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                   SOUTHEAST ALASKA SUBSISTENCE
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                    REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
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 4
                          PUBLIC MEETING
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                             VOLUME I
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10
                 Andrew P. Kashevaroff Building
11
                         Juneau, Alaska
12
                        February 28, 2023
13
                            8:30 a.m.
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    COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:
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    Donald Hernandez, Chairman
20 Calvin Casipit
    Michael Douville
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    Harvey Kitka
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    Cathy Needham
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    Patricia Phillips
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    Robert Schroeder
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   John Smith
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   Louie Wagner
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   Frank Wright
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    Regional Council Coordinator, DeAnna Perry
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PROCEEDINGS			
(Juneau, Alaska - 2/28/2023)			
CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I want to thank			
Mike Douville for a new Chair's gavel, it actually has a very nice sound to it. Thank you, Mike. We might			
have to use that from time to time during the course of			
the meeting.			
(Laughter)			
CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Well, as			
far as I can tell we have everybody here to start our meeting. And just check with DeAnna here for a second.			
meeting. And just check with beaming here for a second.			
DeAnna.			
(Pause)			
CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: So we can call the			
meeting to order of the Southeast RAC for 2023 winter meeting. And we'll start off with our Secretary,			
Frank, do you have a list of members here to run			
through the roll call and establish that we have a			
quorum.			
MR. WRIGHT: I'll start off with Larry			
Bemis.			
(N			
(No comments)			
MR. WRIGHT: Larry Bemis.			
(No comments)			
MR. WRIGHT: Frank's here.			
Cal Casipit.			
Cai Casipit.			
MR. CASIPIT: I'm here.			
interest in more.			
MR. WRIGHT: Michael Douville.			
MR. DOUVILLE: Here.			
MD MDTOME T' OL I			
MR. WRIGHT: Jim Slater.			
(No comments)			
(110 COMMICTION)			

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1	MR. WRIGHT: Jim Slater.
2 3 4	(No comments)
5 6	MR. WRIGHT: Bob Schroeder.
7 8	MR. SCHROEDER: Here.
9 10	MR. WRIGHT: Albert Howard.
11 12	(No comments)
13 14	MR. WRIGHT: Albert Howard.
15 16	(No comments)
17 18	MR. WRIGHT: Don Hernandez.
19 20	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Here.
21 22	MR. WRIGHT: Patricia Phillips.
23 24	MS. PHILLIPS: Here.
25 26	MR. WRIGHT: Louie Wagner.
27 28	MR. WAGNER: Here.
29 30	MR. WRIGHT: Harvey Kitka.
31 32	MR. KITKA: Here.
33 34	MR. WRIGHT: John Smith.
35 36	MR. SMITH: Here.
37 38	MR. WRIGHT: Cathy Needham.
39 40	MS. NEEDHAM: Here.
41 42	MR. WRIGHT: We have a quorum, Mr. Chair.
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44 45 46 47 48 49	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Frank. We could possibly have some of the other Council members who are not present calling in on the phone, I don't know if they will be available. I did get an email from Jim Slater last night. He's down in California. His father's been ailing, he's kind of
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helping out down there. He's hoping to call in but he's been really affected by all the floods and power outages and everything and he wasn't sure if he was going to be able to call in or not so he may join us at some point. So, yeah, if anybody else comes on the phone lines.

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Let's see we also need to have some meeting announcements from our Council Coordinator. DeAnna Perry, go ahead.

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MS. PERRY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Good morning everyone. This is the Southeast Subsistence Regional Advisory Council meeting. We would like to let folks on the phone know that the agenda and meeting materials can be found online at the Federal Subsistence Program website and that internet address is www.doi.gov/subsistence, and then you'll go into the regions tab choose Southeast and you'll see a block there for meeting materials. For those attending the meeting in person please make sure you sign in at the front table. There's a sign-in sheet each day for the meeting. If you would like to address the Council during the meeting, for folks in the room if you'll fill out one of the blue testifier forms that's also on the intake table that will help us keep track of anyone who wants to speak throughout the meeting. And for those on the phone who would like to speak, please get our attention by saying Mr. Chair, and wait to be recognized by the Chair before you start speaking. Going back to the phone, for all participants on the phone, please remember to mute your phones when you're not speaking. If you do not have a mute button you can press star, six, or the little asterisk and six, that will mute your phone, then if you would like to speak unmute it the same way. I would like to let everybody know that we did not have an analog line in our conference room so that means our court reporting is going through a polycom system or speaker phone, that might make it a little bit more challenging for us to hear you on the phone so I'd like to remind you to please speak clearly and, again, mute when you're not speaking.

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A reminder to all, our meetings are conducted by Robert's Rules. It helps us provide structure and maintain order throughout the meeting. All participants, and that's Council, Staff, public members are expected to be courteous and respectful in

0005 1 all interactions. No insults or foul language will be tolerated in this public meeting. If any kind of unruly behavior or insulting language from anyone occurs during this meeting please be advised that I as 5 the designated Federal official, will intervene 6 immediately. 7 8 Lastly, for those in the room I would 9 ask you to just take a minute to look at your cell 10 phones and please silence any ringers so that we can 11 make our distractions minimal. 12 13 And I think that's it, thank you, Mr. 14 Chair. 15 16 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, 17 DeAnna. 18 19 Now, we can go through some welcomes 20 and introductions. We have a few people here that 21 would like to introduce themselves and welcome us to 22 Juneau. Is Frank Houston here yet? 23 24 (No comments) 25 26 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Perhaps not. 27 28 How about is Rob Sanderson here? 29 30 (No comments) 31 32 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Apparently not. 33 But I see that Dave Schmid is here. So, Dave, come 34 forward, thank you. 35 36 MR. SCHMID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 37 It's great to see all of you again. It seems like it wasn't too long ago we were in Ketchikan and I'd like 38 39 to, I guess, first welcome you on behalf of the Forest 40 Service. This is our regional office location here in 41 Juneau. And I was assuming, if I followed Fran I'd 42 have very little to say but she's not here yet and so I would like to acknowledge that we are on ancestral 44 lands here in Juneau of Tlingit/Haida/Tsmishan people here throughout Southeast, they were here long before 45 46 the Tongass National Forest and I do want to 47 acknowledge that. I have been very proud here in some 48 of the direction that we've been heading here as an

agency in terms of our relationships and enhancing our

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relationships with the tribes as well as all of rural Alaskans here.

I just wanted to start with a big thank you to all of you around the table. This is truly important work that you all do here and it's not something that you just sign up for and then show up for meetings. I know that you're all actively involved and you represent Southeast Alaska really well and all the communities that we serve here and that's a big deal. It's important work. I truly value that and I'm honored to be here with you today.

I'd also like to thank our Forest Service folks. We have an amazing Staff here that are growing that help support you all and are here to do that. And first, and, foremost, DeAnna Perry, having an opportunity to work with DeAnna over the last five years, you all lucked out here across the state here with the RACs, you've got the best, and I'm not bashful to say that. I've had a chance to work with DeAnna and she is amazing, and a great resource. And then we've got a whole cast here, you'll get to meet them all today here and I think that they are doing just excellent work here in terms of trying to help you all, have the information you need to make decisions and proposals that come before the Board. And I would say I am humbled to sit on the Board as a Federal member representing the Department of Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture. And I think I've shared with you before, I do a lot of things here in my role and my job with the Forest Service but this is the most important one for me. When I look at how people in communities and rural folks, in particular, lives are affected by the decisions that the Board makes, I take that very seriously, that's an awesome responsibility. And sometimes it's not easy but it's really some of the most important work we do here in Alaska and it's not something you do -- I've worked most of my career here but I've made a lap around the country and it's very different here in Alaska and very important.

And so with that, I don't have a lot to add this morning other than a warm, sunny welcome. If you were here the other night, I'm told that the aurora was like the most spectacular, did anybody see it, I saw pictures, I was asleep, but it was pretty spectacular. But we've got a lot of Forest Service folks coming to this meeting, I will be here with you

to about noon today, and try and poke my head in a few other times if we can. My deputy -- our deputy, Chad VanOrmer, will be here this afternoon. Frank Sherman, I know will also be here this afternoon and, again, a little bit later in the agenda. Frank has been the acting Forest Supervisor on the Tongass since Earl Stewart departed and I would share that we do finally have a -- we call it a cert, but a list of folks that have applied to that position that we're going through. So it's a really important position here in the Forest Service and so we'll be doing a very careful review of that and hopefully in the next few here we'll be able to make a selection and we'll certainly share that with all of you when that happens.

So that's about all.

I think I've got one other little agenda item here this morning. I'll save that until you get to old business, I think it'll be a good agenda item for this group based on where you've all been.

Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, again, all Council members here for your hard work here on the RAC.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Dave. Glad to hear you'll be around for a little while. As some of the Forest Service issues come up we might have an opportunity to ask you some questions or other people on your Staff about some of the things that come before us so, good, thank you very much.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SCHMID: Be happy to. Thank you, $\operatorname{Mr.}$ Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah. Okay, as way of introductions, while we're still waiting for some of the local folks that want to welcome us here, maybe we should introduce the Council. Council members, go around the room and, you know, just briefly for the record say who you are and where you're from and then we'll have the Staff do the same, and members of the public.

So Patty Phillips.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Patricia Phillips from Pelican, Alaska.

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                     MR. WAGNER: Louie Wagner, Jr., from
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    Metlakatla, Alaska.
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                     MR. DOUVILLE: Mike Douville from
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    Craig.
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 7
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I'm Don Hernandez,
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     I live in Point Baker.
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10
                     MS. NEEDHAM: Cathy Needham from
11
     Juneau.
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13
                     MR. WRIGHT: Frank Wright from Hoonah.
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                     MR. KITKA: Harvey Kitka, Sitka.
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                     MR. SMITH: John Smith, III., Juneau.
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19
                     MR. CASIPIT: Good morning. Cal
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     Casipit, I'm from Gustavus Alaska.
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22
                     MR. SCHROEDER: Bob Schroeder from
23
     Juneau.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Any
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    Council members joined us on the phone yet this
27
    morning.
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29
                     (No comments)
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31
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Apparently not.
32
33
                     How about over to my left there, we've
34
     got a number of Staff people from different agencies,
35
     if you want to kind of introduce yourselves that'd be
36
    great.
37
38
                     MR. RISDAHL: Good morning, Mr. Chair.
39
    Members of the Council. I'm really glad to be here,
     traveling again and just out of the big city. I'm Greg
40
41
     Risdahl, I'm the Subsistence Program Leader for the
     Forest Service. I started about Covid time. Prior to
42
43
     that I was Refuge Manager at three Refuges, two in
44
     Alaska here, and InterAgency Staff Committee member.
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46
                     So I'm really glad to be here.
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48
                     Thank you very much.
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                     MR. CROSS: Good morning, Mr. Chair.
    My name is Robert Cross and I'm the Tongass Subsistence
 2
    Program Manager and thank you for having us. Look
     forward to a good meeting.
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 6
                     MS. GREDIAGIN:
                                      Hi, I'm Lisa
 7
    Grediagin, the Wildlife Division Supervisor with the
    Office of Subsistence Management and I'll also be
 9
     serving as the Leadership Team Lead here at this
10
    meeting.
11
12
                     Thanks.
13
14
                     MR. SANDERS: Good morning, Mr. Chair
15
     and the Council. My name is Andrew Sanders, I'm a
     Fisheries Biologist for Prince of Wales Island, Forest
16
17
     Service, and I'm happy to be here at the meeting.
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19
                     MR. MUSSLEWHITE: Good morning. Jake
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    Musslewhite, I'm starting with my third week as the
21
    North Zone Subsistence Interdisciplinary Fish and
22
    Wildlife Biologist. I might have got that out of order
23
    but, yeah.
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25
                     (Laughter)
26
27
                     MR. MUSSLEWHITE: But, yeah, same old
28
     job, new title.
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30
                     (Laughter)
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32
                     MR. ROBERTS: Good morning, Mr. Chair.
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    Members of the Council. My name is Jason Roberts. I
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    work for the Office of Subsistence Management as an
35
     anthropologist. Recently kind of switched places with
36
     your former anthropologist, Pippa Kenner, so I'll be
37
     the primary point person for anthropology stuff now.
38
39
                     MR. HOFFMAN: Good morning, Mr. Chair.
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    Members of the Board. My name's Jacob Hoffman.
41
     cartographer with the U.S. Forest Service based here in
42
     Juneau.
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44
                     MR. CHEN: Aloha. Mr. Chair, and
     Council Members. My name is Glenn Chen. I'm the
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     Subsistence Branch Chief for the Bureau of Indian
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     Affairs. Always a pleasure to attend your meetings.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you
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0010
    all Staff members. Anybody else in the audience want
     to introduce themselves this morning. You can but you
     don't have to.
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                     MR. STRONG: Good morning, Mr. Chair
 6
     and Council. My name is Dan Strong, I'm a Master's
 7
     student with UAF. I'm just here to observe today.
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 9
                     MS. MCDONALD: Yes, this is Jamie
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    McDonald from the Glennallen Field office.
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12
                     REPORTER: Okay, people on the phone
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     could you just hold up just one minute, we still have
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     people introducing in the room.
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16
                     MS. GUTHRIE: Good morning. My name is
17
     Judy Leask Guthrie. I'm with the Ketchikan Indian
18
    Community.
19
20
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Tina, are there
21
    people on the phone.
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23
                     REPORTER: There is people on the
24
     phone.
25
26
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: We'll go to the
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    people on the phone.
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29
                     REPORTER: Okay, people on the phone
30
    your turn.
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32
                     (No comments)
33
34
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Is there anybody
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    on the phone?
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37
                     REPORTER: Yes, there were people on
38
     the phone, only a few.
39
40
                     MS. LAVINE: Good morning everyone.
41
     This is Robbin LaVine, Subsistence Policy Coordinator
42
     with the Office of Subsistence Management.
43
44
                     REPORTER: Thanks, Robbin.
45
46
                     MS. KLEIN: Good morning, this is Jill
47
    Klein with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. I'm the
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    Regional Subsistence Coordinator and I'm also a
49
     InterAgency Staff Committee member based in Anchorage.
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0011
    Good morning.
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                     REPORTER: Thanks, Jill Klein.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Anybody else on
 6
    the call.
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 8
                     MS. PATTON: Good morning. This is Eva
 9
     Patton with the National Park Service Regional Office
10
     in Anchorage, Subsistence Program Manager and
11
     InterAgency Staff Committee member for the Federal
12
     Subsistence Board. Good morning.
13
14
                     MS. OEHLERS: Good morning.
                                                  This is
15
     Susan Oehlers, Wildlife and Subsistence Biologist for
     the Forest Service based in Yakutat. Thank you.
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18
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Anybody else on
19
     the phone.
20
21
                     MR. BURCH: Yeah, this is Mark Burch
22
     from the Department of Fish and Game in Palmer.
23
24
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Anybody else.
25
26
                     (No comments)
27
28
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, apparently
29
     not. Thank you for joining us on the phone.
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31
                     Okay, thanks for standing by, we're
32
     doing a little microphone check here. Is that better
33
     Tina?
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35
                     REPORTER: Not really, let me try
36
     another change.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. So we're
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     still waiting for a couple local folks who would like
     to welcome us to Juneau but I don't see anybody's
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41
     arrived yet so maybe we can kind of keep things moving
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    here by moving on with the agenda to review and adopt
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     our agenda for the meeting. So in order to do that we
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     need to look over the agenda, Council members look over
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     the agenda and somebody needs to make a motion to
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     approve it, and there may be some, you know, minor
47
     additions and changes.
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                     MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chair.
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0012 1 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Frank. 2 3 MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chair. Move to adopt 4 the agenda as a guide. 5 6 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Very good, thank 7 you, Frank. 8 9 MR. CASIPIT: Second. 10 11 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cal. 12 Okay, so the agenda's been moved to adopt as a guide. 13 Let me see, there could be some changes but there are 14 some -- maybe some specific things we need to point out 15 here. I don't know, DeAnna, there may have been some 16 specific additions to the agenda since it was published 17 and I don't know if you need to go over those. I know 18 we have some time certain presentations here we want to 19 take note of. Would you like to kind of run us through 20 that before we vote on it. 21 22 MS. PERRY: I'd be happy to, Mr. Chair. 23 DeAnna Perry, Council Coordinator for the record. Once 24 I read through these, if the Council adopts this 25 agenda, we will kind of print out a new version so 26 it'll be easier for you to follow but would like to 27 offer to strike the first item under old business, the 28 .805(c) report, and it's just because that information 29 is going to be brought to you through the regulatory 30 cycle agenda item a little bit later. 31 32 Would like to suggest that we add, or 33 actually replace 12d under new business with non-rural 34 determination proposal update. You'll see there that 35 it currently says annual briefing but the annual 36 briefing that it mentions is actually part of the 37 entire review and approve annual report agenda item so 38 we really don't need both of those. So if we could

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proposal.

Next would be the Southeast Alaska Sustainability Strategy update under Forest Service reports. That would probably be the last day. We could add that just below the tribal relations report.

replace that with an update on non-rural determination

And then underneath that, maybe at the very end we could add Pacific Northwest Lab. I've been contacted by Nicole Grewe and they have some good

things to share with us so we'd like to add that as well.

And as you mentioned, Mr. Chair, we do have some time certains to try to accommodate as many schedules as possible. The Unit 2 wolf update, which is 11f under old business, the -- Sara Markegard with Fish and Wildlife Service, she was going to give us an update on the ESA listing where we are with that. She is only available tomorrow morning. We also hope that Tom Schumacher with the State may be able to join us but he might have a conflict so, again, if we could just move that old business item to tomorrow morning we can for sure be able to hear from Sara.

11h, the Southeast Alaska

Sustainability Strategy update, Forest Management agenda item that we need to hear around 2:00 p.m. Frank Sherman, the acting Tongass Forest Supervisor is actually in town and he's got dueling meetings going on so that will allow him to actually visit us in person. Tomorrow — or actually this afternoon, rather, at 2:00 o'clock.

And, finally, under agency reports, time certians for the Tongass update we'll probably have Rob Cross -- if Frank Sherman is available, we're not sure if he will be or not, but that might be 11:00 a.m., Thursday.

And then hopefully we will have Lauren Sill or someone from ADF&G able to give us a subsistence report at 2:00 p.m., on Thursday.

That was a lot of information. We have to print our agendas so early so that we make sure all the meeting materials get to the printer and out to you in time for you to review, that's kind of like a months worth of people giving us some more information.

So, again, if those are acceptable to the Council I can insert those and reprint off an updated agenda for everyone.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, DeAnna. So Council members you should hopefully have an updated printed version of the agenda that we'll be

0014 working from but questions. Mr. Schroeder. 2 3 Bob. 4 5 MR. SCHROEDER: I have a couple of 6 items, very brief items that perhaps we can consider 7 later in the meeting. One has to do with a little bit of followup on our support for co-management 9 activities. And probably a brief discussion and then 10 figure out whether we want a group to proceed forward 11 to further embellish the policy statement we made. 12 13 And then I'd like a brief discussion on 14 extraterritorial jurisdiction and to see whether 15 there's Council interest in developing a policy statement on extraterritorial jurisdiction that would 16 17 apply to Southeast Alaska. 18 19 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, 20 Bob. Do you think that would be appropriate to those 21 -- both those items under old business? 22 23 MR. SCHROEDER: The one item, since the 24 Southeast Alaska Sustainability Strategy is pretty 25 related to the co-management item and our policy 26 statement, that could fit there. Where you put ETJ is 27 up to you. 28 29 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, yeah, thank 30 you, Bob. I think you're right, yeah, co-management 31 discussion would probably fit in well with the update 32 from the Sustainability Strategy which is this 33 afternoon so I'll make a note to add that discussion 34 after that presentation. And then extraterritorial 35 jurisdiction, that might fit better under new business 36 category so I'll kind of pencil that in for there. 37 Okay. 38 39 Anybody else on the Council with any other things they would like to add to the agenda. 40 41 42 (No comments) 43 44 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Seeing none, are 45 we ready to call for the question on approving the 46 agenda. 47 48 MR. KITKA: Call for the question.

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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Harvey.
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     Just a voice vote. All in favor of approving our
     agenda as revised say aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Is there anybody
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     opposed, say nay.
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10
                     (No opposing votes)
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12
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. I think
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     we've got our agenda. Next item on the agenda is
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     election of officers. We have election of officers
15
     here at this meeting so for that I will turn it over to
16
     our Council Coordinator to get us started, as our
17
     Designated Federal Official so, DeAnna, go ahead.
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                     MS. PERRY: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
20
     the record my name is DeAnna Perry. As Son mentioned I
21
     am the Designated Federal Official or the Council
22
     Coordinator for the Southeast Council. In accordance
23
     with the Council Charter, Council members annually
24
     elect a Chair, Vice Chair and a Secretary for a one
25
     year term.
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27
                     I would like to open the floor for
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     nominations of the Council's Chair. And just a
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     reminder nominations need not be seconded so if there
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     are any nominations for the Chair position please say
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     them now.
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33
                     Mr. Douville.
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                     MR. DOUVILLE: Madame Chair. I
36
     nominate Don Hernandez.
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                     MS. PERRY: Mr. Hernandez has been
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     nominated as Chair, any other nominations.
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41
                     (No comments)
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43
                     MS. PERRY: If there are no other
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     nominations I will declare the nominations closed at
     this time. So we have a nomination of Don Hernandez
45
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     for the Chair position for Southeast Alaska Subsistence
47
     Regional Advisory Council. I'll ask for unanimous
48
     consent for Don Hernandez to be Chair of this Council.
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Is there anyone opposed.

0016	
1 2	(No opposition)
3	MS. PERRY: Thank you. Mr. Chair, you
4 5	get to keep your brand new gavel, congratulations.
6 7	(Laughter)
8 9 10	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Thank you, Council members. Yeah, I'm kind of anxious to use that new gavel so thank you.
11 12	(Laughter)
13 14	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: So now I quess
15 16	it's up to me to continue on with nominations for Vice Chair for the Council. Do we have any nominations.
17	
18 19	Mike Douville.
20	MR. DOUVILLE: Mr. Chair. I nominate
21	Cathy Needham for Vice Chair.
22	
23	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Mike.
24 25	Any other nominations for Vice Chair.
25 26	(No comments)
27	(2.0 00.11.02)
28 29	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Hearing none, I think I can ask for unanimous consent on the vote for
30 31	Vice Chair. Is there anybody opposed, say nay.
32 33	(No opposing votes)
34	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay.
35	Congratulations, Cathy. And we have to elect a
36	Secretary, so looking for nominations for secretary.
37	Co shood Miles
38 39	Go ahead, Mike.
40	MR. DOUVILLE: Mr. Chair. I nominate
41	Frank Wright for Secretary.
42	
43	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Mike.
44 45	Any other nominations for Secretary.
45 46	(No comments)
47	(1.0 Condition)
48	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: No other
49 50	nominations so I think we could also ask for unanimous

consent vote for Frank Wright for Secretary. Is there anybody opposed, say nay. (No opposing votes) CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, very good, thank you, Frank. Thank you, Council Members. So we can proceed. And, you know, I did want to say as Chair, you know, I really appreciated, you know, other Council members really helping out with the duties of this Council, you know, in previous years since I've been Chair I really count on that because as I said, really do have a lot of challenges, you know, in

kind of from the start when I first took the position I really do have a lot of challenges, you know, in traveling and what not in going to all these various meetings and I count on Cathy Needham a lot to fill in and take a lot of those responsibilities. She's also, you know, really helpful in just helping set up the meetings and everything that's involved and so I really appreciate that. And I appreciate other Councils, you know, volunteering to go to some of the other meetings

like John Smith went to the Board of Game meeting this fall, you know, something that I may have normally wanted to attend but it's a bad time of year for me to travel and, you know, I really appreciate that and

thank you John and the Council appreciates that as well.

So with that being said we can move on and now we have to look over our previous minutes from last fall's meeting and review those and approve those. So hopefully the Council members have had a chance to look those over. I don't know if anybody took any notes on anything they saw they might want to correct or change. And I always ask Council members to, you know, pay particular attention to your Council member's reports. The Council Coordinator has to kind of summarize those and I always like to hear from Council members if they're, you know, happy with the way their reports were presented. So look those over and then we'll need a motion to approve the previous minutes.

(Pause)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: And while we're doing that I'm still hoping to see some local folks

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    come and welcome us to Juneau. We'll kind of give them
     an opportunity when they do arrive. And I would also
     like to kind of mention that we generally start our
    meetings first thing in the mornings with public -- any
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    public comment, testimony on any issues related to
     subsistence from anybody in Southeast, the phone lines
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     are open. If local people want to come in and give us
     some testimony in person, we offer up the time first
    thing in the mornings and that will be at 8:30 at this
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    venue. And we also offer an opportunity to do that
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    this morning, that will come after we have the reports
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     from our Council members. So if there's anybody that's
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     listening in that wants to make a public comment or
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    testimony we'll get to that in a little while.
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                     So getting back to previous minutes.
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                     Are we ready for a motion.
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                     Cal.
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                     MR. CASIPIT: Mr. Chair. I move that
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     we approve our minutes from our last meeting, October
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     25th through 27th in Ketchikan, Alaska.
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                     MS. NEEDHAM: Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you.
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    have a motion and a second. Is there any Council
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    members that would like to make a change or comment on
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    the previous minutes.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, seeing none,
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     are we ready to call for the question.
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                     MR. KITKA: Call for the question.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Harvey.
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    All in favor of approving the minutes from our previous
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    meeting in fall 2022 say aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Is there anybody
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     opposed, say nay.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, minutes have been approved. So now we do get into our council member reports. Opportunities for Council members to tell the public what's been happening in their communities and areas here since we last met.

So maybe for this I'll start over with Bob Schroeder from Juneau.

MR. SCHROEDER: Thank you, Don. And it's really great to see all of you but it's kind of shocking because I missed the last meeting with an excused absence but I haven't seen everyone for three and a half years and remarkably no one's changed at all.

(Laughter)

MR. SCHROEDER: You know, I mean like it's suspended animation is what it is.

My comments today will be mainly about our program and someone else can deal with the fish and wildlife abundance and how the hunting -- how the season is going.

 My observation would be that we're now sort of a middle aged program, the Federal Subsistence Program, we're at about 30 years for that program. And there were Regional Councils under the State following the passage of ANILCA so we're really at the 40 or 42 year mark. And I think this Council, in particular, should recognize that some of its major accomplishments over this time and I've had the good fortune of being in and out of the Council in one role or another for most of that time period. And I think it's fair to say, although this is a little bit bragging, but that the Southeast Regional Advisory Council has overall made the Federal Program just a way better program, that the work people have done has been important.

I'd highlight a number of things.

First, is that kind of against the odds, subsistence appears to be alive and well after these 40 years, although we're not doing as much monitoring of what subsistence harvests are now as were done earlier. The likelihood is that subsistence harvests are sort of about the same as when the program

was being developed in the early 1980s. In particular for this Council, this Council pushed real hard both on the State and on the Federal side to recognize customary trade, to recognize designated hunter programs. We revised our procedure for customary and traditional use findings seeing that all qualified users in Southeast Alaska would be eligible for subsistence harvest of all subsistence species. This was a major piece of work that went on over four or five years.

We've pretty much internally, and then with some success with the Federal Subsistence Board recognized that there needs to be a significant priority for subsistence uses and establish some criteria for that. And that's also led to something that we don't endorse wholesale, but the Council has been successful in recommending restrictions on non-subsistence uses that is necessary.

I'd also highlight the achievement of the Fisheries Monitoring Program which went through this Council, primarily because of its bringing in really good data that was needed for management, but also empowering communities and tribes to undertake field fisheries research. And so since this has been going on for awhile we now have some of the people who started out in high school or just afterward who are now strong in their own rights.

This Council has spent a lot of effort on Forest management and we've been an important force in directing Forest management in a way that allows for continued subsistence uses. I particularly highlight the huge amount of work that went in on the Roadless issue.

Let's see what else I have here, I'd also herald our first steps towards supporting comanagement agreements. And I'll note that the Federal government in some parts of the country has kind of leapfrogged us. There was an announcement concerning Bear Ears, which is on the Utah -- is it the Utah/Arizona border where co-management of that conservation unit is likely to be done through tribes.

That's pretty much what I have to say. I'm hoping that we'll continue to work on co-management and to work with Forest Service and Park Service to

devolve more management activities to tribes and communities. And then as I mentioned earlier I think we have a little bit of work to do on extraterritorial jurisdiction.

With that it's really good to see you all and thanks so much for everyone's hard work.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Bob. Just a quick note here as we're going through our Council reports, if, you know, local folks from Juneau to welcome us I will pause our Council reports and allow them to do that -- welcome them to do that right off, so Cal Casipit from Gustavus, go ahead.

MR. CASIPIT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Well, I think most people kind of experienced the same winter we did, if you want to call it that. Until about the end of January we pretty much had spring break up for most of our winter. The deer hunting, because of the lack of the snow wasn't as good as it has been. I know I spent a lot of time looking for deer and not finding any. My daughter did luck out and get one with one of my trips so, you know, we did get one. But it was pretty tough without the snow.

Let's see what else.

Other than that I think we did pretty well -- like I said last year we -- or the last meeting we had a pretty good moose season, most people got the moose they needed. Fishing was pretty good. But, yeah, this winter was weird and made deer hunting pretty tough for most of us.

Anyway that's all I had.

I do have -- I did have some comments and some concerns kind of along the lines of what Bob was talking about, more these higher level concerns and observations I've made in regards to some of the actions of the Board of Game and I think maybe when that comes up on the agenda I'll talk more about some of those concerns, but it has to do with meaningful priority and providing a meaningful priority for Federally-qualified users.

Anyway, thank you.

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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yep, thank you,
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    Cal.
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                     John Smith, go ahead.
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                     MR. SMITH: (In Tlingit)
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                     Good morning.
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                     Gunalcheesh.
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                     (In Tlingit)
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                     Thank you all for being here today.
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     It's good to see your faces. You know I attended the
     Board meeting -- the game meeting on the 20 and 24th in
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     Ketchikan and I'll report to that here soon. So it's
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     really good to see you guys faces in the team and thank
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     you for being here today.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, John.
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                     Harvey Kitka, Sitka.
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                     MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We
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    had some concerns in Sitka and basically it had to do
    with the salmon this year. Not only what has happened
    with the lawsuit but also with the salmon being really,
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    for their age, were too short, for most of the fishing.
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    An awful lot of salmon were maybe an inch or two short
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    for commercial sale. There was fish out there but,
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    boy, lots had to be shaken and this was a concern.
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    Basically I think they're -- the food they need out
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    there is not enough. It's just -- at the early age of
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    their stage they need to grow a little longer and being
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     as so much of the fish no is hatchery it seems like the
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    way that they get their genes to grow is they're taking
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    the smaller king salmon. So an awful lot are really
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    too small for the commercial industry and the take. I
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     know there's some talk about changing the size to where
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     it's 26 inches instead of 28. That is just one
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     concern.
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                     We've got another concern with our
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     sockeye in the Sitka area. We basically have Redoubt
    Lake where we get our sockeyes. There's other places
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    but the price of fuel and the weather it's really hard
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     to get to. Klag Bay is probably -- the run size has
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shrunk so bad that it's just -- it's really a hardship

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because most of the time during the time when the sockeye's are running in that area we have had very little rain. That sockeye stream in Klag Bay is barely six feet wide when it is raining, when it's not raining it basically just pools here and there. So a lot of the sockeyes end up back in the bay until the subsistence is taken care of and there isn't very many that escape. I think they had 1,800 sockeyes make it up the stream, you know, which is just not enough, it's just too small.

We still have a concern with our herring. Even though the Sitka Tribe has got a lawsuit that won part of its case we still have problems with what we call dispersal of the fisheries to where they're taking a total biomass from three different areas but only fishing in one area, which is my concern. We've had some concerns with the State as well as some parts of the Federal government with subsistence priority. When we talk about subsistence priority it doesn't necessarily mean a conservation concern, what it means is the community -- the rural community is not meeting its needs. It has nothing to do with conservation, but has the needs -- the needs of people not being met. So we need to look at from that point of view at times. Not really as a conservation concern but as a need for the people. We've got some people, like Kake, where they have no ferry system and no food for awhile. That was -- some of these things I'll probably leave to the rest of the Council.

Sitka.

These are some of the concerns in

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Harvey.

Frank Wright from Hoonah.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. When you fly into Hoonah, you know, I'm hoping this winter was cold enough to get rid of those bugs that are drying up our trees. When you fly into Hoonah now you see a lot of brown trees instead of regular green. You know this climate change is a big deal in our area. If these trees are going to dry up then we're going to have more of a chance of a big dry Forest fire and that's one of the things I always worry about. I

remember one year there was no water in the river and you could see the fish just milling around at the base of the rivers so, you know, those bugs that are doing this to our trees is going to be devastating.

 You know my wife and I, we carry -- we collect all our plastic -- we don't use a lot of plastic but we do but we always end up bringing it to Juneau when we have the chance. For what I do is probably a rain drop in a rain storm. You know, I wish there was a way we could get our community to see -- I can't even get my crew to do it. I save all my plastic on the boat, I bring it home. My wife is -- she's a person that collects aluminum cans and then the money she makes from the aluminum cans she donates to the children, the kids programs. We are just lucky we have on the Alaska Marine Highway to take the cans down to Washington.

You know this coming year is supposed to be a big season for fishing, for salmon fishing. I read a report that was happening it's only supposed to be 19 million and that's small. So if this issue of fish not coming back when it's supposed to be then something's going on out there.

You know this is just an example of what people pay for food in Hoonah. A 25 pound bag of rice cost \$87. In Juneau you can get it at Costco for \$23. That's just one thing. Nine bananas 15 bucks. And when the ferry is not running, you know, we have to figure out how to -- the people have to figure out how they can manage. You know I know there was a car in Juneau that's on the ferry, we try to contact them so we can provide for some of the people in Hoonah. I see people that don't have jobs and walking up from the store with a little bag that cost about 50 bucks, you know, that's what they have to go through.

You know so this climate change affects the subsistence way of life in Hoonah.

You know when the rivers dry up you don't have the fish or like I just said this year's prediction is going to be a small season for salmon.

So I always worry about the young people. The young people that are going to have to deal with this climate change and if we don't -- if we

don't make an issue of it to try to help the young people that are going to have to deal with it, there's got to be a way we can help try to minimize what's going on with our world. We might be small potatoes compared to the rest of the world but like I said a rain drop in a storm, it takes a lot of rain drops to fill a bucket. So that's an issue that I feel strongly about. Every time I go out fishing I always wonder is it going to be bad again. Last year wasn't a good season.

So thanks for listening.

Gunalcheesh.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Frank.

I'm going to go ahead and give my report as a Council member from my local area and leave the Chair report up to Vice Chair Cathy Needham who attended the Board meeting up in Anchorage this winter.

So from my area, north end of Prince of Wales, yeah, it was kind of a year of extremes, or fall and winter of extremes as other people have noted. You know for my area it meant some really bitter cold temperatures back in December with no snow pack which is always worrisome to me because, you know, when you get those cold temperatures you kind of like to have a little snow on the ground to protect some of the streams and I do worry about, you know, spawning beds getting frozen out in conditions like that. But then on the other hand, you know, not having snow pack did make for better browse conditions for the deer when it did get cold. And then after that we had a very warm wet January and February, lots of rain. That's a little worrisome as well. I worry about spawning beds getting washed out by heavy rains that happen that time of year. So a few concerns there with the kind of wacky weather.

And our fall deer hunting was not very good on Prince of Wales Island. As other Council members have mentioned, the costs of going out and harvesting are kind of getting pretty prohibitive. Right now we're paying \$8 for gasoline, you know, in my community and that makes it, you know, really important if you're going out and harvesting something you want to be successful because it's just getting awful

expensive. So that's kind of putting of a burden on people and, you know, the resources are not there, we're not going out and being successful in our deer hunting so it's a little challenging.

So, yeah, I think that's my main report.

So Mike Douville from Craig.

MR. DOUVILLE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. In my last report we were just getting into the hunting season and I really wasn't very optimistic and we are having a difficult time getting deer. I've never hunted personally -- on a personal level so hard with so little result. I've lived there all my life and I know the country really well.

There's a couple of things that are affecting it and wolf and timber, I believe that the Department has been under estimating the wolf population since 2013, and as a result our deer population has plummeted because we can't even maintain anywhere near a stable deer population. So until that changes we have a long time of looking forward to rebuilding that stock. I don't see it happening for years to come, it doesn't look very good.

As far as timber, there's a lot of concern on the island about cutting any more old growth timber. And the other concern is you have the logging industry that's thinking 19 or 20,000 acres a year of young growth cutting, that's not okay either. The mind set there is to locally process and not export young growth timber down the road and 200 year rotation. But the -- we have a real problem. We have a real high wolf population, if you look at the graphs of our deer population success rate, our hunter success rate has plummeted in the last few years.

Like Mr. Hernandez said, we invest a considerable amount to go out and go hunting and we hope to have success and when we don't it's not okay.

So the other issue we have now is conservative groups want to eliminate the trollers from the salmon fishery. It's caused a lot of concern, there's a lot of resistance, but where it goes I don't know at this point. But it is stressful.

So hopefully some of these things will clear up down the road and we can continue our subsistence way of life.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Mike.

Louie Wagner from Metlakatla.

MR. WAGNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For us in Metlakatla, we have at least two guys that trap the wolves and they've been doing quite well with it. It really helps with -- harder for them to get deer during the winter, they're trapping around the beaver ponds now and they're getting them at the beaver ponds where they're feeding on the beaver. Looking forward to seeing more deer come out the end of April, first of May with their fawns, you know. Where I like to troll across the bay there's a sand bar from the smaller island across and they'll stay on the island there and then they'll cross the sand bar and then they go back up to the mountains later so they seem to stay on the islands a lot, away from the wolves, I guess.

So for us, we're fortunate, you know, I talked to the one guy he's going to keep trapping until April and then he'll stop until next fall. Getting the numbers down pretty good. We've lost three dogs so far to the wolves just recently. So now matter how many you take there's always plenty more behind the ones that you take and they travel Duke Island, to Percy Islands and over to Annette Island and they travel -and I've seen them when I crab -- crabbed fish out at Ponds Bay on Duke Island, they travel over to Cat Island and then over to Mary Island. And there's times when you'd be anchored and in Ponds Bay there's nothing to see 20, 30 wolves in a pack and then they start howling in the evening and it's pretty hard to go to sleep for awhile, they're loud. But for us that's working out real well with the guys being able to have a longer trap season on the wolves and try to keep control.

After the winter meeting last year my son and I we went right on up to the Unuk River to see if there was anything left up there and it was too late, I got there too late, that river was empty. But on the way out, the next day, the fathometer was solid

 fish on the fathometer in Burrows Bay and the porpoises, there were so many you couldn't count them. They were feeding — they usually will come play off the bough on the boat but they didn't pay no mind to us they were just feeding and big long trails of them working together and for me it had to have been eulachons there because there's a very small population of herring there that will spawn on the Klahini side and it was just amazing to see and good to see the porpoises, you rarely see porpoises anymore. And where they go after, probably up to Stikine, I don't know, but they sure disappear in a hurry.

And for -- I represent the community on this Southeast Alaska Indigenous TransBoundary Mining Commission and we've been having meetings once a month with the Canadians and now they're starting to -- we call them solicitors, they're switching them off on us so we got to go over everything again with new people, but we have a meeting in Ketchikan March 16th and 17th on the mining issues. And if this mining continues and -- they're going to destroy our rivers in no time and we all know that.

For us and people in Saxman, you know, and all the rest of the areas that benefitted from the eulachons, this one bucket thing is ridiculous. And you folks mentioned about the fuel, how much it costs in fuel. But it's just not fair to go up and you get one proxy, you know, so you can bring two buckets back, it's just ridiculous. My son and I and granddaughter were going to go up again and this time we should be there in time and get some good documentation and it won't be second hand information for what we bring back. This will be real. Because we know where to look for them, and how to find them and we know how to take water samples now. I want to get some water samples when we get there and maybe in the middle of being there and before we come out so just anything that might be able to help to get some fish back to the people. That seems -- the same concern for all the subsistence we're here for and talking about. We really need something better, that's a 200 mile roundtrip for me to go up there and I take my tender, that's going to be 600 gallons round-trip so it's pretty costly plus the gas for the outboards running up to the river each day and back.

I think I really like what Harvey had

to say on how things could be handled better on subsistence. I know escapement is important and we've always -- my son and I, we've been very careful on what we take. My brother, he took too much one year and that really hurt us and we've been kind of dealing with that ever since. But it's time to move on if the fish are there.

So even when I started back about 1960, if we get eulachons -- we go up and then they wouldn't be there. The only other river we'd check at the time would be the Chickamin, but they didn't only go up the Chickamin, they'd go into the Blossom River there and Princess Bay and then in 2005 they went up Carol Inlet and it was packed in there, it was full, I made one set and I got enough to make two batches of eulachon grease, you know, and give enough away and smoke some.

So it's just tough to be this many years and I'm still talking about eulachons when I should be catching them and bringing them home to the people. I'm running out of time, it's getting harder for me, I turn 75 this month and dealing with three different cancers it sucks the life out of you, it makes you pretty weak. So it'd be nice if we could come to some kind of conclusion here to get the fish back to the people. It's important. It's a big part of our culture. I don't remember who it was but they came to Metlakatla after we delivered eulachons, you know, and everybody had smokehouses then and they said it looked like Metlakatla was on fire because there was so much wood smoke coming from the smokehouses, now there's just a handful of us. So it'd be nice to see that again.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Louie.

Patty Phillips from Pelican.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Well, I was appointed originally I think back in 1993, if you look in this book it shows that I only have two years of service -- well, I had two years that I had to step away but I'm back now.

 $\mbox{\sc I}$ remember meeting in Craig where I was just so emotional I just could not control the tears

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because the loss of tradition to our people, to our indigenous people, and I want you all to know that I'm kind of glum right now because I lost my father-in-law, he was 91, just recently, and it makes you realize, you know, my husband and I are the old ones now, that our young people will look to. So if I'm a little emotional I apologize.

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But I want to add on to a couple things that I heard from other Council members.

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Harvey Kitka talked about, you know, Klag Bay sockeye and, you know, I have lived in Pelican 50 years, I was born in Sitka, I skiff back and forth between Pelican and Sitka during the summer, spring and summer, fall months so I really know that area. Like Mike said, I grew up there, I know it. But when we go through Kaze in the summer when the seine fleets in there fishing, they're right at the gates and the gates are -- it's like a canyon that goes into Klag Bay, they're right at the gates, they're nets are right there, anything going into Klag Bay is being captured by the seiners. I mean if the marker was moved back just enough to let -- because if it's not the seiners getting it, it's the sea lions getting it so that salmon resource, you know, cohos and sockeye, and they're getting hit -- we're seeing less amounts and so it's sort of like my deduction is is because they're being intercepted before they can get into the streams.

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Chairman Hernandez talked about, you know, the heavy torrential rain events scouring our stream systems. This stream scouring can be damaging to spawning habitat, there's so much scouring that all that's left is these bigger boulders, the gravel is just being washed out to sea and so, yeah, they're still trying to spawn there but are the eggs getting buried like they're supposed to, you know. And so we're seeing less return of pink salmon and chum salmons to our local streams and the inlet. Not only does the stream scouring wash away the eggs but the gravel washes into the sea and the eggs provide food for the ecosystem web and if you don't have that egg feeding then, then what do the birds have to eat, or the fish or what have you. I mean there are in-stream and down stream effects that we can't quantify because we see it when we vis -- you know it's our local knowledge that sees this happening but do we have the scientific basis to say, hey, you know, maybe there's

not as much fish here as there used to be. I mean so -- I mean the kind of waterfowl that I see are the swans, the mergansers, the grebes, the loons, the dippers, you know, the seagulls, I mean if they don't have a food to eat then where are they going to go. I'm seeing less of these sort of -- you know this aviary type bird species in our area.

 $$\rm I^{\prime}m$$ going to talk about something that I wrote about and I want sure that I talked about the whole thing.

The effects by unquided non-resident sportfisheries during inclimate weather and during severe ocean conditions, because the fleet comes in and they fish in the inlet rather than going out to the open ocean, it causes a localized direct negative adverse impacts and reduces subsistence opportunities to local residents of Pelican. I listened to a presentation by one of the managers from Alaska SeaPlanes, they had 87 no-fly days in 2022. Well, a lot of that could be fog or a lot of that could be just stormy weather conditions which are much more severe than they used to be, more frequent and quickly severe and then drops back off but it affects -- can the fleet -- the sportfish fleet go out on the ocean to fish and if they can't then they drop their anchor right near town and they're impacting the local resource.

Fish resources within an area that local residents customary and traditionally use fish as food for personal and family consumption and from areas close to the community.

Several residents in our community are low income or live on fixed income and they have few options to meet their subsistence needs. The traditional areas close to the community are being hard hit by the sportfisheries, this has a disproportionate negative impact on the ability to harvest locally and further depletes the fish populations causing localized conservation concerns. And it also poses a public safety risk as the subsistence harvester has to travel further away and they're the ones with the little boats with the little engines and we've had that before. We had someone — when we met ion Kake once, we had a local user say I got to go over to Pybus to get my deer, someone's going to die and what happened, that man was the one who died, him and his son, I mean these

local subsistence harvesters, users, they're telling us the problems and it's like, I don't want to be a deaf ear that it falls upon. So this placement of the subsistence harvester with a preference for sportharvest is a wanton waste. Wanton waste is observed as sportharvest release rock fish and the rock fish float on the surface. I mean our local residents, we have a small custom fish processors and when a longliner brings in their rock fish that's overage then that rock fish goes into a tote with ice and then local residents can go down and get rock fish and then fillet it up and put it into their freezers. When we see sport boats out there just releasing that rock fish and they're just floating out, and of course the eagles go down and get them or seagulls will come along and peck on them, but it's a wanton waste. I mean so someone with a small boat from Pelican, they could go out and fish for rock fish and they could bring it up and bring it home and cook it but these fish are just floating out to sea.

 So with climate being more severe and quicker to get severe, access can be more difficult and a concern to local subsistence users. The Federal Subsistence Board has made determinations that restrict non-Federally-qualified, when appropriate, to provide the required Federal subsistence priority in ANILCA .804. By maintaining a long-term pattern of traditional subsistence harvest it's much more difficult and can pose a threat to public safety and food security, the resource may overall regionwide be healthy but there is localized depletion causing subsistence users to lose access to important subsistence resources. It's more than reducing competition, it's providing a meaningful subsistence priority while dealing with localized depletion.

Those are my remarks, Mr. Chair. Thank

 you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Patty.

Now, lastly we'll turn to Cathy Needham who can give a local report or, but she definitely wants to report to us on what happened at the Federal Subsistence Board meeting in January so, Cathy, go ahead.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I'll just do the Chair's report from the Federal Subsistence Board meeting. Before I kind of get into the particulars I just want to acknowledge that this was the first time that I ever attended a Federal Subsistence Board meeting and it was a little bit intimidating but I had a lot of really great support. So I just want to acknowledge that. DeAnna did a great job making sure that I had everything that I needed to be able to give a report of this Council's actions that we had taken over the year and Rob, Jake and Andrew were there answering my questions at the last minute when I would have little panic attacks, like what should I say, I mean can you remind me of the difference between what we talked about with Kah-Sheets Creek and Neva Creek please. And I had all that information and I tried to study before I went but you get a little bit intimidated and I kind of forgot and I always had to be kind of regrounded. So we have great Staff.

And, Mr. Chair, your shoes are really hard to fill. Folks, I think missed you there. We did have a social gathering of Chairs when we first got there, it was not a Chair's meeting but it was an opportunity for us to meet one another for working together and there were a lot of Vice Chairs I noticed at this years particular meeting, a lot of us, and so that was a little encouraging, we were all like oh we have big shoes to fill so I was not the only one.

Just a few takeaways from the Board meeting that I thought I would share, a couple of things before we get to the business that our Council gave them.

One thing was that the Board covered the -- they covered a topic called fisheries delegation of authority and I really didn't know anything about this topic when they were talking about it and so I was like racking my brain while I was sitting at the table going I don't remember us talking about this at all but it wasn't something that came before the Regional Advisory Councils. Essentially the fisheries delegation of authority -- well, with delegations of authority and how they work with wildlife is that you have emergency actions and then you have temporary and special actions, and with fisheries -- well, I'll explain the difference for those of you that might not know this or remember -- the emergency actions are

1 things that the delegated authority official can do within 60 days -- for 60 days during a period to address a concern, a depleted population maybe, as new information comes, and the temporary and special 5 actions last through the regulatory cycle and they require a public hearing of the Federal Subsistence 6 7 Program. And in our processes the fisheries -- the delegation of authority for fisheries did not allow for 8 9 temporary and special actions so that was something 10 that was a carryover from when the Federal program took 11 over and so that's something that's in place for 12 wildlife but it was not in place for fisheries. 13 the Federal Subsistence Board received a briefing about 14 all of this and were presented with some options and at 15 the end of the day they chose Option 3 unanimously, and 16 that option was to align the way delegated authority 17 works between fisheries and wildlife and so now for 18 fisheries the delegated authority in fisheries are able 19 to do temporary and special actions now.

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So that was an interesting process to see, something a little different and something that I didn't have much information on and that I learned that we -- you know, we, to this day, after all of the time that the Federal Program has managed subsistence are still working under some carryover type things that haven't lined up over the years and these topics still come before us -- or come before, at least, the Board to sort of take care of and consider.

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Another thing that I noted -- so when we started getting into the business of the Regional Advisory Councils is that there were a lot of closure reviews in other regions and I was thinking about how we -- you know we had one closure review under -- that we took care of, but there was another region, the Kodiak/Aleutians that had, I don't know a dozen closure reviews that they did so that was another thing about like sort of the history of the Federal Program is that some of those closures -- it was like listening to the analysis on it, it was like well we're not even sure why it was closed in the first place, it was a carryover kind of thing, and a lot of those opened up and the Board action on all of those were always to give deference to the Regional Advisory Council, and they actually stated that in their justification for how they voted on it. So I think it was just a really good reminder of the work that we do at this table when we look at those kinds of things, the closure reviews,

which is something that we don't deal with a lot over time, that we really are -- you know the Board is really listening to those recommendations.

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It was interesting, you know, we are Region 1 and when you get there you give a Chair's report and so my very first meeting, was like one of the very first things we had to do is give a Chair's report, a report for our region, and I was the first one, and I'd never heard these things -- I like to listen to everybody first before I decide like how I'm going to do it but, no, put right on the spot and so -but luckily DeAnna did a really good job of making sure I had great talking points and we went through it. And then the rest of the meeting, we went through the process and Southeast was put last. So I had like this starting out of the gates and then I had to wait for three days for all the other business to kind of happen and then we finally got a moment to spend some time on the proposals that we had before us.

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As you may recall we had four fisheries proposals during this cycle. One was on the consensus agenda which was the customary and traditional use for shellfish. And then we had our two fisheries proposals and a closure review. For the fisheries work the Board did side with the Regional Advisory Council recommendation. There was one, the Neva proposal, if you guys remember from last year, the Neva Creek proposal was an interesting process to watch. It was not a unanimous vote, it actually was a four to four vote and so when that happens then the motion fails and so the motion was to support rescinding the closure at Neva but because it was a 4/4 vote, that vote was voted down and so even though the Federal Subsistence Board didn't vote to support the Council's recommendation, ours was to maintain status quo, it ended up going in our favor because of the 4/4 vote, which was kind of fascinating to watch that unfold. Because I didn't quite understand that while I was sitting at the table, that you have an even number of Board representatives and what happens when you don't have a tie-breaker at the end, it just goes away.

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And then you may recall we had the deferred wildlife proposals that went back to the Federal Subsistence Board and all three proposals were declined, did not -- they were all voted in opposition. It was -- the vote was one to seven with the Bureau of

1 Indian Affairs supporting the Regional Advisory Council recommendations out of that. I want to thank the time that the community members took to call in to give testimony on those proposals. I think it was helpful. Some things that I feel like were the 6 takeaways from that, there were questions, that was 7 really -- you know we have the work that we did and it's written out and we present it to the Board and 9 this is what we have and then there's time for 10 questions and so that was another little panic attack I 11 think but hopefully I handled the questions well in 12 terms of what the Council discussed. I noticed that 13 the questions really were centered around being able to 14 show, which we might not have done a very good job of, 15 being able to show what Mr. Kitka was talking about, 16 the difference between having a redution -- or a 17 closure or a reduction in harvest, whether it be 18 because of a conservation concern, which I think where 19 the overwhelming evidence with those deer proposals 20 really were, that there was no conservation concern 21 versus closing off a portion of other users due to 22 whether or not you can have the continuation of 23 subsistence uses. And I think if we were to take the lessons that we learned out of that process is that we 24 25 probably could have done a better job documenting that 26 aspect, rather than focusing on the data that is around 27 the conservation and that deer are in abundance, unit-28 wide, versus the local concentrations or whether or not 29 people are actually meeting their subsistence needs. 30 And so I think that was a really good take away on that 31 aspect of it.

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And then I think we'll have a briefing at this meeting, the Board did spend some time also on the Tongass submerged lands issue as well as the non-rural determination process for Ketchikan that is now going towards its next stages.

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So with that it was an exciting meeting and I want to say I appreciate the opportunity to go, it's the responsibility of the Vice Chair to fill the Chair's shoes as much as she or he can when you're unable to make it, and I appreciate the work that you do, Mr. Hernandez, on behalf of this Council, because now I realize how much work it really is.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cathy.

0037 And like I said, I'm really glad that the rest of the Council does step up when needed. I think it's good for the Council to be involved in some of these processes too because it's really a good way to learn about just how the whole systems work, both on the State side, which we attend, and being at the Federal 6 7 Board meeting is a really interesting process. So, yeah, thank you, Cathy for being able to do that. 9 10 Next up on the agenda is the 11 opportunity for public comments on anything unrelated 12 to the agenda. Any topic of interest to anybody. I'd 13 like to know is there anybody on the telephone lines 14 who would like to give public testimony at this time. 15 16 (No comments) 17 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Not hearing 18 19 anybody. Is there anybody in the room who would like 20 to give testimony at this time. 21 22 (No comments) 23 24 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, not seeing 25 any. Just for future reference, as the meeting 26 continues here for people who do come to the meeting, 27 if you know of anybody who is coming to the meeting we 28 usually have blue cards near the entrance there for 29 people to fill out if you do want to testify, fill out 30 a blue card and bring it up to our Coordinator and 31 we'll have an idea of how many do want to give 32 testimony. And for folks on the phone you just have to 33 let us know if you want to say something. 34 35 So we can take a break then and start 36 with old business. So let's take a 15 minute break. 37 38 (Off record) 39 40 (On record) 41 42 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thanks 43 everybody for coming back to the table. The gavel 44 speaks loudly, I like it. 45 46 (Laughter) 47 48 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: We're going to get

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into old business.

MR. DOUVILLE: You made the lights go

out.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I saw that. We'll get into old business here very shortly and I think first up on old business maybe we'll go to Dave Schmid, the Regional Forester, to give us an update on Roadless because Dave has to be gone this afternoon, but hold on Dave, we're not quite there yet.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: And then we'll get into the Board of Game update from John Smith. But before we do that we have a little presentation from Rob Cross who has a little something that -- as you remember we have students who come to our meetings, come to our Council meetings and they were also up at the Board meeting, so they put together a little presentation about what they've been up to. So we'll let Rob Cross present that for us first before we get into any other business.

Go ahead, Rob.

(Video played)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thanks Rob. That was really interesting, great to see the kids' perspective on the whole process here after talking to them during the meetings and meeting with them and seeing their viewpoint when the process was all completed. Very informative, so, thanks.

 $\label{eq:Anybody else on the Council want to add anything. Harvey, go ahead.}$

MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Last week I got to talk to Heather and she's moving from Sitka to Petersburg. I'm kind of sad to see her leave because she was such an influence on the young people in Sitka and hopefully wherever she goes she can start it again but the young people in Sitka, they're going to miss this opportunity. I don't know if anybody's going to take it up and follow through with it but it's a great stepping stone for these young people to get.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, thank you for that news, Harvey. Anybody else have anything else they want to add.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, it does seem like Heather's been the driving force behind this and, yeah, hopefully somebody in Sitka will pick up the ball or maybe we'll see students from Petersburg in future meetings. I don't know what her plans are, but, yeah, I hope it can continue for sure. There's been a lot of students come to our meetings in the past number of years and I believe some of them have moved on to pursuing careers in resource management and so it's really encouraging for all of us.

Very good.

Dave Schmid, before you have to leave for the afternoon, maybe you can give us an update on what's happening with the Roadless Rule.

MR. SCHMID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Again, I'm Dave Schmid, the Regional Forester here with the Forest Service. And I'd like to comment as well, the Forest Service has helped fund Heather's efforts here in Southeast and it's -- I have a warm spot in my heart for this as well. It was really evident at the Federal Subsistence Board meeting, Cathy was there as well, and there are also three students that have expanded to Hoonah as well and they had a mentor/teacher/coach along with them. And I think we shamed all of our other Federal family, the Department of Interior, into this as well and so I know that Fish and Wildlife Service, Park Service for sure, and BLM and others are looking at expanding this across the state here. Because I know Chairman Christianson at the meeting looked out and it's like he was pointing at some of those students and saying, you know, you are the future here and there's a gap between the folks who sit around the RAC tables and those that sit around the -- public members especially with the Board, so it is a great program and we'll continue to support that any way we can from the region and whether Heather's in Petersburg, and there'll be others, but we'll make that up.

But today I'll be really brief here as

well. I think I had shared at the Ketchikan meeting was about the Southeast Alaska Sustainability Strategy and this topic is part of that. I won't go into all of SASS, you're going to get an opportunity to interact here later this afternoon and later in the meeting, but, just again as a reminder there were four major points that were announced July 15th, 2021 by Secretary Vilsack.

The first of those was to end large scale old growth logging in Southeast Alaska and really refocus our resources around restoration, restoration in a sustainable young growth program moving in the future. I think this afternoon, SASSfm, I've been kind of working -- I know Cathy has also worked with some of the folks there as we start to work towards a public outreach on what does that look like, and we're going to start by asking you all, the communities, what you want to see, it's not, this is what we're going to do, what do you think, we flipped that with SASS. So large old growth was a big piece of that.

One was to really enhance and move forward with truly meaningful consultation with tribes across the Forest Service but especially here in Southeast and how we do that and we've been really embarking here on that of late with a number of opportunities.

The third was an investment piece that kicked things off, short-term, long-term investments, \$25 million and we did move that all into -- Barb will be here to talk about a lot of the projects and things that we did.

But the other piece was to repeal the Alaska Roadless Rule and replace that with the 2001 Roadless Rule that restored the protections of that rule. I know it didn't go as fast as some folks would like, we were right on the cusp of that I think when I met with you last fall. That did get to the finish line and was published in the Federal Register. I believe you may have a copy of that, I don't know if DeAnna's provided that, but that did, that restored all the protections of the Roadless Rule. There was a lot of extra time spent to ensure that that rule was based on good rulemaking and decisionmaking so that it could withstand, as we know we'll continue to likely have legal challenges into the future but that has been in

place and I want to thank you all here. You were all behind this. I know Member Schroeder and I think Cathy as well actually got on with OMB the last go around and you've just been a pittbull of a group here in not letting go of that and those voices were heard.

 My hopes are and I think that, you know, we were always looking for some kind of a lasting effort here, something that's durable. I've just watched -- you know I've been in Alaska for 30 years now and the last five, coming back here, I've seen things start to change in Southeast Alaska and really reflect what the communities are looking for toward the future and so I hope we won't be in this ping-pong, pendulum, back and forth anymore into the future and I'm fairly optimistic about that. I don't even want to talk about Roadless anymore, I just want to talk about all the good things we're doing in moving forward.

So I thank this Council for your interest and your proactive work around that and I also appreciate this Administration and our ability, and our Staff who have been directed to do things at times in the last Administration but we got this through and so I think it's, from my perspective, a good thing.

So, thank you, Mr. Chair.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ:} Thank \ you, \ \mathsf{Dave.}$ Any questions or comments for Regional Forester Schmid from the Council.

Mr. Schroeder.

MR. SCHROEDER: Thanks much for your presentation, Dick -- Dave, excuse me. I did want to just ask you just where Forest Service is going with respect to co-management and doing more contracting with tribes and communities for management activities and, you know, this is something that the Council has been really interested in. And then I think I got it correct, I read an article that at the national level, Bear Ears is moving towards a more tribal management or co-management agreement and I wondered just how you see that might proceed in Southeast Alaska.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SCHMID: Thanks for the question. A couple of points that are really important. Bears Ears is one of those.

1 And so the Forest Service currently does not have some of the authorities that allow us for 2 full co-management that the Department of Interior does, and we're working on that. In fact through the 5 Farm Bill is one of those efforts that are moving 6 But what we do and what we call -forward here. 7 there was a joint Secretarial order that came out by both the Secretary Haaland and Secretary Vilsack with the Department of Interior as well as the Forest 10 Service around co-stewardship and so we mix those terms 11 often here and there's some slight differences here. 12 We have been moving through co-stewardship, we've 13 signed several agreements here and we're looking to 14 build on those. For examples were the Forest 15 Guardians, I signed an agreement with Tlingit/Haida 16 Council and others. That has expanded, it's, I think 17 it's looking at SeaCoast Guardians and that's really 18 looking at communities and working through areas there. 19 We signed -- oh, gosh, there's several other agreements 20 that have come forward here just in -- out of SASS that 21 are moving. We're looking for that kind of entry point 22 into more co-management. I did get the policy work 23 that you all have done and we're looking at how does 24 that fit in here. Currently working on a co-25 stewardship agreement here in Juneau with Tlingit/Haida 26 Council, again, there are others that we've been 27 working with, other tribes. And really looking at kind 28 of that entry point into using all the authorities. 29 We're using like participating agreements, we're using 30 some other authorities that we do have at this point 31 but hoping that that will expand over time.

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The MOU that goes with that participating agreement talks about how we make decisions and it's co -- I forget what the terms are exactly in there but it's making those decision together. Like that agreement's around Mendenhall, the whole Mendenhall rec area which was a very traditional use area but that allows us to be working in what I would say what is really close to co-management until we get those authorities.

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So I don't know if that answered your question.

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We're moving in that direction within the authorities that we do have.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, go ahead,

followup Bob.

MR. SCHROEDER: Just more of a followup comment. Perhaps the Council will reinforce through some communication out of this meeting, our support for these activities, because I'm really positive on the steps that you're making but got a long ways to go.

MR. SCHMID: I would just suggest -- so Bears Ears was created, we started trying to use the Bears Ears work and because that monument and the way it was formed and put together did provide for that opportunity and so right now we don't have that same ability to do that here in Alaska.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Any other questions.} \\$

Patty Phillips.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman Hernandez. Thank you, Mr. Schmid. My question is related to the annual report where we talked about how we've been effective, the Southeast Regional Council has been effective in bringing issues to the Board of Fish and to the Board of Game and our success rate has been not too much to braq about in terms of like bags and possession limits on salmon and log book -- knowing how much fish that sportfish are taking and in terms of, you know, trying to have sound management practices in order to provide a subsistence priority. And there's just that, you know, lack of data missing. And so we're encouraged to work through the State process and we work at the Federal level but it's not working for us so what can we do more to advocate for something that we've been advocating for for the last 10 years or longer. I know you won't have an answer but it's just a concern I have.

Thank you.

 MR. SCHMID: No, I appreciate the concern. I think one of the -- one of the programs I just mentioned here, Forest Guardians, SeaCoast Guardians, you know, we've put money in, others have, folks have -- even the regional corporation here has put millions of dollars into that and those are areas where local communities and folks can provide that, you know, better data. I don't know if it's better data,

but good, using indigenous knowledge, you know, what I hear at these tables, to be able to maybe really enforce some of that knowledge to bring to bear. We still, you know, have challenges between Federal management, State management at times but I -- I'm hopeful, I guess, that through the RACs and maybe through some of these other investments that we're going to be able to really get to that point. But I recognize those challenges.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Anybody else with a question or comment.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I guess not. One comment from myself, Dave. I'm encouraged with the new direction the Forest Service is taking, I hope it can continue and I think what I see is important that maybe in the future that our resources will be viewed and treated more as resources as opposed to commodities. And I guess by that I mean resources just involve a whole range of important things with those resources, you know, they're social, they're environmental, they're ecological, you know, that's resource management in my view. And in the past I think our management has been focused on our resources as commodities and I think that's gotten us into trouble and I hope your change is in that direction.

Yeah, thank you.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SCHMID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I appreciate that perspective.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you again. Like I say we'll have more reports this afternoon, that looks like it's kind of a time certain on the SASS updates at 2:00 p.m., so we'll look forward to that. And now we should move on to our report from John Smith about what happened at the Board of Game meeting this fall down in Ketchikan. And I think this is kind of an important topic because it may kind of lead us into any wildlife proposals that the Council may want to end up putting forward so I think it would be good to get an update on what happened at the Board of Game. So, John, go ahead.

MR. SMITH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Council. Boardmen. Team. I just want to share what a great honor it was to represent the team in January 20th to 24th in Ketchikan. And, of course, you seen some videos of the children, they were there, it was great to see Heather and the kids. And just want to echo, you know, I'm Tlingit, from the Kaagwaantaan. My brother's right here, he's Kaagwaantaan himself. So I just want to take a moment to followup with the culture, in listening to Patty and Louie and, you know, your heaviness, I want to wrap the blanket around you and I want to catch your tears and knowing that you're here because you know that our grandchildren and our children need you to be here even though that you have some heavy things, even echoing it to the people out there that are here and putting importance to what we're doing today. So I thank you.

And just to echo what I saw, just like what Cathy was sharing, I'm the new guy, I've only been here, you know, a year so the team putting me on the table was very -- a good experience and -- and just share that, you know, what Cathy -- echo a lot of the information, of course, DeAnna was like top notch, right there. And, of course, we honored DeAnna that day for a lot of her work that, you know, a lot of times people don't get recognized and we did that that day and so I'd like to echo that, what Dave was sharing about the work that you do, that there's always somebody in the background that nobody sees but they're making things happen so I want to address that.

But also being there, when I was at the table, it's not me standing before you, it's the 13, so I hope that this is the team that I was representing and that I did the best I could.

Sow with that to say, echoing the --watching the teamwork that was going on, and even the community coming up and sharing their love and their care and concerns of the two-legged, the four-legged, the air, sea, land, universe that they were coming and sharing and so it's very important and even just hearing some of the words about our grandchildren -- so with that to say I'm just going to share and read what I have here.

I attended the Board of Game meeting January 20th through the 24th in Ketchikan along with our Council Coordinator, DeAnna, and OSM State Liaison,

George Pappas, and participated in the public comment process and representing of this Council. I presented our comments on 24 Board of Game proposals that could potentially affect subsistence resources for us here in Southeast. For the most part the Board of Game carried these proposals we supported with the exceptions of:

Proposal 2, requiring hunters orientation for hunting goat in Southeast units. We opposed. Board of Game passed.

Proposal 7, 8 and 9, which dealt with extending trapping seasons for martin and wolverine. The Council supported, the Board of Game did not pass any of these proposals. Of note, though, they did pass Proposal 6 which lengthened river otter trapping season in Unit 1 through 4 to align with Unit 5.

There were a few proposals where Board of Game made a few amendments to this proposal we were interested in.

Proposal 5. Changing the waterfowl season in Unit 1 through 4 by creating a split season. The Council supported this proposal as written and Board of Game amended the proposal starting a closure period of December 1st through December 15th.

Proposal 10. Decreasing the bag limit to four deer in Unit 4 remainder, the Council supported the proposal along with Proposal 11 which was similar. The Board originally opposed Proposal 10 and took no action on 11, but the Proposal 10 was brought back up for reconsideration. The Board of Game amended the proposal to replace the original proposal language to place a reduce on non-residential bag limits for all Unit 4 to two bucks.

All of the other proposals we commented on, the Board of Game took action consistent with our support of opposition. That included the nine proposals regarding proposal change of wolf management in Unit 2. The Council opposed Proposal 45, and 47 through 54 and the Board of Game did not pass any of those.

For details on this action taken on each and every proposal our Council Coordinator sent out a table with this action by email on February 6th

to the Council.

And just to share, too, to make note and just to call out to the community and the team, the importance of reporting, you know, what we're harvesting from the land, air, sea, it's very important to make decisions at the table for a team and being the new guy I'm looking at the data and it doesn't match with what I see visually out in the communities. So I'd like to echo out to the community, to please, you know, take a moment and call up the Fish and Game, get online, and report even if you can call and report -maybe you didn't report last year, maybe you didn't report the year before and making sure that that's on the table, it will really help us all make good decisions. Even if you didn't harvest an animal, let us know where you went and you didn't see these animals. So I really encourage that that's key for us up here is making sure that matches makes us -- helps us get the decisions on the table.

Thank you, very much.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, John, for your report. Do we have any questions from Council members about the Board of Game meeting that John might be able to answer.

Cal, go ahead.

MR. CASIPIT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thanks John for attending for us, appreciate that. Maybe between you and DeAnna you might be able to come up with the answer for me. But it's in regards to Proposal 31. It was a goat proposal for the remainder of Unit 1C that basically under State regs that hunt starts on September 1st, under Federal regs it starts August 1st and the proposal before the Board of Game was to -- it came from the Resident Hunters of Alaska was to change the State season to be an August 1 start date and I believe that passed. And this relates to my concerns I had, that I talked about in my opening report.

I remember way back then when we were talking about that unit remainder of 1C goat hunt. The reason that the August 1st start date was put in there for rural users was to provide a meaningful priority for goats in that part of 1C. Basically, you know,

1 hunting in August it's easier, it's better weather, don't have to worry about storms as much so we thought 2 at that time, way back when that that seemed like a reasonable thing to do to maintain a meaningful 5 priority. And it seems like overnight some folks, this Resident Hunters of Alaska came in and said, well, 6 7 let's change it so everybody can start hunting on August 1st, well, that took away that meaningful 9 priority that I was talking about earlier. And I 10 believe -- I know when the Icy Straits Advisory 11 Committee when we talked about 31, we opposed it for 12 that very same reason, and I'm wondering how the Board 13 of Game can basically ignore the comments of their Icy 14 Straits Advisory Committee.

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And, anyway, it seems like whenever we try to provide a priority for rural users, what we're trying to do, provide this meaningful priority, somehow somebody gets an idea they can change the State regs, make it the same as ours and our meaningful priority goes away. And it really frustrates me. You know it's about Unit 4 remainder deer when they changed to six under the State regs back in 2019, here it is they're doing it again in 2023 when the Board met on this —granted it's a small area, it's not a big area but it may be important — it may be very important to people in Hoonah, Gustavus, people in that area.

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And so I'm frustrated, I really am. Because we're supposed to provide this meaningful priority, yet we can't close to non-subsistence users unless we've got this conservation reason and if we don't have a conservation reason then we get rejected at the Board level. You saw what happened to our three proposals for deer in Unit 4. I kind of knew that was going to happen, they were going to throw them out just because, you know, the Fish and Game was coming in and saying there's no conservation concern and I think we've got to -- I think the Federal Program has got it wrong. Why is it that we can only provide a meaningful priority when there's a conservation concern, that is wrong. We should be able to provide a meaningful priority no matter what. And I'm frustrated, I really am and I don't know where -- I don't know what to do or where to go at this point but, yeah, I'm not happy.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cal.

0049 Any other comments from Council members. 2 Patty Phillips, go ahead. 3 4 5 MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman 6 I have a question for Cal Casipit if you Hernandez. 7 wouldn't mind. Could we, the RAC, submit a proposal, a wildlife proposal that says 1C is closed to non-9 Federally-qualified harvest of goats August 1st to 10 August 20th, I mean I'm just throwing dates out, and 11 then it would return it back to its meaningful 12 priority? 13 14 MR. CASIPIT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 15 16 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, Cal. 17 18 MR. CASIPIT: Ms. Phillips. You know, 19 I -- this is what I was talking about earlier. It seems like the only way for us to restrict non-20 21 subsistence users if there's a conservation issue. 22 Well, I know the first thing, if we were to put a 23 proposal like that together and submit it, the first 24 thing the Fish and Game is going to say is that there 25 ain't no conservation concern for goats in Unit 1C, and 26 there we go, we don't have a way. We don't have a way 27 to reach out and stop that anymore. 28 29 I'd love to do it but I don't think 30 it's going to work. It didn't work for us for Unit 4 31 for deer. 32 33 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Bob Schroeder, you 34 have a question or a comment. 35 36 MR. SCHROEDER: Yes, I do. And I'd 37 like to thank DeAnna for printing out our nice binderbound Title VIII Subsistence Management and Uses. 38 39 Many, many years ago we all had this little book that 40 had the whole of ANILCA and apparently we can't get 41 those anymore but this is really useful. And, you 42 know, this may be something where we would like to put 43 this before the Federal Program because if you look in 44 here and you're an ANILCA affectionado and you look at the second page under Section .804, it would appear to 45 46 support Cal's contention because there are two 47 sentences in Section .804, and the first sentence which 48 ends in a period; it says, unequivocally: The taking 49 on public lands of fish and wildlife for non-wasteful

subsistence uses shall be accorded priority over the taking on such lands of fish and wildlife for other purposes, and that's a period. And then the next sentence talks about in time — it doesn't use the words conservation concerns, but it's basically a paraphrase of conservation concerns, and I think in terms of the law what Cal is saying is that the first is an operant statement, that it shall be accorded priority. And I think I'm kind of finally coming around to Cal's view after years and years — we worked together many years ago when we were children.

(Laughter)

MR. SCHROEDER: But I think this is something -- I think we could probably put this together as a -- I'm not sure it's exactly an information request but an analysis that we would provide following this logic that these are two separate things under .804, that .804 is not one thing but it has two things in it. And to get a -- perhaps a legal finding on this because, really a lot depends on this and, you know, hearing so much about the difficulties in Pelican well maybe there is not a conservation concern in Pelican but there definitely is not a priority for Pelican at this moment. I think that's what you're saying, isn't it?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ CASIPIT: That's what I'm trying to get at, yes.

MR. SCHROEDER: So perhaps this is like a -- we do a little bit of board work and we'll get some response on this. That would be a suggestion.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Bob. Anybody else want to add anything to that.

Mike Douville, go ahead.

MR. DOUVILLE: This is a comment if that's okay. We had a similar situation on Prince of Wales and we went through deer planning sessions, there was not a conservation concern but there was a competition issue. And it was very difficult, it took several meetings to accomplish a rural priority. We tried closing the season as the Unit 4 proposals do, or reducing the bag limit, but anyway they were refused. We finally made a proposal to open the season earlier

and that was finally accomplished which gave a rural priority. But I fully understand what you're saying but it was a very difficult thing because there was not a conservation concern but needs were not being met because of competition from non-rural users. So that's kind of an example of how it was approached. It was not easy. It took at least three or four meetings and a couple years of deer planning meetings to accomplish it but it was done. So I think it is worthwhile pursuing.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Mike. Anybody else on the Council. John Smith go ahead.

MR. SMITH: I don't know if this connects but just the competition, but what was on the table, I remember, was about people from out of town coming in and, of course, shooting a nanny and when they shoot a nanny, of course you don't get to come back for a year but if you're from out of town people are not worried about that because they're going to get their nanny and not come back and so they shoot the nanny and then, of course, they shut it down. So I don't know if that pertains, I just thought I'd bring that up that that was one of the concerns, was that information.

So thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, John. I don't know if anybody else on the Council wants to weigh in on this but we also have, you know, somebody from Office of Subsistence Management with some expertise in how the Board Program views this so if we could maybe hear from Lisa Grediagin....

MS. GREDIAGIN: Yes, thank you, Mr.

Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ:who could answer some questions we have.

MS. GREDIAGIN: Yeah, for the record, Lisa Grediagin, Supervisory Wildlife Biologist with OSM. And I just wanted to distinguish between a meaningful subsistence priority and restrictions to non-Federally-qualified users. Because per ANILCA, Title VIII, there cannot be any restrictions to non-Federally-qualified users unless necessary for the

1 conservation of subsis -- or the conservation of subsistence resources or continuation of subsistence 2 uses, public safety, things like that. So that's where this frustration of Cal's where the State's -- I mean 5 they're under a different authority. I mean the State isn't -- when they're making their actions they're not 6 7 concerned about Federal priority, that's the Federal Subsistence Program's mandate under Title VIII of 8 9 ANILCA, but then once the State does match a Federal season, you know, that had been longer like that goat 10 11 season in Unit 1C it is, as you said in the past, kind 12 of higher threshold to then restrict Federal -- non-13 Federally-qualified users because this is under Section 14 .815(3) of ANILCA that it really -- that restriction 15 has to be necessary. And this is, again, you know, like working for OSM I've gotten advice from our 16 17 Solicitor on really having to demonstrate that 18 necessary aspect of things.

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So, you know, for example with the Unit 4 deer proposals, I think that's where the Board, you know, struggled with really demonstrating that necessary standpoint. I mean everyone's well aware it's not just for conservation concerns, I mean you have closures, you know, several examples of closures to non-Federally-qualified users because of continuation of subsistence uses such as caribou in Unit 23, sheep in Unit 25, caribou in Unit 13 and all of those were closed because the Board deemed it necessary for that continuation of subsistence uses. But, again, I just really wanted to highlight that distinction for the Council between providing a meaningful priority for subsistence uses and then authorizing a restriction to non-Federally-qualified subsistence users, it's a little bit different when you have to prove that it's necessary.

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MR. CASIPIT: I'm not sure quite how I'm going to put this but isn't the fact that we have seasons, bag limits, limitations on what you can use, where you can use it, whether you can hunt from a boat, blah, blah, by the fact that we have all -- both State and Feds have all this stuff in this book about what you can and can't do and when and where you can't do it, isn't that by definition meaning that we have a conservation issue. Because if we didn't then there'd be no closed season, no bag limit, right. If there's no conservation concerns there's no season, no bag limit, if you do then you got seasons, you got bag

limits, you got all this other stuff. So in my opinion we're under conservation concerns all the time if we're talking about anything that's in this book and we should be able to provide a meaningful priority.

Again, you're hearing my frustration and you're hearing -- and I'm saying it on behalf of people that are out in these communities that see the same thing.

Yeah, you know, like I said I'm -- I'm very concerned right now and I'm really struggling as to where to go with this because it's ridiculous. It's absolutely ridiculous that the State can do something on their side that changes our meaningful priority that we worked hard to provide and there's no recourse for us when it happens because we can't cross this conservation concern bar, this necessary for conservation, when this whole book is conservation.

 MS. GREDIAGIN: Yeah, through the Chair. I certainly understand your frustration, Cal, but I was just trying to provide that kind of legal perspective of this is the framework, you know, we are kind of operating within that -- yeah, when there's no conservation concern, sure, extend the season on the Federal side provide that priority but when you're talking about restricting non-Federally-qualified users it is a harder to -- harder to do that because you have to meet -- you know, demonstrate it's necessary.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: All right. I see Bob Schroeder and Harvey Kitka both have comments. Go ahead, Bob, I think you had your hand up first.

MR. SCHROEDER: Well, who knows what the next fault line is going to be but it would appear that this is a fault line and something for -- I think it's very appropriate for our Council to consider, especially now that we have this great printout of ANILCA which I'll keep referring to because even those of us who think we know ANILCA don't exactly memorize all the words and as Cal and Lisa have affirmed, our job and the job of the Federal Subsistence Management Program isn't equivocal, it says it shall be accorded a priority. It doesn't say shall be accorded a priority if, if, if and if, that's what it says. And those of us who have been around for awhile know that there was extreme reluctance to ever put a restriction on

non-subsistence users say early in the program and as Council Member Douville pointed out, we went through agony for like years to get some priority for subsistence users on Prince of Wales Island. And obviously the way Mr. Douville's depiction's of the hunting possibilities on Prince of Wales right now that that wasn't out of line at all because people are having trouble getting things.

So simply because the Federal Program has developed this interpretation doesn't mean that it's the correct or lasting interpretation that restrictions can only take place under the necessary criteria. That would be true if we were talking about the second part of .804, but what the logic there, legally, you know, if you kind of follow heavy legal arguments this would kind of put us in the strict, constructionalist frame where we actually believe that the law means something as it's written, not as it's been interpreted for the last 30 or 40 years. So I think this may be something that the Council would like to weigh in on because it does appear that the law is pretty straightforward on this respect.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: All right. Thank you for the comment, Bob. Harvey Kitka, do you have something to add.

MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I pretty much agree with Mr. Schroeder. I actually didn't know of anything that trumped .804, I thought .804 was what we lived by basically, it doesn't say meaningful priority, it says actual priority. Interpretations can be looked at a lot of different ways by attorneys but in a plain mind like mine, an actual priority means actual priority.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Harvey. anybody else on this topic.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, I just, you know, something that went through my mind in these discussions when they were coming up it was kind of exactly what you brought up, Cal, everything in these books are restrictions of some form. If there were no

reg books it would be you could go out and take a deer, as many deer as you want whenever you wanted, you know. Everything beyond that is some form of restriction. So it's all a matter of, you know, degree, I guess, and maybe now we're having a new perspective on to what degree do we interpret these words to mean. And, yeah, interpretation, that's a big part of the law, I guess, who gets to interpret.

Frank, go ahead.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. You know there's a lot of frustration around here and I, too, am frustrated, but how do we address this? I know we addressed it again and we got turned down, but at least we stepped forward, if we don't then we're kind of -- how do you say, passive approval or something like that, so we, as a RAC, should figure out a way that we could address it to the Feds and the State. I get frustrated a lot by seeing people come from out of town come into my little town and I see 20 deer hanging up on a boat and, you know, a lot of the people that come in and take the deer don't know how to eat it. When I skin a -- take the meat off a deer, I may leave a little bit of meat on there so I can boil deer bone, that's good. A lot of the guys that do hunt from out of town, they debone it out in the woods, leave the bones, do you know how much flavor a bone is, my goodness. And we eat the stomach, the liver, and the heart and we call it (In Tlingit), (In Tlingit), cook it up, man it's something that I, as a Tlingit, look forward to. My wife loves the liver, I always cut the liver up and the heart and cook it up together.

Gunalcheesh.

 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Frank. Yeah, I think that's the major question before us, if we're going to address this, how do we go about it. Do we just put in a proposals and then press for it or maybe there's a different way and we need to talk about that.

Patty, you had something to add, go ahead.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thanks, Chairman Hernandez. So this whole thing started because a rural preference, the State of Alaska, like it went to court and the Supreme Court of the State of Alaska said, there can't be a rural preference for the management of fish and wildlife and so the State of Alaska lost its ability to manage for subsistence because the Federal Program manages for rural residents by ANILCA Title VIII. And, to me, it seems like this is a strategy now they're using, some organizations are using to -- well, we'll just match it up, we'll submit proposals to match it up and, well, it seems to be working because that meaningful preference is not being brought forward as the original intention. So I mean it's correct. The utilization of the public lands is to cause the least adverse impact possible on rural residents who depend on subsistence uses of the resources of such lands, that's .802. And Robert already referenced .804. Lisa Grediagin referenced .815. There's a lot of legal precedence to support that meaningful preference, and the deference that we're to be given as a Regional Council, it's up to us to bring forward that justification of why. Cathy mentioned it earlier, we didn't present our argument good enough so we need to beef it up some more.

And as far as the legal analysis, we've had how many legal analysis through these 30 years of being a RAC and that varies at times, so now I hear we're in a legal analysis of you have to -- is there a conservation concern, well, that's not what ANILCA says, and we're saying it's -- ANILCA says is there a meaningful preference, is our subsistence needs being met, it's not just a conservation concern. So anyways I just -- that brought that thinking up in mind, so thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Patty. Bob Schroeder, go ahead.

MR. SCHROEDER: Well, just it seems like we're more or less aligned, the people who have spoken, as our view of the meaningful preference so how do we get some action or articulate on this. We haven't been real successful with proposals. Some other things -- you know, so you kind of look at where has this Council been particularly successful and I'd bring up for those people who are around, the revising of C&T determinations, which were something that

blatantly was not part of the ANILCA program, we don't see C&T determinations mentioned at all in ANILCA. And that took us like just a lot of work to do so, you know, one problem with these things is, okay, that's a really great idea but now you have to do a whole bunch of work.

And, you know, something else where I think we were very successful as a Council was in our comments on the Roadless Rule and that took like a huge amount of work for so many people and everybody pitched in on that. We made very strong comments. And I also believe that we really pushed things over to consider the climate impact and that was -- came out strongest from our Council and then it was picked up by other people opposing Roadless.

So I think this might be one if -- I don't know if we have more gluttons for meetings and punishments and writing up policy statements but that kind of seems to be the way that we might make some progress here. The problem with just appending things to a proposal is that we don't really develop our arguments real strongly because that's just not the form for that and if the Federal Subsistence Board is picking up on a proposal, they're going to decide that proposal not necessarily setting a policy direction, and so what we're really talking about is a policy direction here. So that would -- you know, if we want to give ourselves a bunch of work we might prevail.

So perhaps we should hold that until later in the meeting to see if we have appetite for a bunch more work.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Bob. I think I would agree with what you just said, you know, policy positions are definitely one of the functions of the Council so, yes, we could do that, it's probably a better way to address the overall situation other than just by continuing to put in proposals and, you know, try and argue for that point in the process but you're right that would not be as successful.

The other -- I mean we've also, recently as a Council, made a pretty strong policy statement on co-management as well. And, you know, I see that bearing some positive results for sure which could help to influence some of this debate we're

having as that moves along because I think a lot of what we come up against is, you know, also in the ANILCA, Section .815, when you want to have a restriction and, you know, is it for a conservation concern or is it to continue subsistence uses. And just the whole definition or interpretation of what does it mean to continue a subsistence use, I think that's a big part of this discussion we're having now.

And, you know, in order to make a lot of those arguments, as we found out in the past, our whole information collection system has tended to ignore subsistence uses, I think, in the last number of years. I think you pointed out in your Council comments that we used to do a much better job of doing community surveys and what not and finding out what subsistence are in the communities and that's kind of fallen by the way side and that could be a big benefit of part of this co-management, to be able to bring some of that information out on a more, you know, localized community basis and I think that would go a long ways towards making some of these arguments that we're going to make.

Yeah, so it's going to be a process like everything else, always is, could take a lot of time, a lot of effort. As you said we've had success in the past, maybe that will be a new focus here for the Council moving forward. Yeah, before the conclusion of this meeting maybe we'll have some more ideas come out how we might address this. So I think we can probably hold off on that for now.

We've kind of gotten away from our initial report on the Board of Game actions but, you know, that's where it leads, we could see easily how it's going down this path, the kind of tension that exist between State management and perceptions and, you know, the rural perspective and perception of what the situations are.

So, yeah, I don't know anybody else have anything else to add on State Board of Game issues or this whole situation we're talking about.

Patty, go ahead.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman Hernandez. I know it's on the agenda for later but our

0059 1 annual report, part of .805 is that we review and evaluate proposals for regulation policies, so we could just give a head's up to the Secretary that, you know, we're looking at, you know, policy change that more 5 recognizes meaningful preference and something that 6 we'll be working on the future. Just a head's up. 7 8 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you 9 for pointing that out Patty. That might be helpful. 10 11 Anybody else. 12 13 (No comments) 14 15 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. I think we 16 can conclude the Board of Game discussion. And let's 17 see where are we on time here, we could take up maybe 18 another item of business here in old business before 19 lunch. Next thing on the agenda is a report on the 20 North American Caribou Work Shop and Arctic Ungulate 21 Conference, apparently there's some issues that might be of interest to our Council. So for that we have 22 23 Lisa Grediagin again. 24 25 MS. GREDIAGIN: All right, thank you, 26 Mr. Chair. Members of the Council. Again, for the 27 record, my name is Lisa Grediagin and I'm the Wildlife Division Supervisor with OSM. 28 29 30 During your fall 2022 meeting you heard 31 about the caribou and ungulate conference taking place 32 in Anchorage this May. All Councils nominated one 33 member to attend the conference and provide input on an 34 Alaska ungulate management symposium. And 35 informational flyer about this conference can be found 36 in your meeting books on Page 16. Before I proceed, 37 would any Council members like another overview of the 38 conference? 39 40 (No comments) 41 42 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Anybody. 43 44 MS. GREDIAGIN: No. 45 46 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Nope, go ahead and

MS. GREDIAGIN: I'll just skip ahead

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proceed.

then. So on Page 17 of your meeting books you'll find a summary of all the potential topics suggested by Councils for discussion during the State and Federal ungulate management in Alaska symposium. This session is intended to be a neutral forum for Council members, State Fish and Game Advisory Committee members, National Park Service Subsistence Resource Commission members, Federal and State agency Staff and other interested parties to discuss ungulate management in Alaska specifically regarding harvest regulations.

During the fall 2022 meeting cycle, all Councils provided input on potential topics to discuss during the symposium and several Councils asked for a followup summary list during these winter meetings. Councils are now being asked to review this list and provide additional feedback for the symposium such as highlighting topics of particular interest or providing clarifications on topics. OSM Staff will then decide which topics will be discussed during the symposium based on feedback from all 10 Councils prioritizing topics that are relevant statewide and applicable to regions and Councils.

So, thank you, Mr. Chair. I will now turn the discussion over to you and any additional feedback will be very helpful in finalizing the discussion topics for this symposium.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Lisa. Any Council members have a chance to look this over and want to make any comments.

MS. GREDIAGIN: And I'll just add that if you want time to look these over and just provide feedback either later in the meeting or via email to DeAnna or myself, that's welcome too. It's just an opportunity to get feedback from you all on what you think would be the most interesting, relevant to your Council. So, thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Lisa. Yeah, I do see some topics here that would be of interest to Southeast so, you know, statewide topics. You know, managing young growth Forest, you know, they say for moose but, you know, obviously managing young growth Forest is relevant for a lot of things. Antler restrictions we've talked about that, predator control, so, yeah, there might be some common topics here that

we'd be interested in. So we can look that over and as you said if anybody wants to make suggestions there's opportunity to do that so very good.

Anybody else on the Council, any questions at this point.

Okay, Patty, go ahead.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you. On Page 17, No. 4, how biological data is collected, e.g., population surveys. For Lisianski Inlet, for the deer, I mean they bulked us into, you know, this sort of Region 4-region-wide population estimate, so is that how they collect data -- is that a normal collection data process? Like when you're dealing with ungulates, like say moose or -- I'm just using that as an example, to me it doesn't make sense to sort of, you know, coral in Lisianski Inlet/Lisianski Straits population estimates with the whole Unit 4, which is three island wide with all these different weather conditions and so forth, is that what happens with other ungulates. That's my concern.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Patty. Anybody else with a comment or a question.

Cathy Needham, go ahead.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. You know I think it would be good for us to think about highlighting what topics we are most interested in so that when our representative, Mr. Casipit, goes to the meeting in May he, you know, knows kind of what we might want some feedback on when we have our fall meeting. Obviously there's been a lot of -- I mean he's been with us for a lot of years through his service and on the Council so I know he knows like a lot of those intricacies of questions for that so I know he'll do a good job, but if there's anything even more specific that we want to highlight we should have that discussion for him so that he knows what to potentially report back on. If there's specific things, other than our general stuff.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cathy. Thanks for reminding me that Cal was the one we designated to go to that so I appreciate you doing that Cal. So, yeah, we should be, right, looking this list over and looking for the topics that are relevant to our area and give those concerns to Cal, you know, hopefully before leave Juneau here we can have some things for Cal to consider.

Okay, very good. Thank you, Lisa, for that report.

I think we have time for one more topic before we break for lunch, it won't take too long. Other old business is special action report. Rob Cross has that for us.

MR. CROSS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Again, for the record my name is Rob Cross and I am the Tongass Subsistence Program Manager. So this is an update of special actions taken since our last meeting, the fall 2022 meeting, and an updated list of special actions is in your supplemental Council materials.

So in summary, WSA13-WO09 set a one month season length for wolf harvest in Unit 2.

Three special actions were taken to close goat harvest in the Whale Bay, Necker Bay, Hogan Lake zones of Unit 4, and those were WSA13-MG10, 11, 12 respectively. So those special actions were taken in those zones after the harvest quotas were reached in each one of those zones. The Unit 4 mountain goat management is structured to allow the maximum harvest opportunity while sustaining the population. So, again, that's where we're using these very small harvest zones, they're usually watershed scale, and so instead of closing large sweeping areas to mountain goat harvest, if there's a conservation concern in one small area we're able to target watersheds and keep certain zones open for longer and allow -- and also direct harvest to those areas.

And then finally a special action was issued for District 1 eulachon. And so District 1 is closed to eulachon harvest due to a severe conservation concern, however, the Unuk River is open, you know, it has a limited fishery for Federally-qualified users which allows harvest of up to five gallons per

household per year. So this fishery offers a harvest opportunity although very limited, the harvest opportunity, and it's also providing managers with inseason information so we're collecting age, sex, length, scale samples, and also just harvester reports as far as the abundance of eulachon in those systems.

So that's all I have for you and I'd be happy to take any questions at this time.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Rob. Any questions on special actions.

Louie Wagner, go ahead.

MR. WAGNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Did you have people up there on the river, on the Unuk River last year to survey and how many days were you there?

MR. CROSS: Yes. Through the Chair. Member Wagner. Yes, we did have a crew up there, I want to say they were up there for four or five weeks. I can actually have Mr. Musslewhite, he'll be giving a report of the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program projects and I'll have him get you the actual amount of days that they were up there. And to anticipate the next question, we'll have a crew up there for five weeks this year so they should be heading up there very soon. They just went up to drop off gear, I believe, last weekend they went up to drop gear off and then they'll be heading up very soon.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Followup, Louie, go ahead.

MR. WAGNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. What about the ice, it should have been iced over and how they would have gotten up there, if the -- the ice is usually all the way down to the high tide mark and you can't get up to the cabins unless you hike through the middle of the island where the cabins are?

MR. CROSS: Through the Chair. I didn't get a report back of whether they made it up there or not but they have inflatable jet boats so if the ice is free then that's how they're shuttling gear back and forth. So they'll be taking a Beaver and landing in the Sault or in Landing Slough, I believe

and then taking the inflatable jet boats up to the cabins.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chair.

6 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, anything 7 else, Louie.

MR. WAGNER: For all my experience the ice won't come out until the big tides, which will be coming up soon, and I have two jet boats and they're not ice breakers and you can't get up there so I was just curious on what you're saying that the crew is up there, they're getting up there, it's just I sure would like better information because I'm going to wait for that ice to break before I go up and come out of there. I've been up there when we laid up below the mouth of the river with the boat tied to our log there on the bluff and a few times the ice came out while we were laying there because it was close, we didn't want to leave and some of those huge sheets of ice would come out and it would lift the whole boat up, a 42 foot small seine boat, and it was absolutely nothing we could do on the river until that ice came out. You couldn't see anything, you know, and I've been on the Stikine when the fish were going under the ice farther up into the river and we weren't able to get them. I mean you would see them off the edge of the ice and you couldn't really tell how much were there, there was a lot, but that ice makes all the difference in the world on what you're going to be able to survey.

So I'll look forward to seeing the people up on the river there and get a good report. We're going to do our best to see what we can do on the river this year and be there on time, I hope. That's always questionable if you'll make it.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Louie. Response, Rob.

MR. CROSS: Yeah, if I could address Member Wagner again. So, yeah, what I know at this point is that, you know, they're working with Ketchikan Indian Community, we have five weeks roughly of funding for Staff for both KIC and the Forest Service and KIC is going to be taking water samples to include

quantitative eDNA sampling to try to use that as maybe a proxy or an index for how many eulachon are in the river. As far as the ice goes, I now that the plan is that they're staging gear, I'm not exactly sure where that is but then they're funded for several flights to fly over to see if the ice is clear, and the individuals that are managing this project have been doing it for a number of years. I believe John Hyde is the fish biologist, I believe he's been doing this for roughly six or more years on the Unuk specifically so, yeah, he's obviously much more informed than I am as far as the logistics of running this project. But I know a big effort this year and last year are to get there before the fish show up and stay until after the fish are gone and so, you know, staying there until after, that's pretty easy but getting there before they show up there is hard, as you mentioned, with the ice, so I can't speak directly as to whether the ice is gone or not at this point but I know they're staging gear and are posed to get up there as soon as possible.

MR. WAGNER: One more question.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, go ahead,

Louie.

MR. WAGNER: Thank you. Have you folks discussed anything on the mining up there and it's going to be worse because we've been, as the indigenous group, are trying to get a meeting scheduled with the Canadian government to try to get them to stop, have you folks discussed that part at all, because if that goes in we're going to lose everything on that river anyway.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

MR. CROSS: Yeah, through the Chair. It is certainly at the front of everybody's minds that are working on this project. I know in most of the conversations that I have with the project manager the mining comes up as well. I can't really speak to how we can affect any change as far as that's concerned. I know that the -- again, the folks that are working on the project are well aware of it, I'm just not sure where we're at as far as our ability to affect any change there.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Question from John

1 Smith. Go ahead, John.

MR. SMITH: My question's about temperature and just to share a little bit too of our culture and our cultural stories, but just observation. You know I grew up going to Sitka and Haines and Kluk -- and the Chilkoot, Chilkat area, that understanding, you know, when the eulachon or even the herring come in that there's a clean up crew that goes in and like the temperature of the water makes a really big difference of when they actually call on the females to come up into the river, you know, it's a process that we've seen for many years, like back home we -- when the first group comes in we don't touch them, we don't harvest, we might grab a little bit just to celebrate with our community, but we leave them alone until we actually see the rest of the crew come in. And most of the time -- you might even ask Harvey, my brother, that, you know, the lake will start to melt and that's when you actually can see the females start to come up into that area and actually start to do their thing, you know, their cycle that they do. And of course, in Sitka, when we harvest our herring, we know that they're ready to -- by watching the lake that's there and knowing that when it starts to melt and it's at a certain point we know that the temperatures's right and then you start seeing the eulachon start to run their process of reproduction.

But just sharing about knowing about the -- the temperature and what not. Do you guys observe a lot of that observation and when you're working do you guys see that, feel that, that history?

MR. CROSS: Through the Chair. Member Smith. I'm not sure if I fully understand the question. We do collect temperature and water -- or water temperature and also water chemistry samples and things like that. I'm not sure that that's really addressing your question. We do also try to collect as much local traditional ecological knowledge, we do have folks that live or spend quite a bit of time on the river that provide information to us and assist with the timing as Member Wagner was just informing me of as well.

So, yeah, we're trying to collect as much of that information as possible and it's a really logistically challenging spot to get to and that's --

and just challenging to sample, and as Member Wagner can attest to, it's just a very difficult system to get to to harvest and to sample as well. So we're using as much information as we possibly can.

MR. SMITH: Do you actually observe that? What I'm sharing about the males coming up first. I mean I've seen this because we're there at the river and we would go and we would scoop them and you would notice that they were all males. But not for a long time until after a little while before you actually seen them come. I just want to -- I just want to -- that you're observing those -- that piece of science, the history?

MR. CROSS: Yeah, through the Chair. So I'm certainly not the expert on this project and I can have Mr. Musslewhite address that in his presentation if we can get that information in time. Part of the sampling is we look at spawning conditions, so we are looking at whether they're males or females or whether they're — what condition of spawning they are, whether the females have spawned out or whether they're still pre-spawn. So that is information that we're collecting. I can't speak directly to whether that's — whether we're seeing the females come up first or not, I apologize, I would love to get out to that system and do some of that work, I just haven't been able to so.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, okay, thank you Rob. A lot of information there. I'd just like to remind the Council members, you know, you can collar some of these guys when we're out in the hallways and what not. It's nice that they're all here so if you want to bend their ears a little further it's a good opportunity.

So, yeah, I'm also glad to hear that we're getting cooperation from the Ketchikan Indian Community on that Unuk project. I know that's been valuable in the past and I'm glad to hear it's still continuing.

So we can take a break for lunch and when we come back we'll resume with old business. I would like to, when we do get back, maybe offer up one more opportunity for some public comments. There might be some folks that are available after lunch so I'll

offer up that opportunity and then we'll move ahead with old business. We have a time certain at 2:00 o'clock. That's a Forest Service update on the Southeast Sustainability Strategy so we'll do that at 2:00. And then maybe before, if we have time, if there's no public comments, we might get into the Tongass submerged lands topic, but whatever we're working on we will move at 2:00 o'clock to the Forest Service presentation.

So I think being kind of new to this venue and maybe until we get a little better acquainted with what's available here in the downtown area let's take an hour and a half lunch. Things have gone quite well this morning and it'll give everybody a chance to find a place to get some lunch, I don't really know what's all that available here in the area so if that's okay with everybody come back at 1:30 and we'll resume with old business.

(Off record)

(On record)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: There's still a couple of Council members not at the table but I think they're close by. So we can start off after lunch, I did want to offer up the opportunity for anybody from the public who wanted to talk about anything not necessarily on our agenda, either anybody on the phone or somebody in the room. I see somebody in the room so we'll probably bring him up first. And like I say, if there's anybody on the phone give a holler after we hear from the person in the room and we'll get to you.

So, yeah, you want to introduce

yourself.

MR. STRONG: Yeah, thank you, Chair. My name is Daniel Strong. I'm a lifelong Juneau-ite and I grew up here and I started going back to grad school here just about a year go, so my second year of Masters and working on my thesis right now. So my thesis is working on eulachon and I guess the reason I came to the Board is maybe you guys might have some ideas of directions to go. I don't have a clear idea of where my thesis topic is going to go but I'm interested in the trading network of eulachon grease and also the grease trails up into the Yukon. But also

I'm kind of interested in the spiritual aspects of eulachon and that side of things, and maybe the health benefits of the grease but also of consuming the animal.

So I just wanted to introduce myself and let you guys know that I was going to be starting this research and if anyone has any suggestions on things I should read or people that I should talk to, I'm all ears.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, thank you, Dan. Any questions or comments from the Council. As you know we've spent a fair amount of time talking about eulachon this morning so there is a lot of expertise here. Anybody on the Council have a comment.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Well, you'll be around and if people want to talk to you they'll grab you. Okay, thanks Dan.

Is there anybody on the telephone who would like to make a comment to the Council.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Not hearing anybody. So we can get into our business, old business, back to old business.

I notice here we had this time certain for 2:00 o'clock from, you know, Frank Sherman, from the Forest Service, but Frank is here now so we'll just go ahead and bring him up and talk about the Southeast Sustainable Strategy.

MR. SHERMAN: Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman. Well, first of all I just wanted to introduce myself. My name is Frank Sherman and I am the acting Forest Supervisor for the Tongass National Forest. As you can see I am not Earl Stewart. Earl was with you here at your last meeting and he was selected for a national position in November and asked to go down to the WO and lead up a strike team which he has been working on for the last few months. So I moved into the acting position then and I'll continue in that role until they figure out how they're going to

replace the -- bring on the next Forest Supervisor.

But with that said, Mr. Chairman, I'll leave the Tongass update to Mr. Cross on Thursday. He can provide all the salient points that are occurring on the Forest. What I was hoping to do today was to give you a general overview of the Sustainability Strategy but specifically for the Forest Management piece. And as I'm sure you are all aware that was one of four announcements or objectives from the Secretary's announcement that came out in July of 2021. The Forest management piece was specifically addressed to end the old -- large scale old growth timber harvest and instead focus our resources on Forest restoration, recreation, climate resiliency and building up a sustainable young growth timber management program. if you looked at that specific objective and you looked at -- I mean it's only two sentences long and that's what we -- that's the information that we received to start to build out a strategy. We started to and spent the summer of 2021 at the regional level moving through, you know, what does that framework look like, what does an integrated Forest management initiative look like and they came up with a pretty good strategy that basically integrated aquatic terrestrial restoration. It took a hard look at our young growth timber management program and it also took us another look at sustaining a small old growth timber program to allow supply for our local vendors.

So that, in essence, that's what we've been working on as a region and the Forest for almost the last year.

We have developed an initiative and, again, this is all based off the 2016 Forest Management Plan, which basically that announcement from the Secretary really hastened the transition from moving from that predominately old growth timber program to one that's a sustainable young growth program and also, and probably more to emphasize and highlight the restoration pieces that are now embedded within new initiative.

The integrated Forest management strategy really does take a hard look at integrating all the different perspectives across the Forest and the region and across Southeast Alaska. So what we mean by that is we're proposing a very broad based

public input initiative that allows tribal entities, tribal corporations, stakeholders, industry, the public to take a look at a number of landscapes across the Tongass and provide comments on what they believe are the most lucrative opportunities for restoration or for young growth occur across the Tongass. We have a storyboard, and I apologize, it's still not finished yet, it's probably going to take two more weeks to get this electronic storyboard, if you will, put together with all the right tabs, it's being Beta tested right now and so I asked my 18 year old daughter to figure out if she could break it and she did in like 10 minutes.

(Laughter)

MR. SHERMAN: And so, you know, it's gone back to the folks that really do a good job on working all that and it was not just my daughter it was a number of other folks that played with it, but we're almost there. And so we'll get this thing prepared, it'll be released once we roll out with the initiative across the Forest.

We plan on starting with the tribal consultation first. We'll go through that process and once we move through that then we'll move into a more public forum. I think the outcomes that we're looking for in this engagement process though is that we are looking for comments from all those stakeholders to look at our landscape and propose initiatives within areas in which we can look for economies of scale of restoration work, where we have a work force that we can either develop or already have and we can make use of those folks, funding opportunities, you know, that our partners bring in so those will all be parts of how you look at the landscape. The hope is that we are able to take all this in out and we'll most likely move through the summer and in the fall put all this together and the hope is that we come up with a 10 year prioritized body of work across the Tongass.

That's what we're shooting for.

There's probably a lot of details that I forgot or missed but I'm open for questions if you have any at this time.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, thank you,

Frank. We'll take some questions from the Council. Harvey Kitka, go ahead.

MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I was curious on this consultation part, realizing that it's hard to get tribal people to come to your meetings and especially -- even the affected ones, there seems like there has to be another avenue of how to get these people to the meetings even if -- because in some cases they have no money to make it to the meetings, so I don't think they can have a meaningful talk with you people unless you can find ways to travel to these meetings. I realize that it might not always be the case but in a lot of cases some of the tribes don't have the money to send people. In some cases telephone or internet doesn't work that great. So meaningful consultation -- meaningful talks with these people it just doesn't seem to work. I know when I attended one of the meetings I was the only Native person there. There was nobody who even called in. So I was just lucky at the time that I was part of the Sitka Tribe and they -- it was the only time I ever traveled for the tribe was they let me go to this consultation and I just hope that we can find a better way to reach these people because I know it's really hard to make contact with the tribal leaders.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, response Mr.

Sherman.

MR. SHERMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mr. Kitka, yes, I acknowledge that, it is very difficult. We have number of venues set up that I hope to get as much participation as possible from the tribes. We're already outreaching directly through the Rangers, directly to the tribes, to begin setting up consultation for this initiative. So we're going to try to do those direct, face to face. I think that's the most appropriate way to move through this particular type of initiative, because we are talking about a significant land management issue that I think is something that all the tribal entities want to be part of. So we're doing our very best to make these all face to face.

I've spent the last -- I was just telling the Vice Chair, I spent the last two and a half months on the road, and as you all know trying to travel across Southeast Alaska in the wintertime is

always a challenge. In fact I got stuck in Gustavus on the Taz, so I mean it's just -- but it's valued and I think people really appreciate the time and effort that we take to try and do these consultations face to face. So that's going to be our first method and our most preferred method is to go face to face and conduct a tribal meeting.

I've also been asked to do public meetings but just allow tribal citizens, that's also an initiative that we're going to take a hard look at and integrate at a number of different locations. I know specifically on Prince of Wales we'll be doing that and maybe looking at one other location. But in places where it's a little bit more difficult to try to get people into one area. And, again, I think that addresses some of the travel concerns.

And, then, finally, we will be doing some virtual. I personally -- I just find that it's another method that some people prefer to use because they don't have to leave the house and if they have decent internet they just prefer to attend the meeting virtually to learn and to provide comments.

So I think through those three venues -- and this is going to be over time, too, we're not going to be just one shot and done, for some -- some of our tribes have already asked for multiple meetings so I'm thinking it's probably going to take me 90 to 120 days to move through this consultation period with the tribes and then I'll sequential or simultaneously release to the public, but I've got to start with the tribes.

Is that helpful, sir?

MR. KITKA: (Nods affirmatively)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, thank you. John Smith, you have a question.

MR. SMITH: Thank you. I like your response about the virtual. I think we shouldn't be afraid of that. You know education before Covid we were -- education was already on the table and we were doing virtual and I think that we'll cover more people and then you get to see their face and see their feelings. I think that's important.

So my question is referring to my brother, Harvey's, is the partnerships. I hear you talking about partnerships in these corporations. Can you be more specific of who these people are and their names and maybe more of a -- their efforts and their concerns and, you know, what's their point of interest and what's their goals and -- and their focus is on.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, Mr.

12 Sherman.

MR. SHERMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So Mr. Smith, there'll be a varied number of partnerships. I don't know all the ones that we'll engage at this point. I have spoken with a few, particularly for restoration, like Trout Unlimited, the Nature Conservatory, SpruceRoot have all already contacted me and said, hey, as soon as you can roll this out we want to jump on it, I mean we see it as a work force development program, we see it as an opportunity to do some great restoration work out on the -- across the Tongass so those are the three that come off the top of my head. Tribal entities, of course, Sealaska has already asked and I'm sure there'll be many others once we roll this out.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you.

Bob Schroeder has a question.

MR. SCHROEDER: Yeah, thank you for your presentation and I apologize for coming in a couple of minutes late there. This is all about sustainability and, of course, the Council is very pleased with the turn from harvesting more old growth in the Tongass National Forest and as you know we participated fully in comments on the Roadless Rule, in fact, many iterations of comments on the Roadless Rule. Overall the Roadless Rule received a huge number of comments in Southeast Alaska and something like 70 percent of those comments, according to the analysis that I saw, or heard about, referred to the Tongass as a major source of carbon sequestration. And this may not exactly be on your plate but your the Forest Service person that we have here, and we also know that Sealaska has put some of its lands into carbon bank and receives payments for those and that's a major economic

1 source of income for Sealaska and I think there's another village corporation that has done the same thing, but I'm not sure. I'd really like to see Forest Service take a little bit of leadership in recognizing 5 the importance of the sustainability of carbon sequestration in the Tongass National Forest and I 6 7 think it's time to move beyond simply saying trees are good because they sequester carbon but to actually come 9 up with some carbon balance and a carbon estimation of 10 how much carbon is sequestered in the Tongass National 11 Forest using the amazing data sources that Forest 12 Service has in GIS and land -- ground truthing Forest 13 types.

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You may or may not be aware that there has been very exciting work that's been done in other Forests, particularly with Redwood Forest in California that both estimate total carbon sequestered in a Forest by type. By Forest type. Which means trees and where there is second growth or old growth and what types -how much carbon is taken up by different Forest types. So I'd really -- you're not exactly the person -you're the Forest Service to bring this up with, but I think this is really, really important and as we move forward into the further local effects of the climate catastrophe, this is really important and this may be the highest and best economic use of the Tongass National Forest. So I really urge that you relay this on and possibly include it in your message when you're talking about what the best use of the Forest is and the best use may not be cutting it down in any way.

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Thank you.

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 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, any response there, Frank.} \\$

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MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Chair. I will -- I acknowledge the concern. I understand that the Washington office is working on that but I have not received any type of guidance at my level. So I mean, yeah, I don't know much more -- I can't offer too much more for you there sir.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. John Smith, go ahead.

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SMITH: Just to share a little bit. I mean as far as a tree, a young tree that's growing is

going to produce a lot of oxygen -- I mean -- yeah, a lot of oxygen but absorb a lot of carbon and when it starts to get to an age where it starts to die it's going to recede that where it's not going to be absorbing as it's going to actually go into a negative and the only way to stop that is by knocking it down and letting it hit the ground and let it start to break down, will actually start to neutralize the carbon without producing more carbon. So just understanding that, that some of our old trees that are standing up that are probably dead and standing there, it would probably be good to take them down and let them hit the ground and that would actually open it up and give more trees to give more growth and those trees would absorb more carbon.

 $\ensuremath{\mbox{\sc I'm}}$ just sharing a perspective and a little bit of knowledge.

Hooray.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, John. Anybody else with the Council with a question.

Patty.

 MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman Hernandez. So I live in Pelican which is in -- one side's wilderness area and the other side is LUD2 area and the integrated Forest Management, I mean there isn't logging that goes in our area. But I'm wondering, we're having a lot of like, you know, dead tree die-offs, I mean tree die-offs and so is there something in the plan that would allow a community to go in and, you know, just start sawing down these dead swaths of trees, you know, for local fireweed. I mean right now you have to get some sort of use permit in order to go do it and it just seems like -- they're not falling down, they're still standing up but we have a need for firewood, is there something in the Forest Plan that allows for that?

MR. SHERMAN: For -- yes -- oh, I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman. Ms. Phillips, yes, there is. There are a number of different ways that we can move forward with that. If you have a community firewood program, we have a number of them across the Forest. We, the Ranger, can give you a free use permit for those types of -- for that type of firewood. There are

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6 7 other -- if you have a dead still standing tree that you want to use for a particular commercial purpose, say you want to cut that down and mill it so that you can use it for local timber, those are what we call salvage sale and those are very economical and we do those all the time. But I think what you're mostly concerned about is trying to get firewood, if that's the case then that's a pretty easy process and that goes right through the Ranger.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you. Is there a followup, Patty, yeah, go ahead.

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MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Unrelated to that question, when you say that there's the old growth transition to young growth, how long is that going to last because like 10 years ago we were told that there's this old growth transition to young growth so how much more years?

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MR. SHERMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. So Ms. Phillips, the current Forest Plan that we have transitioned from old -- predominately old growth to young growth by 2032. The Secretary's announcement accelerated that considerably. So we are moving forward with the SASSfm initiative to try to understand -- to try to get a better picture of where are young growth stands are. We know where they are and we know the age of them. We understand the growth rates so we have timelined when we are going to be seeing young growth become economical by year. I mean I think we do it by every two years but something like that and we have a timelapsed type of photo. That's what we've used to try to figure out where's the best places where we might have these opportunities throughout the next 10 years and that will help inform us as we show that in the landscape and get public input on. Okay, if we're going to be doing a young growth program -- and we also shouldn't dismiss that when we talk about resiliency, a climate resiliency, going in and thinning a stand is part of climate resiliency, you're making that stand healthier so, you know, thinning is something that not only improves the health of the Forest but also provides local jobs and it gives you some wood product that you can use for all types of purposes. Right now we're looking at a contract to pull the thinned slash out and then use it for pellet making. We'd been doing that down in Ketchikan. But -so there are some products that you can pull even from

what we used to call just slash. So I think that's all part of this new initiative that we're trying to do and think about the landscape a little bit differently.

 $\label{eq:constraints} \mbox{Is that helpful, did I get at your question.}$

MS. PHILLIPS: (Nods affirmatively)

10 MR. SHERMAN: Okay, thank you, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you. I have a question along those lines. What does the Forest Service envision moving forward here with round log expert? I mean that's something that was always, you know, off the table with the old growth harvest but, of course, all of our, you know, all the other timber harvest efforts here in Southeast by the State and private corporations has all been exported in the round, and, you know, it's been my impression that the local markets for the second growth harvest may not — just may not be there to much extent. So are you contemplating round log export for second growth harvest?

MR. SHERMAN: So, Mr. Chair, I thought you were going to ask about the old growth piece but if you're looking at specifically young growth, I don't think we know enough information about the products that can come off and whether they're going to be economical if you try to push those out and try to do it -- export them. I just don't know. I think there's going to have to be some more work done to see if that's something that's going to be profitable or not. Speaking with some of the mill owners that do that sort of type of work, they're still looking at old growth which of course we're not -- we're not -- right now we're not providing those owners, they're getting those from different sources.

So I'll have to write that question down and take a harder look at that, Mr. Chairman, because that's definitely something I can look into here in the future. I just haven't heard that one presented that way, that question.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, well, thank you. I think that is going to be a very important question because I think what the indicators are, you

1 know, in the past timber markets has been if you get into round log export it's got to be high volume and if 2 round log export becomes part of the program for a young growth harvest it also will be in large volume 5 and if that's the way it ends up that would be very 6 damaging to -- I mean you would then not be doing much 7 in the way of restoration you would get back into a robust, you know, timber harvesting regime on young growth Forest and there will be a lot of young growth 9 10 Forest available in the future because all of the, you 11 know, previous old growth potentially is, you know, 12 available for harvest. And there will be, you know, 13 significant pressure from industry to develop that 14 market. So, you know, you really have to be aware of 15 this, you know, this whole Forest management regime 16 that you want to transition to could end up going in a 17 direction we don't want it to go. And I think, you 18 know, a major component of that will be what the Forest 19 Service decides to do with round log export. So I 20 just, you know, kind of want to make that as part of an 21 important consideration I think is probably from -- you 22 know, from our perspective on this Council of what the 23 implications of that could be for our, you know, 24 habitat concerns.

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So I just wanted to make that known.

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Cal Casipit, comment.

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MR. CASIPIT: Well, I just had one additional comment, concern, suggestion. I would really -- you know the Forest Service converting to the second growth and all that stuff, I would really like to see an effort made to ensure that there's some of that volume that's available for local use, local milling and, you know, I'd love to buy a 2 by 6 of local stuff for me to build, you know, a chicken coop or anything. And I'd like to be able to go to a Don Ables or a wherever and buy a local, locally made 2 by 4, a locally made 2 by 6, I'd love to do that. So to the extent that you guys, that the Forest Service can help, either through, I guess one of the things I've heard is that well none of the local stuff here is graded so you can't use it in a constructed -- in a permitted construction project or something like -- you know stuff like that, you hear that all the time. But I would surely like to see -- I would really like it for me to be able to go buy one. You know I do have that option in Gustavus just because there's a local

guy that cuts and I can get a rough cut 2 by 4 or a rough cut 2 by 6, but I'd sure love to get a plain done one and dried and, you know, standard construction grade 2 by 4 or 2 by 6.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Any comments Mr. Sherman.}$ Sherman.

MR. SHERMAN: No, Mr. Chairman. Casipit brings up a great point. We have been doing a number of mill outreach just to understand what we currently have on the ground right now and the capabilities. There have been a number of funding opportunities that have come down for some of those local vendors. I know of one that's on Prince of Wales, that is going to be going -- he's going to be putting in a new mill and also a kiln. Now, I think what he -- he's leaning forward because he fully expects the State to come back with a grading program and that's what he told me, was that I'll be one of the first graders in Southeast Alaska and I plan on selling graded wood. So I think there's folks out there that really want to do that and provide graded lumber, not only rough cut because we have that now, but graded lumber for construction.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you. John Smith, go ahead.}$

MR. SMITH: Yeah, I just want to share and thank you guys because I grew up in Hoonah and John Shelton was my history teacher and I used to chuck wood and he would mill up, he would actually every year get his 10,000 board feet and every year you just watched his house get bigger and then his shed got built and then, you know, he just sold his mill a few years ago and I was asking, hey, do you still have that, but he sold it. But just to share that that resource is available and I think we all should jump on that and use that.

You know I really -- I have a lot of passion for what you're talking about is like -- just to s hare how our gardens have been used and not taken care of after they're finished and you can actually go and look and you can see it with your own eyes and even to where the talk of why is it dark here and it's not green like some of the other places. I think we need to look at the process of logging and get a rubric out,

some kind of process that everybody's following and that's working. A lot of times we have things that are working here and we don't follow it and the other people don't follow those things. It would be awesome 5 to see that. Because I just came from Portland and, of course, it's been on my mind, you know, just watching 6 7 how we see here, how we manage our gardens, when I went down there it was amazing, I mean they're pulling 9 everything, all the resource out and I see that where you cut the whole tree, drop it, send the whole thing 10 11 to the landing, even the limbs, everything can be 12 recycled right there to pellets, to methane, to 13 whatever you'd like and it's right there, you can leave 14 it there, just in case the pulp -- leave the pulp there 15 so that maybe you come down and the pulp comes back up 16 we can go grab it and keep moving. And then looking at 17 the resource out there that now we just cleaned it 18 there's no limbs and all that to make this big huge 19 carbon issue because you leave all that and then it's 20 over carboned and then you look at it, it doesn't grow 21 as fast so if you think about it, if you removed it I 22 truly believe -- because I do test -- I do science with 23 kids in the garden and we've actually proven that by 24 throwing seaweed for mulch on one and we threw wood on 25 the other one, the one with wood on it, it didn't even 26 grow, it was dark, it was black, the other one is nice 27 and bright and green.

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So just to make it short it's like I truly believe -- you know I worked for Whitestone for 28 years, I'm retired from them, and I really believe that just a different process and making people -- even though it's their land, make them responsible to manage it in a good way because it's going to help our children and the future because of our carbon issue we're talking about. And I really like the idea of taking down many generations -- even here, you look at the history here in Juneau, there was no trees all the way down Douglas, all the way even look at Thunder Mountain High School, a lot of that, you go back in, there was selective logging, out of the Lemon Creek area, you go back in there you'll see trees that are stumps out there where all the trees are growing, so obviously you can see the -- you can reproduce trees in 20 to 30 years instead of 100 years. So if we hold them accountable it would really like -- it's really a sore thumb to see somebody go cut all our -- I have history with the property across from Douglas side here, March Trail, it's my grandpa's property, they

0082 1 sold it years ago to make a move to buying a boat. But looking up there and seeing it just sitting there and not being done and being used, we need to have rules and laws to harvesting off the land. 5 6 Thank you. 7 8 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, John. 9 Frank Wright you had a question or comment. 10 11 MR. WRIGHT: Yes. My name's Frank 12 Wright and I'm President of the Hoonah Indian 13 Association. And just Friday we had a meeting with the 14 U.S. Park Service of Glacier Bay and for a long period 15 of time we wouldn't get any response from the Park Service and then all of a sudden a person came in, a 16 17 new Superintendent, he said to the tribe, what do you 18 want, we all looked at each other, this is new. So 19 what I would like to know is what -- what kind of 20 proposals would you put up to the tribes so that they 21 can work with you? I know we signed an agreement 22 probably two months ago with Forest Service in Hoonah 23 and it was a collaboration on energy. So, you know, what would you be able to do for us? I'm glad a little 24 25 while ago you said you don't know and I said, wow, 26 that's pretty new.

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(Laughter)

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MR. WRIGHT: So anyway, that's a question I have. What would you be willing to do with the tribes?

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, Frank.

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MR. SHERMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So Mr. Wright, I know Ranger Downs has been reaching out to all the tribes on both Admiralty and Hoonah and he will continue to do that, and we will be, as part of SASSfm, we will be coming to Hoonah to meet with you directly and we'll ask you the same question, what do you want to do on this landscape and we'll take your comments and we'll figure out how to get it integrated.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Followup Frank.

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MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

0083 I'll remember that, thanks. 2 3 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Patty 4 Phillips. 5 6 MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman 7 A followup to my first question. You 8 mentioned salvage sale for lumber. How does that come 9 about? 10 11 MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Chair. So Ms. 12 Phillips, the process is normally the folks who --13 they're very selective in the trees they want. So if 14 you find a tree that's dead but still standing then 15 normally all you do is take the position down, you can 16 use a lat/long, it doesn't really matter, a mile 17 marker, whatever wherever it is and then just come down 18 to the district or from you -- you said you're in 19 Pelican so you'll have to call and say, hey, I want to 20 take this tree down and then we work through -- it's 21 called a categorical exclusion but it's a permit 22 process that we move through. We will have to have a 23 resource specialist go out there, you know, just to 24 verify the tree but sometimes we can -- we, on some 25 really remote places we've done that verification 26 through a number of different avenues and what I mean 27 by that is virtual. So there's a little bit of that, 28 too, we can work specifically for. It really depends 29 on how many trees you're talking about. But we've have 30 done them all just down to one tree, somebody's wanted 31 just one tree, yeah. 32 33 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah. Cathy 34

Needham, do you have a question.

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MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. question doesn't have anything to do with Forest management. As you can see we have a lot of brilliant minds around the table when it comes to that. It's more a little bit about the process. You mentioned you're going to be doing this public engagement project and right out of the starting gates you're going to start with tribal consultation. I'm wondering if you can give us an idea of how long you expect your public engagement process to go, and the reason why I'm asking is because obviously, you know, the Regional Advisory Council, we're a FACA committee, we actually take our job seriously when it comes to commenting on Forest management planning as you know from our engagement in

the Roadless Rule, but we only meet twice a year so I'm kind of wondering what your public engagement process looks like and whether there'll be opportunity beyond this meeting for this Council.

MR. SHERMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So, Ms. Needham, the -- we hope to have consultation, that will begin over the next few weeks and like I said it's probably going to take me 90 to 120 days. I will do that -- I'm going to start off with consultation and then when it's appropriate we'll move forward with the stakeholders, partners and the public. I would think that that's probably six to maybe eight weeks after I begin tribal consultation. Once we begin that process then it's going to accelerate, we're going to move through that public -- that electronic web story board. We'll most likely keep that up for between 30 and 45 days. So now you're kind of in the summertime of getting, you know, feedback from partners, tribes. We'll spend the summer, you know, getting -- finally consolidating all of that and then probably in the fall we'll be compiling it and coming up with that plan.

So if you're -- what I guess what I'm hearing is your next meeting is in October, sometime right around there, and we'll either be very close to finishing or finished by then. So if there's no other opportunity I'm more than willing to come back at your convenience to provide an interim update if you'd like. Or if you ask very specific questions I'll offer that we're going to go to -- the same we'll do with everybody else, is you go ahead and put your public comments on the website. If you want something very specific to the RAC then maybe we could work out another briefing at your convenience.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, thank you,} Frank. Any followup, Cathy.$

MS. NEEDHAM: No.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Frank Wright, go ahead.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You know the bug infestation that's been going on in the areas, have you guys had discussions about any of that because I worry about Hoonah and the rest of Southeast, have you had any discussion on it?

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                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                     MR. SHERMAN: So, Mr. Chair. Mr.
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    Wright. Yes, we have not only had discussions but we've
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     had teams out for the last two years doing surveys,
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     tracking the areas that had mostly been in the southern
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    part of the Forest have been bud worm, and then of
     course the sawflies have been kind of the southern part
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     -- or the central part of the Tongass, but we've been
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     tracking that pretty close. I'm no expert in bugs so
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     I'll just tell you that the folks that do that have
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    been doing public engagement across the Forest. If you
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    haven't seen one in your area then you can always let
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    me know and I'll make sure that they become available
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     to you. They've been holding a number of public
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     education meetings, which I think have been really
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    helpful for the communities so they understand what's
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    happening in their backyards, from these experts. So I
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     can offer that up as well, Mr. Wright.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, thank you.
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     John Smith, you have your hand up again.
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                     MR. SMITH: Yeah, just a comment of
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     years ago that the bugs weren't here. And just
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     something to think about when you're out there
     studying, is what's missing out here that was here
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    before, because like you're saying there's many things
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     that eat these bugs and there's squirrels, chickens,
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    ptarmigan, you know, those kind of things of, you know,
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     trying to find out what happened to all the things that
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     eat those things.
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                     So just a thought.
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                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, John.
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     Anybody else with any questions for Mr. Sherman.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Not seeing
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     any, you've answered a lot of questions. That was very
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     informative, it's always nice to have somebody from the
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     upper eulachons come, someone who has all the answers.
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(Laughter)

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: So appreciate it, thank you very much.

MR. SHERMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. I appreciate the opportunity. And since this is the first time I had to do this, it was quite the experience so thank you very much and I've got my notes there, Mr. Wright, and I will come to Hoonah.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, again. Yeah, I was just informed that we also have the deputy Regional Forester that joined us here and maybe we might want to ask him to introduce himself. I don't know if we've met the Deputy yet.

MR. VANORMER: yeah, good afternoon, Mr. Chair and Council. I have been here in front of the Council here in the past. I'm Chad VanOrmer, I'm the Deputy Regional Forester for the Alaska region and I think the last time I was in front of the Board was during the Roadless Rulemaking process. I attended with Deputy Chief Chris French at the time, I believe it was down in Ketchikan we testified in front of the Board. But it's great to be here today.

Thank you, for inviting me up.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Yeah, I do recall, yes, you were here in a different capacity so it's nice to see you back.

MR. VANORMER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Moving on in old business, I think we can take up the Tongass submerged lands issue. I think we have a presentation there.

MR. RISDAHL: Good afternoon, Mr. Chair and members of the Council. Jake and I are going to give you a brief presentation. My name by the way, for the record, is Greg Risdahl, I'm the Subsistence Program lead for the Forest Service and the InterAgency Staff Committee member for the Forest Service.

This presentation is actually something that we presented recently to the Federal Subsistence Board with some slight additions which we're very happy about. The Board meeting took place January 31 through

February 3rd. At that meeting the Board made recommendation to the Secretarys of Interior and Agriculture to move forward in the rulemaking process to complete regulatory proceedings addressing submerged public lands within the Tongass National Forest as directed by the court.

This was the second rulemaking on the subject. The first took place with the publication of a proposed rule in June 2016 and the final rule in May of 2018. To comply with the court's order in Peratrovich, et al., versus United States of America and the State of Alaska, the Secretarys were directed to initiate regulatory proceedings to identify those submerged lands within the Tongass National Forest that did not pass to the State of Alaska at statehood and therefore remain Federal public lands subject to Federal Subsistence provisions. This task was forwarded to the Federal Subsistence Board by the Secretarys. The proposed rule will add to the list of submerged parcels in the Federal Subsistence regulations that have been identified through agency review if approved by the Secretarys.

The majority of these identified lands are low water lines, reefs, rocks and very small islands and we're talking about 100 yards to a half a mile in length for the most part. During the public comment period for this proposed rule, which closed August 10th of 2022, only one comment was received on August 7th and that comment asked the decisionmakers to do their best to protect the animals living in these lands from destruction.

In summary, the proposed rule will add the identified submerged parcels to the list of public lands and waters into Federal regulations available for subsistence per Title VIII of ANILCA.

And today I'm really, really pleased to bring Jacob Hoffman here, he's from the Tongass National Forest GIS Staff, cartographer and he'll give you a little bit more about it but I just want to say that Jacob was asked to this just a few months ago, produce a set of maps specifically for the Southeast Regional Advisory Councils so you guys would have a better idea what these areas are and where they're located and he jumped right on that with the Regional Forester's permission and he's done a remarkably

excellent job and it's really come together well. So ladies and gentleman, Jacob Hoffman, Forest Service cartographer and he will present to you what he's done as far as his mapping effort goes.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Greg.

MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Again, yeah, Jacob Hoffman, cartographer with the Forest Service based here in Juneau. So Greg came to me with this request late last year and to basically make reference maps for the locations in the proposed submerged lands proposed subsistence rule and I imagine you are familiar with the document. Here's the Federal Register document from last May and in that Federal Register document is the table that contains all of the locations. So this table lists 162 individual locations and there's the name, chart reference and area description which often includes a legal description as well as a survey description and then approximate latitude and longitude. So in approaching this -- so it gets us started but we don't have a firm sense of where it is on the ground, and I don't know about you but I had to brush up on my quadrant bering for the survey descriptions and stuff, I had to kind of puzzle my way through that. And then the location coordinates are rounded to the nearest half minute, so that's about a half a mile in latitude. So they're definitely approximate, they're not right on the actual sport that's being described.

So with that information with this proposed rule I set about to make some reference maps.

Where are we at here -- the icons are a little different, apologies for that.

Using publicly available information and the information that's in the proposed rule -- so going through -- and in this slide here I show on the right, there's just an example of it and where the information that's contained in the maps came from. So there were final 157 unique proposed rule locations so there were five duplicate locations in the proposed rule that I just omitted from the maps. The locations were approximate so I refined the actual point location using the BLM survey map layers and as well as pre-

statehood nautical charts from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic survey. Most of these locations are associated with titles reserved by the U.S. Government for lighthouses and aides to navigation. So in this example map the plotted — the approximate coordinates from the proposed rule puts you out here in the ocean but what they really meant was over here and then here this hash mark is the survey that's referenced — I know that's too small to read, but it's the survey that's referenced in the proposed rule.

With that said, you know, errors may still exist. We used the best available data at the time to really get a -- to really determine where actually delineate the submerged lands would take a site survey. So this gives you a picture of where it's at but doesn't go into the details of saying exactly right here, you couldn't actually like sketch in an area and say it's right, right, you know, there along the coastline. I think that's just an important piece to mention.

This -- because these are reference maps that we're just setting alongside the proposed rule we have draft in the title. These are not official maps or final maps but just merely a reference as when you're looking at the rule.

So we have these reference maps and I will go on -- so then -- and I apologize for not having these available sooner, just last Friday we got them -- I got the approval from the BLM to share them publicly so last Friday I got them put on a public-facing URL, so we will be sharing -- DeAnna will send this out to this group and then I imagine in talking with Greg and DeAnna that we would place this information up on one of the Tongass or regional web page -- public web pages.

I'm just going to click on the link. And the code you saw there is a QR, or a quick response code, and I'll put it back up when we go to questions, but if you have a mobile device you should be able to scan that and it will take you to a preview of the PDF document. So this is -- you can preview it in a browser, or you can click the download. It is a large document, 42 megabytes so if it's slow I would suggest saving it to your computer, and maps are really designed to be viewed on a home computer, not on a

0090 1 phone. 2 3 So you got the table of contents. 4 5 And the ordering is the same as the 6 proposed rule so it goes with A, AAA, AAA, sequencing 7 that the Office of Subsistence Management used. 8 9 Page 4 just provides some background 10 data sources, Greg's contact info. 11 12 The maps feature BLM survey data as 13 well as the locations from the proposed rule and then 14 the Forest Service land ownership and then a nautical 15 chart back -- kind of a base map. 16 17 So anyway there are -- here's the map collection, so there's 157 pages, a lot to look at. So 18 19 each map has a locator map in the lower right with kind 20 of a grey rectangle and it shows the approximate 21 location of that as well as the communities in Southeast Alaska. 22 23 24 And I did want to mention in some 25 descriptions it contains the survey information with 26 the distance and direction. Other proposed locations 27 are just -- they say these islands here in this section 28 and that's it. So in some cases you'll have a map and 29 there's just a dot and that's all the proposed rule 30 gave us and you just have to work with the description 31 that was given. 32 33 You'll see one other comment is just 34 the accuracy of the map layers. As you can mapping the 35 shoreline in Southeast Alaska is, you know, sort of an 36 impossible task. So the green is the Forest Service 37 basic ownership layer that approximately goes to the 38 high tide mark but it's not, it's just a map reference 39 layer, it's not a legal description or anything. 40 41 So that's all, Mr. Chairman, that's 42 what I have and I'm happy to answer any questions that 43 the group might have. 44 45 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Sure, thank you, 46 Jacob. Questions from the Council about the submerged 47 lands.

49 (No comments) 50

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Well, not seeing any -- oh, wait a minute Patty has a question and then Cathy has a comment. So Patty go ahead.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman Hernandez. On the north end we're having a lot of isostatic rebound, which is, you know, glacial -- glaciers melting and the land lifting, does that affect this mapping of these submerged areas?

MR. HOFFMAN: Mr. Chair. Patty. As far as the map, that's not taken into account in the maps that I produced. These are general reference maps. The Alaska region and the Tongass National Forest are in the process of collecting, you know, high resolution elevation data and tying them to tidal data information to come up with a high water -- a mean high water delineation but that's not something that we have available at this time so these don't go to that level of detail.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Cathy, do you have a question or comment.

MS. NEEDHAM: I just had a comment. Years ago we met in Petersburg and the Tongass submerged land issue came before us and our Council really didn't know what to do with any of it because it was like gibberish and I just want to commend you on an amazing job of taking gibberish and putting it into, you know, the visual that we probably should have had from the very get-go, years and years ago when we were in Petersburg. And I know it's a lot of work. And I just want the Council to know that this was presented to the Board but at the time the maps weren't publicly available so we didn't get to see them, we just got to see the first concept map and so it's actually really nice to see the final product and be able to scan the QR code and visually look at it. So I just want to acknowledge all of the hard work that -- I mean I know that you did the nuts and bolts on the ground part, but just actually getting to this point where we have a map to look at to understand what we're really trying to do with a particular type of management, or anything that we to do, maps are key.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cathy.} Anybody else with a question or comment. John, go ahead.$

0092 1 MR. SMITH: Just a comment to Patty. 2 3 (Teleconference interference -4 participants not muted) 5 6 REPORTER: Excuse me, folks on the 7 line, we're hearing other conversations, can you please mute your phones. Everybody take a second and mute 8 9 your phone, please. 10 11 MR. SMITH: I know that NOAA and them 12 are always, every couple of years updating their 13 mapping system so knowing that the change that, you 14 know, they're always keeping an eye on those kind of 15 things but does make a difference that that big change 16 is happening. Yeah. 17 18 Thank you. 19 20 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, John. 21 Anybody else with a question or a comment. 22 23 (Teleconference interference -24 participants not muted - on hold and music playing) 25 26 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, quess not. 27 So anything for Greg Risdahl either. 28 29 (No comments) 30 31 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, very good. 32 Thank you, Jacob. Thank you, Greg. Very informative. 33 34 REPORTER: So whoever may be getting in 35 their vehicle, or shopping or anything like that, could 36 you mute your phone. 37 38 MR. RISDAHL: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 39 40 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: So I think we can 41 take a break here, a nice 15 minute break. So we only 42 have one other item of old business but that's kind of 43 set up with a time certain of tomorrow morning so we'll 44 have to come back to that. So after the break we can 45 start in on new business, I guess. 46 47 Oh, excuse me, I got to go back, on the 48 -- on our revised agenda, Bob, you brought up the co-49 management issue to be talked about again and we put

that under old business. At the time I was thinking that it might fit in with Mr. Sherman's presentation but he was focused mainly on Forest management and further down in the agenda we have another Sustainable Strategy report coming up and that one deals more with the.....

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

 REPORTER: Whoever's talking right now and talking about their great progress, could you please mute your phone, you're interrupting our meeting with your conversation.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ:other aspects of the Sustainability Strategy which might fit in better with the co-management issue. So I think it might be a good idea to move that co-management discussion to down to the bottom of our agenda, we have Barb Miranda is going to give us an update on the other aspects of the Sustainability Strategy so that might fit in better with the co-management questions.

MR. SCHROEDER: What's that under?

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: So that's under Forest Service reports, yeah. It's also tribal relations and we've got some reports from Tlingit/Haida in that portion of the agenda so I think all that will fit in better so we won't get into that right now.

Okay, so sorry, I didn't explain that earlier, I kind of forgot. But it was pointed out to me that that might be a better fit for that discussion. So we'll take a 15 minute break and come back with some new business.

(Off record)

(On record)

 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Council members and Staff for coming back together. We can move on with new business, beginning new business and we can start out with subsistence wildlife report with Andrew Sanders with the Forest Service. So Andrew come on up.

0094 1 MR. SANDERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair and Council. I'm happy to give a report on the 2022 2 wildlife harvest and who is in charge of the slides 4 here. 5 6 MS. PERRY: I believe the clicker's 7 next to you. 8 9 MR. SANDERS: Oh. 10 11 MS. PERRY: To your right. 12 13 MR. SANDERS: Okay. 14 15 MS. PERRY: Is it working? 16 17 MR. SANDERS: Yeah, there we go. So 18 we'll start with deer harvest across Southeast Alaska, 19 Units 1 through 5. 20 21 You can see that in Units 1 and 3 there 22 we've had a pretty steady but gradually increasing deer 23 harvest, and in Unit 4 it's all over the place but it's 24 still been pretty high bouncing around 6,000 deer 25 harvested each year. But I would like to point out in 26 Unit 2 you can see that there was a spike in 2015 and 27 that it has decreased substantially since 2015. And, 28 you know, we've been hearing about that quite a bit. 29 30 Mountain goat harvest seems to be down 31 a little bit in Unit 1A, but otherwise holding fairly 32 steady -- well, besides Unit 5A there as well, but 33 fairly steady hunter success, Mountain goat harvest. 34 35 Moose harvest as well has been mostly 36 staying pretty level there across the last few years. 37 Moderate success rates there in Unit 5 and a little lower there in Units 1 and 3. And just an update on 38 39 the Berners Bay moose draw permit for 2023 there will 40 be one State permit and one Federal permit. 41 42 Elk harvest in Unit 3 also staying 43 fairly steady over the last couple years. There is 44 also a new subsistence elk permit that just started in 2022 and it covers Units 1, 2, 3 and 4 except for 45 46 Etolin, Zarembo, Shrubby, Brushy, Kashevarof and those 47 other surrounding islands that are part of the State 48 elk draw and hunt. There were 17 of those permits

issued in 2022 and there was no harvest reported on

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that elk permit.

 Designated hunters since 2003 you can see that the main communities that are taking advantage of our Federal designated hunter permits are Petersburg, Sitka and Wrangell, with the rest of Southeast Alaska making up a little bit less of a quarter there.

 As far as the deer harvest by designated hunters, you can see that the harvest is up over the last 10 years compared to those first seven but the number of hunters has stayed relatively level around 100 designated harvesters each year. And here you can see the number of deer harvested per designated hunter permit and you can see there towards the end the all time high record there of 33 deer in one year. And I went and looked through those permits and what those really high numbers represent are just a handful of super users who are really harvesting a lot of deer every year for their communities. You can see that most people that get a designated hunter permit don't take a deer at all on that permit.

Wolf harvest in Unit 1A has been bouncing around kind of all over the place over the last 10 years with a high of 40 and a low there of 15, 28, 33 over the last couple of years, which is maybe a little higher than last few years before that but fairly in line with the harvest over the last decade.

Unit 1C wolf harvest has been a little higher over the last seven years or so but still fairly steady harvest there, we're not seeing a whole lot of change.

And Unit 2 wolves, you can see there was quite a spike in wolf harvest in Unit 2 in 2019 and over the last few years since then it's kind of gradually been coming back down towards more historic numbers, and in 2022 the wolf season in Unit 2 was a month, November 15th to December 15th.

1B3 wolves over the last three years, we might possibly be seeing a decline in wolf harvest but it's hard to say exactly what's going on and if any of that effort has moved to Unit 2 perhaps. There's a few things that could possibly be happening there.

0096 1 And with that I'll take any questions 2 or if anybody wants to make any comments. 4 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, 5 Andrew. Council members might want to ask you to go 6 back to some particular topic there, I don't know. Are 7 there any questions from Council members or anything you want to look at a little more closely or ask 8 9 questions about. 10 11 MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chair. 12 13 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Frank, go ahead. 14 15 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. At 16 the beginning you were talking about Unit 4 and you 17 said it was jumping all over the place, is there a 18 reason why you can think it's doing that, jumping 19 around, when we should have some kind of constant 20 number? 21 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 22 23 24 MR. SANDERS: Through the Chair. No, I 25 can't say that I have a hypothesis of why the Unit 4 26 deer harvest seems to show so much more variation than 27 the other units but that's a very interesting question 28 and I can look into that and see what I can put 29 together for you if you'd like. 30 31 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you. 32 33 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, thank you, Frank. Or maybe some of the Council members have some 34 35 ideas on that, so, Harvey, go ahead. 36 37 MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 38 out of curiosity, Unit 4, is this all of Unit 4 or is 39 this just the northern part of Chichagof? 40 41 MR. SANDERS: Through the Chair. 42 my understanding that these numbers are for the 43 entirety of Unit 4. 44

MR. KITKA: Okay. So this doesn't cover Baranof Island -- or, I mean, it covers all the hunters out of Baranof Island as well as out of the northern Chichagof. Northern Chichagof is a little different than a little further away than where I live 50

0097 but it seems like the hunters in our area, it seems like they hold fairly steady. I was just wondering whether the jumping around had to do with a difference in the weather year to year in this area. 5 6 Thank you. 7 8 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Harvey. 9 Let's see I saw a number of hands up. Cal, did you 10 have your hand up. 11 12 MR. CASIPIT: Yeah, thank you, Mr. 13 Chair. Yeah, I kind of agree with Harvey there, I 14 think a lot of this difference in this Unit 4 is due to 15 just weather conditions. I think an interesting exercise here would maybe look at effort, the number of 16 17 -- see how many hunters are out there and the level of 18 effort, maybe that's a little more consistent and it 19 bounces around because of weather conditions, I'm not 20 sure. 2021 the reason it's high is probably because we 21 got a bunch of snow in 2021. 22 23 Anyway, I want to skip over to the Unit 24 1C goat thing, if you can go to that. Do you have an 25 idea, that 1C line there, do you have an idea of how 26 many -- let's just take 2021 for 1C, of those 66 27 hunters, how many were Federally-qualified and how many 28 were non-Federally-qualified, do you know? 29 30 MR. SANDERS: Through the Chair to 31 Council member Casipit. 32 33 MR. CROSS: Do you have it, I do. 34 35 (Laughter) 36 37 MR. SANDERS: Rob does. 38 39 (Laughter) 40 41 MR. CROSS: Sorry, so this is Rob 42 Cross, the Tongass Subsistence Program Manager. So we 43 -- I just had Jake Musslewhite look this up and the 44 only way that we can distinguish between the two is people who harvested during that one month, I guess 45 46 I'll call it the extended season so people who 47 harvested during August would definitely be Federally-48

qualified users, and that was one goat for 2021, and it

was pretty -- it seems like it's pretty consistently

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very low harvest for that one month. As far as the months after that it's hard to distinguish between Federally-qualified and non-Federally-qualified.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Rob. Anything else, Cal, on that.

MR. CASIPIT: That's unfortunate. I really think we should be trying to keep track of Federally-qualified and non-Federally-qualified in all these hunts. You know, I see hunters and all that stuff but no breakdown as to who's Federally-qualified and who's non -- because that's what we're trying to do here is provide priority for Federally-qualified users. If we don't know the breakdown between non-Federally-qualified and qualified, how are we even supposed to do our job.

MR. SMITH: Uh-huh. Uh-huh.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ CASIPIT: That's just a comment, I don't require an answer.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Did you have a response to that or.....$

MR. CROSS: Yeah, through the Chair. Member Casipit. So really the best way I can think of to do that without having people file that information or report that information with the State is to create a Federal permit for that hunt. And I guess it would be up to this body to determine whether that would be an undue burden. Otherwise the best way that we can distinguish between the two are people that are taking advantage of that Federal subsistence priority and those would be the individuals that are harvesting in August versus during the regular State season.

MR. CASIPIT: Well, I don't want to get into.....

 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, if I could just -- well, I kind of want to explore that a little further. Because, you know, it's relevant to all of these hunts, not just goat hunting. Really, we need to see -- a lot of times that breakdown between Federally-qualified and non-Federally-qualified and, you know, it is the Department of Fish and Game who does compile all these numbers and, you know, in the case of the goats

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     where it's a permit they must have a record of where
     the people are applying for the permits are from so
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     that -- it seems like that would be available. And,
     you know, even in their deer surveys they do, you know,
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     ask where you live. It seems like they do keep track
     of that. I know these are all questions for the State
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     and they're not here before us. But would you kind of
     agree that these numbers can be teased out if we wanted
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     them to be, is that right?
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                     MR. CROSS: Mr. Chair, yes, that is
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     correct. And I was just talking to Lisa Grediagin
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     about that as well. So, yeah, we can request that
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     information from the State and go off of individual's
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     reported community of residence to get that
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     information.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Right, okay.
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     Lisa, did you have something to add to that or?
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                     MS. GREDIAGIN: Well, it was pretty much
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     what Rob said, but basically this sort of data we rely
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     on the State. I mean, we as Federal managers, or, you
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     know, OSM, can't get the data, we just have to put a
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     request into the State and hope they respond and, you
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    know, can give us what data they have based on their
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     community, or residence that's reported in the
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     registration permit. So there's definitely a lot of
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    benefits to having just one permit for both Federal
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    users and State users to use but if you really want to
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    get the difference in harvest between people harvesting
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    under Federal regulations versus State you need a
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     separate Federal permit, which then still has issues
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    with Federal users hunting and using the State permit
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     even though they could use a Federal permit so, yeah.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Right.
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     Understood. John, you had a question.
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                     MR. SMITH: Could you pull up a graph,
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     the pie graph that was up there.
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                                John, your mic.
                     REPORTER:
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                     MR. SMITH:
                                The pie graph, yeah.
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REPORTER:

Thank you.

MR. SMITH: I know we have a lot of

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folks from different communities, take a peek up there and look at your community. I grew up in Hoonah, so you see 28 but I also traveled a lot with families, and I look at Kake, look at Saxman, Ketchikan, those numbers. I know the families who hunt so I'm looking at them and I don't believe that data. So I'm going to lean back on the community and not that it's the State or anybody else or your guys' job, it's like we need to really encourage our community to report good data and I don't see that. So -- and really being specific, to like what he's saying is, is yeah we hunted in Chichagof, it's a big area, we need to know exactly pin point where they're hunting at and even if they didn't get anything, hey, I was here, I was right at this location and didn't see anything. All that information is important to us. And that up there doesn't --doesn't showcase that, I don't see truth to it. you? I just find that -- so I really push that we try to get our community -- so I'm actually begging out there for people to call in, give us the information, will help us to get true data on the table so we can make a good decision up here.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, John.

Response to that Rob, go ahead.

MR. CROSS: Yes, Mr. Chair, or Through the Chair. Member Smith. I think that that's a really good point and I think some of this -- we're trying to do a better job of going out to smaller communities where there maybe necessarily isn't a Forest Service office and just do a better job to help issue subsistence permits so we can get this information from folks. And then we're also going around to a lot of the communities in Southeast to do subsistence outreach and give just general subsistence information and as part of that is trying to explain to folks who aren't in these types of meetings why it's so important to report this information so we have maybe -- so we have the best or most accurate information that we can get.

Yeah, so, duly noted.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Rob. Cathy Needham, go ahead.

1 MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Kind of along the same lines, when I was at the Federal 2 Subsistence Board meeting and we were talking about the Unit 4 deer proposals, during a break one of the 5 InterAgency Staff Committee members came up to me and 6 asked why we just didn't have a Federal permit 7 reporting process where we could actually ask for this specific information on the permit that we wanted and I 8 9 had explained that it was a joint reporting process. 10 This member wasn't from Southeast Alaska so they -- in 11 their region they have, you know, that ability and it 12 really made me start thinking about like I was on this 13 Council when we voted to support having a joint 14 reporting system, at least, for deer at the time and --15 because it helped streamlined the information that's 16 coming in. So my question to you is, how much does the 17 Federal Program or do you guys, as biologists, that 18 work in our program have interaction with the Alaska 19 Department of Fish and Game in what information gets 20 collected on those permits, and then -- because it 21 sounds to me like we decided to have this joint 22 reporting system but then we're just letting Fish and 23 Game do it all and obviously we're not getting the 24 information when we get into these conversation where 25 the data isn't telling us that, do we have the data, 26 well, maybe we did but we didn't request it in the 27 right way and so I'm wondering how that reporting -how much influence or work that you guys do together to 28 29 make sure that we can actually start asking these 30 questions on those reporting forms, that folks go back 31 in online and do?

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MR. CROSS: Through the Chair. Member Needham. I don't know if I can answer that just because, you know, we work really closely with the area management biologist from the State, I think we have a really good working relationship with them. The reason why I don't think I can answer that is I'm not sure that we have ever tried to change what is on the harvest reporting so, yeah, that's a really question and — oh, go ahead — oh, I was just going to say, that's a really good question and I would love to look into that and chat with our State contacts on that.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Followup Cathy.

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MS. NEEDHAM: Well, in followup to that, specifically, with the committee member and I, we were talking about, is our Council's recognition of the

fact that effort is not really captured and this is something I talked about a little bit when we were providing our justification for the Unit 4 deer proposals and how communities report their effort. Like they don't always, like number of days hunt is one thing, but how many days did you attempt to -- or how many days were you just out on the landscape and you ran across a deer and you took that deer and you don't report that as effort. So I think that the Department -- was there, and they've been through that whole Unit 4 process -- Unit 4 deer process with us and I think that that would be another really good place to start as talking about is we've identified some very key pieces of information we want to know and effort is one of them. I think the non-Federally-qualified versus Federally-qualified is another one, and it seems very timely that we should try to engage as much as possible in getting the harvest reporting to capture the information that we really need.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cathy. Anybody on the Council, John Smith, go ahead.

MR. SMITH: Just to share, too, I like your -- I like the Fish and Game site where you can report and I know that was my first time using that system and I had issues reporting so I just walked in the office. But the simpler it is to where just a yes/no question and simple basic questions on there making it simple to walk through is key. I think even digital would be -- I think that would work. But like I said it was like it wasn't friendly, you need to make it really super easy for many different -- especially us older guys that don't know computers much.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Bob Schroeder.

MR. SCHROEDER: Yes, Mr. Chairman. We definitely need harvest by community because we represent the management of Federal subsistence and I'm really basically shocked that this information isn't present -- that you don't have it and you're not presenting it because in a way this was a standard item that we worked out. The way it worked out when -- even when computers weren't as powerful as they are right now, is we just got information from Fish and Game and

then sorted it out in a way that worked for the Regional Advisory Council.

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So I'm just seconding what Cal is saying there, basically, you know, we know from previous information that people in urban areas, Juneau and Ketchikan harvest a lot of deer and so we need to see what's going on in communities, and then when we get proposals the proposals are usually community-based because somebody is having a problem getting deer or another resource in that community so the aggregate data doesn't help us out very much. So I'd suggest that you just make that happen and it's pretty easy to have happened because it's available unless Fish and Game won't let you do the work.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Bob. Patty, go ahead.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman So in our community, customarily and Hernandez. traditionally the hunter -- there's always the hunter who provide for community members who need deer or need fish or need, you know, a subsistence resource and if you notice Pelican is not on the list of designated hunters but we do have designated hunters and there's a lack of trust in wanting to apply for a designated hunter status and then having to report it. All the why it should be done is duly noted but it's not being done and I'm not saying this so enforcement comes down on my community on these designated hunters because they're doing what they customary and traditionally do, which is go and hunt deer and share it with those who have need.

Also, so harvest by community, there's a complication with that and, you know, these deer proposals for Lisianski Inlet, it turned into a hot button issue because you have — they qualify as a resident, the State of Alaska, they can vote, they can get their Permanent Fund, but they don't qualify for Federal Subsistence status as a Federal qualified hunter because they're not here year-round and so a person could apply for a deer hunting license, say they're from Pelican, but they're not Federally-qualified so you have that complication.

And then also, you know, trying to track -- perhaps we should track Federally-qualified

hunters and non-Federally-qualified hunters, you know, that process, put it into regulation. I mean because we said in the past we want to do this, we want to track it and then we've had all these turnovers and then it's like, oh where's all that gone, what happened with that. So I mean if it were a process within the regulatory framework then perhaps it could be better tracked and maybe Fish and Game would share it with us more readily and that sort of thing.

Anyways, thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Patty. Any other Council members, questions or comments.

Harvey, did you have your hand up.

MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I've been wondering about an idea. I know some of the Council has touched upon it and that was hunters by community. I just was wondering, Unit 4 is a big area, and I was wondering, the lat year, whether — our last meeting on this, whether they did the deer population over the whole area and not just the areas that was being affected. The affected area seems like it was Northern Chichagof. The area on Baranof Island and parts of Admiralty weren't being affected. The population, I just was wondering if they did the entire area as a figure and not just the areas that were affected. And that is my question.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, do you have an answer to that either Andrew or Rob.

MR. CROSS: Through the Chair. Member Kitka. Do you mean as far as harvest is concerned or the Unit 4 deer proposal population estimates?

MR. KITKA: Part of the question was Unit 4 population. When they gave us the Unit 4 it kind of bothered my mind that they'd take a population assessment where on Baranof Island there's probably more deer than most of the other places, parts of Chichagof, it's got an awful lot of deer but you get up into Hoonah and maybe in Pelican where a lot of the non-Federally-qualified people come in and hunt and bother, in Sitka there's no road system so we don't have that problem because they can't hunt along the road, Lisianski's got a really protected area where the

waters aren't as turbulent as some of the other places, but when they take the assessment of all the Baranof and the southern part of Chichagof, they're not really looking at an area that got affected by hunters that were coming in from other places and maybe decimated the deer population. So I just was more curious at the time if they took the total area of Area 4 or just an area that got affected.

Thank you.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Harvey.} Is that an easy question to answer or is that a hard one.$

MR. CROSS: Yes, through the Chair. Member Kitka. So I believe for the Unit 4 deer proposals, specifically, they were using Wildlife Analysis Areas which are a bit smaller and then they were basing the deer populations off of pellet surveys and there's not pellet surveys in every single Wildlife Analysis Area or I think they were just using the closest one as possible, the best information that they had. Otherwise I think we were looking at just the general trend and deer population for Unit 4 as a whole. But, yeah, we were looking at Wildlife Analysis Areas.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Rob.

John and then Frank.

MR. SMITH: Just a question mainly to the team of thoughts of amendment. Of putting up a proposal of changing or actually adding a couple demographics on the table to what's up there like location, even if like you're saying, even if they didn't harvest one there but they'd been there but then also the -- the non-subsistence and, you know, separating all of those. And I really think that would be a good movement, just what do you think team, I'm just thinking that would be a good thing to do to add some more data on the table, would really help.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Do you have a response, Rob. Yeah, go ahead.

MR. CROSS: Through the Chair. Member Smith. I think that using community is probably a very

1 good proxy, or the best proxy that we can for Federal harvest outside of making Federally-qualified users get a separate permit for let's say deer harvest. One issue with it is that, you know, as I'm sure you know a 5 subsistence harvester can harvest under State regulations if they shoot a deer off the beach and then 6 7 five minutes later they can be hunting under Federal regulations. So, you know, there's probably a good way 9 to figure that out but I can't tell you right now, I'd have to think about it quite a bit but, yeah, I agree 10 11 that collecting more information is always better.

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MR. SMITH: Yeah, and having it all on one sheet, one page.

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 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, John.}$ Frank, go ahead.

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MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. You know with this computer world, pressing a button you can get a lot of information. You know I was crabbing and the Coast Guard called me up and why wasn't -- why wasn't all my data put on the computer where the Coast Guard can show that I had a safety decal. It's the same thing what we're dealing with now, why can't the State and the Federal government work together, let's do this, collaborate with each other, instead of having to say, oh, that's my form, that's not your form, you know, with this computer world I don't see what the problem is. But now that you got all these questions, now you're going to go back to a new drawing board and start over and see if you can collaborate with each other and figure this out because some of the information we're getting, if we had to make decisions on it, would not be enough. But if we -- people -there's a word in our language, (In Tlingit), working together, pulling together. That's a word that is in our language and if we didn't have that word, the Tlingit people wouldn't be around. We wouldn't exist. (In Tlingit) means working together.

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 $$\operatorname{\textsc{So}}$$ here we are talking about issues that should be simple.

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You know, it's kind of like when I first started talking about subsistence with the Department of Fish and Game, I said subsistence, it's simple. To me, as a Tlingit, it's simple, but to other parts of the world it's not so simple because

regulations get in the way. I am brown because I am a Tlingit. I'm brown because I'm a Tlingit and the land that I've lived on my parents and ancestors have lived on for centuries. So if everybody would just (In Tlingit) worked together, we wouldn't be even talking about this. But, you know, like I said, the first person that answered me when I said, subsistence was a simple issue, they didn't understand where I was from.

So I think that, you know, your marching orders to try to figure out how to get these numbers right and then if we have to make decisions on these issues then it would be easy.

Gunalcheesh.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Frank. Louie, go ahead.

MR. WAGNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I've got three questions. I'll start with the first one on what Frank and them were talking about.

We used to get our deer tags along with our moose tag at the Forest Service in Ketchikan at the office there and we had a lady there, an older lady, she'd print them right out in a hurry, it was no problem and then she retired, I guess. Then you had a younger gal there and every time we'd go there, well, she's not in and so it takes a lot of time, you know, we got to run 15 miles to town to get our permit and 15 miles back but on the moose permit she said, for next year, which is this year you'll have to make an appointment to get your permit so I was wondering if maybe you were going to put them on a computer and we could get them off line there. And the other one is what about the eulachons and the proxy permit, are we going to be able to get that online or do we got to go stand in line in town because it always takes over an hour we stand around waiting there.

And, I think that's all of them.

MR. SANDERS: Through the Chair to Council Member Wagner. I -- Rob may have more information than I do about moving to an online permitting system but as far as I know we will not have online permitting ready this year. However, I work with a lot of people from remote communities on Prince

of Wales, folks that are not on the road system, other folks around Southeast Alaska to do permitting and I know that it can be very difficult for people to make it to a Forest Service office to get their permits and because of that I work with people all the time, call the office and we can do it through the mail, we can do it over the phone. There are absolutely ways that we can get permits to folks. Of course if you come into the office you can get your permit that day but by all means we can put it in the mail and folks can get their permits.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Andrew.

Anybody else, did you have something to

16 add Lisa?

MS. GREDIAGIN: Yeah, Lisa Grediagin for the record. And just Federal permits are not available online anywhere in the state and it's because we have to verify people's rural residency and so this was actually a topic for all Councils I think last year at your winter meeting where we were reviewing the potential for potential Federal permits to be online and it's just kind of really hard to overcome that hurdle of verifying rural residency. And so as of now no Federal permits are available online but as Andrew said, the kind of somewhat work around is to go through the mail. And I know other offices have a policy where if it's your first time getting a Federal permit you have to go in person to show, you know, your electric bill or voter ID card, or however you're verifying your rural residency but then after that first time you can just call in and get it through the mail. So that at least saves you, hopefully, the trip to town or having to make an appointment. But, yeah, I just wanted to clarify that online piece of Federal permits.

Thanks.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Lisa.

Louie, followup.

MR. WAGNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Well, we've been in the system for 20-some years, I believe, you know, and it started out real easy and now it's harder and harder, we're standing around waiting and days are short, you know, weather comes up, we want

to get back over to Metlakatla. So there's been no problem for us being in the system, the lady even said that, why she said we have to make an appointment because we watch for the weather to get there and she was a little upset that we came in to get them. She was a different lady that we had to deal with, I don't know who she was.

But what happened to that deer harvest tickets, we got them from the Forest Service up to the last few years, you issued them to us for the Federal subsistence harvest tickets, they were all made out, it would be nice to see those back again. That's what we always got.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, thank you, Louie. I don't know if you're thinking of a response there, Rob, go ahead.

MR. CROSS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Member Wagner, I -- just back to one of your earlier statements. I do know, as far as the eulachon permits are concerned I know there was an effort, I think it was last week to try to get to Metlakatla to do a community permit issuing event and the folks got weathered out but I know that that's still in the cards, I guess. It's still something we're trying to do just -- I mean travel, as you know, back and forth is difficult, but we're trying to make a better effort to get out to the smaller communities and make it more of a -- I guess it's our issue, we should be trying to get out to folks and make it a lot easier for them to get their permits and so, yeah, it's very unfortunate to hear that that's what you're going through. Yeah, and I've not heard of needing to set up an appointment to get a Federal subsistence permit and that's upsetting to me. So, yeah, I apologize about that.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, thank you, Rob. Any other questions or comments from the Council.

 $\label{eq:continuous} \text{Okay, Mike did you have something,} \\ \text{Mike, go ahead.}$

MR. DOUVILLE: Okay, back years, there was a joint effort to gather deer hunting data, I can't remember if it was just focused on designated hunter or

what it was, but it gathered excellent information and it was good data but somehow the joint effort between the State and the Feds fell apart and I'm not sure what the reason was. Because it appeared to me that the data that was coming in from that effort was excellent and we don't have that anymore and I don't know why it went away.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Mike. Either of you guys know anything about that?

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Consultation up front.

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(Laughter)

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, it looks like Greg Risdahl is joining the table, go ahead.

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MR. RISDAHL: Mr. Chair. So I actually started working with OSM back in 2006 as a wildlife analysis and then a division lead then, a Wildlife Division Chief, which is what Lisa's doing. And about that time -- right about that time the State and the Feds had a bit of a falling out, and I won't go into all the details there but we used to be able to get information from the State very easily, in fact, they gave us passwords to get on to their Winfo.net site and I would just go on and just like whatever data I needed. Like if I needed residency information for mountain goat hunters I'd just get right on the website myself and do it. And then once that disagreement took place between the State and the Feds I was very fortunate because I was the Refuge Manager at Tetlin then, later, and I would go to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game area biologist, who was a good friend of mine, because we used to be hunting buddies in Montana, and he said, don't worry, if you need something we'll just get it for you, we're not supposed to be doing that anymore but they would go online on the Winfo.net site and just say whatever you need just let us do it. And sometimes they would say, well, here's the password, you do it. But generally speaking after that point, that was like from 2008 on, we had to get -- we had to ask for the information and it became harder and harder and harder to get that information. And so now we've had this process where you have to go through, you know, Ben Mulligan or Mark Burch from ADF&G, or ask through Pat -- excuse me, George Pappas, and we're supposed to do this information exchange through them

and things are getting better though, so that's the good news. Ben Mulligan just said here a few weeks ago that, you know, we should loosen up a little bit here, the only time we really -- we really need, I guess, advanced permission, if somebody's asking for a large data set.

But in the field, the biologists, both State and Federal biologists are able to communicate on a normal basis and ask for information but if they need specific information where they have to go into the Winfo.net site then they need advanced permission.

So, definitely, that data is there. They collect it on everybody, it's just that the process has become much more onerous. Literally, in the old days we could go on ourselves and get that data, the Federal biologists all over the state had the access to the State's database but we do not have that access now.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay.

MR. RISDAHL: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Greg. That was very informative. I think somebody once said information is power so, you know, it's what it's all about, I guess.

So anybody else with a question or a

 comment.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: And we've, you know, raised a lot of topics here and information needs has been one of the main concerns of this Council for some time and once again we're back to it. I really do believe that a lot of the solutions to this situation will be entering into these co-management agreements on a local level to gather information and that is probably going to be a Federal initiative. A lot of those efforts will probably be in joint efforts with local tribes and, you know, we're hearing a lot of commitment from Federal mangers that they are going to undertake that. But then on the other hand, I don't know, the State of Alaska doesn't seem to want to interact with the tribes as much so, you know, the

future of information gathering, I could foresee, maybe a little bit of speculation, might become more of a Federal effort than a State effort in the future, which I think would be beneficial to the subsistence users. It might be a little premature to say that but I could, you know, see us going down that road. You know, maybe the State might want to take notice of that but, yeah, I think it would solve a lot of the problems that we're dealing with, you know, just information, information is power. It's really important that we get good information and make better recommendations.

So, yeah, anybody else, final comments.

Rob, go ahead.

MR. CROSS: Yeah, Mr. Chair. So again I think at the local level and largely at the regional level we do have a good working relationship with the State and a lot of that data is collected. I guess it would be really helpful for me to know what additional information you guys would like to see collected by the State so that we can work with, again, the folks that we have a good working relationship with so, yeah, I don't want it to seem like we don't have a good working relationship with the State or that they're not collecting this data. So, again, if maybe during a break or at some point the Council could come together and decide what information they'd like us to ask the State to collect or for us to collect on our effort, then that would be really helpful.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you for that Rob. But we also have identified in the past that the quality of the information is not always what we -this Council would like to see. Maybe -- you know I don't want to put the State down but the type of information that we're looking for is not their priority. You know we want to know what's happening in, you know, these communities and we want it, you know, in a more user friendly way, I guess, is the best way to put it. Because when you get out in our communities, these rural communities, dealing with the State Department of Fish and Game is not always the best way to communicate with people. They just -there's a lot of trust issues involved, and I think we would just get better data if we had entities that the people in the rural communities trusted to gather that information and do it in a sensitive manner and more of a personal manner and people have to know, you know, as John Smith has pointed out, yeah, the information is important, and people don't always want to give the information. It depends -- I think it makes a big different who they're giving the information to.

So I think we've got a long ways to go here and, you know, we're just starting down that road. So I think we can see improvements in the future and, you know, part of what you just said is helpful but I don't think it answers all of the situations we're dealing with.

So Bob Schroeder.

MR. SCHROEDER: Well, thank you. And excuse me for not understanding that you guys just didn't have the information because I'm sitting here scratching my head and I'm thinking, you know, well, basically that's it for our harvest data for deer in Southeast Alaska. I mean we can't see how many deer were taken by what community, I mean that's just like crazy. And I understand that it isn't for want of trying, that you weren't able to present that information.

The Council only meets a couple of times a year and, you know, perhaps to get the attention, perhaps we should suggest if we can't get the information on a regular basis, not going through endless channels which we hear that we're now supposed to do, that we suggest that there be a Federal permit because otherwise we'll be doing this again next year and whatever list of information that we request you to request, well, something else will come up, it depends on how fine grain you want it. The joint permit was actually a total breakthrough in our region when it came about during the major deer negotiations that Member Douville talked about and that was alike a major change that the Federal government and the State would have a joint permit for deer hunting. That was like wow. And I think the Federal government paid like some huge amount for this as well, you know, like we kicked in something like 50K for getting permits out there. And then just the data was there, it was just raw view what you'd like, I mean you don't want, well, gee, I didn't quite request that piece of data, you want the data. And then that's what you do, that's why we want you on our team is to figure out what's going on in a

data set and to tease it out. Usually it was down to VCU data, which meant that you could actually see what was happening for harvest in Pelican because I don't know how many VCUs you got there but there's probably only three or four and you could look at it over time, a data series that went back before time immemorial and, you know, it's kind of the information that you needed.

So I don't think that it's a reasonable way for the Federal Program to decide way in advance that it has to come up with a little set of stuff that maybe we can get Fish and Game to provide to us. But that's a bigger issue.

But what the Council can do it can just say, well, we need the data, if you can't get it cooperatively with Fish and Game, which gets major funding from the Federal Program then we need to do it ourselves, because we need the information, we can't do our job with surrogate data. And I do appreciate that you broke out the designated hunters for us, which was the data set that you had control over.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Bob. I think Cal has a hand up and Mike Douville. Cal, go ahead.

MR. CASIPIT: Well, this is kind of along the lines of what Bob was talking about, you know, there's quite a few of us around this table that remember those conversations way back when when we all agreed that we were going to cooperate and use the State's system for data information gathering, and we were going to use their registration permit data base and all this other stuff for the information we need. Well, if that ain't working now then maybe that decision that was made back then needs to change.

And that's all I have to say.

You know, I'm with Bob, maybe we need to put all these fisheries and hunts on Federal permits and we control the data, we have the information and if we need it we have it in front of us. And, I mean, this was supposed to be a cooperative effort and Fish and Game was supposed to help us do our management and

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     as far as I can tell they're not. I mean that's a
     simple question. And, granted you had that information
     at your fingertips, you knew that one goat was
     harvested by a rural resident but, you know, that's not
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     going to be the same everywhere.
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 7
                     Anyway, that's enough.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cal.
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11
                     Mike.
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                     MR. DOUVILLE: Thank you, Chairman.
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     Bob referred to a system that on the Federal side they
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     aggressively pursued your information and you didn't
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     get your permit the following year until you submitted
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     it. At the time you were issued another permit you had
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     to provide the information. And that's why I was
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     saying it was so accurate, it provided a lot of good
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     information. So thanks for mentioning that Bob.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you,
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    Mike.
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                     John, did you have something else you
26
     wanted to add.
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                     MR. SMITH: Yeah, I just echo that we
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     don't move on until we actually make some movement to,
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     you know, building this relationship. You know, I hear
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     we're not trying to point the finger, it's your fault,
32
     your fault, but we're seeing that there's that
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    connection of not supporting each other and why that
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    is. But how can we move on that right now so that it's
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    on the table and we don't forget about it. Like
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     actually adding all the data information that we would
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    like for them and then even requesting the relationship
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    to the Feds and the State and the Fish and Game to have
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     that access again and that relationship be key to all
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     of this. But also still to put the finger on the
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     community making sure that they're giving us that
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     information, I believe that's key too.
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                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ:
                                          Thank you, John.
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     Rob, do you have a response to that.
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MR. CROSS: Yeah, Mr. Chair. I think a

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lot of this could be solved by our Staff doing a more targeted data request. I don't really think -- you know as far as harvest by community, I don't think that that's an issue. I think that's something that if we put that in our data request to the State then we can get that information and we can break out deer harvest by community if that's something that the Council certainly wants from now on that's something that we can definitely do.

I think an issue that was brought up previously as to, you know, assumptions that can be made about residency and whether people were hunting under Federal regulations or State regulations, I think some assumptions can be made there and also presented to the Council. So, yeah, I just want to clarify that I think a lot of this can just be addressed by our Staff submitting a more detailed data request to the State with enough time for them to turn it around and get it back to us for this presentation.

So I would just like to take ownership of that and say it's not really an issue with the State as far as the harvest by community it's just us now knowing in the future that that's something that the Council certainly wants and we will not leave that off of the presentation from now on.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Rob. I guess I would like to note that when we put in specific proposals we get all that information from, you know, the State, they break it down and, you know, they provide it to us in response to a proposal we usually get to hear that but, yeah, just for our general information we want to -- like right now, this is kind of prelude to drafting proposals and this is where we want information that helps us to do that and, you know, that's right -- we're not getting it before the process, we're getting it as a response to the process but maybe we need to see some of that now, right, in order to, you know, make better proposals essentially.

So, yeah, I think we've kind of covered that so unless anybody else has anything else they'd like to add here.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you all for coming forward. It was a very interesting discussion, I think we learned a lot so, yeah, thank you. So let me just consult here with DeAnna just for a second.

(Pause)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you everybody. I wanted to check on our timeframes here because we kind of have some limitations on our meeting time here in this room so I just wanted to see what we could get to here. We have the next item up the deer research. that person, Bonnie isn't available until tomorrow morning so let's move down to the call for wildlife proposals. And, once, again, that's Rob Cross.

MR. CROSS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the record, again, my name is Rob Cross and I'm the Tongass Subsistence Program Manager. So now, as you mentioned before, is the call for wildlife proposals and the Council's opportunity to submit proposals to change Federal subsistence wildlife harvest regulations. So an informational flier on how to submit a proposal to change Federal subsistence regulations can be found on Page 18 of your meeting books. And proposals need to include the regulations you wish to change, the specific changes you're proposing, an explanation of why the regulation change should be made and any additional information that may help in evaluating the proposed change.

The window to submit proposals opened on February 27th and closes on April 12th. So the Council can vote to submit a proposal during this meeting and the Council Coordinator can then officially submit it. Also the opportunity for Councils to submit proposals is available during the entire meeting. So if a Council member thinks of a proposal later or in response to another agenda item then they're welcome to suggest submitting a proposal at that point. And, of course, anyone can submit a proposal as an individual before the submission window closes.

So, thank you, Mr. Chair, and I'm happy to answer any questions at this point.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, okay, are

0118 there any questions from the Council on that. 2 3 (No comments) 4 5 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, I think we're all pretty aware of the process. And it's also 6 7 been pretty helpful when we have all our meetings in person that we have Staff people here, such as 8 9 yourself, Rob, that, you know, if we have any questions 10 come up on how to word a proposal and sometimes it's 11 helpful to have you available and I assume you will be 12 available for that. 13 14 MR. CROSS: That's correct, Mr. Chair. 15 16 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Very good. 17 18 MR. CROSS: Myself and my Staff as 19 well. 20 21 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Very good, thank 22 you very much. So to the Council, I guess I might ask 23 again, I don't know if anybody's ready to discuss 24 proposals right now. I also could throw out the idea 25 that if any groups of Councils from specific areas want 26 to get together in any kind of a working group to 27 discuss proposals we could do that. So I'll just leave 28 it up to the Council, is there anybody that wants to 29 take any action at this time, or like I say we have the 30 entire meeting to develop proposals so I don't know if 31 anybody's prepared right now so I'll just throw that 32 out there. 33 34 (No comments) 35 36 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. So we will 37 just wait through the course of the meeting and see if 38 there's any proposals develop in the course of our 39 other discussions. Yeah, we've got plenty of time. 40 41 So thank you, Rob. 42 43 We could -- the non-rural determination 44 proposal update, do we have Jason Roberts here. Okay, 45 let's move on to that non-rural determination proposal 46 update from Jason Roberts, OSM. 47 48 MR. ROBERTS: Good afternoon, Chair. 49 Members of the Council. Again, my name is Jason

 Roberts, I'm an Anthropologist for OSM and I'm going to give you a brief update on the non-rural determination process going forward for the recently submitted proposal NDP25-01. And my supervisor, Brent Vickers, I believe is online if you have any questions he is still planning to be kind of the primary point person on this proposal and then I'll be assisting him as the process moves forward.

So last year the Ketchikan Indian Community submitted Non-rural Determination Proposal NDP25-01 requesting the Federal Subsistence Board rescind the non-rural determination of the Ketchikan area thereby making Ketchikan a rural community in terms of sort of the Federal Subsistence Program.

The first step of a non-rural determination proposal, we've already gone through that, is a threshold assessment, which is an evaluation of the merits of the original proposal. At the Federal Subsistence Board meeting last month, the Board adopted the Office of Subsistence Management's recommendation that NDP25-01 met the threshold requirements and so this initiated a full analysis of the proposal which is starting now. OSM Staff will now start collecting data and writing an analysis on the rural character of the Ketchikan community. One thing to keep in mind is that this process for the non-rural or rural determination proposals takes a year longer than it does for your typical wildlife or fishery proposal analysis. analysis that we finish conducting, that will be presented to the Council for its recommendation at its fall 2024 meeting. So OSM's full analysis of NDP25-01 will be presented in the fall of 2024.

There will also be public hearings on the proposal where the public will be able to provide testimonies on the merits or otherwise regarding the proposal. The Office of Subsistence Management will work with your Council Coordinator, DeAnna Perry, to update you on the dates and locations of those public hearings as soon as we have them set. And then the Board will make its -- the Federal Subsistence Board will make its final determination on NDP25-01 at its meeting in the winter of 2025.

If the Board adopts the proposal, the Ketchikan area will be recognized as a rural area and that means that Alaskan residents who have their

primary year-round residency in Ketchikan will have rural status and will become eligible to harvest the fish and wildlife for which they have a customary and traditional use determinations on Federal public lands under Federal Subsistence regulations at that time. If the Board fails to adopt the proposal then the Ketchikan area and its residents will maintain non-rural status. The residents will remain ineligible to participate as Federally-qualified subsistence users if that's the case.

So to summarize the presentation here is just an update, it's not an action item. OSM Staff is beginning its full analysis of NDP25-01 presently. This was a request to recognize Ketchikan as a rural area. There will be public hearings during which the public can share testimony on this issue and the Southeast Council will make a recommendation at its meeting in the fall of 2024 and the Federal Subsistence Board will make a final determination on this proposal at its winter 2025 meeting.

So please let me know if you have any questions and DeAnna has printed out this sort of timeline on how this proposal process will go moving forward, and that's on the overhead here and also I think you have a handout of that available for you to look over. But other than that if you have any questions that's kind of my update for now.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Are there any questions from the Council. Louie Wagner, go ahead.

MR. WAGNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I think I asked last fall on the threshold assessment what it started out at, I would like to see that, and where the new one is at now so we know what we're voting for. See, I originally thought the first threshold was 8,000 because Sitka just fit under that assessment. So it just feels like I don't know what.....

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ ROBERTS: I'm sorry, through the Chair. I'm not sure I'm totally understanding your question.

MR. WAGNER: The first threshold.

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                     MR. ROBERTS: Uh-huh.
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                     MR. WAGNER: When the non-rural was
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     determined and now you said -- we were told in the fall
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    meeting that there was a new threshold, I would like to
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     see the old one and the new threshold if possible by
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     the fall meeting.
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                     MR. ROBERTS: Yes, so that will be a
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    part of the overall analysis, right, the population
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     figure but that's not, right, the total deciding factor
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     is not population. This is going to be -- you know,
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     the initial threshold analysis has passed and so now
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    we're moving into a complete analysis of Ketchikan for
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     its rural character which will take into things like
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    population, subsistence harvest, availability of
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     services, like access to grocery stores, things like
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     that, and so we'll have all of that for you to look
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     over before your fall 2024 meeting.
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                     MR. WAGNER: Okay, thank you.
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                     MR. ROBERTS: Yeah.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Any other
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     questions.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I have one. The
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    public hearings, do you envision, how widespread are
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    they going to be, are they going to be like region-
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     wide, Ketchikan area, or do you have any ideas yet?
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                     MR. ROBERTS: That is a question I have
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     to get back to you about. I don't know how widespread
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     they'll be right now.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Well, I'll just
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     kind of make the....
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                     MR. VICKERS: Hello.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: ....request
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     that....
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                     MR. VICKERS: Hello.
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                     REPORTER: Hold on, just a moment.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: ....some of
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    those....
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                     MR. ROBERTS: Oh, I think Brent's
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    trying to answer the question.
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                     MR. VICKERS:
                                   Hello, can you hear me?
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: There might be an
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     answer, go ahead.
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                     REPORTER: Ready.
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                     MR. VICKERS: Yeah, hello.....
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, go ahead,
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     there....
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                     MR. VICKERS: Hello, this is Brent
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     Vickers, I am the Division -- Anthropology Division
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     Supervisor for OSM. And I at this point have been more
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     or less taking the lead on this non-rural determination
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     proposal so I'm a little bit more familiar perhaps than
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     Jason with the process.
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                     So far much of this is all new.
     Board just determined this a few weeks ago that we're
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     going to proceed with an actual full analysis of the
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     rural character of Ketchikan. We have to -- so we have
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     not started looking into that analysis very far, nor
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     have we had much time to start coordinating these
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     public hearings. You're very lucky, in that, the
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     Council Coordinator, DeAnna Coordinator, is one of the
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     only Council Coordinators who is very well skilled in
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     essentially coordinating these public hearings for non-
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     rural determination proposals so she is a great asset
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     for us in having this, she will be able to answer -- if
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     she wants to answer questions about where we're going
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     to have these things, but right now since it hasn't
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     been set I really don't want to give any -- any false
     assumptions that, oh, yeah, we're going to have it
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     here, here and here, I'd really like to be able to
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     hammer that down with -- with DeAnna before I say
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     anything, but if DeAnna wants to speak about these
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     public hearings at all, please, I invite her to do so.
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47
                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you,
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     Brent. I do want to make the comment that I think the
     public hearings need to be fairly widely-based. I
     think the impacts from, you know, Ketchikan, being
     determined non-rural would have impacts, you know, all
     the way up into some of the communities in Central
     Southeast as well, you know, Wrangell, Petersburg,
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 7
     Prince of Wales Island will be a hot topic, you know,
     in that discussion and, yeah, we get a lot of use from
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     people in Wrangell, Petersburg, so, yeah, all the
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     communities on Prince of Wales. I hope they're fairly
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     widespread so everybody will have a chance to have
     their input. So I'd just like to make that comment.
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14
                     Anybody else on the....
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                     MR. VICKERS: Mr. Chair.
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                     REPORTER: Hold on a minute Brent.
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                                          .....Council have
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ:
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     -- does Brent have something to add?
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                     REPORTER: Do you have something to
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     add?
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                     MR. VICKERS: No. No, I just was going
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     to say thank you very much, Mr. Chair, I appreciate
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     that -- that comment and we definitely will take that
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     into consideration while working out some venues.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Any
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     other questions from the Council, comments on the
33
     process. Patty, go ahead.
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                     MS. PHILLIPS: I just have a comment.
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     And that is we sort of have been through this when the
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     community below Ketchikan?
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                     REPORTER: Saxman.
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                     MS. PHILLIPS: Saxman, they did their
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     rural determination. We had a joint RAC, both Federal
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     Subsistence Board meeting in Ketchikan or Saxman, one
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     or the other but I mean we've been through this before,
     but Saxman is much smaller and so you're right there is
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46
     a bigger influence that we need to take into
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Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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consideration.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Patty. That was a pretty memorable public hearing that we held there in Saxman. A lot of the Council members will remember it went late into the night, there was a huge amount of testimony, you know, it was mostly people from Saxman who were trying to get their rural determination reinstated because it had been taken away from them so it was kind of a different situation but, yeah, it was a very interesting public hearing time. The one thing I remember, specifically from that is John Littlefield was Chair and during the course of the whole public testimony that went on until 10:00 or 11:00 o'clock at night, something like that, he never took a break.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: He knew that if he took a break, you know, things were going to deteriorate as the evening went, so it was just like if you had to go take a break, go take a break but he didn't want to interrupt the proceedings and I thought that was pretty well handled. And everybody got a chance to give their testimony, nobody was left out, so, yeah.

Okay, any other questions or comments.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you Jason. Thank you, Brent.

MR. ROBERTS: I just had one -- I guess one thing to kind of reiterate is that, you know, this would only be for permanent residents, right, of Ketchikan if this goes through. And this is more for the public record, I guess. If Ketchikan is recognized as rural it would only be for permanent residents, not seasonal residents, right, so with that that's all I had to say.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, thank you. You know that is an issue. It's an issue in a lot of communities, I think. I know it came out, we had that deer summit on Prince of Wales Island and that was one of the topics that, you know, some of the locals brought forward is just this whole idea of who's a resident now. I mean we have a lot of property in rural

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     communities that's, you know, becoming partial year
     residence and just the whole criteria of how do you
     claim residency is starting to get a little murky. And
     there was a lot of people who were upset with, you
     know, who is being considered a rural resident now, so,
 5
    yeah, I'm glad you mentioned that, that's going to be
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 7
     an interesting analysis that's going to have to be
     closely looked at. A community like Ketchikan, it's
 9
     going to be a factor and it could set a precedent for a
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     lot of places in Southeast Alaska, I think, what kind
11
     of determinations you make. So, yeah, be aware of
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     that, it's not just a Ketchikan issue, it's widespread.
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14
                     Mike.
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                     MR. DOUVILLE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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     I would be most interested in the process used to
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     determine who is seasonal and who is not. We have been
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     struggling with this for some time and we have some
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     suggestions as to how that could be done but that is a
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    very interesting subject I would like to learn more
22
     about.
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24
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Mike.
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    Anybody else.
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27
                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you,
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     again.
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                     MR. VICKERS: Hey, Mr. Chair.
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                     REPORTER: Okay, hold on just one.
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                     MR. VICKERS: If I may, this is
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     Brent....
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                     REPORTER: Wait, Brent, I have to turn
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     your microphone on, hold on just a minute.
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                     MR. VICKERS: Thank you.
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                     REPORTER: Okay, go ahead, Brent.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Go ahead.
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                     MR. VICKERS: Yeah, thank you, I
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     appreciate those comments. Again, this is Brent
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1 Vickers from OSM. And in regards to your questions, I will have to find out what I can because it is -- it is 2 unclear exactly how it will be established, who is a resident, you know, the idea is that your house and 5 your belongings have to be in this community. How exactly that's verified, I'm unclear with, and so this 6 7 is information that seems very important, that not only all rural residents, but particularly to this Council and the residents of Southeast right now and so I'll 9 10 make it a point to try to update you at the next fall 11 meeting if that's -- if that sounds good to you.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yep, thank you,

14 Brent.

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MR. VICKERS: With what I find out about permanent residency and how that's established, sorry, just to clarify what the update would be.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I know the State has criteria, but they kind of have two criteria. know there's a criteria in order to get an Alaska Permanent Fund, which is pretty stringent, but, you know, we had a discussion on this in our community and, you know, for other purposes we were coming at it from who are we obligated to provide services for because we have pretty limited ability to do that and apparently for those types of discussions it's, you know, your main residency is where you spend most of the year. And, you know, for a lot of people they might only be in -- you know they might say they're in Southeast Alaska for four or five months but they might be in Montana for a couple months, they might be in Mexico for a few months, it's like, yeah, you can only be there for a few months of the year and still say that's where you spend most of your time. So it's an interesting -- yeah, it's kind of an interesting subject and, yeah, it does need to be resolved.

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 $\label{eq:decomposition} \mbox{Does somebody else have a comment or} \\ \mbox{question.}$

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Mike, go ahead.

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MR. DOUVILLE: Okay. Yes, not only how this applies to Ketchikan become a rural and their residence, but, overall, the Craig AC has discussed or is interested in -- has had several discussions about being a resident means that you qualify for the

Permanent Fund but don't necessarily have to collect it is what is being discussed at our local level so -- and that would determine whether or not, not that you own a domicile and live there for one month out of the year and claim residency. I mean that's a real problem that we're having is many people do that and under State regulations it works.

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So, thank you.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: So, yeah, and then there's -- you know I don't know what the criteria are in a situation as far as getting a State hunting and fishing license, what do you show to get a, you know, qualify as a resident when you buy a hunting license, I really don't know. I know, you know, if you're out in the field and you get stopped, you know, they look at your driver's license and, yeah, you can have an Alaska driver's license and not be here very long at all so I don't know, there's just -- yeah, there's a lot of questions to be answered on this and it does affect subsistence users. We're getting more and more part -you know part of the year residences in our rural communities, it's really becoming a big factor. I know it came up in the Pelican discussion on that deer proposal, but it's not just Pelican it's everywhere and it's really prominent in, you know, fish bag limits and what not.

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So Patty, do you have something else.

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MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman Hernandez. I mean like 10 years ago or 15 years ago we had 172 people and a lot of the homes were lived in and now we're down to 83 people and 10 of those are kids so you've got 73 adults. And the criteria for voter registration in the city of Pelican is set by the State, you have to reside in Alaska 30 days with the intent to return and you can vote in State elections. and then for -- for the Permanent Fund you have to return every 90 days, or for your State retirement benefits you have to return every 90 days in order to, you know, meet the criteria of the Permanent Fund or your retirement. So we have people who -- we have a lot of vacant houses, it's their domicile when they come for a few weeks or -- you know, of the year, and the rest of the time it sits empty but if they come back every 90 days to the state of Alaska they can maintain their State residency. For a resident hunting

license, that's an interesting question, what is the criteria, I believe you have to be a year-round resident in order to get a resident hunting license and if you're not in Alaska year-round then you have to get a non-resident license because we've had people in Pelican try to hunt and fish on a resident license but it was determined that they didn't qualify. So I think we need to find out what those criteria are.

And so for the Federally-qualified hunter I think it needs to be more spelled out, what that really means. You know it's my opinion that it's 12 month residency in your rural community. So I don't know if I'm right or not, I don't know if that's the definition or not.

So thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: We might have an answer at the table. Rob Cross.

MR. CROSS: Yeah, thank you, Mr. Chair. So for the record my name is Robert Cross. And I can just read the letter of the law here in the Federal regulations. So it states, to qualify to hunt, trap or fish under Federal subsistence regulations you must have your primary permanent place of residence in a rural area and you must have lived in Alaska for the previous 12 months. Having a seasonal residence does not qualify you as a rural resident. And so there's further definitions in there as far as what qualifies as rural, but that is on Page 6 of the Federal regulations.

MR. RISDAHL: Yeah, Mr. Chair, if it's okay, I'll just mention. And as far as the State hunting residency goes, you have to also be a resident of Alaska for a full year, you have to claim this as your primary residence. You cannot file taxes in any other state, you can only file for your returns, whatever, here in the state of Alaska. So those are the primary things they look at. But it is murky because I've dealt with this with law enforcement a number of times and it is very difficult because we had people, for instance out at Izembek that were not permanent residents and they pushed the envelope all

the time and they were not -- they were not -- I mean they did investigations and -- law enforcement did investigations but it is really hard to tell you're not a resident if you come five months versus six months, or seven months or whatever it is. So it is a difficult thing and I can tell you the State Troopers have a difficult time enforcing that, residency. But I mean they'll investigate and if they find that you do have a residence somewhere else and you're filing taxes somewhere else, or whatever, then you will lose your residency, but if you're not then if you're only here six months you still may be considered a permanent residence. So it isn't really black and white but there are -- they do have a definition of what it is to be a resident for hunting and fishing purposes.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you for that. Yeah, I think where the problems are and why we're hearing about it on a local level is because, you know, apparently there are ways that, you know, makes it really hard to enforce, people can get around what's in the regulations there. So, yeah, that might be where it has to be addressed is just how do you enforce that wording. It might be challenging. Yeah, doing full scale investigations on people is just, you know, like.....

(Laughter)

 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ:like I say when you're out there in the field and somebody shows you their license it's like, you know, what are you going to do. So thank you both for that.

I think we should probably think about adjourning because we do have to be essentially out of the building by 5:00 o'clock because they're going to lock it up so in order to have a little bit of time to gather up our stuff, I don't think I want to start any new topics here. We are kind of recessing a little early but we're also starting a little earlier in the mornings so everybody -- so the normal starting time is 9:00 but we're asking people to show up at 8:30 and we'll leave at 4:30 so we'll recess for the evening and come back tomorrow morning.

 $$\operatorname{We'll}$$ look for public comments first thing in the meeting and then....

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1	MS. PERRY: Wolf update.
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3	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: What's that?
4	ominam manamba. What is that.
5	MS. PERRY: Wolf update.
6	MS. IBRAI. WOII apaace.
7	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, we've got
8	some time certain for tomorrow morning, Sara Markegard
9	from Fish and Wildlife Service with the wolf update
10	wants our time tomorrow morning. We might have
11	somebody from Department of Fish and Game to add to
12	that discussion and then we also have the deer research
13	project, the LiDAR project, Bonnie Bennetson is also
14	available tomorrow morning so that's kind of where
15	we'll be getting started.
16	we if be getting started.
17	So thank you, recess until tomorrow.
18	oo chank you, recess aner comorrow.
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21	(PROCEEDINGS TO BE CONTINUED)
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0131	
1	CERTIFICATE
2 3	INTER CHARGO OF AMERICA
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA))ss.
5	STATE OF ALASKA)
6	
7	I, Salena A. Hile, Notary Public in and for the
8	state of Alaska and reporter for Computer Matrix Court
9 10	Reporters, LLC, do hereby certify:
11	THAT the foregoing pages numbered through
12	contain a full, true and correct Transcript of the
13	SOUTHEAST FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
14	MEETING, VOLUME II taken electronically on the 28th day
15 16	of February;
17	THAT the transcript is a true and
18	correct transcript requested to be transcribed and
19	thereafter transcribed by under my direction and
20	reduced to print to the best of our knowledge and
21 22	ability;
23	THAT I am not an employee, attorney, or
24	party interested in any way in this action.
25	
26	DATED at Anchorage, Alaska, this 15th
27 28	day of March 2023.
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31	Salena A. Hile
32	Notary Public, State of Alaska
33 34	My Commission Expires: 09/16/26
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