

WP16-33

Federal Subsistence Hunting and Trapping Regulations

Name/Organization:

Village of Lower Kalskag

Contact Information:

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Tribal Administrator
Village of Lower Kalskag
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1. What regulations do you wish to change? Include management unit number and species. Quote the current regulation if known. If you are proposing a new regulation, please state “new regulation.”

Existing Federal Regulation

Customary and Traditional Use Determinations

Caribou	
<i>Unit 18</i>	<i>Residents of Unit 18, Manokotak, Stebbins, St. Michael, Togiak, Twin Hills, and Upper Kalskag.</i>
Moose	
<i>Unit 18, that portion of the Yukon River drainage upstream of Russian Mission and that portion of the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream of, but not including, the Tuluksak River drainage</i>	<i>Residents of Unit 18, Upper Kalskag, Aniak, and Chuathbaluk</i>
<i>Unit 18, that portion north of a line from Cape Romanzof to Kusilvak Mountain to Mountain Village, and all drainages north of the Yukon River downstream from Marshall</i>	<i>Residents of Unit 18, St. Michael, Stebbins, and Upper Kalskag.</i>
<i>Unit 18, remainder</i>	<i>Residents of Unit 18 and Upper Kalskag.</i>

2. How should the new regulation read? Write the regulation the way you would like to see it written in the regulations.

Proposed Federal Regulation

Customary and Traditional Use Determinations

Caribou	
<i>Unit 18</i>	<i>Residents of Unit 18, Manokotak, Stebbins, St. Michael, Togiak, Twin Hills, Lower Kalskag, and Upper Kalskag.</i>
Moose	
<i>Unit 18, that portion of the Yukon River drainage upstream of Russian Mission and that portion of the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream of, but not including, the Tuluksak River drainage</i>	<i>Residents of Unit 18, Lower Kalskag, Upper Kalskag, Aniak, and Chuathbaluk</i>
<i>Unit 18, that portion north of a line from Cape Romanzof to Kusilvak Mountain to Mountain Village, and all drainages north of the Yukon River downstream from Marshall</i>	<i>Residents of Unit 18, St. Michael, Stebbins, Lower Kalskag, and Upper Kalskag.</i>
<i>Unit 18, remainder</i>	<i>Residents of Unit 18, Lower Kalskag, and Upper Kalskag.</i>

3. Why should this regulation change be made?

The community of Lower Kalskag was formerly situated in Wildlife Management Unit 18 and is now in Unit 19A because the boundary was moved in Federal and State wildlife hunting and trapping regulations. Customary and traditional use determinations should be modified to indicate that that residents of Lower Kalskag continue to be Federally qualified subsistence hunters in Unit 18 hunt areas.


 Nastasia Levi, Vice President/Tribal Administrator

Cc: file

WP16-34

From:
 Leonard Landlord
 P.O. Box 32188
 Mountain Village, Alaska 99652

To: Federal Subsistence Board
 Office of Subsistence Management
 Attn: Theo Matustowicz
 1011 East Tudor Road, MS-121
 Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Removal of all Sport/non-residents ^{hunters} on Unit 18 West of Mountain Village.

As a lifelong subsistence hunter & trapper, I would like to ask The Federal Subsistence Board to close a part of Unit 18 West of Mountain Village to all sport big game hunters and close to all non-residents. (including temporary residents such as teachers.) Sport hunters fly in and above local subsistence hunters and take big game from locals. Many only want antlers & skins & skulls. They often interfere in my fall hunts when I paddle to a lake north of Inriqchuk (Flat top) 15 miles west of Mountain Village. Each year I take my canoe and paddle west from Mouth of 30 mile to hunt moose, geese, cranes & black bears only to see a floatplane already there and bluffs with several white people glassing my ancient hunting grounds. I do feel violated and unwanted by such invaders. please consider my proposal.



January, 23, 2015

WP16-35

Martin Nicolai (907)757-2260
PO Box 70
Kwethluk AK 99621

GMU#: 18 **Species:** Black and Brown Bear **Season and Bag:** No **Method and Means:** Yes

1. What regulations do you wish to change?

Add exception to artificial light use prohibition for bears in Unit 18.

2. How should the new regulation read?

Unit 18: Take wildlife with the aid of a pit, fire, artificial light, radio communication, artificial salt lick, explosives, barbed arrow, bomb, smoke, chemical, conventional steel trap with a jaw spread over nine inches, or connibear style trap with a jaw spread over 11 inches, except coyotes may be taken in Units 6b and 6c with the aid of artificial lights, and artificial lights may be used by subsistence hunters under customary and traditional use activities at a den site for bears in Unit 18.

3. Why should this regulation change be made?

Some residents from the Native Village of Kwethluk have traditionally travelled to the Kilbuck Mountains to harvest bears. Denning bears are targeted, and this would make this a recognized activity as are done in other units in State regulations.

4. What impact will this change have on wildlife populations?

None, this would have no impact on the total number of bears harvested.

5. How will this change affect subsistence uses?

This proposal if adopted would allow a traditional practice to be done safer.

6. How will this change affect other uses, such as sport/recreational and commercial?

There would be no change.

WP16-36

Federal Subsistence Hunting and Trapping Regulations

Name/Organization: Office of Subsistence Management

Contact Information: 907-786-3888

1. What regulations do you wish to change? Include management unit number and species. Quote the current regulation if known. If you are proposing a new regulation, please state “new regulation.”

Existing Federal Regulation

50 CFR 100.26 Subsistence taking of wildlife.

(n) Unit regulations.

(18) Unit 18. (i) Unit 18 consists of that area draining into the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers downstream from a straight line drawn between Lower Kalskag and Paimiut and the drainages flowing into the Bering Sea from Cape Newenham on the south to and including the Pastolik River drainage on the north; Nuniwak, St. Matthew, and adjacent islands between Cape Newenham and the Pastolik River.

(19) Unit 19. (i) Unit 19 consists of the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from a straight line drawn between Lower Kalskag and Paimiut:

(A) Unit 19A consists of the Kuskokwim River drainage downstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage on the north bank and downstream from and including the Stony River drainage on the south bank, excluding Unit 19B.

(21) Unit 21. (i) Unit 21 consists of drainages into the Yukon River upstream from Paimiut to, but not including, the Tozitna River drainage on the north bank, and to, but not including, the Tanana River drainage on the south bank; and excluding the Koyukuk River drainage upstream from the Dulbi River drainage:

(E) Unit 21E consists of the Yukon River drainage from Paimiut upstream to, but not including, the Blackburn Creek drainage, and the Innoko River drainage downstream from the Iditarod River drainage.

2. How should the new regulation read? Write the regulation the way you would like to see it written in the regulations.

Proposed Federal Regulation

<p>50 CFR 100.26 Subsistence taking of wildlife.</p> <p>(n) Unit regulations.</p>
<p><i>(18) Unit 18. (i) Unit 18 consists of that area draining into the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers downstream from a straight line drawn between Lower Kalskag and Paimiut and the drainages flowing into the Bering Sea from Cape Newenham on the south to and including the Pastolik River drainage on the north; Nunivak, St. Matthew, and adjacent islands between Cape Newenham and the Pastolik River.</i></p> <p><i>Unit 18 consists of that area draining into the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers westerly and downstream from a line starting at the downriver boundary of Paimiut on the north bank of the Yukon River then south across the Yukon River to the northern terminus of the Paimiut Portage, then south along the Paimiut Portage to its intersection with Arhymot Lake, then south along the northern and western bank of Arhymot Lake to the outlet at Crooked Creek (locally known as Johnson River), then along the south bank of Crooked Creek downstream to the northern terminus of Crooked Creek to the Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage (locally known as the Mud Creek Tramway), then along the west side of the tramway to Mud Creek, then along the westerly bank of Mud Creek downstream to an unnamed slough of the Kuskokwim River (locally known as First Slough or Kalskag Slough), then along the west bank of this unnamed slough downstream to its confluence with the Kuskokwim River, then southeast across the Kuskokwim River to its southerly bank, then along the south bank of the Kuskokwim River upriver to the confluence of a Kuskokwim River slough locally known as Old River, then across Old River to the downriver terminus of the island formed by Old River and the Kuskokwim River, then along the north bank of the main channel of Old River to Igyalleq Creek (Whitefish Creek), then along the south and west bank of Igyalleq Creek to Whitefish Lake, then directly across Whitefish Lake to Ophir Creek, then along the west bank of Ophir Creek to its headwaters at 61° 10.22' N. lat., 159° 46.05' W. long., and the drainages flowing into the Bering Sea from Cape Newenham on the south to and including the Pastolik River drainage on the north; Nunivak, St. Matthews, and adjacent islands between Cape Newenham and the Pastolik River, and all seaward waters and lands within three miles of these coastlines;</i></p>
<p><i>(19) Unit 19. (i) Unit 19 consists of the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from a straight line drawn between Lower Kalskag and Paimiut.</i></p> <p><i>Unit 19 consists of the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream, excluding the drainages of Arhymot Lake, from a line starting at the outlet of Arhymot Lake at Crooked Creek (locally known as Johnson River), then along the south bank of Crooked Creek downstream to the northern terminus of Crooked Creek to the Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage (locally known as the Mud Creek Tramway), then along the west side of the tramway to Mud Creek, then along the westerly bank of Mud Creek downstream to an unnamed slough of the Kuskokwim River (locally known as First Slough or Kalskag Slough), then along the west bank of this unnamed slough downstream to its confluence with the Kuskokwim River, then southeast across the Kuskokwim River to its southerly bank, then along the south bank of the Kuskokwim River upriver to the confluence of a Kuskokwim River slough locally known as Old River, then</i></p>

across Old River to the downriver terminus of the island formed by Old River and the Kuskokwim River, then along the north bank of the main channel of Old River to Igyalleg Creek (Whitefish Creek), then along the south and west bank of Igyalleg Creek to Whitefish Lake, then directly across Whitefish Lake to Ophir Creek then along the west bank of Ophir Creek to its headwaters at 61° 10.22' N. lat., 159° 46.05' W. long.;

(A) Unit 19A consists of the Kuskokwim River drainage downstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage on the north bank and downstream from and including the Stony River drainage on the south bank, excluding Unit 19B.

Unit 19A consists of that portion of Unit 19 in the Kuskokwim River drainage downstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage on the north bank and downstream from and including the Stony River drainage on the south bank, excluding Unit 19(B);

(21) Unit 21. (i) Unit 21 consists of drainages into the Yukon River upstream from Paimiut to, but not including, the Tozitna River drainage on the north bank, and to, but not including, the Tanana River drainage on the south bank, and excluding the Koyukuk River drainage upstream from the Dulbi River drainage;

Unit 21 consists of drainages into the Yukon River and Arhymot Lake upstream from a line starting at the downriver boundary of Paimiut on the north bank of the Yukon River then south across the Yukon River to the northern terminus of the Paimiut Portage, then south along the Portage to its intersection with Arhymot Lake, then south along the northern and western bank of Arhymot Lake to the outlet at Crooked Creek (locally known as Johnson River) drainage then to, but not including, the Tozitna River drainage on the north bank, and to but not including the Tanana River drainage on the south bank, and excluding the Koyukuk River drainage upstream from the Dulbi River drainage;

(E) Unit 21E consists of the Yukon River drainage from Paimiut upstream to, but not including, the Blackburn Creek drainage, and the Innoko River drainage downstream from the Iditarod River drainage;

Unit 21E consists of that portion of Unit 21 in the Yukon River and Arhymot Lake drainages upstream from a line starting at the downriver boundary of Paimiut on the north bank of the Yukon River, then south across the Yukon River to the northern terminus of the Paimiut Portage, then south along the Portage to its intersection with Arhymot Lake, then along the northern and western bank of Arhymot Lake to the outlet at Crooked Creek (locally known as Johnson River) drainage, then to, but not including, the Blackburn Creek drainage, and the Innoko River drainage downstream from the Iditarod River drainage;

Existing State Regulation

5 AAC 92.450. Description of game management units

(18) Game Management Unit 18 consists of that area draining into the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers westerly and downstream from a line starting at the downriver boundary of Paimiut on the north bank of the Yukon River then south across the Yukon River to the northern terminus of the Paimiut Portage, then south along the Paimiut Portage to its intersection with Arhymot Lake, then south along the northern and western bank of Arhymot Lake to the outlet at Crooked

Creek (locally known as Johnson River), then along the south bank of Crooked Creek downstream to the northern terminus of Crooked Creek to the Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage (locally known as the Mud Creek Tramway), then along the west side of the tramway to Mud Creek, then along the westerly bank of Mud Creek downstream to an unnamed slough of the Kuskokwim River (locally known as First Slough or Kalskag Slough), then along the west bank of this unnamed slough downstream to its confluence with the Kuskokwim River, then southeast across the Kuskokwim River to its southerly bank, then along the south bank of the Kuskokwim River upriver to the confluence of a Kuskokwim River slough locally known as Old River, then across Old River to the downriver terminus of the island formed by Old River and the Kuskokwim River, then along the north bank of the main channel of Old River to Igyalleg Creek (Whitefish Creek), then along the south and west bank of Igyalleg Creek to Whitefish Lake, then directly across Whitefish Lake to Ophir Creek, then along the west bank of Ophir Creek to its headwaters at 61° 10.22' N. lat., 159° 46.05' W. long., and the drainages flowing into the Bering Sea from Cape Newenham on the south to and including the Pastolik River drainage on the north; Nunivak, St. Matthews, and adjacent islands between Cape Newenham and the Pastolik River, and all seaward waters and lands within three miles of these coastlines;

(19) Game Management 19 consists of the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream, excluding the drainages of Arhymot Lake, from a line starting at the outlet of Arhymot Lake at Crooked Creek (locally known as Johnson River), then along the south bank of Crooked Creek downstream to the northern terminus of Crooked Creek to the Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage (locally known as the Mud Creek Tramway), then along the west side of the tramway to Mud Creek, then along the westerly bank of Mud Creek downstream to an unnamed slough of the Kuskokwim River (locally known as First Slough or Kalskag Slough), then along the west bank of this unnamed slough downstream to its confluence with the Kuskokwim River, then southeast across the Kuskokwim River to its southerly bank, then along the south bank of the Kuskokwim River upriver to the confluence of a Kuskokwim River slough locally known as Old River, then across Old River to the downriver terminus of the island formed by Old River and the Kuskokwim River, then along the north bank of the main channel of Old River to Igyalleg Creek (Whitefish Creek), then along the south and west bank of Igyalleg Creek to Whitefish Lake, then directly across Whitefish Lake to Ophir Creek then along the west bank of Ophir Creek to its headwaters at 61° 10.22' N. lat., 159° 46.05' W. long.;

(A) Game Management Unit 19A consists of that portion of Unit 19 in the Kuskokwim River drainage downstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage on the north bank and downstream from and including the Stony River drainage on the south bank, excluding Unit 19(B);

(21) Game Management Unit 21 consists of drainages into the Yukon River and Arhymot Lake upstream from a line starting at the downriver boundary of Paimiut on the north bank of the Yukon River then south across the Yukon River to the northern terminus of the Paimiut Portage, then south along the Portage to its intersection with Arhymot Lake, then south along the northern and western bank of Arhymot Lake to the outlet at Crooked Creek (locally known as Johnson River) drainage then to, but not including, the Tozitna River drainage on the north bank, and to but not including the Tanana River drainage on the south bank, and excluding the Koyukuk River drainage upstream from the Dulbi River drainage;

(E) Game Management Unit 21E consists of that portion of Unit 21 in the Yukon River and Arhymot Lake drainages upstream from a line starting at the downriver boundary of Paimiut on the north bank of the Yukon River, then south across the Yukon River to the northern terminus of the Paimiut Portage, then south along the Portage to its

intersection with Arhymot Lake, then along the northern and western bank of Arhymot Lake to the outlet at Crooked Creek (locally known as Johnson River) drainage, then to, but not including, the Blackburn Creek drainage, and the Innoko River drainage downstream from the Iditarod River drainage;

3. Why should this regulation change be made?

The regulation change should be made to coordinate the State and Federal subsistence management programs.