other contributing factors in that decision at the time, too. I remember that.

15 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I had another question, back to the sea otters. You mentioned that you developed a fairly good technique for counting. Now is that just aerial surveys or what's

17 MR. STOVALL: It's an aerial survey technique, yes. They developed it in Prince William Sound. Basically we flew transects in areas of what they considered -- to different strata of trans- -- a survey was done. Low density was waters to a 30-meter deep depth, which is about the range that otters - 20 to 30 meters was a range where most of the otter activity would be circled at. That was considered high density areas, and then all the way to -- I think it was 100 meters, 300 feet, which is kind of the limit of an otter being able to gather food. So we flew all those areas along a -- what they call a bathymetric contour of depth of water around the island. And that was around all of the islands, in all the bays, everywhere to do a complete count of the area. And they're using this methodology in Prince William Sound. They plan on next year probably doing it in Southeastern Alaska, and then possibly Kodiak again next year.

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MR. CHRISTENSEN: The only other question I had was you said you counted 800 sea otters on Kodiak Island -- well, around the whole island. What percentage of -- is harvested for subsistence by the Natives? Do you have a percentage count of that 800, and is that consistent every year?

4

MR. STOVALL: Let me reverify that 800 number. That 800 number was what was actually counted when I flew the transect and looked down and I saw that many otters. That's not how many otters are out there; there's a lot more than that. I mean there was -- I was seeing 20 on one side and I had to look on that side the whole transect, but I was missing 150 on the other side. That happened. That's why the number is larger. Now for the amount of otters being taken, we do get that information. That's information that's gathered by the Marine Mammals Management office, here, and they have people who are keeping track for each village and/or those numbers are given to us at the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge in town. I would have to look at the last output of information they gave me to give you a real number again. But, gosh, I know there has been an increase of sea otter take, that's a given, in the last two years, a dramatic increase.

13 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Is there any other questions to come before Robert? Thank you, Robert. Appreciate it.

14

I do realize that we are into our vittle time here, but I think that I would request at this time if the council could so bear with, request from Dick to be able to give a little bit of time before we break for lunch, and I have no objection to that. How does the council feel? Hearing no objection, Dick, please take a seat.

18 MR. MARSHALL: I appreciate you accommodating my request. I do have to get back to the office. We're short-handed back there and lots going on. I'd like on this fisheries update to start with the current regulations. I know that may not be necessary for all the council members or all the audience, but I think there are some people here that would benefit if I went back and explained the current situation, because with respect to Kodiak, in particular in the Aleutians, it's a little more complicated than it is elsewhere in the state.

23

For people in the audience who need to follow, there are booklets in the back there.

25 When the federal program began, a policy decision was

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made that for the purpose of our regulations our jurisdiction extended only to non-navigable waters except in certain situations. Those certain situations were waters on federal lands that were withdrawn for federal purposes prior to statehood. Now that's a pretty large mouthful, but what it comes down to are those waters described on page 7 of your regulations.

5 And Kodiak and Aleutian Islands Region is unique in that area. It is the only region where the federal government claims jurisdiction over navigable waters where there are also considerable conflicting uses. Other waters -- the waters of the North Slope are mentioned there. There's very little conflicting use up there. There's some sport fishing going on, but primarily there's enough resources for all user groups. There's a little corner of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, including Nunivak Island. There's no issues there. Kenai National Wildlife Refuge could be a big problem except the board has made a no subsistence determination until such time as the C & T process works its way through. And then there's Glacier Bay is governed by some pretty strict National Park regulations.

12

So really Kodiak is unique. It is the only area where really we have conflicting uses where there is subsistence priority on navigable waters and on marine waters. That kind of things you up to date on where we are now.

15 Now what has happened statewide, last summer the Native American Rights Fund submitted a petition to the Secretary of Interior asking him to extend federal jurisdiction throughout the state to navigable waters on federal lands. It was a policy decision that we did limit our jurisdiction initially. And when that -- and what that petition actually asked him to do was change his policy. And there was indeed last summer a lot of interest back in Washington, a lot of questions being asked, what will this mean.

20 In the meantime, some litigation that has been on the back burner, primarily the Katie John case and they're now calling it Katie John, et al, to include other litigation that has been lumped with Katie John. Katie John is what's driving it, and that's a lawsuit that was filed on behalf of Native communities that used to fish in parts of the Copper River. But their litigation expanded throughout the state, and in effect it said the federal government should have jurisdiction over subsistence fishing that occurs on navigable waters.

25 That litigation has been bubbling on the rear burner

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and all of a sudden got put on the front burner when in March of this year Judge Holland, from the District Court, made a decision that indeed the litigants were correct, and the federal government was incorrect by limiting their jurisdiction in the way that we have. He looked at two basic strategies or doctrines when he did that. He looked at what -- one doctrine called the Federal Reserve Water Rights, and one which is -- was called Navigational Servitude. And there's no reason to get into that except that the Navigation Servitude doctrine would include all navigable waters of the state, not just on federal land conservations like parks, refuges, national forest; it would be everywhere in the state, to include the territorial sea. Where the Federal Reserve Water Rights argument would extend our jurisdiction only to within the exterior boundaries of those federal units.

9 Well, his decision shook things right to the foundation. He realized the impacts of that and he -- although his decision was indeed a decision, he stayed or delayed implementation of that decision till the appeal process ran its course. And that appeal process is right now with the Ninth Circuit Court in California. We don't know how long it's going to take. Until that court makes a decision, both sides of the issue, being the state of Alaska on the one side, it is trying, of course, to maintain jurisdiction, and other interests want to see us extend our jurisdiction. Both sides have said, no matter what the Ninth Circuit Court decides, they're going to go to the Supreme Court. So the appeal process is going to take some time.

16 It's conjecture for me to say, but certainly the Secretary of Interior, if this appeal process looks like it's going to go on and on and on, is going to be under some pressure to perhaps make a policy decision independent of that litigation. That has not been addressed, but it's on people's minds. Because in effect he has said with respect to that ANRF petition, he's not going to make any decision on that position until the appeal process runs out is where we are. So, apparently, we're sitting in a holding pattern on the rest of the state, which leaves, again, Kodiak and Aleutian Islands in the only areas where we do have this jurisdiction. That in a nutshell is where we are now.

22 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: A nutshell, but I think it's a pretty big nut.

23

MR. MARSHALL: It's a big, bit nut.

24

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I feel that, myself personally, that from the council here I don't know. Is there enough interest

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Where we should carry this onto maybe a later time, today, tomorrow? What is the wish of the council? Is there anything unanswered or are you satisfied with the

3 MR. MARSHALL: Well, there is one thing more. I will mention that I can make available to council at some point in time, I don't know where or when, but Secretary Babbitt did ask back in May that we prepare a report that outlines the steps that would be necessary and the resources that would be necessary for us to extend our jurisdiction, and we did prepare a report, and that was due August 31st, and it was submitted August 31st, just in time. We leave things to the last minute, like everybody does. But that -- because it went to the Secretary, we told the Secretary we were not going to release that document until he gives us authorization to do so. There is nothing in there to hide. It's simply that we're waiting just as a matter of courtesy for him to say, fine, I've read it, go ahead and release it. So there will be, you know, as far as the rest of the state, I guess, in the back of your minds, saying, wow, what could happen? That report describes some of the issues that we see with this extension of jurisdiction.

12 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Are there any other questions, comments here for Dick? Do we let him go just with that?

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MR. MARSHALL: I got off easy.

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: 'Cause I know that

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MR. MARSHALL: The lawyers have having fun on this one.

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Certainly I know that there are mountains of questions but there is no real answer at this point, and we can only hope that the Secretary will let us take a peek at what has been drafted here in the near future. So, I guess with that in mind, I don't hear anybody jumping up and down at this point. Thank you, Dick.

20 MR. MARSHALL: You're welcome.

21 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Seeing as time has crept up on us again here, I think it would be in order here to move for a lunch break.

23 MS. SHELLIKOFF: Move for lunch.

24 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Seconded.

25 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: So moved and seconded. I think, yes,

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We should look at reconvening the meeting here at 1:30?

2 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Sounds good to me.

3 (Indiscernible - simultaneous speech)

4 COURT REPORTER: Off record.

5 (Off record - 12:12 p.m.)
 (On record - 1:36 p.m.)

6 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Well, good afternoon. I hope everybody had a better lunch than I did. It seems like there's not enough hours in the day, let alone lunch hours. But I would like to call this meeting back to order here this afternoon. And as I look down at our agenda here, I think it brings us to Bill Knauer. First of all, I'd like to welcome Dick Pospahala, with us this afternoon, as he will be with us here on the agenda here soon. At this time I would like to turn this over to you, Bill, please.

11

MR. KNAUER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Moses asked me to come and review the regulation development process with you and provide you some information about how it has been changed or not changed for this year. And you find in front of you a two-page packet that has a simplified flow chart on the front that shows the proposed rule, down through the last step being the publication of a public booklet.

15

And the first step, in fact, on this chart occurred on September 2nd, and you have in your packet the proposed rule. The second page is -- of that same packet or that same stapled thing, is the process specific for this year, and in detail. And you'll notice that it starts out way back in May where each of the agencies may submit changes, and we develop from that the regulatory wording for it.

19

And if you'll notice all the way down there in Step 9, it says: -- excuse me, Step 7, it says: PR -- in other words, proposed rule published in Federal Register, September 2. And then follows a comment period, which we're in right now, which is Step 8 there. And in fact today starts Step 10, the period of Regional Council meetings. And this is the process -- you'll notice that during Regional Council meetings -- or before them the proposed rule and information is distributed around the state.

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We have an extremely large mailing list so that folks throughout the state can get a copy, because we know that not

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everybody faithfully reads the Federal Register. And we don't even.

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And the comment period ends September 11, and at that point the proposals we have received go through the Regional Councils from other agencies, the general public, the analysis team starts putting together information, biological information, sociocultural information, harvest information, and they work on it so that when you folks have your Regional Council meeting sometime in the February time frame, they will have the information to present to you on what the impacts of what that proposal would be and some preliminary information for you to deliberate and then to make a recommendation from that to the Federal Subsistence Board.

8

You'll notice your council meetings are up there at about Step #17 there is a time frame of approximately the end of January through the beginning of March where we will try and set the Regional Council meetings. Proceeding through the Federal Subsistence Board Meeting in mid-April where they will receive the recommendations from each of the Regional Councils, deliberate each proposal and come to a decision on it. We'll then take their decisions and formulate the necessary regulatory wording, and then publish them in the Federal Register, which constitutes the formal, legal regulation.

14 Again, since not everybody reads that document, and those that do find it rather complicated, our staff then takes that document and reformats it with maps and other informative information, into a public booklet and distributes that about the beginning of July of each year, with the regulations formally coming into effect on 1 July.

17

You'll notice that the Regional Council was involved in a number of steps, starting out with a review of the proposed rule, which is generally based on the previous year's final rule. As it was this year, there were four modifications, not near as many as last year, and those changes -- again, this is just proposed, are found in the Summary of Changes that's with your proposed rule.

21

One related to mountain goats in Southeast Alaska where an area of land had been closed because of timber activities in the area. The Forest Service had determined that those timber activities had concluded and it was acceptable to have that area reopened, and so they did propose that.

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Other changes in the proposed rule are changes in the fox trapping seasons, and that's based -- that's predicated on

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an anticipated Federal Board action, based on a Alaska Department of Fish & Game request, due to declining lynx harvest.

3 One other change in the proposed rule is in Unit 18 for moose. What is shown in the proposed rule is not the exact action that the Federal Subsistence Board took in response to their request is slightly different. The difference resulted in the fact that this document was sent to Washington and it took a while to process, and in the meantime the Federal Subsistence Board acted and had a different outcome.

7 And the last is the only other change in the proposed rule from the final rule from last year is in Unit 23 and 26(A) that relates to sheep population up in the western unit of the Brooks Range, in the Delong and Baird Mountains, and as a result of a rapidly declining sheep population up there where they have requested the sheep season be closed to protect the population.

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So those are the only differences in the proposed rule from the final rule of last year. Do you have any questions?

12 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Boy, at this time it was a lot to digest, with a full stomach already, but I'm happy to look at it and try to get a mental picture here, as this is the first time I have seen the process that it does take. Is there any questions here from the council or the audience on this here? It looks like you got by awful cheap, Bill.

15

MR. KNAUER: Just to let you know, the process that we are using is approximately the same as has been used in past years, but this is the first time that it's been laid out in a flow chart, both the specific for '95, '96, with the dates, and the more generic first page so that people can see just exactly what the process is for making regulations, what we have to go through.

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Once again, thank you, Bill.

20

MR. DIRKS: You're at section 8.

21

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I'm missing it here, Moses.

22

MR. DIRKS: You're under section 8, on New Business, Information Exchange.

24 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: All right. Okay, I was just following along here. If we could flex it here a little bit and I was trying to look over to make sure that I was on the same track as

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the others here. I guess that then brings us to the Information Exchange, which I believe Dick, was that you that was going to give us the Information Exchange?

3 MR. POSPAHALA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wasn't aware that I was going to give you the Information Exchange when I came this afternoon, but I would like to take the opportunity to at least say a few words as you begin your deliberations for this year.

6 First of all, I'd like to welcome you all to the first of your meetings for the -- during the second year of operation of the council system. One of the highlights for me, I think, personally and I think for all of us in the Federal Subsistence Management program last year was what we viewed as a very successful, initial interaction with all of the Regional Councils. This was a task that none of us had ever been involved in in the past, and for the most part the council members and the council organizations had not been engaged in a process of this sort in the past either.

11

Certainly there was initially some trepidation on both sides as we entered into that process, but as we moved up to the board meeting and April, and a special session that we had, I think, in early April, the day before the board meeting began last year, we had an all day session with the council chairs and vice chairs at which we were able to resolve some of the issues that had been of concern to the councils prior to that meeting that allowed us to go into that week-long session in a very professional manner and to obtain some very valuable insights from each of the councils as they reacted and responded to the staff recommendations on each of the proposals that were brought forward.

18 I think we found that in the final analysis of some 88 proposals that were considered by the board that week, the council recommendations were either modified or not accepted by the board only in about 12 occasions. Personally I felt that was a very spectacular effort, both on the part of the board, the attention that they paid to those council recommendations and certainly served as a real credit to the councils for the careful deliberations and the quality of the recommendations that they made to the board. So in retrospect, I think, we view this last initial effort as a very successful one, one in which will enable us to build on that first year, and in the long-run develop a regional council system that will carry out the full intent of the statute with regard to input into this regulatory process by local rural residents that are so much affected by this program.

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One of the things that I think we all notice is that going back to 1990 when the federal government first entered into this program we adopted an existing state system under the premise that the state would move quickly to once again regain their responsibility for administering Title VIII. We made very few changes in that system in the first couple of years.

5

Now we've been in the program for four years. Last year represented the first time where there were major deviations made in the way the program was administered relative to the old pre-existing state program and the federal program. It's my intention, and I think it's shared by the other agencies, that in spite of the fact that we may in some areas be moving in different directions, it's still our desire, recognizing that the state of Alaska has indeed a very highly capable, professional staff, both in the areas of natural resource management, but also in the social and cultural arena in the subsistence division to try to maintain a very effective and close working relationship with those folks, and to collectively work with them to provide the best advice that we can to the councils so that we can make decisions, or at least recommendations to the Federal Board, and supply the councils with the type of staff analysis that will enable you to have the best information possible to make recommendations to the board with regard both to the subsistence user community and to the natural resources, wildlife principally, but in some cases some of the fisheries resources that are so important to each and every one of us.

16

So with that in mind, I wish you well in your deliberations. I'm not going to be able to spend very much time with you this afternoon. Perhaps I might get back later in the day, but I do appreciate the opportunity to at least be with you for a brief time and to address you on a few topics that are of particular interest to me. And before I leave, if you have any questions, I hope you let me off as easily as you did Bill. But if you have any specific questions that you might have, I'll do the best that I can to answer them. Thank you.

21

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I personally don't have questions for you, Dick, but I would like to also verbalize what I have felt and seen happen in the past years over the subsistence issue, which has been a hot topic, to say the least, in the past several years. Of course as it started it was very heated, a lot of anger, a lot of confusion. Nobody knew where to take their problems to. I see the steps coming along, and it's all in part because all departments have finally recognize that we must work on this issue to come to a resolve to it. And I have

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always been a firm believer that if you have no resolution to the problem then you must be part of the problem. But as I see it today here, we are able to come to the tables, verbalize our feelings and put our angers aside and have a common goal to hopefully in the near future bring this to a resolution that we can all live by. And I certainly do appreciate the many different sources that we have and the people that are representing them that I have not found anybody difficult to work with and everybody willing to share, and I think that's a real important step to achieving a satisfactory subsistence management program.

7 Is there any questions from council or the audience?

8 MR. POSPAHALA: You're letting me off easy?

9 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: You betcha'. Thank you, Dick. Well, I guess we need to -- next on our agenda here is our Designated Hunter Permitting System, which I know -- go ahead.

11 MR. DIRKS: Mr. Chairman, at this particular juncture in the agenda I wanted to have an information exchange from not only the federal agencies but also with ADF&G and also the public if they wanted to give us, you know, some information.
\$8

14 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Certainly. Excuse me. I am certainly open for that.

15

MR. DIRKS: Okay. The next one was if there was any federal agencies here that wanted to, you know, share information to the council, they could do so. But I really -- okay. There is John Borbridge from BIA, he's one of the Federal Subsistence Staff Committee people that does the legwork for the Subsistence Board for BIA, so he has something to say.

19 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes, John. I want to watch your punctuation on your information.

20

MR. BORBRIDGE: I was tempted to walk forward and say, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to formally announce I don't have any information to share. But the Bureau of Indian Affairs is working on its annual conference, which has been called variously the Rural Providers Conference, a Native tribal/BIA conference and other things, and this will be held here in Anchorage. There will be formal notice on the upcoming conference sent out, and it basically aims at having tribal representatives present who are able to at the one set of meetings to meet with the people in the various branches of the

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Bureau of Indian Affairs for the purpose of addressing issues that they may be concerned about.

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The annual conference will be combined with the economic summit, which is being sponsored largely by the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Ada Deer, in the last two days of November and the first two days in December. Unless we get a meeting notice out that cuts it back, that's largely the time we anticipate it will be held.

6 I also had the opportunity to attend recently on September 24 and 25 in Portland, Oregon a two-day symposium entitled Marine Wildlife Symposium, and it was held at the Northwestern School of Law of Lewis and Clark College. Without getting into detail, I found it to be very worthwhile and rather intriguing to listen to presentations on Salmon and the Law, Reauthorization of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Trust Doctrine, and Native American Treaty Rights, and other subject matter. And here referenced not only to the Pacific Northwest but also to Alaska as well, and it's -- obviously it surprises none of us here how closely we are tied by our concern by the salmon and by marine mammals as well.

12

Other than that, I have nothing more to share, but I do want you to know if I had more to share, I would do so. But thank you for the opportunity to tell you about the annual conference.

15 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: When is that again?

16 MR. BORBRIDGE: It -- unless there's a notice that may compress it by one day, it will be the last two days in November and the first two days in December.

18 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: To be held

19 MR. BORBRIDGE: Held in that range of days.

20 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Right. To be held here in Anchorage?

21 MR. BORBRIDGE: It will be held here in Anchorage, yes.

22 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Thank you, John.

23 MR. BORBRIDGE: Thank you.

24 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Is there anybody else here that has some information?

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1 MR. DIRKS: At this time during the Information
Exchange, I really didn't -- wasn't sure if we were going to be
able to get this particular person. We have a person from the
Alaska Department of Fish & Game Sports Fish Division, and last
meeting one of our council members had a concern about a catch
and release problem that they had in part of Kodiak Island. And
we have Barry Stratton from the Department of Fish & Game here
that could address this particular issue. So at this time, if
it's all right with the council.

6 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes, it would be a pleasure to hear
from you, as it's always been a concern of mine.

7 MR. STRATTON: Mr. Chair, members of the council, my
name is Barry Stratton. I'm with the Alaska Department of Fish
& Game, Division of Sport Fish, based here in Anchorage. I was
asked yesterday by my supervisor to come down and talk to you
guys a little bit about catch and release and the potential
mortality it has on fish, in particular coho salmon.

11 The only study that the department has performed on
catch and release mortality was done on the Little Susitna
River, a little northwest of Anchorage, back in 1988. The
results of that study were very interesting. They found that
fish caught in the estuary or in the tidally influenced portion
of the reach were highly susceptible to mortality associated
with catch and release fishing. Fish that were caught above the
estuary in the main river were much less susceptible.

15 The methods in this study were the same for the two
study groups. Fish were caught using bait and marked with tags
and then recovered later, either at the weir or through surveys.
We found that up to 70% of the fish that were caught with bait
in the estuary portion of the Little Susitna River died, whereas
only about 10% of the fish caught in the river suffered
mortality. Another interesting part of the report or of the
study showed that hook location had a lot to do with mortality.
In other words, fish that were hooked deep in the gullet, fish
that were hooked in the gills and were bleeding, tended to die
at a much higher rate than fish that were hooked in the mouth or
fish that were hooked, you know, elsewhere in the head. So that
was the results of that study.

22 Unfortunately we don't have anything specific to
Karluk, I think, is where the question arose. I spoke to Len
Schwarz this morning, he's the area biologist there, based in
Kodiak, and talked to him about it. He put together a memo that
he'd sent to my boss, Kelly Hepler, which I've given to Mr.
Dirks. Hopefully he can circulate that to you later. Len feels

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that, yes, probably some fish down in Karluk that are hooked and released do die. It's just the nature of the game. The deployment of any type of gear is going to have a certain mortality associated with it, whether it be sport gear or commercial gear. Len feels that there weren't, in his opinion, although we have no way to measure this, that there weren't what he would call large numbers of fish that were killed because of this hook catch and release, however, he's certain that it does happen.

6 And that's pretty much the summary of the study. It would probably be better if I just field questions and do my best to try and answer them, Mr. Chair.

8 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Well, about the only thing I could -- let me get this mike on -- I just know from my personal experience down in Karluk there, there's a growing number of sport fishermen down there every year, and so of course the number of mortality of catch and release is going to grow, and I've personally seen a lot of dead bright silvers in the lagoon itself, you know. I haven't gone above the weir or into the river system, but -- except for, you know, late in the fall, you know, just for my own use. But I've personally seen a lot. So it just concerned me quite a bit.

13

And I was wondering, you know, just how the Fish & Game is working on this problem. You know, whether there's an amount of fish that can be caught and released, you know, could be reduced or maybe just so maybe -- I know it's going to hurt sport fishermen to -- you know, to be expected to, you know, only catch just what they can keep, you know, for the day, and I don't know how you'd be able to control what they do catch and release because, you know, you're not going to be there for all those fishermen. But it's just a concern.

18

I was just going to, hopefully, see if Fish & Game would consider -- I don't know, maybe a rule in the books and hopefully just go on an honor system or something. But I did personally see a lot of fish. I mean in the whole lagoon area that I -- just in one day, in one tide when I went up and looked there, you could probably see, I'd say at least maybe eight or ten dead fish on the bottom, just in the area of this room in the lagoon. That's how abundant the fish were on the bottom of the lagoon. Now I don't know, that probably was cumulative over a few days, but just over the years -- and this is a few years ago.

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And, you know, I've read different -- well, I haven't been able to read quite a bit because I haven't been able to

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find much material on it, but I -- in fact one study I know was -- I think it might have been on trout, but it was supposedly -- In fact it was from Field and Stream, which is a sport fishing book, so they were concerned about it, too. But it was something about an enzyme when fish come in, they use up that enzyme that is produced by the fight that they make, and I just personally believe that maybe salmon -- you know, they're only allotted so much strength, and quite a bit of it is used up on that fight when fish -- or fishermen catching 'em.

6 It's just a concern, you know, that is -- I believe is well in the realm of subsistence use. It should be considered.
7 It's just a -- I was just stunned by the amount of dead fish, bright fish that just came in from the ocean that was within the mouth of Karluk Lagoon and the weir, and I don't know about any other places on Kodiak, but I'm sure it's got to be happening. It has to be happening if it's happening there, but I haven't personally been to any other place but Karluk Lagoon, that's usually the only place I go.

11 I know I stop into Brown's Lagoon, which is just near Larsen Bay there, but there is very little sports effort there. In fact most of it is subsistence effort. So as far as -- I guess I don't really have any questions other than just, you know, maybe you can look into doing more studies and maybe possibly more studies in the area where I'm at.

14

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I would also just like to comment on that issue there as it's probably the hardest thing I have to swallow as to dealing with our fish and game resources. It just seems to go against all the grain of what we are here for, and to try to protect our resources to catch a fish and have its mouth ripped apart, to say we prize something, that does not make sense to me. It would be as if we are able to set our traps and just go check our traps to see what we would catch and release. It just -- it goes against all my virtue and -- that -- is this something that we pride ourselves in.

20 On the other hand, is there anything in place here to reduce the mortality; do we have any kind of barbless hooks or something of this nature that's going to be a little more gentle on the fish since we are doing for our own joy and sport, if you will?

23 MR. STRATTON: Yes, Mr. Chair, some of the options available are to restrict the use of bait. As a result of the study in the Little Susitna River, that's exactly what was done; bait was eliminated from that fishery. Another suggestion would be fly fishing only. Fly fishing tends to catch fish more in

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the mouth. Less fish in the gullet reduces bleeding and mortality associated with that. Barbless hooks are an idea. You know, all of these fall under the realm of our Board of Fish process.

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I would just like to let Mr. Christensen know, because of the concerns raised by this council in February, this season, the area biologist had the weir crew doing daily checks of the lagoon, documenting sport fishing effort and actively looking for any signs of mortality, and they talked to several of the residents of Karluk, some of the sport fishing guides down there, and they all said -- agreed with you that, yes, they did see numbers of fish dead in the lagoon in '93, but they did not see that this year. So, hopefully, you know, we did take one step -- Len took one immediate step to go out, get on the grounds and look at the problem to see how large it is and to keep tabs on it because we do not want to see it become a big problem. You know, we want our resource to always be there, the same as you.

11 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Yeah, I'm not really sure. I only sport fish usually when I'm done commercial fishing, but, you know, it hurts me as a commercial fisherman, but I'm also a sports fisherman. But I also believe, you know, that the sports fisherman should -- you know, if they're solely sports fishermen, you know, they should take this as a great concern, too, because it is also their resource.

15 And I do know that I -- I'm not sure if there are a whole lot of bait fishing in Karluk. Most of the fishing I see down there is with fly rods. We have this fly that they -- in fact they -- I'm not sure what it's called, but it has Karluk in its name, I know that, but they use that -- it's a pretty popular fly. So I'm not really sure what to do about the problem, but I would like to see more studies done. And like you say, it's not -- I'm not the only one that's seen this, so there's definitely a problem.

20 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I would also like to mention, too, yes, I've been a commercial fisherman all my life, I enjoy sport fishing and I enjoy subsistence fishing, whatever the season may be, however, I don't feel that -- I look at our wanton waste laws that so many are penalized under different scenarios. When I'm a sports fisherman I still keep the fish that I catch that I target. Second of all, I know that our fishing, subsistence and otherwise, has got to be in salt water. Here again, the fish are in the streams at their final destination to be disturbed. But when I look at it all, I also look at the advancements that have been made in our scientific researching, and I will

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attribute that to the circle hook to which the sable fish and the halibut are utilized at. I know in the past years the commercial fisherman to use a regular J hook, it did -- I mean repeatedly got halibut that came back with just really dysfunctional mouths, and of course those were the ones that were lucky and survived. But here again with our circle hook that's been introduced to the fisheries in the past, it really showed me that it did very -- the minutest damage that could possibly be done and yet get the fish.

6 So I am in total agreement here that there certainly, I feel is, a lot of research that can be done to sidestep this basic wanton waste and pleasure of the person to the fish, that I am here as a supporter of resource, the best that we possibly can.

9 Has there been any advancements that you know of in the types of hooks? It seems to be lagging, but I don't know.

10

MR. STRATTON: Yes, Mr. Chair. Basically you touched on it earlier in your previous comment, the use of barbless hooks is about the only advancement I know for terminal sport gear, you know, single hook only waters, artificial lure only waters, that kind of thing.

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Right, and I think that can be targeted at, you know, we do have a hook and release actual seasons, am I correct?

15

MR. STRATTON: That's correct, yes. Some waters are designated strictly catch and release only.

17 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: All right. And I think that we can -- and hopefully that you can research it more and reduce the waste of the sport. I believe -- I love to sport fish but I also keep everything I catch.

19

MR. STRATTON: I understand, and I actually agree with you.

21 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Is there anything else that

22 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I just had one last question. Now you were saying that some of the things were to outlaw the use of bait instead of flies, and the different things that you feel that they -- you know, could be done to stop this waste. Now other than that do you see anything becoming regulation?

25 MR. STRATTON: Mr. Chair and Mr. Christensen, to be

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blunt and honest, I don't see anything in the near future that would come into regulation.

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MR. CHRISTENSEN: So we're basically back to just information part of it is all.

MR. STRATTON: Mr. Chair and Mr. Christensen, yes, that's correct. As I mentioned earlier, this would be something that would fall under our Board of Fisheries process where you, as a council or individuals, could present a proposal for deliberation. If the board chose they could pass it and it would become regulation.

7

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Okay, that sounds good, because while I'm also on the advisory council in Kodiak there for -- so that would probably -- that could be taken up at one of those meetings, 'cause there's also a sports representative there, too, you know. So thank you.

10

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes, it's interesting enough, and it is an issue that has always seemed to be bypassed and never discussed, and although I have personal feelings as to what I do hook and release, if it was up to me, I wouldn't allow it. But it's not up to me. But I hope that we, as a people, can agree that there must be a better method to unwind our sports on other than ripping up fish that are trying to restock again. But it is a subject, I think, that should be looked at more here in the future to mainly -- and my only functional point is to get by this wanton waste of a precious resource.

But I do thank you, Barry, for coming forward and having an opening discussion on it, and I'm sure that there will be feedback and, I think, proposals from this area to some of the points we touched on. Thank you.

18

MR. STRATTON: Mr. Chair, thank you, and it's always, if you guys ever require additional information, just feel free to contact one of us, either at the Anchorage regional office or Don Schwarz down in Kodiak. Appreciate the time.

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Thank you. Do we have anything else under Information Exchange that I am aware of? Hearing none, I think that now brings us onto the Designated Hunter Permitting System, and we have Taylor here to fill us in.

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MR. BRELSFORD: And wake you up, huh?

24

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes.

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1 MR. BRELSFORD: I'll read you a few of the 61 pages
 here, top to bottom. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I thought that it
 might be helpful, since this council was well represented in the
 meetings of the Designated Hunter to actually invite -- Mark, if
 you wanted to provide a bit of an overview of the meetings that
 you attended, of Moses, if you have some opening comments about
 what we tried to do and what we accomplished at the Designated
 Hunter meeting, perhaps I ought to defer to you first, if you
 wanted to mention to your colleagues on the council some of the
 things that we did this summer?

6

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes, and it's been certainly, oh, one
 of the topics in our region here as to the many questions that
 follow behind designated hunter. Or as it might sound, simple,
 easy, and no problem, certainly there was a lot addressed
 concerning designated hunter, from licensing systems to who was
 eligible to who it would count against to the many many sides
 and aspects of the designated hunter. In fact, what did we go
 through, three different proposals as to types of designated
 hunter that were discussed at this last meeting that I was aware
 of. I was, as you well know, unable to attend the previous
 meeting due to the passing of my mother, but it certainly was
 not a topic that was without a lot of controversy, comment and
 otherwise. But I feel we are now getting it narrowed down, due
 to the fact that the organizations involved here seem to be
 working more together on the same lines. But it is still, I
 feel, far from being final rule, and we have quite a bit more to
 wade through, but I'm feeling more confident that we are making
 headway, that in the near future this can become reality.

16 Moses, do you have something to add to this?

17 MR. DIRKS: I went to both of the Designated Hunter
 Task Force meetings, and the first one was attended by -- for
 our region, Kodiak, Robert Stovall was there, too, so I guess if
 he wanted to comment on that particular issue he could probably
 do it. But I felt it went fairly well. As a team, as a task
 force and with different regions all over the state working
 together, this was something nice to see, and I thought that
 they did a very good job in putting together something as
 complicated as designated hunter. The options -- there's a lot
 of stuff that needs to be addressed in the designated hunter,
 the options, so I'll just let Taylor go ahead and, you know,
 start on it as soon as possible so we could have time to, you
 know, ask questions if we have any.

24 MR. BRELSFORD: Thanks, Moses. Mr. Chair, I guess what
 I'd like to do is highlight a few opening points about the
 purpose and how we went about the meeting, and then I'd like to

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touch on a couple of the key aspects in the report, kind of draw your attention to it. Fortunately, in writing this up my colleague George Sherrod and co-chairman Sheldon Katchatag and others who helped out, ended each chapter with a little summary, so maybe in a moment we'll turn to those and just kind of touch on the contents in the report, but not actually read the thing. That was a joke.

5 The purpose of this exercise, as you know, was -- it originated with the proposal from the Kodiak/Aleutians Regional Council and proposals by the Southeast Regional Council to provide greater flexibility in allowing one person to hunt on behalf of others. It's a reasonably complex issue. Some species are very abundant and it would seem a fairly simple matter, other species are less abundant and there might be some risks to the resource. So this is maybe an example of where the Board decided not to reach a quick decision but instead to put people to work on it and maybe take an extra year to consider some options and come back with a more thorough understanding of the complicated problem. So that's really what we were doing. This was the first -- the shakedown cruise of a working group called for by the board that would consist of regional council representatives, federal agency representatives and the Alaska Department of Fish & Game. So we had a fairly wide participation and kind of a mandate to think creatively about this problem and come up with some solutions or some proposed solutions.

15 I think we found -- as I say, the board told us to address this problem, and they told us how to go about it to be sure that we had wide participation by the subsistence users and by all of the agencies involved in it. So we had kind of an analytic goal to work out the issue, but we also had kind of a dialogue goal to make sure that people who understood and had some background in this issue had a chance to be heard. I think at the end of the day this dialogue goal was more important and more demanding than we realized when we got started.

20 I think in about May, roughly, I went before John Borbridge and others of the Staff Committee, and I said, well, we'll have a brief, little report for you guys in a couple of weeks here, we'll just get a small group together, no sweat. And that really was more or less how I saw it. I thought, you know, we could gather together some thoughtful people, write up 20 or 15 pages and be done, and I think what we found out is that there was a lot of room for sharing concerns and considerations across a whole range of issues. So particularly in this July meeting, the first time that the council representatives and the management agency representatives got

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together, there was a lot of heartfelt anguish put on the table about subsistence management in general, ranging across a whole bunch of different species and regional issues across a whole wide time period. I think what we found out is that when you start off on a dialogue exercise there may be more to it than you bargained for.

4

So the reason I emphasize this is the end result, which you have in front of you, is a little wider ranging than maybe we expected. It turns out some of the options, some of the alternatives that were pretty deeply felt by council representatives are -- they're kind of new, they're not things that the Federal Subsistence Board has thought about much in the past, and they're, in some instances, nothing that fit within the current scope of the legislation. It's a little far-ranging in thinking. But that was the result of trying to listen carefully and trying to work kind of frankly with one another in this dialogue.

10

And also as a consequence what you have is kind of broad options here, but not a lot of real detailed regulatory language, and I'll say a little bit more about this. This is kind of a concept document that gives us a framework to keep working on some issues. You can't turn to page 10 and say, I move to adopt the regulation proposed here. It's not gone down to that real specific level; it's kind of surveying some broader alternatives or optional approaches.

15 To kind of give you an idea of what's in the report, there are basically four content chapters, four broad options. One of those looks at managing subsistence resources by local government ordinances. A second option looks at tribal management as a broad option, and, again, those two are long-range future possibilities. Our current laws -- our current regulations don't allow for that, they don't allow the Federal Subsistence Board to delegate its power. But there may come a time, who knows, in which the regulatory framework might change. And, again, this was something, especially the council representatives felt very strongly, ought to be part of the picture. So local government management, tribal management of the first two content chapters.

22 The third looks at community harvest limits -- or you guys might have heard of the term community bag limits, and the fourth looks at designated hunter permits, transfer of permits to provide this kind of flexibility.

24

Those last two are with our current regulations. This council and other councils might make some specific proposals

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touching on these options three and four. There are things we could do this year.

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And the last part of the report, in the end, it's almost half of it, are some appendices, and they are policy statements. Several of them are policy statements by the Department of Interior, looking forward at the issue of tribal recognition and tribal -- one of 'em is referred to as the Native American policy of the Fish & Wildlife Service. So they kind of provide additional information on where the policymaking is going in this area.

7 Again, to kind of end the overview, this is a concept report, it's not something where you can vote to adopt Chapter One as your regulation; it's more general than that, and yet it should provide background for this council and for the others around the state to generate specific proposals for your region, for individual villages for the individual circumstances in your area.

11 So maybe I should pause for just a second and see if there are questions in terms of the overview, and if not we'll, as I say, look at the summary statements in some of the chapters. Any questions or comments so far?

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I think, just to bring it back to mind here, I felt that as we spent the long hours working on this, it did -- I came away feeling that the public understood the culture and traditional uses a little more and the Genesis of this proposal. That was the feeling that we were trying to transmit, that unless it's part of your spirit in life, how could you know it. But I felt that we did finally be heard on that particular position. I don't know, correct me, but I remember the discussion or deliberations we had on designated hunter that didn't we accept designated harvester or provider as our verbiage? I know that was a simple two words that kind of took up at least an hour of our time.

20 MR. BRELSFORD: Well, we had a round of discussion about vocabulary, more than once, and I'm not sure that all of the discussion ended up in the final report. We scrambled kind of hard to -- we had five or six different authors and three or four different editors and many opinions along the way. So we -- I hope we've faithfully communicated the work of the task force. But I'm sure it's not perfect, and we may have slipped here and there. So I remember us talking about designated harvester, but I'm afraid that didn't end up in the final version.

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1 The first section is a preamble that attempts to capture some of the aspirations and statements, some of the context that was shared with us. And you'll note that one of the quotations at the very beginning refers to subsistence as a human right. That's taken from a -- quite a forceful statement that was offered by Sheldon Katchatag, the co-chair of our group, and you'll find the full statement as, I believe, it's the first appendix in the back. But it is a fairly strongly worded and obviously strongly felt statement about subsistence regulations and government regulations as perhaps an intrusion on the rights of Alaska Native people as indigenous people. And some of these are things that you're not like- -- some of the phrasing and terminology is not what you'd find in a normal government report, but I think when we are serious about the business of dialogue sometimes people have to talk in their own voice, and so there are sections in this that express rather forcefully the views of some of the members in the task force. And there may be government agencies that -- and other people in the task force who wouldn't sign off on every single paragraph in here, but if we're going to work with people we've got to be a little flexible on that item. So the remainder of the Preamble tries to capture our discussion -- kind of opening discussion the first day.

13 The Introduction lays out the time line of when we met and who all was participating and so on, and I guess I'd like to really mention my appreciation for the -- I think it's a little above and beyond the call of duty for the council representatives to get together in the middle of summer. We know it's a hardship, it falls -- inevitably somebody's commercial fishery season is still going on, and I think many people made some very genuine sacrifice to participate in this. It was kind of a signal of how important all of us felt it was. And I'd also like to underscore my appreciation for John Borbridge and Tom Boyd, Staff Committee members, senior people in the subsistence management program, who also rolled up their sleeves and participated completely. Tom actually drafted one of the chapters. I think it was really a -- it was a privilege to work with a group of highly motivated folks like that. So maybe that's enough on who did what.

21

To kind of summarize this Local Management Option, if you turn to page 17, you'll see some bullets that are an effort to kind of sum up what's in the chapter. I'm sorry, I've gone so far. Local Management, it's on page 10.

24 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: All right.

25 MR. BRELSFORD: And kind of moving quickly down the

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Bullets, the basic idea is that local governments, tribal or municipal, would pass ordinances, and that would be the regulatory body. Since it's done by local people, it would readily accommodate local customs and traditions. It's more likely to be successful in communities that are homogeneous, where people know one another and so on. It's most likely to prove successful in areas where functioning local governments, local government infrastructures and administrative structures. Having experience in self-regulation of subsistence harvests is also a positive condition, and it's mostly likely to be successful in areas where the stocks, the resources, actually fall within the geographic jurisdiction of that local government. So migratory species would be more difficult to manage by local government ordinances. And without going into too much detail, maybe that hits the key points of what the Local Government Option was about.

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Turning to page 17, there's a similar summary of the presentation on Tribal Management. And in this instance the local entity would be specifically a tribal entity, either an IRA or traditional council. Again, it would obviously be very flexible and focused on accommodating local customs and traditions. It recognizes that the tribal custom is very much oriented towards individuals sharing widely throughout a village. It would most likely prove successful with tribes that have experience in regulation of resources, self-regulation of subsistence of resources. Again, it's most likely to work best with local resources -- stocks or populations that are found in proximity to the tribe. The customs and traditions of the community would guide the harvesting and sharing rather than have a real elaborate set of rules and regulations. And finally, it was recognized that in order for this to work the tribe's going to have to actively participate in reporting and monitoring the harvest levels and kind of keeping track of what's being taken.

19 So to kind of move on from those first two, we don't currently have the legislative and regulatory framework to complement either of those options, but they are things that people are looking ahead to in many parts of the state.

21

The summary on Community Harvest Limits is found on page 24, and in this instance the idea -- the principal idea is that instead of individual bag limits the community as a whole would have a harvest limit and there would be some flexible process within the community about who hunted on -- which hunters actually took the total harvest allocation for the community and the sharing -- kind of distributing that harvest within the community would be handled locally, would be handled

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by the people themselves. Again, it's based on the idea that individual hunters would share widely, that they're not just looking out for themselves, but they're hunting as a representative or as a provide for the community as a whole.

3

The overall allocation, the harvest limit would have to be set up -- a regulation would have to identify the allocation, and that would be based on existing subsistence division studies or permit data or advice from the regional advisory council. It would be flexible in accommodating customs and traditions.

6

The harvest monitoring, figuring out how much was taken, would be done locally by a community official. It would be most likely to succeed in small communities, homogeneous, perhaps smaller than 400 residents. It gets more difficult as the size of the community gets larger in this analysis. And the final point says that this option would be applicable to situations when the harvestable surplus must be allocated among subsistence users. That's to say if the total available is not going to meet all of the needs, a community harvest limit allows the village or the community itself to decide how to share out what is available, how to kind of focus on the folks who may have the greatest need. Again, that would be handled at a local level.

13

So then the final option is maybe the one you guys started with a year ago, talking about some flexibility in allowing people to have somebody else go out for them, and we -- in the federal system this is referred to as a Designated Hunter Permit. It is most similar to what the State system refers to as a proxy permit. The summary is found on page 32, and the principal notion is that a qualified rural resident hunter harvests, takes resources on behalf of somebody else; another qualified user. It emphasizes that both the person hunting and the person receiving have to have the appropriate licenses and be eligible. Under the federal regulations there's a real simplified -- well, comparatively simple process for signing over your ticket or your permit for somebody else to harvest on your behalf. The middle set of points kind of speak more to the administration of it. And the final three points indicate that this option is possible for communities of any size; it's not dependent on a small and homogeneous community; it would work with any of the species. But, finally, it remains a matter where individuals have to have the permit on their person. It doesn't allow for party hunting where one -- you know, a whole bunch of people will be trying to take an animal for just a single permit.

25 If I haven't outworn my welcome, I want to mention one

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Or two things about the appendices, 'cause I think there's some real important information here, and it's perhaps things we'll want to look at again in the year to come. As I mentioned in the first appendix is the one from Sheldon Katchatag of the Seward Peninsula Regional Advisory Council. He was our co-chair in this and had a very articulate point of view, forcefully advocating the changes in the regulatory structure to allow for tribal management, simply put. And so that we included the entire statement in there.

6 Appendix two is a policy statement on -- it's the Indian Fish & Wildlife Policy by Ada Deer, the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Interior. Her responsibilities have to do with Indian affairs, and this is a very important summary of the government to government status of Native American tribes throughout the United States. It, I think, is almost like a basic course in Indian law. I mean some of the most important foundations of how the government works, how the federal government works in a government relationship with Native American tribes. The key aspects of that are laid out, and I think there's actually a great deal of important information in it in general, and perhaps we're not going to use it today or tomorrow, but I think it's very helpful to know.

13 The third appendix is the Native American Policy Statement, by Director Mollie Beattie, the National Director of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and it, I think, is very important for its emphasis on communication between the Fish & Wildlife Service and the tribes. There are a couple of special points in this that are of interest to us in Alaska. In the introduction, as you get to the concluding paragraphs, at the top of page 52, the last sentence in paragraph one says some special things about Alaska and the importance of ANCSA and ANILCA. So if you have a chance to read this you'll realize that, you know, the circumstances in Alaska are not identical to the reservations and treaty tribes found in the Lower 48, but, again, for later reference you may want to look at that in a bit more detail. Otherwise, as I say, it emphasizes this matter of concluding and communicating directly with the tribes. And there are a number of sort of specifics laid out in the next couple of pages.

22 Appendix four has the participating lists, and Appendix Five is actually a thoughtful and important part of this whole discussion. John Morrison, our colleague from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game, who energetically sat in on all of this and shared his views, took the time to write up in a kind of careful way some concerns that the Alaska Department of Fish & Game would have about a designated hunter program under the

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federal regulations that would be too far different from the proxy hunting system of the Alaska Department of Fish & Game. So some of the potential differences and some of the potential problems that might arise as a result, are identified and kind of broken out in Appendix Five in John Morrison's contribution.

4 So to conclude, you can see that we spread out the kind of concerns that people had went well beyond just signing over your harvest ticket to your friend or one hunter going out on behalf of some older people in a village. We got onto the things about jurisdiction, about the future of tribes in Alaska, about the ability of villages of Alaska Native villages to maintain their customs, their own traditions kind of among themselves. These are core issues for the Subsistence Management Program, and we're going to -- this is just a start of trying to work creatively on some of these.

9

But to go from the general to the more specific, this Council had specific proposals last year about a designated hunter process in the Kodiak Aleutians Region. I think you may want to resurface a proposal this coming year to bring that back to the board's attention and build on some of the analysis that was done in Chapter 4, the Designated Hunter chapter. So my thought, Mr. Chairman, was it's probably a bit premature to call for a motion and a proposal right now. The report's just been put before you today. But perhaps people want to look at it tonight and maybe come back to this tomorrow in terms of a specific proposal, maybe look again at the proposal from last year and see if you want to modify it in some form or another to bring that back before the board's attention this coming year.

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Well, in fact, you might have beat me to the question there. I guess when I look at it all, the time and effort put into this, the question that comes most to my mind: What now, Wally; where do we take it from here? So, yes, indeed, I think this is the first time that the rest of the Council has even had a peek at these, if I'm correct -- is that not so?

20

MR. DIRKS: Right.

21

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes, and it certainly was an issue that I certainly felt in the know, that this is a council decision as to how we handle it from this point on and to where it goes. So certainly I would hope that we have some time to look at it and try to understand what was behind each page of this and to have an idea what we'd like to do from here.

25 MR. BRELSFORD: I noted that the agenda said discussion

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and action, and I'm just thinking that it's a bit -- you know, it's a bit much to try and act on this all at once. And perhaps it would be wiser to set a time tomorrow to maybe draw a proposal up following up on the council's work last year and building on what the Designated Hunter Group did this summer.

4 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Well, I have one question. Did all this come up just on this one proposal that came from this region or were there different proposals from different parts of the state?

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: There were about three.

7

MR. CHRISTENSEN: There was three

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Of four, yeah.

9

MR. BRELSFORD: My recollection is four total.

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MR. CHRISTENSEN: Okay, so this issue is -- it's all around the state, so there's a lot of people that are concerned with this issue. I was just wondering that if this all just came up from one proposal, the one that was

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MR. BRELSFORD: No, it's much more wide than that.

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MR. CHRISTENSEN: I didn't know

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MR. BRELSFORD: That's correct.

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MR. CHRISTENSEN: Okay, thank you. I was just wondering because I was pretty certain there was a lot of people around the state concerned, and this all came up within the last year then. So

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: The last couple of meetings, yes. John.

20

MR. BORBRIDGE: I just want to say that as soon as our official reporter is done with his reporting there are several comments I wish to add as to the process.

22

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Certainly. Taylor, if you keep the seat warm for John.

23

MR. BORBRIDGE: I want to thank the Chair, and I note that in being present with others that the conversations and issues discussed seem somewhat far-ranging, and I think in part that was because of the timing as to the creation of the Regional

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Advisory Councils. If the councils had come into being shortly after the Federal Subsistence Board, then the councils at that time would have had the opportunity through all of you to say to the board, here are the concerns that we have and here are the issues that we're deeply concerned about in our respective regions, but because of timing you haven't had that opportunity. And so when the Secretary did sign off on the nominees to the board and the boards got into action, the Federal Subsistence Board had already been operating. They had already had the opportunity to focus in on some of the issues that they wanted to have responses from as far as subsistence users were concerned. And so it was understandable that when you did have an opportunity as a gathering of subsistence users who were brought together for the purpose of focusing in on the Designated Hunter issue, that was also the time that people from the various councils took advantage of the opportunity to say, here are the issues that we're concerned about.

10 For example, there were discussions about how the discussions would be formatted, how the information would be used and also formatted and what was required in order to fit how people who deal with the regulations would need to have this touched in certain language. And the response by the subsistence users was somewhat like this: Well, just wait a moment, not all of the information that we have can be reduced to regulations. And there was the insistence that you kind of had to turn things around a little bit, that it's up to the regulators and the people who write those regulations to be able to take this information and thus to make it fit so that there was a free-flowing discussion in which the subsistence people were saying, we don't have to take all that we do and fit it into this formatted whatever it is we have here. Instead we will provide from all of our experiences what we have encountered in living a subsistence lifestyle and let the regulators work within that. I think there's a good, free-flowing discussion and reminders both ways that it takes a great deal of flexibility to work this out.

20 Taylor and Moses and yourself had mentioned that there was discussion about the matter of definitions. It's very appropriate to mention that the Rural -- RARA, the Rural Advisory -- for some reason I've gone blank on RARA. Anyway, RARA under RurALCAP cosponsored with the indigenous people's Marine Mammal Council a two-day meeting, and at that meeting they spent much of their time under the co-chairmanship of Larry Mercurief and Dr. Walter Sobolev, they spent much of their time defining subsistence.

25 They frankly stated -- and it was almost without

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exception that the term subsistence is unduly restrictive, it fails utterly to define what the lifestyle is. There is the possibility that our uses of the term and giving it our blessings, other than the fact that it is required to be used in some instances as a matter of law because it's in statute. But beyond that there is a feeling expressed that the use of the term is not freely and fully expressing what the lifestyle or life way means. There's also the feeling that the term "resources" is rather a cold, overly analytical approach to the experience that people go through when they experience the subsistence lifestyle, that they have difficulty looking at a mineral resource, which they could easily do, and then think of the animals and the fish and the plants also as resources.

8 As a consequence, what they have determined to do is the organization, realizing that they didn't want to come up with a definition, described all of the characteristics that they felt in -- whenever subsistence was mentioned, except that they wanted to do so as a means of coming up with a new term. So they described all the characteristics of that life way. And then they decided that all of this would be submitted by the two organizations, which met jointly, to the Alaska Federation of Natives annual meeting of the Elders and the Youth Conference. And they in turn would be asked to look at all of these words. And, by the way, there were -- there were examples of possible words and phrases that might be used from the various groups. I think there may have been even the Thlingit phrase, I think, Inupiak, perhaps. There may have been Aleut, I'm not sure. But the ultimate desire is to have all of these possibilities brought in and then at some point the AFN would bring that before the group as one of the pieces of business that they would address, and it would be formally adopted. And the same with the term "resources."

18 I just offer this, realizing it doesn't not bear precisely on the precise issue that is before us, Designated Hunter, but also to assure all of you here that the discussions are not as far ranging and far afield, that's it's also interconnected, that anytime that you express your reservations about definitions and their adequacy, I just wanted to assure you several organizations are expressing that exact same thing that you've expressed here. And so you appear to be right on target. So, thank you.

23 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Thank you, John. And as I look back at it, hereto, as to what we all -- what brings us all about in such a different way is that -- I don't know, we don't feel that laws are only made to be broken, that in fact that was one of the biggest stumbling blocks that we have in front of us was the

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reporting system to the agencies of our resources that the Native people here in Alaska have always seemed to be intimidated by governing regulations that they might incriminate themselves if they didn't in fact report their catches, and that has always been one of the hang-ups as far as getting information as to what actually is really being used out there. And having been a lifetime user of subsistence myself, I certainly can understand that side of the argument.

5

As we look at this Designated Hunter, I guess, what is the wish of the council here? Would we like to bring this up for discussion before we come to a scenario ending on it or -- yes, Moses?

8 MR. DIRKS: I just wanted to mention that on this Designated Hunter Task Force that the report that Taylor was giving, this is merely just some guidelines to use for developing specific proposals so the proposal that we will be supposedly working on will be based on those options, but, you know, we're not voting on any of those options that he reported on. So we have to keep that in mind.

12 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Certainly.

13 MR. DIRKS: And I also -- he mentioned that the council worked on the Designated Hunter proposal last year, I made copies of those so we have those available if you guys need them.

15

MR. CHRISTENSEN: I'd also like to know if we can get copies of the other proposals. You said there was four proposals.

17

MR. DIRKS: Yeah, there were three from Southeast and one from

19 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Would it be possible? Were we going to just take this up again tomorrow, 'cause it is a little premature to be

21 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: That was, I guess, the question basically on the floor is what is the wish of the council to address this further from here. I was listening to Taylor here, too. I am kind of somewhat confused as to what part we play in this, and as far as I can see it now, I don't know, I guess we look at the whole thing as a framework, but certainly I think it's in the best interest of the council to identify which type of framework they feel best suits their region. Tom.

25

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1 MR. EVERITT: Mark, I'd like to postpone this until
tomorrow. I personally would like to read this over. I feel I
haven't been given enough time to look and see what was drafted,
and so I'd like to read it tonight and come back with maybe a
proposal tomorrow.

4 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes. As I look down the agenda here
as to what other issues or discussions we might have, certainly
a lot of it might pertain to different aspects to what we're
discussing. So at this time I would propose that we kind of
leave it down to the last part of our agenda tomorrow. Is there
any opposition to that or is that satisfactory with the council
to

8 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Well, I agree with that totally, but
one thing I'd still like to mention. I know we've already been
swamped with paperwork, but I just -- just for a little more
information would it be possible to see those other proposals
just to get a better idea of what the other regions are
proposing? Do you see what I'm saying? Rather than just look
at ours again and redo that, maybe we can get some better --
newer ideas by looking at the other three proposals, if they're
not too elaborate. You know, I don't want 100-page proposals
from each -- you know.

13

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: No, I think they are pretty basically
simplified. Unfortunately when I made preparations to come up
here I looked over my information and which batch should I grab,
should I not, and I did -- that's one of the things that was
left in the other handful or bagful of information that was
available. So I would assume that Moses or Taylor or somebody
would have access to this for us by tomorrow.

17

MR. DIRKS: If we start on it now we probably could.

18

MR. CHRISTENSEN: If it's not too much. I personally
would appreciate just seeing what the other proposals are about,
you know. I think it would be, you know, informative for us
to

21 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Is that for your meeting tomorrow by
having it available to us -- when?

22

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Well, if we're going to, you know,
discuss Designated Hunter, we're just going to look at our own
proposal and redo that one? I was just thinking if the
other

25 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I see what you're getting at. You're

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looking at the other proposals that were submitted to

2 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Just to see if there is any ideas in
there that we might be able to incorporate into our new
proposal.

4 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I think that wasn't it -- the
Designated Hunter was all about, we took basically the people of
the proposals from the different regions and provided the task
force, and this was the final, what we came up with.

6

MR. CHRISTENSEN: So this would basically be it then?

7

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Right.

8

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Most of the ideas would be in here,
then?

10 MR. BRELSFORD: The ideas are there, but it's a very
quick matter to just photocopy the three

11

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Yeah, but the ideas of the other
proposals would be in this one. So this would be enough then.

13 MR. BRELSFORD: I think the wording is in the other
proposals, but the basic concepts are in there.

14

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Okay, well, that was basically all I
was asking.

16 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: In fact I'm trying to find it here for
you here, Randy, to show who was all involved. There is a page
here showing the total involvement at the Designated Hunter.

18 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Back in the appendix.

19 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: As you can see it wasn't just a the
Kodiak Regional Council.

20

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Appendix Four, I think, wasn't it?

21

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yeah.

22

MR. CHRISTENSEN: I thought it was Appendix Four.

23

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yeah, okay, you've got that right. In
this here it's Appendix Four that basically shows who was
working with this task force at our last meeting there in
August. So as you can see, it wasn't just a Kodiak Regional

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Council that was involved in it by any means.

2 MR. CHRISTENSEN: So do you want a motion to table this
until later in our meeting?

3

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I don't think it will require a
motion to address this, but I think it would be proper to agree,
unanimously consent to bring this up at the close of our agenda
as our final item. Would that be acceptable?

6 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Under G., Development of Regulations?

7 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes, I just looked at that there,
Vincent, but you might also look at Cooperative Agreements,
Update Reports, Customary and Traditional Use Determination
Update and any other information that might be redundant as to
what we are looking at to agree upon. Is there any suggestions?

10 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Well, I don't want to put it so far the
agenda that when the time comes to leave, we just do it and
leave, you know. I want us to be able to discuss it. So if it
has to be 8:00 in the morning, that's fine with me, but I think
we ought to have the time to do it, don't put it on last on the
agenda.

13

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Well, then the only other thing I can
come back with is, hopefully, why don't we just put that on for
the first thing on the agenda tomorrow morning at 9:00 o'clock?

15

MR. TUTIAKOFF: I think that would be appropriate.

16

MR. CHRISTENSEN: 8:00, I guess it is, isn't it?

17

MR. TUTIAKOFF: 9:00?

18

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Well, I'll tell you what, I spent a
couple days on this issue, Randy. If you want to start at 8:00,
then I'll be here at 9:00.

20

MR. CHRISTENSEN: No, I was just going by what it says
here on the agenda. 8:00, 9:00 -- 10:00 is fine for me, too.

22 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Okay, with the consent of the council,
shall we go ahead and address this for 9:00 o'clock tomorrow
morning as to another opening of the doors on this? So be it.

24 At this time I would entertain for a break.

25 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Will you entertain us?

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1 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Well, I won't entertain you during the
break.

3 MR. TUTIAKOFF: I move for recess then.

4 (Indiscernible - simultaneous speech)

5 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes, it's been moved and seconded.
We'll take our break.

6 COURT REPORTER: Off record.

7 (Off record)

8 (On record)

9 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Can we call our meeting back to order,
please? (Pause) It's nice to see that everybody has a little
something to chat about at this time, but I think we would like
to move on here and try to make a little more headway on what's
before us. At this time I would like to turn this over to
Moses.

12

MR. DIRKS: Thank you, Mark. I just wanted to mention
at this time that we have two recorders here. We have Laurel
back there; she does our recording for, you know, the meeting,
and she does the transcripts of all the meetings and what we've
discussed and so forth. And this year we have something new.
We have another recorder that we're going to be working with,
his name is Jeff Carter, he's back there, and what he will be
doing is when we get to a point where we're drafting proposals,
he will, for the Subpart D on Regulations on Seasons, Harvest
Limits and Methods, when we draft these proposals he will help
us in recording it down exactly the way we want, and then once
that is done I will check with the council to see if the
proposal that we've put to the floor has the right verbiage, and
then once that is completed then we'll record it as that. So
that's how we -- he will help us in doing that.

20

And also if the council discusses a proposal but wishes
to submit a form at a later date, there is someone from the
public who indicates an intent to submit a proposal for this
year, the recorder will also try to note that down in general
terms what the proposal will be about. Okay, so that we will
keep that in mind and then try to keep it as close to what we
want to say as a council for, you know, making the proposals.
Last year we ran into problems with proposals because once it
came time to present the Federal Subsistence Board, we ran into
problems about not everybody agreeing exactly what proposal was,

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and there was no full agreement on some of the proposals. So we don't want that to happen again. That's the main intent of, you know, having this recorder record down exactly the way we want the proposal put.

3

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Were you meaning non-agreement amongst the council itself, Moses?

5 MR. DIRKS: Well, we just want to make sure that the proposal that we put out, everybody is in agreement with, and then the justification is right.

7 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: What is the recorders disagree?

8 MR. DIRKS: Then we'll just ask him them to leave, I guess.

9

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Excuse me for that.

10

MR. DIRKS: No, these two recorders are altogether different. I mean Laurel does her transcribing off the recording. It's like taking, you know, the minutes but Jeff will just be recording down the high points or the proposals we -- as they're going to be submitted. That's my understanding, right?

14 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: In Aleut, in other words.

15 MR. DIRKS: Well, we could do that, too, yeah.

16 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Shorthand. Was there anymore there, Moses?

17

MR. DIRKS: Okay, there was also forms that you probably don't have in your packet yet, but we will hand out forms for drafting proposals, and once that is out you can see what it looks like, and you could comment on those, too. But also later on, I guess Robert is going to talk about how to, I guess, build a -- or develop a proposal, right? And he will talk to you about what -- I guess we have those forms here -- proposal forms for this year? So we'll be able to look at those, too.

22

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: This year, meaning tomorrow?

23

MR. DIRKS: Probably, if you want to take it up tomorrow, yeah.

25 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I mean the forms to look at.

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1 MR. DIRKS: Yeah, I think they have -- do they have those forms here now, the 1994, 1995 proposal forms? I think they were at the desk, but I don't think they're in your packets. That's what I was thinking.

4 (Indiscernible - simultaneous speech)

5 MR. DIRKS: But that's later on in the -- on the agenda.

6 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Certainly.

7 MR. DIRKS: Okay, going down to section C., Charter Renewal Report. As you know, I mentioned before that when we met last year we looked at the charter and then we wanted to make some changes, and we did make some changes, and that was presented to the board. And those two changes included one on membership. We wanted to add our membership from seven to nine, and that, I told you earlier, that particular proposal was deferred until, you know, all the other councils meet again and then look at their graphic representation, so they'll get back to that one. And the other one was the meeting missed by a council member, changed out from three to two, and that change was made. But on the C. section on the Charter

14 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: As I read it in here right now, Moses, it's

15 MR. DIRKS: It's exactly the same, right?

16 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes.

17 MR. DIRKS: Okay, this is the old one I put in there so that on the -- the review on E. that you will see the change that was made there, so the reason I wanted to put in the old one was to -- for the council to see the change being made. This is the old -- last year's charter, and then on number 8 you'll find the new one, it shouldn't be on there.

21 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Okay, right.

22 MR. DIRKS: Okay.

23 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I get your train of thought there, yes.

24 MR. DIRKS: Okay, they should have been side by side, but it didn't get in there.

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1

Okay, on the Annual Report, when the council met last year on the Annual Report we decided to discuss this particular line item for this meeting as to what to include in the Annual Report. So what I did was I included what Helga had written before in the Annual Report, I've included that with the packet. But as far as the Annual Report goes, the contents of that Annual Report would include the following: I've drafted it out, but I didn't really put it into the packet.

6 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: As I look at these here it's, once again, going to require a little bit of attention, and I would assume, correct me if I'm wrong, that the council, do they wish to review the review and table it till tomorrow, look at it immediately? What is the wish; to line item it, to what?

9 MR. DIRKS: Okay, the Annual Report, the contents of this report is supposed to include the following. A. is an identification of current and anticipated subsistence uses of fish and wildlife populations within the region, and B. is an evaluation of current and anticipated subsistence needs for fish and wildlife populations from the public lands within the region. And C. is a recommended strategy for the management of fish and wildlife populations within the region to accommodate subsistence uses and needs related to the public lands. And the last one is to recommend concerns, policies, standards, guidelines and regulations to implement the strategy. Those are the things that, I guess, they need in the report -- in the Annual Report as we draft it.

16 So we want to hold off at this time to talk about those?

17

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: You are saying that at this time -- I didn't quite

19 MR. DIRKS: Yeah, this meeting we're supposed to discuss or you could, I guess, delay till tomorrow, too, the -- you could talk about the contents or what you want to include within the report.

21

MR. EVERITT: You're looking for some suggestions now?

22

MR. DIRKS: Yeah. But you could wait, I guess, until tomorrow, too.

24 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I would assume, like I said before, that it would be the right approach, as I don't know who has all been able to go through it or what other questions or issues

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might arise out of it at this point. What's the wish of the council? I guess that's the first thing to address.

2

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Let me get a little more information here now. What you want here is to look at this Annual Report, what are you asking for? You're asking for recommendations on what -- how the subsistence should be managed according to the harvests?

5

MR. DIRKS: The council, the recommendations from the council. Do you see what happened was last -- when this was submitted -- it has to be submitted every two years, doesn't it? -- every year? Okay, every year, and update the Secretary as to what the council is up to. So last year Helga submitted this particular one. But what I'm saying is that it's supposed to -- the report is supposed to address those contents that I just mentioned. So -- but it seems pretty complicated but I don't think -- well, it's up to the council if you want it sort of the same format as the old one. We could probably do that, too.

11 MR. EVERITT: Sounds like you're just looking for ideas

12

MR. DIRKS: Right.

13

MR. EVERITT: to put in it. Well, I have some ideas. I would like to see the survey that was done on the road system, those numbers added to this. The one that's in here is ten years old, done by KANA, and I would like to see -- was that 90 or '91 that survey was done?

16

MR. MISHLER: 1990.

17

MR. EVERITT: I would like that 1990 survey entered in. If appropriate I would like entered in that we found that the deer hunters on our island are mostly non-residents -- non-rural residents. Do you need to know things that we've seen changed over the year?

20

MR. DIRKS: Well, the changeover, I guess, would be helpful for -- to put in the report, yes, I would think.

22 MR. EVERITT: Gosh, there was a clarification on fishing hours, clarification on cutting the dorsal fin off fish, and the only other thing this year was our presentation of Designated Hunter. And then the other proposals that we put through. I mean it's

25 MR. DIRKS: It was resources, that's what they were

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concerned about.

2 MR. EVERITT: Resources?

3 MR. DIRKS: Yeah, how we're going to anticipate the
management of the resource and what is behind it.

4 MR. EVERITT: Well, we don't manage the resource.

5 MR. DIRKS: We don't manage, but to identify current
and participation in subsistence uses within -- it's going to be
within like Kodiak and the Aleutian Chain, okay? And then in
the evaluation of current and anticipated subsistence use, needs
for fish and wildlife populations from the public lands within
our region.

9 MR. EVERITT: Well, I think you've got

10 MR. DIRKS: I've got those already.

11 MR. EVERITT: And traditionally we're going to use the
same amount, not unless the family grows, there's more people,
but it's the same subsistence type uses. I expect it would be
the same next year. I use a hundred reds this year, I'll use a
hundred reds next year.

14 MR. DIRKS: So do I need to talk to each council member
for references -- I mean for, you know, their input?

15 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Well, when I talked to Craig last
year he told me that this was not going to -- you didn't need a
-- remember, he said you didn't -- remember last November -- in
fact it's in here, right? Remember when we were up in Roy's and
you said that this was going to be -- that was going to be the
last survey for a while.

19 MR. MISHLER: Minerals Management Service, not Fish &
Wildlife. Maybe I should make some comments about that.

20 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Okay. Well, I thought that that was
for subsistence.

22 MR. MISHLER: Just for the record, I'm Craig Mishler,
with Department of Fish & Game and Subsistence, and concerning
our question, Randy, about the survey work that we're doing on
subsistence in Kodiak, this is the third and final year that we
have a report in preparation for this Minerals Management
Service, and this was a three-year study that was done in
Barsen Bay, Ouzinkie, and Kodiak City. We also picked up --

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this past year we did a survey in Port Lions and did one last year in Akhiok. And the year before that, the first year we did Old Harbor. So we got all covered within the three-year project. But there were certain communities where we felt that there was a lot of concern over oil spill impacts and those communities were Larsen Bay, Ouzinkie and Kodiak.

4

The first year of the study in -- it was harvest year 1990/91, it wasn't exactly the same as the calendar year, but it was a 12-month period, we did the entire road system, and then the second and third years we just did within our survey, a random sample was drawn from the city limits of Kodiak. So it's not -- the three years aren't exactly comparable, although we could break them out because we know from that first year how many people were on the -- say Chiniak or Monashka, and how many were in the city itself. But that first year study was partly supported by the Fish & Wildlife Service, and the second and third years in Kodiak city were done for the U.S. Minerals Management Service. So it sounds a little bit complicated but we do now have three years -- consecutive years of data for those three communities I mentioned; Larsen Bay, Kodiak City proper -- within the city limits, and Ouzinkie.

12

So that -- does that answer your

13

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Uh-huh, yes.

14

MR. EVERITT: How many people did you interview, like say in the city of Kodiak?

16

MR. MISHLER: There were a hundred households that were drawn. In some cases we had -- we tried to keep as many from the first year continued on into the second and third years, but because of people moving away or dying or sometimes just getting burned out on surveys, we weren't able to get 100% for all three years. But I think there were probably about 20 households that we had for all three years of the study.

20

MR. EVERITT: Twenty households in the City of Kodiak

21

MR. MISHLER: Uh-huh (affirmative).

22

MR. EVERITT: that were surveyed each year?

23

MR. MISHLER: Yes.

24

MR. EVERITT: Can you tell us some of the things you found out in the survey?

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1

MR. MISHLER: It's very difficult. I do know that in quantities -- you know, one of the things, the measures that we make is that we try -- we take all the resources, all the fish and all the salmon, all the non-salmon fish every year and the elk or whatever people use and we convert that to pounds, and we add up the total pounds and then divide it by the number of households, and we span that to -- for the whole community based on the assumption that the households that we sampled randomly are representative of the whole community. Now on Kodiak of course there are more room for error because there are more households that are -- we only sampled a hundred out of -- I don't know how many there are altogether, but in Larsen Bay we have a much better fraction because we -- I think we sampled 40 out of 49 households; in Ouzinkie we did about 51 or 52 out of 60-some, and so we have a better -- more comfortable expansion to the assumption of what the whole community got.

10 But at any rate, what we came up with was a mean harvest in pounds per capita per person for a 12-month period, and we used that as a comparison between harvest years and between communities; for the same year in different communities and we can look at the same community over several years based on that mean number of pounds for all resources. And in Kodiak it's strikingly constant; it's about 151 to 153 pounds per person, even though we had different households in three different years, we almost always come up with the same number.

15 MR. EVERITT: You still got 151 pounds of edible meat that came from subsistence?

16

MR. MISHLER: Yes. Well, this is not -- this is non-commercial harvest is what we call it. Or in some -- well, we do also count fish removed from commercial catch for home use. That's the only commercial foods that we count, but if they're commercially caught and removed for home use, we do average that in. It's real interesting. Of course Kodiak is way below what Larsen Bay and the other villages is. I think this year in Larsen Bay we came up with 450-some pounds per person. This is the highest it's ever been, even going back to the early '80s, and it's kind of surprising to us, but I think -- well, we know a couple of people got moose, and that really boosted the average. They went over to the peninsula and got some moose, so

23

MR. CHRISTENSEN: People used to make more money in the 20s, too.

25 MR. MISHLER: But that just gives you a relative -- I

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say a relative comparison in terms of the dependence on subsistence, when you look at that quantitatively the quantity of food that's taken in Kodiak per person and the quantity of food that's taken off the road system.

3

MR. EVERITT: I'd heard some rumors about the survey that you took, and I can't substantiate them, but I'm going to see if I can't get some more information, like when you came into Kodiak you picked apartment buildings, and this is just hearsay. When you went to the villages you said now who is the heavy subsistence users. And I don't have anything to back that up. So that's just what I heard, and, you know, it's a concern of mine. I want to protect the people on the road system and make sure that the right figures are out there. I just wanted to see how the survey was taken in the City of Kodiak and if it was the same over the last three years, that's a good survey.

9

MR. MISHLER: Okay. The Kodiak system is based on a system of -- the way we selected households was through a random selection. We went to the borough assessor's office and asked for a list of all properties. It was a massive printout. And then we were trying to determine how many of those households could be identified with addresses, so we got the borough plat -- city plat, and we located those on the map. And then we went around -- since we had a target of -- I've forgotten what our target percentage was, but I believe we -- I just can't -- I don't want to quote myself or misquote target -- but what we did is we randomly selected -- we numbered all of these households on the map, and then we took every fifth one or so and said, okay, that's the one we're going to approach, and if that one wasn't home or they refused to participate or whatever, then we would go to the next one. And that's how the sample was drawn. There was no preference given to heavy subsistence users or light subsistence users or no preference given to Filipinos or Natives or Anglos; it was strictly what we think is a scientific, unbiased sample.

19

In the villages, on the other hand, we tried to get -- at Larsen Bay, particularly, I can remember, we tried to get 100% sample all three years. And in places like Old Harbor, which have a large community, and Port Lions, we tried to do a 50% sample of households, and, again, it was done by random draw. We sat down with the community leaders or with somebody in the community that would be hired to work with us, made a list of all the known households or permanent residents, and then we just did odds or evens, whatever. We flipped a coin and said let's do the odd ones until we get our 50%, or let's do the even ones, just the way the coin fell. And we did that in Ozinkie the first year, and I think in the second and third

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years in Ouzinkie we did 100% sample -- as close as we could get. We missed some, of course, people that were away and people who refused.

3 MR. EVERITT: I appreciate you telling me that. You know, you hear rumors out in the street. It's nice to find out how it was done.

5 MR. MISHLER: But we feel, you know, that by being -- you know, consistent in our methods and not biased that we get a good representation of a community, high harvesters and low harvesters, both. And that's how we -- that's our methodology.

7

MR. EVERITT: Thank you.

8

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Mr. Chairman.

9

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Vincent, yes.

10

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Getting back to the Annual Report. I was reading this Operations Manual. In there it outlines what is required of this council and what is required in the Annual Report. Going through the old report, a lot of it can be included in the -- in next year's report in '95. The only thing that needs to be updated, I believe, is our listings for our needs or our concerns within the region and our region. The new ones, I guess, would be -- I don't know what else to put down there. I wrote, in regards to the Unalaska Subsistence Permit System we need to update and also request follow-up on enforcement, i.e., the determination of whether it's a recreational subsistence versus subsistence need. And in my discussions with Fish & Game people in Unalaska I guess we both agree in certain terms that there is subsistence out there, that it's considered in some people's mind as recreational subsistence use.

19 And that's -- you know, there is a fine line that needs to be determined, and it's going to be brought up, I think, not through myself, maybe at the next meeting I'd like to propose, you know, that -- 'cause we are working to try and determine what is the subsistence needs of Unalaska area. Because of the last three years' influx of the people it's created a demand on the streams that just isn't there. I mean realistically, you know, you've got 3,000 people, and now it's -- five years ago you only had 1,500, maybe 800. I haven't counted the sports fishermen, so they are a big impact this last summer, and so is the Fish & Game people in Unalaska said they were the largest users of the fish. I mean you couldn't go in some of these streams, and so, you know, we need to maybe determine what those

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things are.

2 And those are some of the things I think that Moses is looking for, things that we're going to be working on, problems that we have or maybe proposed regulations that might come out.

And I throw out that Unalaska one because it is an issue. It's an ongoing issue, and it's not going to be solved by tomorrow or the next day, although if that's what it takes to get some interest, then that's what's happened, and that's probably what's going to come out tomorrow. I mean we're not going to settle it tomorrow here.

7 I don't know what other issues there are. The reindeer or the caribou hunt around False Pass, that's another one to put back on there, the subsistence hunt.

9 MS. SHELLIKOFF: Mr. Chairman.

10 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes, Gilda.

11 MS. SHELLIKOFF: In regard to the caribou, the borough and the villages in our area are really interested in working on trying to get some -- you know, maybe a few of the Adak caribou transferred to some of the islands within our region. We'll bring more of this up tomorrow, but, you know, that would be one of the common concerns I would have as to, you know, work with different agencies and see if we can transfer a few of the caribou to different islands within the region where they won't mix with the other existing caribou herd.

16 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I guess, as I sit here and listen, it seems to be a little bit somewhere light as to everybody absorbing here what we're working at. Here again I try to look at what's ahead of us versus what we need to achieve and in what time frame. At this time I believe that we need to give a little more time to this issue as well as -- why, what have we got, Designated Hunter to yet go through tomorrow, and H. and I., I guess, probably look at our biggest issues to cover before the meetings are adjourned. So with this in mind, I am open to any suggestions as to how to handle this.

21

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Mr. Chairman. I look at this Annual Report as a report to the Federal Board of items that we will be addressing in the next two years, '95, '96, '97; that's the way I'm looking at it. You look at the '93 report the Annual Report states that, you know, these are issues of concern that we're going to try to resolve by 1995. We've knocked off a few of them, we haven't knocked them all off, there's some more on that list, and toward the end of that report lists concerns that --

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and how we felt we're going to take care of them. Well, we didn't get to a lot of 'em, but maybe we can put them back on the '95 Annual Report and say these are still our concerns, these are still things that we need to deal with. We received information on a lot of them but we haven't, you know, come to a common agreement or come to agree on how we're going to take care of them.

5 I throw that back out to the rest of the members. If you have some concerns, we should be listing them. And those -- and the Regional Coordinator, Moses, will be drafting this for final signature by the Chairman and sent to the Federal Board, saying that these are our mission, this is what we want to do. At least that's the way I look at it, and I think if I'm misunderstanding this thing, tell me, because it seems to me that's what this Annual Report does; let's them know what we plan on doing, what's our mission.

10 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Mr. Chairman, I was wondering if we should have this discussion on this Annual Report in light of what I'm hearing, until we get to the end of the meeting so we'll find out during the course of this meeting of more that we're going to put in the report.

13 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: That was kind of my consensus from the git-go, but

14

MR. CHRISTENSEN: It does. Because if we're halfway down the meeting we're -- like Gilda said, you know, she was talking about caribou and there are some other things that -- you know, we talked about. But there's still some -- part of the agenda here that we still need to go through, and so why don't we put this towards the end of the meeting and maybe have a running list as we go through the meeting so that we can add these -- you know, so that we have a running list to put on the report. Did that come out okay?

19

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Well, it certainly sounds logical to me at this point, but

21 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Is that kind of what you were thinking, too?

22

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Well, my thought were trying to keep it in focus here with everybody else's thoughts, and it

24 MR. TUTIAKOFF: They're all just recommendations, you know. They're not policy, they're not guidelines, they're not strict and fast; these are just things that we see as council

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members need to be addressed, and gives us some direction to the staff to where we're actually looking at, what we're looking forward to as information from them. It says here the evaluation of current anticipated subsistence needs -- current and anticipated. In other words, you know, we know some of them and somewhere down the line next year that list, you know, could get longer as we start to learn our jobs better, you know.

5 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Moses, I'll call on you to shed some more light on the issue.

6

MR. DIRKS: Jeff is going to draft those four things that they want in the report, and they will put them up on the wall so that we could look at them and so that to have a better perspective as to what to include in the report. So I think it's a good idea to probably, like Randy suggested, to put it at the end so that we will have gone through the information that -- throughout the meeting that we would normally probably miss, be included in the report if need be.

11 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: It certainly sounds acceptable to me. Any objection? Hearing none, I guess we will go ahead and move as recommended, to bring this up at the -- towards the end of our meeting. We have Designated Hunter to start it out with, and I can see then we have the crab issue, the caribou issue, which I certainly feel will fall under that Annual Report.

14

MR. DIRKS: So you would take it after item I.; is that what you're saying?

16 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: That's the way I see it, not necessarily after the I., it could come after K., as far as I'm concerned, whatever the wish is here of the council.

18 Under the Charter Renewal Review, how do we wish to handle that at this point? We have the old Charter report and the Annual Review.

20 MR. DIRKS: Well, the Charter report was supposed to -- I was supposed to report the changes that were made by the Council or -- the recommended changes, that was basically what I was supposed to report on. The Charter Review would be the changes that were made and approved by the Secretary and these are what it is, as it stands today, our Charter. Okay. So on the review it's just those changes that we talked about on the membership and the meetings missed, those were the ones. So that is basically done.

25 MR. CHRISTENSEN: We're done with that one.

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1 MR. DIRKS: Yeah, we're done with that one.
2 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Does that need any action?
3 MR. TUTIAKOFF: I move to adopt.
4 MR. DIRKS: Move to adopt, yeah.
5 MR. TUTIAKOFF: I move to adopt the Charter of 1994.
6 MR. EVERITT: I second it.
7 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Question.
8 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Okay, well, hearing it moved and
9 seconded, call for the question; is there any more discussion?
10 MR. TUTIAKOFF: I guess the only way to determine
11 what's different, I guess we have to do this every year anyway,
12 call it a year-by-year charter, 1994, next year will be '95.
13 That's the way to keep track of them.
14 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: All right. That's the only way I have
15 to keep track of it myself here. I know when we passed on some
16 of these changes to make it easier identified, we took previous
17 documents and the changes were made, shadowed areas, as it makes
18 it more identifiable year by year. Maybe something of that
19 nature, it certainly makes it stand out a lot better to see what
20 changes were made from year to year. Go ahead, Moses.
21 MR. DIRKS: All the changes or the recommended changes
22 on which part of the Charter you could change is found in your
23 Operations Manual. So it tells you which ones those are.
24 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Thank you for that help. Okay, is
25 there any more discussion here as to

20 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Question.

21 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: the Charter? Okay, question's
22 been called. All in favor, signify by aye.

23 IN UNISON: Aye.

24 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: And those opposed by the same?
25 (No opposing responses)

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1 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Hearing none, then our Charter is renewed.

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MR. DIRKS: Member Recruitment.

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Member recruitment.

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MR. DIRKS: You want to do that? This year we wanted to start like Bill Knauer when he was saying that he was going to draft something up for Member Recruitment, we want to start the process early so that people are -- you know, have a chance to apply for the positions. And this year Herman's and Gilda's terms are going to be up, so here we just have to keep in mind that we have to try to recruit people out from those geographic areas where -- if Gilda is not going to be reapplying for the council we should try and get somebody from out in her area, and the other one from the Kodiak to keep the -- you know, the council member -- or member distribution as it is now.

10

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: When did we start on this last year, Moses?

12 MR. DIRKS: Last year it was in our fall meetings, I think it was.

13

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Yeah, that's

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MR. DIRKS: That's when we started it, and we had like a couple of weeks before we reached the deadline, so it was -- we want to start this process early. So I'll keep you informed on the new guidelines or processes when it comes out.

17 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Okay, and -- I'm getting kind of fuzzy here, but what was the outcome on our request for additional members from them areas because

19 MR. DIRKS: Some members were deferred, and all 10 councils in the state are supposed to look at the geographic distribution to make sure that they're fully represented. Then it's supposed to be brought back again to the board of those changes. Okay, not all -- there were some charters where some councils made the change and others didn't, so the board wanted all the councils to look at it specifically in that, you know, sense before, you know, looking back. As far as those two additional council people that we recommended, there were concerns about the land managers. Like in the Aleutians we have just the Fish & Wildlife Service managing the lands, and also they looked at species, and the Pribilofs, most of the -- I guess the land managers would be the National Marine Fisheries

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that handle seals and marine mammals and -- there's hardly any public lands up there that we would have jurisdiction over. Those were some of the concerns. But as far as the Shumagin Islands goes, they were probably, you know, that would be legitimate. But the others, I don't know. But, I don't know, it's basically they're just waiting to see what the other councils have to say, too.

5 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: What the other councils have to say in what? I guess I'm not quite following that.

6

MR. DIRKS: I mean they want to see if they want to up the other councils.

8 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: By more membership?

9 MR. DIRKS: Yeah.

10 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Is that what I'm getting at?

11 MR. DIRKS: That was my understanding.

12 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: So then there must have been other councils that also desired more council members or

13

MR. DIRKS: Taylor, do you want to address some of this?

MR. BRELSFORD: I think you're on the right path. Basically what they said is they wanted to look at it comprehensively statewide so that any adjustments in one area are fair in relation to changes or adjustments for all of the areas at once. I mean that's just another way of saying what you said already.

18 I think one other element that was raised was budgetary, and if the total size of all the councils added together grows by 25%, there's no new money to do that. So it would mean fewer meetings or some other kind of adjustment to make the current budget go farther.

21 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Excuse me.

22 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Excuse me. On that note there, I know that the very Genesis of all this was one of the questions we had was as to the funding, and at that time they did not put a cap, if you will, on it, but gave us a minimum that all of a sudden turned into a cap.

25 MR. BRELSFORD: Well, I don't think either of those

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Words has ever been used conclusively. There's a set amount of money from the Congress to operate a subsistence management program, something on the order of \$1 million. Roughly 25% of the entire budget is set aside for the operation of the council system. If there are a hundred council members and -- actually I think it's 88 council members

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MR. DIRKS: 84.

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MR. BRELSFORD: 84, then travel arrangements and everything for meetings amounts to so much. If you go from 84 council members to 100 council members, 120 council members, then those costs are going to rise. Generally speaking, it's still got to fit within \$1 million a year budget. Maybe that budget could be adjusted a little bit, but that means taking it away from something else, the research program or some other portion. So that's kind of the concern. I think the board wanted to look at this comprehensively and not just add a spot here, add a chair there, add a chair there. They wanted to think statewide about it.

11

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Well, here again, I see allotment turning into a budget again here, and I guess where I look at it is have the other councils also requested more members? That I wasn't aware of, and I also look at the different areas do not all have the equal amount of council members. I don't know if that was geographically or per capita, how that was determined to begin with. We were just given this here opportunity and we grabbed at it and we're trying to make the adjustments accordingly. So I guess I would wonder then how is the number of council members decided upon? When we have seven, you know, and some have as many as 10 or more.

17

MR. BRELSFORD: I'm not sure of the whole answer to that. It certainly was not done on a per capita basis where there was a simple population formula. I think the factors that were taken into account were the diversity within a region, the sort of sub-units of regional resource patterns. Other than that I'm not too sure what all was in play in deciding on 10 members in this council and eight or six or seven in others. But I think the way to look forward in this is the Staff Committee recognized that the first effort to organize the councils might need some adjustments, and so what they did is as some regions began to highlight problems of representation, they said, let's all, statewide, take a look at it this fall. So every council is being asked -- this agenda item is before every single council this month, and they're all being asked to comment on if there are, you know, real weaknesses in the geographic representation in your area. That's the kind of

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information to pass on to the Staff Committee.

2 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I see, okay. Because I know that was, again, identified within our council here that we felt there definitely was a weakness on the peninsula Aleutians area, not only geographically, but otherwise. But how we were going to resurrect that or if we were was not yet clear. So

5 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Mr. Chairman, if I remember correctly, you were strongly on that subject, and that's what I believe Herman Squartsoff was also, and I remember voting just with the council on that one, and I'll just go ahead with the council again. So that's my comment on that.

8 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: So does the council still wish to request additional members, is it still available to us, is it still

10 MR. DIRKS: I really can't say right now because I guess we would have to wait until the fall meeting, right?

11

MR. BRELSFORD: I guess, Moses, my picture of it is that you guys were ahead. Some other councils were being asked to catch up, to think about the same questions you already thought about. So I'd say you just tell the Staff Committee you still have the same concerns, you want to recognize your concerns and act on it.

15 MR. DIRKS: Just resubmit our concerns.

16 MR. BRELSFORD: Right.

17 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Right. Okay. I didn't know where that was at. I didn't

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MR. TUTIAKOFF: Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yes, Vincent.

20

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Now we have discussed this before either privately or just during times of discussions, and I'm just going to throw this out to see what the feeling is.

22

I've been sitting in on the third or fourth meeting for myself and I don't have a problem with it because, you know, I'm concerned about what's happening, not only in my region in my village or community, but in other communities. But the imbalance here of this board is -- and how the selection of just two members from the Aleutians and having the largest coastal

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impact on fisheries and sea lions and birds, and we're only two members here, you know. That's fine, you know, I think that's one of the reasons why I requested or we agreed that we could get maybe two more members from other communities on the Chain. That was the initial request was for two more members from the Aleutian Islands, the area. Not necessarily from Kodiak or wherever else. I mean if they're going to replace members from Kodiak, that's fine. And, again, I guess discussion has come up before, again, that maybe we ought to split Kodiak and make it its own separate region, saving everybody a lot of travel and cost. You have your own people basically working on important items, the deer, the bear and all them other problems that you have there. I'm concerned about them but I don't have no knowledge about them. I can't make any real educated guess of what's best for Kodiak. I'll never be out-voted. You know, if I wanted to change something in Kodiak, I would never be able to do it anyway. But, you know, so all I can do is support you guys, you know better than I do. But if recommendations are being requested that maybe Aleutians be separated, you know, I wouldn't have a hard time in making that recommendation if that's -- I'd have to talk with Gilda a little bit more, but I think, you know, there should be a separate area and make the main office of that area Cold Bay, which it is anyway. Adak's no longer a possibility. Cold bay is the next one. And it's central to the Aleutians for travel.

14 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: In reasoning -- in definite reasoning, I certainly concur with your point there by a long shot. I know whether it's achievable or not, I don't think this has ever been really brought out to find the answer on, whereas we started with our 10 reasons. They were pretty much accepted at this time. But seeing as the Aleutians do stretch way to hell and gone, farther than I care to travel on any daily basis, given the weather and all, but not only that but the different criteria that you deal with out there. I certainly know that the fisheries is not before us, but I certainly do look at the declines of the commercial side and it certainly would raise my eyebrows as to the concerns that are going to be facing you in the future which Kodiak has already been through and is still facing today. I don't have any answers at this time. Maybe Moses, could you or somebody enlighten us as to whether that's even within our realm of desire?

22

MR. TUTIAKOFF: I guess the next closest thing would be to request specifically two individuals or members from the Aleutians to -- and not just apply or send out applications all over the state to fill these two positions that are needed -- or one. I mean even one more would be fine. We're only two communities out of eight or nine, I guess it is. I don't -- if

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I count Adak and Shemya and all them that are still -- you know, they still have people out there. They still have government and -- still have wildlife out there that need protecting somehow.

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Still under the same regulations, without any

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MR. TUTIAKOFF: Still under the same regulations

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CHAIRMAN OLSEN: without any input, right. So I certainly do recognize that, but what do we have within our powers or what there might be out there to

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MR. DIRKS: Well, we would have to check with the -- our people at the office before and get back to you on it.

9

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Under the Recruitment, I certainly feel that we did address it last year, and I don't recall getting anything back that gave us anything to work with as to our request. I certainly would, at this time, hope that we could, Moses, have that addressed and bring something back to us, whether it's a consideration we have to deal with or not.

13

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Mr. Chair. I'd like to ask Moses, would it be possible to make kind of a double request where we can get two more people recruited from that area and/or make it two separate regions and see if they like either one? Would that be possible?

16

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Well, we're looking at the economic viability of having two separate regions, and it seems to me, even if you split the amount allotted for Kodiak Aleutians in half or something, you'd still -- we'd still be able to get what each area wants, and that's, you know, subsistence and rules and regulations everybody can live by. And the way it is now, there's been recommendations or talk about, well, we ought to have our meetings out there where the people are so they can come in and testify. I mean here in Anchorage not everybody can fly up here. I know there are some concerns, you know, that private individuals want to make, and they can't do that by not being able to fly to Anchorage or fly to Kodiak from Atka or Nikol'ski, vice-versa if we held a meeting out at Unalaska, people from Kodiak, private individuals would have to have a lot of backing to get there, whereas if you centralize it and make it all Kodiak or made it all in Cold Bay, you know, the cost is probably one-half to Cold Bay from any of those communities, basically to Cold Bay. And just to get to Anchorage

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1 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Well, the only reason I was thinking
of making a double request is that way you could have two
2 chances of getting a yes rather than one.

3 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: It's logical.

4 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Then you've had a chance to

5 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Then we have the third option. I don't
want to make it any harder on them than it is, I guess.

6 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Well, what am I hearing from the
7 Council; are we going to -- under this Recruitment are we going
to -- do we

8 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Just ask for the same thing or else
9 ask for -- maybe additionally ask them to also look at the
viability of making two regions.

10 MS. SHELLIKOFF: See if it's possible.

11 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I hear you in the background, Gilda.

12 MS. SHELLIKOFF: Yeah. I was just listening to all the
13 comments. I think it might be a good thing to look into
separating the two areas because, you know, all of Kodiak would
14 be centralized, and the Aleutians would be centralized. That
would -- I think it would, in the long-run, cut down on costs of
15 flying people from Kodiak out to the Aleutians and vice-versa.
That way you'd get more input from the communities within the
16 regions, 'cause you'd be able to have the meetings within your
own region instead of having them flying into Anchorage.

17 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Sounds good to me.

18 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I know I certainly have noticed that
19 in the past we don't have a whole hell of a lot in common as far
as game goes, and it's kind of hard -- and I've noticed that you
20 and Vincent have basically sat there and supported us over our
different issues, and I do feel that, yeah, the Aleutians are a
21 territory all of their own, geographically and culturally. So I
would certainly speak in favor of that myself.

22 MR. DIRKS: I'll check -- like I said, we'll have to
23 check on it and then get back with the council.

24 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Do we need some stronger action to
show what our wish is or how would you approach that?

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1 MR. DIRKS: Well, the person, Bill, that was here, in
 Regulations, he was the one who conducted all those public
 meetings and that's how they determined how many -- which areas
 would be designated as regions and those areas, how the councils
 will consist of so many, and then I guess that's how they got
 the numbers for each region. I can't really tell you, you know.
 4 I mean they have to answer the questions that the council are
 asking now.

5

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I guess then

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MR. DIRKS: I can't really tell you, you know, till I
 meet with Dick Marshall.

8 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Okay, I guess we don't need any
 action, a directive to have you check into that at this time
 when unless it's the wish of the council to record it as one of
 our concerns. Is there anything else that we feel has been left
 out as far as Recruitment? Well, I don't hear any more
 discussion under Recruitment.

11

MR. TUTIAKOFF: I think we did this last time. I kind
 of feel like we ought to give by motion or something that makes
 it more stronger and gives more direction to our regional
 counselor. I don't know if that's going to take a motion saying
 we are requesting and we are in favor of adding two more
 members, and on the same note we are in favor of separating
 Kodiak/Aleutian area for economic reasons, and not only that, by
 the reasons you listed there, we have several differences,
 although we have the same concerns. And I think it ought to be
 put down on a council type motion that we are concerned and that
 these are not just recommendations, these are as we get deeper
 and deeper into the issues of having to actually get down and
 making a decision on what is -- in regards to what we have to
 define -- well, a good example is tomorrow. You know, we're
 going to have to define tomorrow what is culturally and
 subsistence use in regards to one of our issues we moved on till
 tomorrow. What was that -- to deal with

20

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Designated Hunter.

21

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Designated Hunter. You know,
 there's some differences there, although even if I wanted to
 oppose it on this council, we'd be overrode because of the
 decision that it's more effective for you. I mean what is best
 for your area is not necessarily good for our area.

24

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Right.

25

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1 MR. TUTIAKOFF: And, you know, it affects my decision
 on how I want to vote, 'cause I don't want to hurt your people's
 2 chance to be able to go out and hunt, yet I don't feel it has
 any -- I mean I don't even see a bear unless I go to a zoo or on
 3 TV. I mean I'm speaking the truth here; there ain't none out
 there on the islands. So I really don't know how to deal with
 4 talking about -- when you talk about, you know, shooting them on
 the road kills and stuff like that. We just don't have it out
 5 here. I mean boat kills

6 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Well, here listening to the
 discussion

7
 MR. TUTIAKOFF: So, I don't know, I just -- it ought to
 8 be something stronger come out from us here rather than just
 saying

9
 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: That's basically what I was trying to
 10 get into, that we needed something stronger to show where we are
 right with the issue. As I look at it now from the discussion
 11 they don't fit together. Number one, if we were to request two
 more people on the council, that still doesn't fill our needs,
 12 and on the other hand if we were able to get the Aleutians as a
 separate area, we wouldn't need two more council members, as far
 13 as the representation of the Kodiak area. That would then be up
 to the new area to designate its own council.

14
 MR. CHRISTENSEN: We could put it in a motion just as
 15 an option of either one, ask them to request -- look at either
 option.

16
 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I think a motion is for action, and I
 17 think we need to keep them basically separate, in my own
 opinion.

18
 MS. SHELLIKOFF: How about if you have a motion to -- I
 19 think what he's trying to say is have a motion to look into both
 options, you know, in one motion and then come back and say --
 20 come back to us and tell us, you know, yes, this is viable or,
 no, you can't do this, you have to do it this way. Is that
 21 what

22 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Right, and at least that way they'd
 be looking at a different option rather than just rejecting the
 23 same one again, or else rejecting the other one. Ask them to
 look at both options and then possibly they might be able to
 24 accept one. The first one, because they've looked at the rest
 of the state and seen that that might be a possibility, so they
 25 accept that. But if there's a chance that they don't accept it,

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maybe they'll look into the option of separating the regions, separating and making two regions. If we put that into a motion and then send that to them.

3 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I don't know, maybe I'm a little wishy-washy today, but to me a motion shows a direct action and not a simple statement. That's all I'm trying to put across is we need to -- a motion is a direct

5

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Just a motion to re-request what we requested last meeting.

7

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: And that was two more members.

8

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Or the possibility of the separate regions, just as a request to look at both possibilities.

9

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Well, I guess all I can say at this time, I would be open to entertain a motion of such a nature.

11

MR. TUTIAKOFF: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman. I was trying to read the regulations and see if we're following the guidelines of what the Subsistence Council -- Advisory Councils were formed under, and the only way we can see any change in the makeup of this council is by direct letter to the Secretary of the Interior, not necessarily bypassing the Federal Board, but, you know, making a plea that our case -- if that's what we want to do is separate the two areas, and if not, then give us two members rather than wait for a decision of all the state saying they want to do this or they want to do that and then two years down the road we're still sitting here trying to figure out where we're going. I mean we're kind of at a stalemate now.

17

Maybe a direct letter to the chairman, the Federal Board and direct letter to the Secretary of Interior stating our purpose here, that the regions were drawn up in such a way that it's not benefitting the users and therefore we request to either separate the two regions or give us two more people by his hand -- I mean by his written hand or whatever. That's what it's going to take. That's what I was trying to find here.

21

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Well, it sounds like it's not going to be a simple matter either way we go on it. This is why I think we need to look in both directions and not view it as one issue. Either we ask for two more council members or we request a new region, I think, would be only appropriate.

24

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Mr. Chairman, I move to request two more members from the Aleutian Islands to bring up the strength

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of this Subsistence Advisory Board as a council as a separate motion.

2

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Do I hear a second on the motion?

3

MS. SHELLIKOFF: Second.

4

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Moved and seconded.

5

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Question.

6

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Do I -- I hear the call for the question.

8

MR. TUTIAKOFF: The reason I do this, I guess, for discussion purposes is so that I think my next motion right now proposes to request that Kodiak and Aleutians be separated as a region. I would like to give them, you know, the opportunity to say, well, look at the economic issues of having two great expanses of area, two different kinds of subsistence users basically in one region. So that's the basis for -- I'll go with two first and then if that doesn't suffice they'll have the other one coming from us. If you're not going to do that, separate us, make us our own council.

13

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I kind of, like I said, agree on that issue along within itself that it's got to be looked at from one view or the other. I don't know which view they'll look at it at, but if we have two different motions or directives, we might get -- come up with something we haven't recognized at this point. Is there any more discussion under this motion?

17

MR. CHRISTENSEN: I believe the question's already been called.

18

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Question.

19

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Question's been called. All those in favor of this motion?

21

IN UNISON: Aye.

22

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Those opposed?

23

(No opposing responses)

24

CHAIRMAN OLSEN: You've got that motion down, Moses?

25

MR. DIRKS: A motion to request for two more members on

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the council to represent the Aleutians, and there were two, right?

2

MR. EVERITT: We haven't done the other one yet.

3

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Mr. Chairman, I'll move, if it's appropriate.

5 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I just wanted to know what kind of verbiage we did accept here on this motion, to have it reread to make clear that it was down as

7 MR. TUTIAKOFF: For the

8 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I just thought Moses could read it back or have our recorder read it back.

9

MR. DIRKS: Could you do that?

10

COURT REPORTER: Off record.

11

(Off record)

12

(On record)

13 COURT REPORTER: On record.

14 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Okay, under the same here, discussion of Recruitment, of course the talk is here once again

15

MR. TUTIAKOFF: Mr. Chairman, under discussion of boundaries now, we discussed Recruitment and there was two boundaries, I believe, and now we're just talking boundaries. I'd recommend and make a motion that the Kodiak area and the areas from Port Moller, which would change the map only because those individuals and those people living in Port Moller to Attu all have the same type of culture and background; fishing and whatever it's already been determined at, that that Aleutian area be from Port Moller to Attu as a new boundary for a subsistence area, whatever they come up with, 3(B).

21 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Port Moller, that is a northern

22 MR. TUTIAKOFF: No, it's within Bristol Bay, but if they're going to do any boundary changing, now is the time to do it. I'm sure it's being considered in their area also, or we would include them in our area.

24

25 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I don't know. I myself would have to look at more geographics, but is this a motion -- I'm sorry,

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Vincent, is there a motion on the floor?

2 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Yes, basically to get the separation of
Kodiak and the Aleutians into two separate advisory board
councils.

4 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Motion on the floor. Do I hear a
second?

5 MS. SHELLIKOFF: I'll second it.

6 MR. TUTIAKOFF: For discussion.

7 MR. CHRISTENSEN: On the discussion, now that area
you're saying going to Port Moller there, that's not changing
that part of the Aleutians, is it? It goes up to Port Moller
anyway, doesn't it?

10 MR. TUTIAKOFF: It doesn't now. Region 3 doesn't go up
there. It's right on the outside of Nelson Lagoon. This area
right here is the area that we're working at.

12 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Oh, so you're basically asking to
knock some area off of your area?

13 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Port Moller

14 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Pardon me?

15 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Port Moller is inside of Bristol Bay.

16 MR. CHRISTENSEN: So you're asking to bring the
boundary further west as a separate area?

18 MS. SHELLIKOFF: East.

19 MR. CHRISTENSEN: So you want to add more area then?
Okay, okay, I understand. I'll second that motion.

20 MR. TUTIAKOFF: It's not that big an addition. It's
basically picking up another community that is already within
the Aleutian area.

22 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I second the motion.

23 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: I think it was moved, and seconded, I
think, by Gilda here.

25 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Oh, okay, I'm sorry. Oh, it was

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discussion, all right.

2 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yeah, under discussion there. I guess
maybe that can be further determined on our response.

3 MR. TUTIAKOFF: That would include the Pribilofs, too,
by the way. Although they've never been discussed, they would
be included.

5 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Right now are the Pribilofs included
in what area?

7 MR. TUTIAKOFF: They're considered in our area, I
believe.

8 MR. DIRKS: They are with Region 3.

9 MR. TUTIAKOFF: They've only got a couple that we
actually have any real hold on, and that's

11 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Yeah, that certainly would make a hell
of a lot more sense. So we've got a

12 MR. TUTIAKOFF: Question.

13 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Question's been called. All those in
favor?

15 IN UNISON: Aye.

16 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Those opposed?

17 (No opposing responses)

18 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: Motion passes. Is there anything else
that we need to bring up under Recruitment? Hearing none, I
feel that the time has come when I would ask for a recess until
tomorrow morning.

20 MR. EVERITT: What time?

21 CHAIRMAN OLSEN: 9:00 a.m.

22 (Off record - 5:02 p.m.)

23 * * * * *
24 (PROCEEDINGS TO BE CONTINUED)
25 * * * * *

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1 commencing at the hour of 8:00 o'clock a.m., at the Regal
2 Alaskan Hotel, at Anchorage, Alaska;

3 THAT this Transcript, as heretofore annexed, is a true
4 and correct transcription of the proceedings, recorded by me and
5 thereafter transcribed by me.

6 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and
7 affixed my seal this 13th day of October 1994.

8

9

Notary in and for Alaska
My commission expires: 10/20/94

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