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                   SOUTHEAST ALASKA SUBSISTENCE
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                    REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
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                          PUBLIC MEETING
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                             VOLUME I
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                          Cape Fox Lodge
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                        Ketchikan, Alaska
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                         October 25, 2022
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                            9:03 a.m.
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    COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:
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    Donald Hernandez, Chair
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    Calvin Casipit
    Michael Douville
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    Albert Howard
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    Ian Johnson
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    Harvey Kitka
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    Cathy Needham
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   Patricia Phillips
    James Slater
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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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    Recorded and transcribed by:
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0002	PROCEEDINGS
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3 4	(Ketchikan, Alaska - 10/25/2022)
5 6	(Invocation)
7 8	(On record)
9 10 11 12 13 14	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Orville. And with that we can call the meeting to order and we'll call on our Secretary, Frank Wright, Frank, if you would do the roll call of Council members, please.
15	MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
16 17	Ian Johnson.
18 19	MR. JOHNSON: I am here.
20 21	MR. WRIGHT: Frank is here.
22 23	Cal Casipit.
24	-
25 26	MR. CASIPIT: Here.
27 28	MR. WRIGHT: Michael Douville.
29 30	MR. DOUVILLE: Here.
31	MR. WRIGHT: Jim Slater.
32 33	MR. SLATER: Jim is here.
34 35	MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Jim.
36 37	Bob Schroeder.
38 39	(No comments)
40 41	MR. WRIGHT: Bob Schroeder.
42	
43 44	(No comments)
45 46	MR. WRIGHT: Albert Howard.
47 48 49 50	MR. HOWARD: Good morning, this is Albert.

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1 2	MR. WRIGHT: Good morning, Albert.
3	Don Hernandez.
5 6	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Here.
7 8	MR. WRIGHT: Patricia Phillips.
9 10	MS. PHILLIPS: Here.
11 12	MR. WRIGHT: Louie Wagner.
13 14	MR. WAGNER: Here.
14 15 16	MR. WRIGHT: Harvey Kitka.
17 18	MR. KITKA: Here.
19	MR. WRIGHT: John Smith.
20 21	MR. SMITH: Here.
22	MR. WRIGHT: Cathy Needham.
24 25	MS. NEEDHAM: Here.
26 27	MR. WRIGHT: We have a quorum, Mr.
28 29	Chair.
30 31	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Frank. So now we'll have some introductions and
32 33	welcomes. And first off I think we have some local representatives from the Traditional Territory here,
34 35	
36 37	Saxman. So if you'd like to come forward.
38 39	MS. BENNETT: President Williams is in the dental chair right now so he won't be joining me,
40 41	but I'm happy to be here.
42 43	(In Tlingit)
44 45	MS. BENNETT: So my English name is Trixie Bennett. My Tlingit name means Plant Leaf, or
46 47	Leaf Girl, or Plant Spirit. (In Tlingit). I belong to the Kaach.adi People, Raven Frog Clan from Wrangell. I
48 49	am a grandchild of the Tahltan from my father, (In Tlingit) grandchild of the (In Tlingit), my mother was
50	5 -, 5

0004 Minnie Larson, my grandmother was Emma Shakes. 2 3 (In Tlingit) Good morning. 4 5 I'm the President of Ketchikan Indian 6 Community, one of the two tribes here in Ketchikan. 7 I'm so happy to welcome each of you to Ketchikan, to open your meetings with a welcome and share a Tlingit 8 prayer. This beautiful Tlingit prayer was translated 9 10 and shared to me by elder Tlingit -- Tlingit Elder 11 David Katzeek Kingeesti, he's passed now. Do you mind 12 standing again. 13 14 (Prayer) 15 16 MS. BENNETT: Again, we want to welcome 17 you here for your meetings. You're on the traditional 18 homelands of the Saanya Kwaan and the Taanta Kwaan 19 people. Gunalcheesh for your work here, for being 20 stewards of this land, for being the voice of the 21 water, the animals, the tree, the fish and the plants. 22 In the spirit of Tlingit HaaAnni at Ketchikan, I want to welcome you all here to do your good work. 23 24 25 Gunalcheesh. Have a beautiful day. 26 27 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you very 28 much, Ms. Bennett. We feel privilege to be here in 29 your home territory. 30 31 (Teleconference interference -32 participants not muted) 33 34 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: We're also going 35 to have a welcome from Dave Schmidt from the Forest 36 Service but before we do that, Dave, DeAnna did want to 37 do some housekeeping announcements so I'll let her do 38 that now. 39 40 Thank you, Mr. Chair. MS. PERRY: Hello, everyone, my name is DeAnna Perry. 41 42 Council Coordinator for the Southeast Alaska 43 Subsistence Regional Advisory Council. Again, welcome 44 everyone to our fall meeting of the Council. I'd like

This is our first meeting since Covid that we're having in-person. I would welcome and encourage everyone to join us in-person, if you're

to go over a few housekeeping announcements.

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listening on the phone, if you're able to, the current Covid19 community risk level in Ketchikan is low and so masks and social distancing will not be required at our meeting unless that risk level increases. But if attendees wish to wear masks we would encourage you to do whatever makes you feel comfortable. For those participating in-person, please be informed that if our risk level increases we would recognize the Department of Interior guidance for all in-person meetings.

For those attending our meeting inperson, please make sure that you sign in on the table as you come in the door. The front table has a sign-in sheet and each day if you'll put your name down that would greatly help us capture an accurate administrative record so that we could spell everyone's name right. This is a regulatory meeting. The Council will be discussing and deliberating fish proposals and closures. There will be an opportunity for public comment during that proposal period. You can see the steps of the proposal presentation procedure on Page 41 of the meeting book. We also have a few separate copies of that procedure on the handout table, again, as you enter the front door. The Chair will announce the time for tribal and public comment on non-agenda items each morning. That will be an opportunity for those present, as well as those participating on the phone to speak on non-agenda items. We would ask you to hold any comments on proposals or agenda items until such time as they come up before the Council so that the Council can hear all pertinent information at the time they're working on them. However, the Chair can make exceptions on the timing of public comments.

 If you would like to address the Council during the meeting, for folks in the room, please fill out a blue testifier form, that's out on the handout table. Just hand it to me, this helps us keep track of anyone who would like to speak regarding a specific agenda item. One of the main purposes of our meetings is to encourage and promote local participation and the decisionmaking process affecting subsistence harvest on Federal public lands and we want to make sure that we keep track of those who would like to address the Council. For those on the phone who would like to speak, start by saying Mr. Chair and wait to be recognized by the Chair before speaking.

For all participants on the phone,

please remember to mute your phones when you are not speaking. If you do not have a mute button you can press star, six and that will mute your phone. It's the little asterisk on your phone. If you would like to speak unmute your phone by, again, pressing star, six and that will unmute. If we find that a line is not muted and creating a distraction the operator will go ahead and mute that line.

If you are unable to stay with us throughout the meeting until the public comment opportunity has opened for the particular proposal you'd like to address, you may consider submitting a written comment instead. You can do that by emailing your comment to subsistence@fws.gov. You need to indicate your name, affiliation and what proposal or closure your comment addresses. Written comments will be accepted until the presentation of that proposal or closure review analysis. Those will be sent to myself and Staff and we'll share those with the Council. the interest of time we would ask that you either provide an oral comment or read your statement, or email a written statement. We want to make sure that all interested parties have the time to provide comments and we appreciate everyone's help in preventing duplication. So, again, comments can be sent to the email address, subsistence@fws.gov.

I got a lot of announcements. It's our first meeting in-person and we've got some new Council members so bear with me.

Speaking of new Council members, we also have new Staff that have joined us over the last couple of years, this is the first time many of us are physically meeting each other so I would encourage Staff, especially, to remember to put your name tags up when you come up to the testifier table and address the Council that way the Council can start putting names to faces. For Council members and Staff, please remember to press and depress your microphone button. I know we've been having virtual meetings so we've all forgotten about the microphone button. So I just wanted to throw that reminder out there.

Also in the event of an emergency I need to point out that the doors you came in would be the doors you would go out if we have to evacuate the building in any kind of emergency situation. And if

you go out to the end of the paved sidewalk just outside we'll muster there.

Okay, a reminder to all, our meetings are conducted by Robert's Rules, which helps us provide structure and maintain order throughout the meeting. All participants, Council, Staff and public members are expected to be courteous and respectful in all interactions. Please wait to speak until you are recognized by the Chair. If the Chair or I have not heard you please continue to try to get our attention to be recognized before you deliver your statement. No insults or foul language will be tolerated in this meeting. If any kind of unruly behavior or insulting language from anyone occurs during this meeting, please be advised that, I, as the designated Federal official will intervene immediately.

Some final reminders. Please know that our proceedings are being recorded and that everything said, even if it isn't meant to be noted, it'll be captured and it will appear in the transcript. I don't anticipate a problem as we expect everyone participating in our meeting to be respectful.

 Phone participants, again, use your mute function. Please don't put us on hold, that will disrupt the meeting and we would actually have to halt our meeting if we're unable to use the court reporting equipment.

For those in the room I would ask you to take a moment to look at your cell phones and silent any ringers to minimize distractions during our meeting.

And, again, I know that was a lot, just dusting off the rust and trying to address all the important things we have with our in-person meetings since this is the first one we've had in about two years. So thank you for allowing me the time to share that information, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, DeAnna. So, yeah, Dave Schmidt, our Regional Forester, we're privileged to have him here with us this morning. Dave, thanks for your patience with all those announcements so go ahead.

6 7 MR. SCHMIDT: Thank you for your patience, I didn't know I was at the top of the agenda here this morning. But, Mr. Chair. Council members. Welcome. Welcome, you had a traditional welcome from folks that have been here since time and immemorial, but the Forest Service since the last 100 or so years has also been here and Ketchikan is the Supervisor's office and you'll meet several Staff. Frank Sherman is here with me, he's the Deputy Forest Supervisor, and we have a number of a Rangers.

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My name is Dave Schmidt. A few of you I haven't met yet. I serve as the Regional Forester here in Alaska. I spent most of my career in Alaska. I've lived in rural Alaska for about 23 or 24 years before coming back to Juneau almost five years ago, that's where my heart is and I got to practice more of a subsistence lifestyle. I came here in the summer of 1982 and stayed, gosh, that first round was for 23 years, I fell in love with the people, the lifestyle, the landscape and I know many of you have lived here much longer than that. But I also have the honor and the privilege of not only serving as the Regional Forester but I serve as a member of the Federal Subsistence Board on behalf of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Forest Service and I take that role very seriously. I have a lot of things on my plate, as you all do, but for me one of the most important is that part that I play in subsistence and making -helping make decisions that affect people's lives across the state, rural users primarily.

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This is the first meeting in like three years, in-person. I had an opportunity a couple of weeks ago to meet with the Southcentral RAC and it was amazing. It was just such a different and rich dialogue being able to see each other, read body language and communicate. And so it's great to be back together and I really want to extend my appreciation to those of you who worked through the virtual system here and all of those tough conversations at time that just get more difficult when they're over a conference line. But the work that you all do is truly appreciated, I know I appreciate it and certainly the Board does. know you're all volunteers and you take time out to travel and represent your interests and certainly your communities here and that is really important. And then over the next, I guess, three days here, like I said I met with Southcentral, but you've got a big

agenda, there are some really critical issues here in Southeast that you'll be deliberating and advising the Board here as we move forward this winter and I just really encourage you all to participate and share your experiences around these and so that will be very helpful. For me, it's really important, and that's why I take time out, it helps me tremendously to represent the Forest Service and the Board when I can hear your deliberations and really hear from all of you.

So I thank you for the opportunity to come and listen and I'm looking forward to the next couple of days, both in the meeting and maybe meeting some of you outside the meeting here and get to know you a little bit better. So thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Dave. And I understand that you will be here for most of the meeting and you have -- I think you're going to be giving us some updates on Forest Service things going on with the Sustainable Strategy and the Roadless Rule, I think, are you going to be able to do that?

MR. SCHMIDT: Yes, Mr. Chair, I'd be happy to do that. And I think that will be under old business but, yeah, both of those topics are near and dear to most folks' hearts here so I'll be happy to give an update and actually field a few questions if you're interested.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Very good. I was just going to remind the Council that if they have questions for Dave Schmidt, hold off on those until he comes back and meets with us again, hopefully this afternoon we'll be into the old business and we'll hear those updates and if Council members have questions we'll be happy to take them.

So very good, thank you, Dave.

And I've also been told that there are some service awards to give out at this meeting, and that you're going to do that.

MR. SCHMIDT: This is the easy part for me, Mr. Chair, but I think DeAnna is going to share who and where and I will, on behalf of the Board, recognize a couple of folks here as Council members.

MS. PERRY: Mr. Chair. Members of the Council. Again, for the record my name is DeAnna Perry, Council Coordinator for the Southeast Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council. Dave Schmidt, again, as he said who is a Federal Subsistence Board member, he'll be presenting our service awards to two Council members who have reached milestones in their service on our Council. I'll ask him to hand out the awards and do the congratulations and I'll do the speaking part.

So the first one we would like to recognize is Mike Douville.

Mike actually celebrated 20 years on the Southeast Subsistence Regional Advisory Council back in 2020 but we were unable to physically give him his award so today we would like to honor his long-term service as a subsistence user representative on the Council. Mike lives by the ocean on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island where he has lived his entire life and where there are many opportunities for him to hunt, fish and trap as a subsistence user. The extensive technological, ecological knowledge and experience that Mike shares with the Council helps inform the members and public about fish and wildlife resources on Prince of Wales Island and how various subsistence activities may be affected. This area has seen a lot of changes and proposed changes that may affect resources and Mike's input on the Council is valued as a local resident.

Mike has served as a City Council member since 1998 for the city of Craig. He's served as the Director on the Board of Directors for the Prince of Wales Hatchery Association. And a long-term member of the Craig Fish and Game Advisory Committee. He has spent much of his time recently teaching the next generation his traditional and cultural knowledge as a lifelong subsistence user.

So, please, help me congratulate Mike for his 20 years of service on our Council.

(Applause)

MS. PERRY: And our next Council member to be recognized is our Chair, Don Hernandez. He celebrates 20 years of service on the Council this year

serving as a commercial/sport user on the Council, and for the last four years Don has served as the Chair of our Council.

For over 40 years Don has lived in the remote community of Point Baker on Prince of Wales Island where being self-reliant is necessary. His subsistence harvesting activities, coupled with his experience in commercial fisheries for the last four decades has provided him with a broad perspective on the demands on subsistence resources and this comprehensive insight is appreciated during Council discussion and business.

In addition, Don has been active in resource management for about 35 years. He was the Chair of the Prince of Wales, Unit 2 Deer Steering Committee and in addition to his service on this Council, he has served on the Sumner Strait Fish and Game Advisory Committee for 15 years and he Chaired that for four years, and the Point Baker Community Association Council for 10 years, Chairing that for three years. And that's just to name a few of the other contributions that Don has made other than those on our Council.

He has made many contributions to the Southeast Alaska residents who rely on its fish and wildlife resources and we would like to have you join us in congratulating Don for his 20 years of service.

(Applause)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, DeAnna. Thank you, Dave. Let's see, now we need to go around the room with other introductions just so we know who's here with us this morning, there's a lot of Staff people, and maybe some people from the public as well who might want to introduce themselves and let us know who you represent. So we've already heard from Dave, maybe we'll start on the front row there and work our way to the back.

MR. SHERMAN: Good morning, Mr. Chair. My name is Frank Sherman. I am the Deputy Forest Supervisor for the Tongass National Forest located here in Ketchikan. I've been serving in that role for the pat four years, so I'll be helping representing Earl Stewart, the Forest Supervisor, for the next few days.

MR. RISDAHL: Good morning, Mr. Chair and members of the Council. My name is Greg Risdahl. I am the Forest Service Subsistence Program Leader and InterAgency Staff Committee member, and many of you probably remember me as also the OSM Subsistence Division Fisheries Leader for some time, and prior to that a manager at three different National Wildlife Refuges, two of them here in Alaska. Anyway, it's great to be back, meeting in-person, and seeing we've all changed a little bit, but it's good to be here.

Thank you, very much.

MR. LIND: Camai, Board members. Council members. Orville Lind, Native Liaison for Office of Subsistence Management. Again, so glad to be in the meetings in-person. As you know Alaskans love to meet in-person, face to face, and I couldn't sleep too well last night, I was just too excited to get started.

(Laughter)

MR. LIND: But, anyway, good to see everyone, Bless you guys. We're going to have a wonderful meeting today. Quyana. Thank you.

MR. MUSSLEWHITE: Good morning, folks. My name is Jake Musslewhite, I'm a Fisheries Biologist out of Juneau and it's an honor to be with you inperson today and I'm excited about it. Thanks.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SANDERS: Good morning, Mr. Chair and Council.

REPORTER: Hang on, go ahead, press it again.

MR. SANDERS: Good morning, Mr. Chair and Council. My name is Andrew Sanders, I'm a Fisheries Biologist for Prince of Wales Ranger District and I'm happy to be here at the meeting in-person. Good to meet everybody and talk to you today and later in the meeting. Thanks.

MR. VICKERS: Good morning. I am Brent Vickers, I am the Anthropology Division Supervisor for Office of Subsistence Management. My first time at an in-person meeting with the Southeast Council so looking

0013 forward to it. Thank you. 2 MR. CROSS: Good morning, everyone. My 3 4 name is Rob Cross, I'm the Subsistence Coordinator for 5 the Tongass and I'm just excited to see everybody in-6 person again, it's been a long time. 7 8 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Let's make sure we 9 get all the Federal Staff up first, if there's anybody 10 else with Forest Service, or Federal and then we'll 11 move on around the room. 12 13 MS. TIGHE: Good morning, Mr. Chair and 14 Council members. I'm Cathy Tighe, I am the District 15 Ranger here in Ketchikan for the Ketchikan Misty Fjords Ranger District. And I want to welcome you all to 16 17 Ketchikan. 18 19 MR. BORN: Waacaa', Mr. Chairman. 20 Council members. I'm Ray Born, the new District Ranger 21 in Petersburg District. I am coming from Bethel, Alaska where I worked with that Council there for about 22 23 seven years. It's good to see everybody. It's good to 24 be back in-person again. Thank you. 25 26 MS. HANLON: Good morning, Mr. Chair. 27 Honorable Council members. My name is Jennifer Hanlon, I am the Tribal Relations Specialist for the Tongass 28 29 National Forest based here in Ketchikan, the 30 traditional territory of the Taanta Kwaan and Saanya 31 Kwaan people, although I'm originally from Yakutat and 32 still pretty new in my role. Before this I've had the 33 good opportunity to speak before you when I was with 34 the Yakutat/Tlingit Tribe and Tlingit/Haida Central 35 Councils. So gunalcheesh, it's good to see your faces. 36 37 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Any other Federal 38 Staff. If not, maybe if we have anybody here from the 39 State of Alaska they could come forward. 40 41 MR. BURCH: Hello, Mr. Chair. This is 42 Mark Burch out of the Palmer Office. Thank you. Good 43 morning. 44 45 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Mark, 46 we heard you. Anybody else. Lauren. 47 48 MS. SILL: Good morning, Mr. Chair. 49 This is Lauren Sill. I'm with Department of Fish and 50

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Game, Division of Subsistence based out of Juneau.
     It's nice to see you guys all in-person.
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                     MR. DORENDORF: Good morning, Mr.
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     Chair. Members of the Council. My name is Ross
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     Dorendorf, I'm the Area Biologist. I manage Game
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     Management Units 1A and 2. Happy to be here.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, if that's
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     everybody from the State of Alaska, how about tribal
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     representatives or just general members of the public
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     and I notice we have students here this time that just
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     came in, we'll have them come up when everyone else is
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    done. But Native organizations or other members of the
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    public.
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                     MR. HARTFORD: Good morning, Mr. Chair.
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    Members of the Council. My name is Steven Hartford,
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     and I am the tribal attorney for Ketchikan Indian
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     Community here in Ketchikan. Thank you. Welcome.
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                     MR. GALLEGOS: Good morning, Mr. Chair.
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     Council. My name is Tony Gallegos. I'm on Staff with
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     the Ketchikan Indian Community. I'm the Director of
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     their Cultural Resources Department. It's an honor to
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    have you here in Ketchikan on traditional Saanya Kwaan,
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     Taanta Kwaan Tlingit people, and look forward to
     spending some time with you informally throughout, and
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     formally throughout the next three days.
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                     REPORTER: So, Don, I have a Mr.
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    McDonald who wants to talk, he keeps.....
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, we'll get to
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    people on the phone after we hear from people in the
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     room, how does that sound.
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                     REPORTER: Yes.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay.
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                     MR. SANDERSON: Good morning everybody.
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    My name is Keenan Sanderson. A few of you may know me,
     a few of you are meeting for the first time. I wear a
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     number of hats nowadays for the Community of Ketchikan
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    but today I am here as a Staff person for the Ketchikan
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     Indian Community as the Indigenous Food Sovereignty
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Specialist. So thank you and I'm happy to be here.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I was told that Mr. Williams was able to join us. We were looking for Joe Williams for a welcome this morning, but Mr. Williams, if you want to come forward and introduce yourself and if you have a welcome for us we'll be glad to hear it now. MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning. COUNCIL: Good morning. MR. WILLIAMS: I was wondering if you guys were asleep. (Laughter) MR. WILLIAMS: My name is Joe Williams, and my real name is (In Tlingit), and I want to say welcome to our small community of Ketchikan. And the next time I want to invite you to the rural community of Saxman since that's what we're doing here today. I am the elected Tribal President for the Organized Village of Saxman. I appreciate this opportunity to address you this morning. I am not sure that this would be the time to say what's on my heart, but then, again, when it comes to time, I'm not sure I'd be available, that's the challenge. So you tell me if I can take a couple minutes, if you wish, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yes, by all means, we were hoping that you would be here earlier so take the time now, yeah.

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. The Organized Village of Saxman has passed a resolution in full support of having Ketchikan Indian Community to be a rural community as it once was since time and immemorial. When you think in terms of family, Ketchikan is our family, Ketchikan members of KIC are members of our family.

So in today's world when we think in terms of family members it's brothers and sisters, aunties and uncles, grandparents and maybe some others involved in this, but when we talk about family in earlier days, in my mind, this is how it was. Please know, blood relative is thick, there's no question

about that. In the Tlingit world, tribal relative is thicker than blood. Clan relationship is thicker than tribal relationship, which is thicker than blood. And that's what I'm addressing this morning. We have 5 numbers of clan relatives that live in our small community of Ketchikan that are part of our family in 6 7 Saxman, that's what I'm referring to. How we became a state, then came the division within the Tlingit world. 9 Because now you have the have nots and the haves. 10 Okay. In the earlier day of the Tlingit world, one had 11 it, they shared it, because in our Tlingit world, the 12 more we can give away in our culture, the greater the 13 wealth. In the world of today thinking, the more we 14 can hang on to, the greater the wealth.

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So it's very contrary to the way that I was raised. Keep in mind, often times people say -- I remember several years ago I addressed a tourism conference in Sitka as an elder and one of the men that was older than me said, Joe, how do you become an elder, very simply, you outlive everybody else. That's how you become an elder. So I'm 79 years of age, okay. So what I'm speaking of is from my heart, it isn't something that's prepared, it is something that has been in my heart for years. And for years I've been feeling real sad for my brothers and sisters that live here in Ketchikan. Please think about that for just a moment. Because of where you live you can no longer do what your ancestries allowed you to do and that was to feed your family and this Board is squashing that, and I'm struggling with that. And I really would appreciate if you could -- seriously considering now --I'm fast-forwarding to today's world, as far as Federally-recognized tribes. Our Federally-recognized tribe of Saxman is in 100 percent support of having Ketchikan Indian Community to be part of who we are dating back to the earlier days before the White man came because then we were a unit.

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I just finished attending Alaska
Federation of Natives Convention. The theme of that
convention, I'm bringing here today to you and that is,
unity. Please bring unity within the Ketchikan Indian
Community and the Organized Village of Saxman, which
is, in my mind, correct me if I'm wrong, in my mind you
have the power to do. Bring our brothers and sisters,
aunties and uncles and our tribal relationship back
together as it once was in years previous. That's my
request. That's on my heart. And I would really

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     appreciate you seriously considering that.
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                     Gunalcheesh.
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                     (In Tlingit)
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                     Gunalcheesh, hoho, thank you very much.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you. That's
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     a very good perspective for us to begin the meeting
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     with. Thank you, again. Anybody else in the audience
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     who is just a member of the public or a tribal member.
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    Or maybe we have one more Federal official stepping
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     forward, but if there's anybody else that wants them to
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     introduce themselves in the public.
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                     UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Hello, can you
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    hear me.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: We still have one
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    person in the room before we get to the phones.
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                     UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: So in the room
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     only.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, Glenn.
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                     MR. CHEN: Aloha, Mr. Chairman and
29
    Council members. My name is Glenn Chen. I'm the
30
     Subsistence Branch Chief for the Bureau of Indian
31
    Affairs. It's really wonderful to see all of you in-
32
    person again, and it's always a pleasure to attend your
33
    meetings.
34
35
                     Thank you.
36
37
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Glenn.
38
     Anybody else in the audience that would like to
39
     introduce themselves this morning.
40
41
                     MS. THOMPSON: Hello.
42
43
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Then let's people
44
     on the phones then, we have some people on the phones
45
     as well.
46
47
                     MS. THOMPSON: Boy, it went down, it
48
     went really down. Can you hear me?
49
50
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0018
 1
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yes, we can hear
 2
    you fine.
 3
 4
                     REPORTER: Speak up Don.
 5
 6
                     MS. THOMPSON: Hello.
 7
 8
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yes, we hear you
 9
     fine.
10
11
                     MS. THOMPSON: Oh, okay, you sound
12
     really low. This is Maxine Thompson. I am the current
13
    Mayor of the city of Angoon. I am also a tribal member
14
     of Angoon Community Association. I wanted to say,
15
     first off, hi Joe, I enjoyed your speech.
16
17
                     I wanted to talk about the significance
18
     of -- this is the hearing on the bear guide application
19
     for up inside by Angoon; is that correct.....
20
21
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Sorry, Ms.
22
     Thompson, that's.....
23
24
                     MS. THOMPSON: .....is that part of the
25
     agenda?
26
27
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: No, that's not
28
     something on our agenda. If you want to talk about
29
     items that are not on our agenda, we will be doing
30
     that....
31
32
                     MS. THOMPSON: Okay, let me try and
33
     call back because I can barely hear you.
34
35
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: We'll be hearing
36
     testimony....
37
                     MS. THOMPSON: We have a bad connection
38
39
    here so I will try another line.
40
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: ....at 9:00
41
42
     o'clock tomorrow morning, that would be a good time to
43
    call in.
44
45
                     MS. THOMPSON: Thank you.
46
47
                     MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chairman, this is
48
    Albert Howard.
49
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0019	
1 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Go ahead,	Howard.
2	
3 MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Cha	
4 it does sound like you're a long ways away, I'r	m not
5 sure what it is.	
6	
7 MR. SMITH: Get closer to your	mlC
<pre>8 because it's not even recording in the room.</pre>	
10 MR. HOWARD: And I have my phor	ne turned
all the way up so, thank you, Mr. Chair.	ie curneu
12	
13 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, than	nk vou,
14 Albert, for letting me know my mic's not working	
15 well. We're working on that.	-
16	
17 REPORTER: Yep.	
18	
19 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Hopefully	
one's better. Yeah, yeah, okay, I had a microp	
problem, sorry about that. Where were we, is to anybody else on the telephone who wants to just	
23 introduce themselves this morning and say who	
24	chey are.
25 MR. BALLARD: Mr. Chair, Mr. Ba	allard.
26	
27 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Excuse me,	, go
28 ahead.	
29	
MR. BALLARD: Hello, Mr. Chair,	
31 Patrick Ballard with the Alaska Department of I	
32 Game. I am the Sportfish Management Biologist	for the
33 Southeast Alaska. 34	
35 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, than	nk vou
36 Anybody else on the phone.	m you.
37	
MS. PATTON: Good morning, Mr.	Chair.
39	
40 MR. ROBERTS: Good morning, Mr	. Chair.
41	
MS. PATTON: Go ahead.	
43	,
CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I think I	near
45 somebody else. 46	
47 MR. ROBERTS: Good morning, Mr	Chair
48 This is Jason Roberts, Anthropologist with OSM	
49	•

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0020
 1
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Say that again,
 2
     Jake?
 3
 4
                     MR. ROBERTS: Good morning, Mr. Chair.
 5
    This is Jason Roberts, Anthropologist with OSM.
 6
 7
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, got that,
 8
     thank you.
 9
10
                     (Teleconference interference -
11
    participants not muted)
12
13
                     MS. PATTON: Good morning, Mr. Chair
14
    and members of the Council. This is Eva Patton, the
15
     Subsistence Program Manager with the National Park
16
     Service, Regional Office here in Anchorage and ISC
17
    member, previously with OSM. So it's wonderful to know
18
    that all of you are finally meeting in-person again and
19
    wishing you a wonderful meeting.
20
21
                     Quyana.
22
23
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you.
24
    Anybody else.
25
26
                     MS. OEHLERS: Good morning, Mr. Chair.
27
    Members of the Council. This is Susan Oehlers with the
    Forest Service in Yakutat. Good morning.
28
29
30
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, good
31
    morning, Susan. Anybody else.
32
33
                     MR. MCKEE: Good morning, Mr. Chair.
34
    This is Chris McKee, Statewide Subsistence Coordinator
35
     for the Bureau of Land Management and ISC member.
36
    Thank you.
37
38
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you,
39
     Chris. Anybody else.
40
                     MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Mr. Chair.
41
42
    This is Robbin LaVine, Subsistence Policy Coordinator
43
    with the Office of Subsistence Management and ISC
44
    Chair. Thank you.
45
46
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you.
47
    Next.
48
49
                     (No comments)
50
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0021
 1
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, I think we
 2
    got everyone.
 4
                     MS. KLEIN: This is Jill Klein. I'm
 5
    the Regional Subsistence Coordinator for the U.S. Fish
 6
    and Wildlife Service based in Anchorage at the Regional
 7
    Office and also the ISC member. Good morning.
 8
 9
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you.
10
    Next.
11
12
                     MR. MCDONALD: Good morning, Mr. Chair.
13
    Members of the Board. This is Justin McDonald, newly
14
    hired Natural Resources Coordinator for the Organized
15
    Village of Kake.
16
17
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Justin.
18
    Anybody else.
19
20
                    MS. BREDOW: Good morning, Mr. Chair.
21
     This is Wendy Bredow, Chief Ranger at Glacier Bay.
22
23
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you.
24
    Next.
25
26
                     (Teleconference interference -
27
    participants not muted)
28
29
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, I think we
30
    got everybody, a lot of people on the phone. Okay, so
    I think we can get to the students who have joined us
31
32
    here. We're very fortunate to have a group of
33
    students. We've done this at past meetings, some of
34
    them virtual, some of them in-person and we're very
35
    fortunate that we have a group able to join us for this
36
    meeting. And Heather Bauscher, their instructor, will
37
    bring them up and they can introduce themselves.
38
39
                     Good morning, Heather.
40
41
                     MS. BAUSCHER: Good morning, members of
42
    the Council. Thank you so much for having us here. My
    name is Heather Bauscher. I am an adjunct biology and
44
    fish tech professor with the University of Alaska-
     Southeast, and I am now in a shared role between the
45
46
    Sitka Conservation Society and Salmon State, I'm now
47
    the Fisheries Community Engagement Specialist working
48
    on Southeast issues and beyond. But here, today, I am
49
     in the capacity of the adjunct professor that is
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leading this student group through participation in these meetings.

And I want to say thank you so much to the Southeast RAC for your continued support of this program. Thank you to the Forest Service for your continued support for this program, it wouldn't be possible without that funding allowing students to come here. And what I've learned over the years is you can't learn how to do this through books, you have to show up and you have to go through it and participate in it so super glad and grateful that I have eight students here today. This is the most student engagement we've ever had. I had to cap the class so we were able to bring eight students, and we'll have funding for bringing them into Anchorage, too, the next meeting. So I will turn it over to them and allow them to introduce themselves.

MR. YOUNG: Hi, I'm Jason Young. I'm a senior in high school at Sitka High. I mostly hunt and subsistence fish. I have a friend down in Arizona that took an AP class last year, Environmental AP and he said one of the assignments was researching subsistence, and like the sustainability that we have in like Southeast Alaska and he said it's like probably one of the best in the country, so I'm really curious to see the regulations and how the government processes work to support such a good sustainability here. So thank you.

MR. ONEY-MILLER: Good morning, and thank you Council members. I am Ryan Oney-Miller from Sitka High School and I'm very grateful for this opportunity. And I am very grateful to learn the process at which these laws get passed. Thank you.

MR. MCGAW: Good morning. I'm Josh McGaw. I'm a sophomore at Sitka High. I am grateful to be here and I am ready to learn about subsistence life and more about that.

JORDAN: Good morning. My name is Jordan (Indiscernible). I'm a sophomore at Sitka High. And thank you for this opportunity and funding this operation to bring all of my peers to Ketchikan. Thank you.

KIRK: Hello. My name is Kirk

(Indiscernible) and I'm a junior at Sitka High. I'm just really thankful to just come here to learn more about subsistence life and stuff like that, so, thank you.

MR. QUIGLEY: Good morning. My name is Tristan Quigley. I'm from Mt. Edgecumbe High School, I'm a third year, junior, but I'm originally from Prince of Wales Island, Naukati Bay. I'm thankful to be here because on Prince of Wales subsistence is a big part of my and my family's life and I want to learn more about the process. Thank you.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{OWEN}}$:$$ My name's Owen (Indiscernible). I'm at Sitka High School too. Thanks for this opportunity.

LINA(PH): Hello and good morning everyone. My name is Lina (Indiscernible). I'm from Sitka High School. I have lived in Sitka my whole life and I have always had a very deep relationship to subsistence. I would like to acknowledge that I live on (In Tlingit) and I'm very grateful to be able to be a guest on their land.

Subsistence is something my family and I rely heavily on. We utilize this privilege of subsistence harvesting by gathering firewood, berries, fish, deer. Subsistence is something that is incredibly intertwined with living here and holds immense cultural value to so many people. I care deeply about this privilege and I want it to be something that continues in Alaska forever and that others can experience as well. To ensure the longevity of subsistence we must do our part to advocate for ourselves and the resources we need. To know that any individual in Alaska could be a part of initiating the change that will affect them is a truly wonderful thing. I want to be a part of that change as well, and to be able to witness that in real-time today is truly an honor. I'm very grateful for this opportunity to be here today.

Thank you, Chair, and Council members.

 $\,$ MS. BAUSCHER: I want to congratulate the students for their bravery in doing that. We all know how hard it is to come up here.

0024 1 (Applause) 2 3 MS. BAUSCHER: That was super 4 impressive and we've been traveling since about 5:00 or 5 6:00 this morning, so really proud of them. We've spent a couple weeks having classes twice a week to get 6 7 ready to come here and learn about the structure. Shout out to Rob Cross here in the room for helping to 8 9 support the initial class and giving the agency 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

presentations and sharing Ashley Bolwerk with us to help provide support, she attended last night's class. Thanks to Don for calling in and giving us the briefing on what we would expect today. And all the others in this room that have continued to help in various ways and meet with students and spend time with them and help support this program, it wouldn't be possible without all of you and I just think it's so exciting to

18 be able to bring so many young people to this table and 19 the hope always is that by the end of this class they 20 realize how powerful individual voices can be in this

21 process and feel more confident in navigating it.

22 23 24

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So they're encouraged to engage. have assignments where they have to keep contact lists of everybody they talk to, learn the networking skills. They have to pick an issue or a topic or a proposal to follow so you might have them asking you more about that. And then they also have interview assignments. So if you have the chance, please make time to talk to them. And, once, again, thank you so much for having us here today and letting us be part of this.

31 32 33

(Applause)

34 35

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: We're real happy you're here and I know the Council members will be involved and talk to the students.

37 38 39

36

REPORTER: Wait a minute, Don. go ahead.

44

45 46

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, Council members I know will really appreciate talking to the students and, yeah, they always are really good about that so don't be shy, students, just collar us whenever you get the opportunity and pick our brains and bend our ears. So very good.

47 48 49

Okay. I think that does it for all the

introductions. A lot of people here. A lot of issues this meeting. So let's move on and let's review our agenda and then we will need a motion from somebody to adopt the agenda and there are a few changes from what's printed in the book so we should run through those first.

MS. PERRY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. There are a couple items for this Council's consideration regarding the agenda. I did just find out that the agenda item for non-rural determination threshold analysis, which is currently Agenda Item, under new business, 10c, that will now be an action item and Brent Vickers from Office of Subsistence Management will provide the Council more information on that but I did want to bring that to your attention. It will be an action item. They'll be asking for some feedback.

Also if we could move 10j, the Joint Meeting, North American Caribou Workshop and Arctic Ungulate Conference up for the first item under new business. We have Lisa Grediagin from OSM coming to join us and because her time is limited, it's going to be probably a five minute presentation, if we could take care of that first thing before we get into the fish proposals.

And then if we could move 101 to the first item on Wednesday after public comment. This is Board of Game -- or, I'm sorry, let me take that back. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Tom Schumacher is available should this Council have some questions. He does have some other prior commitments so he should be available for a short time this afternoon, I believe before and a little after lunch, and then possibly tomorrow morning as well, so that would help accommodate his schedule.

And then as our Regional Forester, Dave Schmidt mentioned earlier, he is standing by and could give an update on a few items such as Roadless, Southeast Alaska Sustainability Strategy, if we would like to add that to the old business section. If you want to put that towards the end, wherever you would like to see that.

Mr. Chair, thank you.

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0026
 1
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you,
     DeAnna. And I understand that you will be able to
 2
     maybe print up some new agendas with those changes to
     distribute which would be helpful and we'll have those
 5
     this afternoon, I believe. So, now, given those
 6
     changes and hopefully everybody has looked at the
 7
     agenda and we'll need a motion to adopt.
 9
                     Ms. Phillips.
10
11
                     MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman
12
     Hernandez. I have a question before a motion is made.
13
     The RAC got an email on May 11th, 2022 called -- the
14
     subject was Seeing the Forest for the Deer, Alaskan
15
     Scientists Harness Big Data for Conservation by Dustin
16
     Solberg, an inter-disciplinary team to model how deer
17
     move through the Forest in winter using lidar and
18
     random Forest to improve deer habitat models and
19
     managed Forest landscape. Is that something that we
20
     could have a presentation, perhaps not at this meeting,
21
     because it's such notice, but at a future meeting?
22
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I'm getting an
23
24
     approval from our Coordinator.
25
26
                     MS. PERRY: Yes, I can look into that
27
     Patty, thank you.
28
29
                     MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you.
30
31
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: She's taking note
32
     of that, thank you, Patty. So we need a motion for
33
     this meeting's agenda.
34
35
                     MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chair.
36
37
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, Frank.
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39
                     MR. WRIGHT: I move that we accept the
40
     agenda as a guide.
41
42
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you.
43
44
                     MS. NEEDHAM: Second.
45
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cathy.
46
47
     Okay, so hopefully everybody's reviewed the agenda and
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any other questions on the agenda.

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0027	
1	(No comments)
2	
3	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Call for
4	the question then. All in favor of adopting the agenda
5	as stated say aye.
6	
7	IN UNISON: Aye.
8	
9	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Anybody opposed,
10	say no.
11	
12	(No opposing votes)
13	
14	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Okay, so
15	the next item would be to review and approve the
16	minutes from the previous meeting. So hopefully
17	Council members have had a chance to look over the
18	minutes from our previous meeting and when everybody
19 20	feels comfortable that they are familiar with those
21	then we'll need a motion to approve previous minutes as well. So if anybody has any additions or corrections
22	we'll hear those after we get a motion.
23	we it hear those after we get a motion.
24	(Pause)
25	(Lause)
26	MS. NEEDHAM: Mr. Chair. I'd move to
27	adopt the meeting minutes from March 22nd through 24th,
28	2022.
29	
30	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you,
31	Cathy. A second. Do we have a second.
32	
33	MR. SMITH: Second.
34	
35	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, John.
36	Okay, now if there's any corrections or additions from
37	Council members, speak now.
38	
39	Go ahead, Cathy.
40	
41	MS. NEEDHAM: Mr. Chair. I have a small
42	correction I believe on Page 6 of the meeting minutes
43	for election of officers, that Mr. Frank Wright, Jr.,
44	was reelected as the Council's Secretary this spring
45	and it just says elected. So he was also reelected.
46	CHATDMAN HUDNIANDUR. D'.L. Ch
47	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Right. Thank you,
48	Cathy. We'll make a note of that. Any other additions
49 50	or corrections.
50	

0028 1 (No comments) 2 3 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Seeing none, I'll 4 call for the question. All in favor of approving 5 previous minutes say aye. 6 7 IN UNISON: Aye. 8 9 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Anybody who does 10 not approve say no. 11 12 (No opposing votes) 13 14 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Previous 15 minutes adopted. Now, we can move on to our Council members reports, always an interesting part of our 16 17 meetings, very informative section. And to start us 18 off on this I'm going to go first to the two Council 19 members who are on the telephone so I don't forget 20 about you guys and maybe we'll hear from Albert first. 21 So go ahead, Albert Howard, Angoon. 22 23 MR. HOWARD: Good morning, Mr. Chair. 24 This summer was kind of interesting, I actually did 25 something different, I went to work in Hoonah as a 26 whale watching captain. But I also had time to learn 27 how things were done over there as far as fishing and 28 hunting and so on and so forth. But it seems as though 29 the cost of living is on the rise. And I mention this 30 as part of the report because in the smaller 31 communities we rely on our king salmon, our cohos and 32 our deer and everything that the resource provides for 33 us that we can't exactly go to the store and buy. One 34 of the conversations I had with some people I 35 associated with in Hoonah was the price of milk was \$10 36 for a half a gallon. So it's \$20 a gallon for milk. I 37 mean if we had a boat and a car that would run on milk 38 it might be cheaper than gas but I don't know, or the 39 other way around, if you could have gas with your cereal that would be cheaper as well. 40 41 42 But anyway talking with some people 43 here at home, when I got home, that the cohos didn't 44 show up until the middle of August when they're usually

here the beginning of July. King salmon were almost

non-existent. I'm speaking with guys that spend a lot

of time on the water and asked them what their concerns

were, halibut was slow. Sockeye returns were very low,

across the board, across Chatham. So the typical -- is

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a typical year, I guess is what it's becoming for us, is you don't get the returns we used to have.

My sons have been out deer hunting quite a bit this fall and came home with one so that -- I'm not sure what that means so far but I'm sure I'll have another report in January.

I'm concerned that the price of -- the cost of living is going up because the resource we rely on, and I heard a young gentleman mention that someone was doing a report and they couldn't believe how sustainable our resources were, well, it doesn't seem to be so here in Angoon, Mr. Chairman, so that concerns me even more than it has in the past. So I think our community members are in for a tough winter unless something's done different. I'm not sure how bad it has to get before something changes.

 So other than that, I learned I can only watch whales for so much because that's what I did in Hoonah, I was a whale watching captain for Icy Strait Point.

That's all I have for now, thank you,

26 Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Albert. How about Jim Slater from Pelican. Are you there, Jim.

MR. SLATER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yes, I'm here, can you hear me okay?

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, hear you fine.

MR. SLATER: Oh, great, okay. Yeah, as I told you in an email I've been traveling a bit but I was most -- there until August and then I was there again in October in Pelican. And I was able to talk to a number of the community members and have some interesting information.

One of the things that stood out to me was in talking to the President of the local fish processing place, Yacobi Fisheries, he was short on coho for the year because he couldn't get fishermen to fish coho because most of them had gone down to the

Sitka area to fish for chum salmon because the money was better. I thought that was somewhat remarkable.

Halibut for subsistence, for me and for other people who live around me, was slow. I had one or two good days but other than that success was far and few between.

From what I understand local in our Inlet, the pinks in the creeks around where I live in Phonograph Creek area was very low. And something akin to what Albert said, the people who have been out deer hunting haven't seen too many deer down low yet, they're still up high and so success has been very minimum so far at least as of last week.

On a good note, we had a very successful growing season. Recently we've put in a large high tunnel and had a bumper crop this year and we were able to share quite a bit with the community from August until just about now. And so that went well.

thank you.

That's about all I have, Mr. Chair,

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Jim. Now, we'll go around the room here and I will start with Harvey Kitka from Sitka. Go ahead, Harvey.

MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. My name is Harvey Kitka and I'm from Sitka, Alaska. I represent Sitka as well as all of Southeast when we get together. It's kind of different, this is the first time we never got to introduce our RAC Council first before everything happens. It's been awhile since we got together. I really miss seeing all you guys and hearing you guys. I'm sorry, I wanted to have a few words before I got to start talking about Sitka.

It seems like the meetings that we had over the telephone, it was so difficult, especially having to sit by a phone all day and three days of it was really almost more than I could take. I don't know about the rest of you but being that I'm 81 years old now it's a little hard for me to handle that. But on another note I'm glad to see Don get an award, him and I got appointed at the same time but I had a break in service but it was good to see him and Mike again too,

and the rest of the group. It's nice to be back.

Sitka has an ongoing issue with our herring. Even though Sitka Tribe has won a lawsuit -or a portion of it, and caused them to listen to us a little more, they tend to -- we asked them to spread out the fishery, what we meant was don't take all the fish just in Sitka Sound. They take their biomass settings from below Dorothy Narrows and Salisbury Sound, but they're only fishing one stock in Sitka Sound. So if they're going to do that they should just take the biomass from Sitka Sound and not touch the rest of them. Sitka Sound has always been one of the places where the herring spawned and when it got too crowded in Sitka Sound they started moving out and they'd start spawning towards the south as well as towards the west. Back in the earlier days of space travel when they did the -- they started putting up satellites to take pictures, one of the earlier pictures of Baranof Island just happened to be when the herring were spawning, unbelievable, the whole island from the outside and the inside showed that there was spawn in almost all the bays. Now we have a spawn just in a small area and we have very light spawn in some of the places south of Dorothy Narrows. It's so light that we couldn't even get any eggs off of them. And almost no spawn in Salisbury Sound this year. So we've still got some problems with herring.

The deer population in Sitka on Baranof Island as well as West Chichagof, southwest, it seemed like our people having -- really had a problem that area. Maybe because we only have 13 miles of road. It might make a world of difference.

Noticing, the goat season seems to get shorter and shorter every year, not too sure how much our subsistence people are being able to take. I know there's an awful lot of guided goat people that come in and take.

We've got a problem with bears like a lot of communities in Southeast. This year even though they took somewhere close to 20 bears in Sitka, there's still a lot of bears wandering around and some of them do attack people and some of them are kind of good bears, they just kind of ignore you as long as you don't bother them. But all we need is one of them to take one of our children then it would be really bad.

Sockeye, as far as Sitka goes, Redoubt has been the only place that's really been producing for us and they've been -- there's been places on Chichagof where the people used to go but some of them have gotten really poor runs since.

It's been a lot of years we talked about the sea otter. It seemed like between the Mammal Commission and Sitka Tribe, it seemed like they got kind of a handle on the sea otter, we're starting to see gumboots and abalone and we're starting to see some of our cockle beds come back. That's good to know.

That's pretty much all I got to say about Sitka.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you very much, Harvey. John Smith, III., from Juneau.

MR. SMITH: I'll test the waters here.

(In Tlingit)

MR. SMITH: Good morning. It's good to see your faces and (In Tlingit) be of good courage. It's really good today just to see the children. I'm an educator, retired from the district, a culture specialist in the Juneau district there and worked at all the schools so, of course, Richard Peterson from Tlingit and Haida and then Robert Sanderson, I see his son over there. It's good to see, hurrah, and all you kids. Thank you for being here.

I'm from Juneau, of course, originally from Hoonah, but moved to Juneau probably 2006. I was an educator in Hoonah also.

To report on things that I've seen and, of course, everybody's talking about the numbers of the salmon, of course some was said that it might have been reason from some of the young fry that might have been damaged from the other year from a landslide that —but, really, the numbers in all the fish have been—and you can really see it — what I'm also seeing too is I see fishermen that are trolling out in the ocean or out further, that they actually had a pretty good year, they were doing pretty good so realizing that a lot of it may have to do with the heat, temperature of the water.

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The growing season's been awesome. We just came back from Angoon. The University -- I work with University of Fairbanks, Darren Snyder, and we travel around to different communities and support, but mainly in Juneau, too, do a lot of cultural connections with families but the growing year was awesome this year, cabbage and broccoli and all the cherries and the apples are like grapes this year, so I see a really good return from there, and even the berries and salmonberries, huckleberries and, you know, it was, to me a really productive year.

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You know the bear issue is definitely, I really appreciate that they've opened the season up and leaving that open for black bear. I think it's a good idea to because if you look at the data and the numbers they're -- they're up there, you know, even I grew up in Hoonah and even as a young man I -- 12 years old out running around in the woods harvesting food by myself and never hardly see a bear but now as I take my kids out and I'm 53 bears old I see bears all the time it's like realizing you're getting, you know, five to six bear per square mile. I really think that it's been a tradition, not to the Tlingit people, but to many cultures of harvesting bear, if you didn't have a bear hide on your wall, you know, you weren't a harvester so I truly believe just -- I really like the idea of just opening it up and just trying to drop the numbers. Just an idea.

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And also one thing I did see, like harvesting and being out in the field, I see I'm coming in with some crab and maybe some fish and halibut and I'm watching how the -- we come up on the docks -- and this is just not myself but seeing others where people walk up and they're -- they don't have a uniform on and they don't even talk to you or even ask you a question or even share who they are and they have this pad and they're coming up and some people look official when they come up to you, so sometimes some people; oh, no, what did I do, you know, they have this aura with them, so they're -- that's what it kind of -- kind of something I seen to where I believe that a better relationship between the Fish and Game officers and the community, even to where I noticed that they were just worried about checking on how many fish I had, but I had other things in the boat that they could have taken, they have data on, so I really believe that a better relationship between the Fish and Game officers,

1 more understanding of not everybody, you know, has enough money to go out and buy their -- I know now days if you buy your permit or your items for your hunting, your fishing, and your crabbing, and your subsistence, 5 you know, it cost a little bit of money to do that. 6 And being understanding to people that are out there, 7 that, you know, don't have the funds to do that and they're just trying to survive and maybe that the Fish 9 and Game officer actually has a little kitty in his 10 back pocket, you know, to help the family out or even 11 to have the licenses and permits in his possession to 12 help people, you know, get them at that moment so 13 they're not ticketing people. I know that we're 14 supposed to follow the rules and regs and that kind of 15 thing but I just want to see a better relationship 16 between the people and the data entry and we -- the 17 communication with -- or the relationship with the families that are out there, that they understand it's 18 19 okay to come in and share those things and be more open 20 to share it because that's a really big key to us 21 getting the information we need to make good decisions 22 on what's going on because every community is 23 different. Every area is different. Every -- so 24 having the data is a big key.

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Other than that it's been a really good year and -- and it's good to meet you guys, I'm the new fellow on the Board and really good to be here to learn from you folks. Hurrah.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, John. Mike Douville from Craig, go ahead, Mike.

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MR. DOUVILLE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm Mike Douville, I'm from Craig, Prince of Wales Island, lifelong resident. I'm a commercial fisherman and I do all the fun stuff, hunting, trapping, sportfishing, you name it.

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Our hunting season is just starting and we're not seeing significant success yet anyway.

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The fishing season was actually pretty good with notable lack of king salmon. But the fish (indiscernible) were better than I've seen in probably 10 years.

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 $$\operatorname{But}$ one of the most concerning things we have on the island is the wolf ESA. We have a high

and healthy wolf population with a deer population in decline. So it's more difficult to get deer right now. And I don't know where the future is for that, we will have to wait and see what the ruling is but we don't believe it's necessary to even go there.

The other concern is the hundreds of thousands of acres of young growth that we have and we are still in the process of losing winter habitat for deer, which is old growth. In any case we had a meeting there a week or so ago, which it seemed to be the consensus and everybody's feelings was pretty much along the same line.

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

MR. DOUVILLE: Having said that, to our students, you know, we may look pretty serious but we're really nice people so don't be afraid to engage us.

(Laughter)

MR. DOUVILLE: So with that, thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Mike. Louie Wagner, Jr., from Metlakatla. Go ahead, Louie.

MR. WAGNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm Louie Wagner, Jr., from Metlakatla, lifelong resident. Born in 1948.

 The pink salmon run was pretty good. On Annette Island there's 20-plus streams on Annette Island and the amount of State fleet and District 1 and 2 was small, they -- most of them were up by Sitka and a lot -- for a lot of pink salmon to come into the salmon streams but there was no chum salmon or coho to speak of, they didn't really show up. And hopefully our hatchery will get some here through next month, they have a pretty late run. We had a summer run going on in the bay for a terminal harvest there for about six or seven years and I only seen half a dozen jumps that came in and later seen them on the beach. That wasn't enough for a harvest at all.

Deer populations seem to be real good,

a lot of people driving from Metlakatla to Annette Bay to catch the ferry out of there and you would see deer quite often.

A father and his two sons, there's like seven -- seven of the young men that trap the wolves and even they can't keep up with the wolves, the population is surviving quite well. They got a couple of dogs in the fall and everyone had to not let their dogs go off the leash and usually take them out to the beaches on the south end and let the dogs run but they got a couple of them so that stopped that for awhile. But the wolves, they'll travel Merry Island, Cat Island, Percys and then they come over to Annette Island. I go out to Percys quite a lot and I've seen them out there and Cat Island and every island, and they island hop. They're pretty amazing and they're pretty darn good swimmers. And I seen this one group of six or seven out on the Percys and a week, week and a half later they were on Annette Island, I seen them on one of the big open beaches on the back side. some of those were taken but boy they have no problem multiplying.

Other than that -- oh, and my son and I we were heading up to the Unuk River to go moose hunting, we always see jumps going to Neets Bay loaded, and people pulling in cohos, out of all the boats I seen one guy dressing out one coho, I didn't see anyone pulling any cohos in. We didn't make it up to the river, we got -- we anchored up that night in Neets Bay and my son wasn't feeling good so we just agreed to come back and so we missed the moose hunting season. So we didn't -- I was really hoping to get up to our cabin because we haven't taken care of it in three years now.

Other than that it was a good year. The garden did good like I hear at the table here, a lot of potatoes and onions. I think it was from the lack of rain and the warmer days.

We have to test our clams again, our fisheries department in Metlakatla, they send them out and it might be to Sitka now, since they're still dumping there what they call grey water, as soon as they get off the end of Penny there goes our clams and cockles again. I've met with the Coast Guard as being on the Council and I was Acting Mayor for Metlakatla

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and asked them if they would have them go three miles offshore again, they're destroying our clam beds and cockle beds. So all they told me, is, well, it's just grey water, it's a little more than grey water. salmon can't even filter out -- there's waste in there, there's paper and you name it in that water when they first start pumping out, we've seen it, it goes right into Annette Bay over here. You know the salmon can't filter that, they need clean water so I don't know. A few years ago -- three years ago I was up at the AFN and we did a resolution with them and to get help to move the -- to put the three mile limit back in place and almost made it but needed more -- they said I needed more villages to step in and help with this. It's an easy fix, they shouldn't be -- you know, the rest of us we have to have treatment plants in our boats or something to take care of our sewage.

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I don't know, I've been to a couple of meetings here, one about two and a half weeks ago up in Fairbanks and I sat with people on the Kake table that I was sitting with, I was the only one from Metlakatla there, the rest of them were from Kake but I've known some of them and they're really, really good, but I'd kind of heard earlier about, they don't get treated very well when they get a moose or deer over on Kake. They're really pressured by the Troopers. They come to the houses, knock on the door and try to intimidate. I know a lot of this because I've been doing this stuff my whole life and they don't realize that they don't have to say anything and they say things that get them in trouble, which shouldn't, but -- so we had a good talk on that. That was University of Fairbanks, I believe that -- I believe put that get together on up there at the meeting.

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And then I'm with that Trans-Indigenous TransBoundary Committee and I was just down to Reno here, I got home -- when was it, Monday, I think. That was a long meeting. The mining that's going on throughout the United States is scary. By the end of the meetings after that week, they showed mining between Hawaii and Mexico, underwater mining and once those people go through with their big ships and the mines it looks like this here, and what they're pumping overboard, their waste, is almost to Hawaii as we speak and it's a big cloud, it's going to destroy the underwater wildlife there. I mean there's so much that a lot of us don't know and it's scary what's going on.

About 90 percent of the mines are on Native lands that the government gave permits away to without consulting the Natives. Reno's having big trouble with some in that area with the mines and they've had different speakers there and this one guy gave his class on it. There's these minerals that we have stockpiled everywhere that they don't need to be mining, especially uranium and they want that cobalt real bad for the batteries. People are getting worried because how are they going to get rid of that waste, because the batteries don't last that long. It's going to be a terrible waste to deal with.

So there's been a lot going on in my head with those meetings but it was interesting. But I tell you I was almost depressed after we finished up the meeting and pictures that we seen of the mining is not good. It's going to continue up on the Unuk, Stikine, Taku and they'll wipe out our fish again.

Anyway, that's a long story. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Louie. Frank Wright, Jr., from Hoonah. Go ahead, Frank.

 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'll start off with our ferry system. This summer we had ferries twice a week. What are they planning on doing since the tourists are going to be gone, they're going to cut our ferry system down this winter. When I was a kid, I remember getting stuck in Juneau because we couldn't fly out. When I was a kid the Chilkat came in to play so we eventually we were having a ferry coming from Juneau to Hoonah at least once a week. But now that the tourists are gone they're cutting the ferries back again. When the ferry system was supposed to be there for the local communities in Southeast Alaska, the State decides that they're going to cut it back. They got it, blank, backwards.

You know it's -- I've already gotten stuck in Juneau twice this year. You know there's some people that just can't afford to be stuck in Juneau, you know, and what are those people supposed to do if they can't afford to get a hotel or anything like that because they're stuck when they had scheduled to fly out. I almost missed my -- our Khu.eex, the (In Tlingit) Khu.eex' because I got bumped on a plane that

was supposed to take me out the day before to Khu.eex' so I had to charter Ward Air so that I could get in the next day because the next flight was going to be fore —— was full and Saturday, and no Saturday came to Hoonah because of the weather. That's just one thing. Then the ferry system is so important to our community.

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

MR. WRIGHT: It's like Mr. Howard had said, \$10 a half gallon for milk, can you imagine that. A 10 pound bag of rice, 25 bucks in Hoonah and Costco is 23 -- it used to be 16 but it's for a 25 pounder, you know, so that's the thing, you know, if you end up having to take your vehicle to Juneau, where do we hit, we hit Costco because the ferry is going to be able to bring it back, you know, so that's an issue that's going to be plaguing us this winter because they're cutting the ferries back again.

This year we had a record number of tour ships. I think we had 230 tour ships in Hoonah. And we don't have enough workers. Hoonah doesn't have enough people to be working those ships. One day I was standing in front of my window, because I live on Front Street, and I was watching some tourists walking by and they were pointing at the back of my house so I went to the back of my house and looked out the window and there was a deer standing behind our house eating some plants. So I went and told some tourists, hey, there's some deer behind my house if you guys want to see it, so this lady says, yeah, it's right there, it's right there and she asked me, is that your pet?

(Laughter)

MR. WRIGHT: And I said, no. And then just on FaceBook they showed there was a bear behind our house and he poked his head out by an oil tank, it was a small one but it poked its head out and it was walking through my wife's raspberry patch, and that's my wife's pride and glory, is her raspberry patch, and she went back working back there and she stepped in it. She said it's not that bad after I stepped in it. You know those are just little things about our little community.

You know I went tanner fishing this

February, last February, and the places that I used to set my crab pots, we used to get hundreds and hundreds of female tanners so we used to have to sort through them to get the legal size males. This year and last year we didn't even have to sort because there weren't any females. The females are little, little ones. So we never had to sort through them. Inside Halibut Island, same thing, we sorted — had to use stump pots there and our pots would come up full with females and our pots are big, they used to be full and we had to sort through them. This year we didn't even have to sort because there were no females. Where are they going. You know that's just some of the things that I experience.

You know the State, on the king salmon, they opened all the way up to for us to go fishing for them is -- let's see close to South Pass which is about 30 miles from Hoonah for us to go subsistence fishing or go catch a fish, do you know how far that is 30 miles in Icy Straits, can you imagine getting caught in the weather in that kind of place. An example is this last winter, in February, we went fishing at Pleasant Island which is only about 20 miles away, and my boat is a 58-footer, and it was the worst weather I've ever run in to, the worst. Inside waters, I was taking blue water over my bow, just taking it right over the bow. A couple of my crew members were seasick but they kept working. You know that's the kind of weather that we ran in to. I mean -- but then at that Pleasant Island where I was at, we used to catch quite a bit of crab, we only made one set there and went back and hauled and there wasn't hardly anything in them. That was tanner fishing and that was the worst I've ever been.

You know this fall, because of the pandemic, we haven't had a Khu.eex' because of it. This year we had a Khu.eex' for two (In Tlingit) and it was beautiful. You know, one of the things that I always say is that when you take one tiny bit away from a culture you're diminishing the identity of those people. You cannot do that. But because of this pandemic a lot of young people didn't go through the learning process of watching a Khu.eex' and picking up what they're learning. This year there was some young people there that were able to watch it and see it, maybe they didn't pay attention but they'll remember it. You know, so this year was a good year for Khu.eex' and I'm hoping we could continue for the rest

of the clans in Southeast Alaska. It's a learning process. When I was a kid I didn't care. But I still learned even though I was running around crazy.

Well, you know, the young people that are here, I'm glad you're here, you know, because if you think you see issues that are -- that bother you, you need to speak up. I always said to -- you know, I'm the President of our tribe, I says, don't walk out of here if you have a question. You need to ask the question. And the young people that are here, if you're walking out without asking that question, you'll be walking down a street and say why didn't I ask that. Why didn't I ask that. You know, my Council is always -- you know sometimes they don't speak up but I'll say what do you think; don't think what I think, tell me what you think. If you think my mind is made up, try and change it, what you have to say might be the thing that will change my mind and go toward your way. So young people that are here, you have questions, please ask.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Frank. Cathy Needham, Vice Chair, from Juneau. Go ahead, Cathy.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Good morning everyone. My name is Cathy Needham, I live in Juneau, however, I was born and raised here in Ketchikan. I'm an enrolled member of Ketchikan Indian Community. I grew up just on the other side of Saxman and so I would really like to thank and appreciate the fact that both President Bennett and President Williams are here today with us.

I was thinking about the words that Mr. Williams shared with us this morning and I was thinking about the fact that, you know, I live in Juneau, a lot of times I feel like people wonder what my role is in terms of subsistence because I live in a non-rural area and I'm a non-Federally-qualified -- I'm not a Federally-qualified subsistence users and while I was sitting here listening to my co-Council members and thinking about Mr. Williams' words I was like, you know, I did grow up with a subsistence lifestyle here, in Ketchikan, Alaska. My father worked for the mill, my mother was a home -- she stayed at home and raised

us children. Her family has been here for longer than all of us and my grandmother was Irene Jones from the Jones' family here, Nettie Jones was her mother, so she was my great-grandmother, and I was talking to Keenan Sanderson this morning as well and thinking about his role in what he's been doing with education and the fact that we have youth here with us today, and thinking about some more recent things that have happened in the Ketchikan School District in terms of teaching the Native indigenous lifestyle and history in the Ketchikan School District and really, actually, I sit here and I'm like I'm proud to be here. I'm proud that we're here, our Council has come here to Ketchikan to deal with the agenda items, or address the agenda items that we are addressing here and I feel like I'm home.

So I very much sit on this Council with the mind of representing subsistence users across the region, and whether you're in a rural or non-rural area, I think if you are participating, especially if you've had that connection to that land, we should be advocating for the continued uses for that. Especially at a time where we've ready woken, like we've had this pandemic, and we've thought a lot -- we're thinking a lot more about food security issues, things that are very big in terms of what agencies are trying to provide to people in Alaska and how we can move forward with making good, positive food security decisions and ability to be able to provide for people and families in our region.

So I wanted to make those comments.

Normally when I give my community report it's like I'm from Juneau, these are the issues that I tend to work on between Council meetings. They're larger subject things. I would say the number 1 issue between meetings that I've had the opportunity to basically listen to, people who have approached me over the time have to do specifically with the Unit 4 deer proposals that are before us and I've attended meetings for that. I'm looking forward to us coming back together to hopefully provide good recommendations that we can come out of this meeting for as those proposals move, and continue to move, through the process and understand that, you know, we have a lot of opportunity to continue to assure those living in Unit 4 have a meaningful subsistence opportunity towards

that resource. And I think that we're getting closer and closer and that is exciting to me.

The other sort of issue that I feel like I spent a little bit of time on over the season is, of course, wolf, always working on the issue in the background with my work with Hydaburg Cooperative Association. Also, you may remember that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service actually requested -- had a Federal Register publication out to the region for gathering documenting and utilizing traditional ecological knowledge in their Endangered Species Act determination and it was one of the first times that I'm aware of, during that type of a process, where they've specifically solicited that information and I tried to find local knowledgeable people and encourage them to submit comments into that process and share that information back out because I think it just sets a precedence that maybe down the line, as these issues do come before us, that traditional ecological knowledge will be utilized more and more in the decisionmaking process especially as we move towards indigenous co-management. I think it really ties into that aspect of it. The stronger we make the TEK and we make decisionmakers understand what TEK is and how important that it can be, the better decisions that we can make and hopefully that will be a natural progression into assuring that indigenous co-management is taken as a very serious thing.

So, with that, I'd like to turn it back over. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cathy. Cal Casipit from Gustavus. Go ahead, Cal.

MR. CASIPIT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just wanted to give a quick summary of stuff that's going on from my community. I know I'm a representative from Gustavus but I do feel like I represent the entire Southeast region and subsistence users. So just kind of a disclaimer up front.

So things in Gustavus, we had a pretty good summer. I mean it seems like we were back to the same levels of visitors and sportfishermen and the like that we were at before the Covid crises hit. There were lots and lots and lots and lots of charter boat operators and clients and stuff in town. Again, I've

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1 never seen so many fish boxes leaving our community on Alaska Airlines. In fact, it was common practice down there, I guess, is they would delay putting passengers through the airport screening because they needed the X-ray machine that they send your carry-ons through to look at fish boxes. So, you know, they had their own X-ray machine out there in the back for luggage but they had to use this one too because of all the fish boxes that were being sent out of town. And I just --10 I know we work on that, we seem to work on that every 11 Board of Fish cycle, it's something we try to address 12 all the time and it's not getting any better from what 13 I've seen. It's getting worse.

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We had a moose season this year, again, like everybody I've heard it's been really warm this fall. They weren't acting like they were -- they weren't acting like they normally did, the normal places where I went to -- where I could always count there'd be some moose around there, it was just so warm they hadn't been driven out of the high country yet and they just weren't around. The quota was -- we did get the quota for Gustavus, 11 moose, but -- 11 or 12 moose or something was the quota this year, we did have one sub-legal harvest which was a bummer. But anyway, that's kind of how the moose season went.

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Not too many people have been, again, deer hunting I've been out a couple times but like folks have said before, they're still way up high, it was warm, we didn't get our first frost until the day we left to come here.

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Kind of -- I'm going to switch gears and take the lead from Cathy, but I've been kind of just thinking, you know, in my head over the summer about things that I was seeing come over email from DeAnna and all, this idea of meaningful preference and what does that mean and how do we provide it. Meaningful preference, is that over the entire region, is it a hunt, is it a population, or is it -- you know, and I thought about all those kind of things and then -- and then like Harvey was talking about, these emergency closures for goats in Unit 4 and it's like -and I'm looking at these things and it's like the State season is closed and at the same time the Federal season, I'm confused about how many people are actually Federally-qualified or not Federally-qualified, and I'm struggling to see where the meaningful preference is

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there for Federally-qualified users. And I'm struggling to see how that's being provided and how we can maybe help that. And I think maybe Staff needs to help us with that a little bit. Help us figure out what this meaningful preference means. We all talk about it, it all gets thrown around but how does it work in practice.

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(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

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MR. CASIPIT: And this goat thing in Unit 4 is a classic example of where I'm getting a little frustrated about how meaningful preference is being provided because it's hard to see. I mean and Unit 4 deer, the whole reason we're going to be talking about Unit 4 deer again is I think is because of meaningful preference. The State took some action that basically took away what I think is the meaningful preference for Federally-qualified users in the remainder of Unit 4 and there was no response from the Federal Program about it. Well, we -- I guess the Federal Program did put in some comments when it was originally deliberated by the Board of Game but that's why we're struggling with these deer proposals that's coming before us again. How do we provide that meaningful preference. So, anyway, I quess I'll just leave it at that. We can talk about that later when we get to the proposals.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cal. Patricia Phillips from Pelican. Go ahead.

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MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman I'm going to build on what Cal brought up, Hernandez. is this meaningful preference. And, you know, the Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act passed in 1980 and the way I look at it is my oldest son was born in '82 and, you know, the Forest Supervisor came to Alaska in '82 and the Federal Program's first meeting was in 1994, and after the State, you know, did not comply with rural preference for ANILCA and so we've been building this Program as a RAC, providing our input, and building on the recommendations of the RAC and having reviewed this meeting packet, this meeting material, it is one of the best meeting packets that I've read since I've been involved with this Regional Advisory Council and a lot of that has to do with the Regional Advisory Council member's input and

brainpower to bring this information to the attention of the Federal Program. And I'm just really impressed with that, Mr. Chair. And even to see some of our leadership of the RAC's words coming -- being presented in this material, you know, to bring their knowledge to us almost in a spiritual way. I see Michael Bangs' name in here, you know, and it's just like wow he really did a good job of representing us and our concerns.

So that meaningful preference to me has taken on more meaning.

But getting back to community concerns.

So we still have wasting starfish going on -- the waters in our ocean are changing. We do have less sea otters, we have locals harvesting scallops and abalone and sharing them within the community. I was born on Mt. Edgecumbe, at Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital and raised at Mr. Edgecumbe in Millerville (ph) until I was in 7th grade, my dad was a diver, he used to go diving for abalone, abalone was like food for us so it's good to see it coming back.

The locals like to harvest shrimp but the commercial fishery came through last year and this year we hardly have any shrimp. I mean we set a pot out, you know, our sons hauled it first and we only got six shrimp and then my husband and I, two days later hauled it, and only got six shrimp. So the shrimp for subsistence is diminished and I think it's a result from overharvest by commercial.

We had a moose swim from probably the west Chichagof side of the Inlet to east Chichagof side of the Inlet. The boats that like anchor up in, you know, over in Grames or behind Cape Spencer or over by Dundus or even over by Pleasant Island report of hearing all these wolves howling and then so we get these, I guess, we get species from the main land swimming the islands, you know, Indian Pass Islands and, you know, so we get these animals on Chichagof. And so my fear is when are those wolves going to show up especially when I hear they're good swimmers and that'll really affect our deer.

There's been scouring of our salmon streams. We had poor pink runs. There's been heavier

torrents of rain and it's been a warmer fall. We didn't hit 40 degrees until this week and finally we are getting some snow on the mountaintops. And the local Pelican Advisory Committee supported a lower sportfish salmon bag limit and the Board of Fish did not support that lower bag limit.

We had Covid, we went two years without any Covid cases in Pelican, but we were pretty shut down to outside influence and then this summer we had like over 40 cases hit within a six week window. Some of that was during our times when we would traditionally go, you know, harvest our salmon. But there was a lot of return of the charter fleet and their clients.

We have the Wild Fish Conservancy Lawsuit in Puget Sound which potentially, you know, will devastate our chinook harvest and that's a treaty allocation and that treaty allocation splits between commercial and personal use and charter/sport and, you know, so how is that going to affect us at the local level. I mean we're already facing, you know, shortage of salmon harvest.

We have large conifer stand die-off. I travel between Sitka and Pelican and just see large swaths of conifer die-off and there's a lot of like low bush shrubs taking over muskeg areas where traditionally there was like cloudberries, it's now being taken over by low shrubs. And so a lot of our community members utilize firewood and so I would encourage, you know, Forest Service to provide more free use logging of these, you know, dead timber areas. My fear is you see all these Forest fires, you know, working their way up the coast, Canada now, that if we have droughts and no rain for extended periods of time and these large stands of tree die-offs, that we could even sometime in the future experience these large Forest fire events.

The west Chichagof, Cross Sound area chinook, it was like a drought, I mean at least for the month of July. And while I was out there, I fished, you know, we ran our rod and reel for awhile and there were still large pods of humpbacks feeding on herring there but the salmon caught were small and, you know, I used to buy fish back in '79 and '80 and there was nothing but slabs that came across, you know, the scale

and it's just very rare to see what we call a slab coming across the docks anymore. I think I said we had poor pink salmon returns.

And somebody asked how bad does it have to get and, you know, we do make recommendations, we followup on those recommendations and we need to continue to build on those recommendations, so thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Patty. Ian Johnson from Hoonah. Go ahead.

MR. JOHNSON: All right, thank you, Mr. Chair. I feel like it's hard to go last because there's so many themes that I've heard that just exist within Hoonah and we're seeing all the interconnectedness amongst the communities so I have made quite a list of notes and I will try to be succinct.

Yeah, you heard about the kind of warmth in the Hoonah/Chichagof/Gustavus area, like when I arrived here it was the first snow up high and we hadn't frozen yet so that's pretty late. It's going to affect deer hunting but I also have heard about like late season blueberries being really good. So that's a yin and a yang on that.

We have been really concerned about our local food security and sovereignty. You heard about the cost of living in Hoonah, one thing that wasn't mentioned was the price of fuel, which has very -- you know, we've been above \$6 a gallon, we're at \$6.30 right now all summer, and that's just how it's been the entire year. Actually we did hit about \$5.50 once and, you know, it was like a gas rush to go get fuel. So aside from just the cost of food, which is very high, the cost of fuel, I'm thinking about the activities we're doing on the land are also just exacerbated by that cost.

Patty's point about the die-offs of trees. It's a pretty unprecedented level of impact from -- it's a trifecta, you know, we had the drought in 2019 and early 2020 which triggered the hemlock sawfly and then that was chased up by the bud worm, and that three hit punches wiped out pretty good chunks of old growth in certain spots and one of the spots in Hoonah is right above town. So thinking about the

wildfire risk there. We actually just had some communities around natural disasters and that was one of the topics that was hit on quite a bit. And aside from the old growth impact, you know, my understanding of these bud worm impacts is they've been -- you know, they've been here in the past but never when we've had industrial scale young growth and the young growth stand condition around Hoonah is not good. Flying over from Hoonah to Corner Bay or other places, you know, a third of the tree is brown. So yet to be known what's going to happen to those, but my understanding from talking to Forest Service folks is likely top kill is going to exist, you know, in a large majority of that stand and pretty much, you know, there's a good chance it's going to roll over tens of thousands of acres of young growth around the Hoonah area and so we just might see a reset of the landscape or of something. So troubling times there.

The coho in Hoonah were not great this year and same as everywhere else, the schools and the jumps were just really low. Like last year, you know, just personally I think between me and the people I fish with, you know, we took about 45 coho and that was plenty for us to have ourselves and distribute, and this year I caught three with the same amount of effort and I received two, and so literally like -- just, whatever, you can do the math on the percent reduction that is but it was pretty dramatic for my household, personally, this year.

Sockeye-wise, I heard hit or miss reports in Hoktaheen, I think they showed up pretty late. It'll actually be interesting to corroborate that with other communities that use that system. But I didn't fish it personally but, you know, it forced people to other systems, you know, so just the shifting windows and fish arrival with the openings and allowances there aren't seeming to line up very well for harvest in those systems.

And let's see, so one of the themes that I've been thinking about, you know, we have this unprecedented king crab collapse up north and you're hearing about the crab issues in Hoonah and maybe other waters too, tanner crab, we also had issues with dungeness in Hoonah this year. Some folks seemed to be fine, they were finding crab and getting numbers in their pots, just personal use, but it was pretty hit or

missed. People who were very experienced crab fishermen were not coming up with the numbers that they normally would. And so I just think that, you know, one of the themes I'm thinking about across the state is how much things have been turned upside down by climate change and just ocean change and everything else, you know, these traditional -- you know, we have a traditional management system here, 10,000 years of it, or 12,000 years of it and then, of course, there's like the game management system side of it and it's, you know, evident to me that we can't have confidence in systems these days, like we need to constantly thinking about them and being very critical about trends and actively managing systems because there's no -- there are no quarantees anymore. In fact, that was one of the things I was thinking about with coho this year, it's like in years past you would say, oh, they're late, but, hey, the coho are coming. Now, you say, oh, the coho are late, are they coming? You know, like there is no guarantees anymore, you don't know.

And let's see, so you have the king crab situation up north and then not that far south of us, unprecedented die-offs in Canadian waters of tens of thousands of fish at a time in rivers where they moved in and then the rivers dried up. You know we're not that far from there. And thinking about those types of impacts and what we need to do to be proactive to think about these drought and heat conditions in the future is going to be really important and we need to -- I think there's things we can do. Make our streams climate ready. It's going to take some human intervention but we need to start thinking about these adaptation strategies now.

In Hoonah we've had a little bit of ups and downs in terms of our Trooper regulations. We had a long-time Trooper who retired. We had a replacement, Mr. Edenshaw, but my understanding is he is going to be moving on and so Hoonah's going to be without a Trooper again. I'm bringing that up because one of the issues I've been hearing about is I've been engaging on the Unit 4 deer work is just lack of enforcement, you know, people are consistently concerned about enforcement issues in general associated with non-Federally-qualified use, you know, and my understanding is our current enforcement options are going away and I don't know what the plans are to replace those. I haven't asked that question. But, yeah, that's something

happening in Hoonah right now.

And, yeah, oh, one last thing on a resource point, heard about halibut in the Chichagof area, seeing the same trends in Hoonah. Very experienced people that are running skates are coming up blank, you know, a good amount of times. And that's — when you think about the cost of fuel and the number of times that you have to go out and make a trip, I know people who typically always have halibut in the freezer are like, yeah, we got a couple packs, you know, it's just a completely different scene for halibut in Hoonah again this year.

And I am excited to see the students here. We are actually doing a similar program in Hoonah, trying to get engagement around dual enrollment [sic] and getting our youth lifted up and engaged in these policy processes.

And, yeah, yep, I think that's it. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ:} Thank you, I an. \\ But actually you're not last because the Chair always \\ goes last.$

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, so I do the Chair's report but I also do my local report from my community. And as was mentioned earlier I have been a long-time commercial fisherman, 48 years of commercial fishing and 42 of those years I've been gillnetting the waters of Sumner Strait pretty much exclusively. That's my front yard, that's where I do all my fishing and I have seen quite a few changes there over the years.

So I'll start with the good news.

I've kind of watched the Stikine sockeye run, which is one of our major fish runs that comes through there kind of dwindling over the past number of years, probably 10 years or so, and it is also a pretty important subsistence fishery up the river for folks, and this year we had a pretty bad prediction for Stikine sockeyes again, but we had a pleasant surprise. The early run of Stikine sockeyes

which go up the Tahltan River actually came in pretty good. And I'm a little unsure of how the subsistence fishery went because I hear the river was very high during that time period so I don't know how successful they were. But then there's also a later run of sockeyes into the Stikine and that was very weak. So one little bright spot there, yeah, tempered by another poor run.

Local fish runs, Sumner Strait, is, you know, right in the center of Southeast Alaska and I know things were really bad to the north and not so bad to the south and we kind of had a mixed bag. We did not have a good pink harvest. I didn't see a lot of pinks in my net but looking at some local streams I did see some, you know, decent escapements so, you know, it was kind of a mixed bag. I saw some places that didn't do well, and a couple other streams looked like they were doing well. I don't think the local sockeye runs were all that strong, as we've heard from a lot of our other Council members that sockeye runs overall seemed to be weak throughout the region.

It was a pretty poor coho season. This year was a chum year, it was a big year for chums, hatchery chums. We don't see a lot of hatchery chums coming through our area unfortunately so we didn't get a lot of benefit on that. And just being — living in a troll community it was kind of amazing that the troll season, which as many years as I can remember has been a fairly short, you know, one week, 10 day season and the kings were so lacking this year that the season never closed. It was open clean up until September 20th with no closure, so not a lot of kings, not a lot of big kings, something's going on there.

 So in other things, like other Council members mentioned, a lot of dying trees in our Forest and in my region as well. The sawfly outbreaks were pretty extensive and this year we saw more of the spruce budworm really attacking the young growth as was mentioned so that's a concern.

Another local concern is the ever expanding non-resident sportfishing industry. In our little community on every single day of this summer season the number of non-resident sportsfishermen outnumber the local residents and it is an impact. We're seeing localized depletions of, you know, stocks

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1 that are important to subsistence users. Primarily most of the folks that come up, they, as was mentioned, 2 they want to fill fish boxes and we don't see a lot of 4 salmon fishing, everybody's out there jigging. They 5 want to catch the halibut and they catch a lot of 6 rockfish and, you know, as you know those rockfish they 7 tend to be residents and I'm afraid I hear anecdotal reports of, you know, a lot of wasted fish because 8 9 you're supposed to be releasing the pelagic, or non-10 pelagic, I always forget which is which, but a lot of 11 people just -- you know, they're not professionals, 12 they're not the guided people. The guides -- the 13 guides are responsible. You know I'm not going to 14 knock guided fishing because I know some of those 15 people and, you know, they're in it for the long haul 16 and they're responsible and they do know how to release 17 fish successfully. But this unguided industry, it's 18 just kind of getting out of hand, and it's not 19 sportsfishing, it's an industry, it's commercial as far 20 as I'm concerned because these operators are making a 21 lot of money with not a lot of investment, you know, 22 all they got to do is provide a skiff to somebody and 23 send them out there and, yeah, the regulations and 24 enforcements is just kind of a joke, I don't know. 25 It's like I talk to enforcement people and, you know, 26 the bag limits that people are supposed to adhere to 27 and all these complicated bag limit regulations, and in 28 my community, you know, the people are fishing right 29 out at the entrance to the harbor and I see them going 30 out at 4:00 or 5:00 o'clock in the morning and they 31 come back and they have breakfast and they drop fish 32 off and then they go out and they fish some more, they 33 come in, they have lunch, they bring in more fish, they 34 go out, you know, have dinner, come back, they're out 35 until dark, they come back, you know, they're dressing 36 fish, they're putting them in the freezer; what a heck 37 is the possession limit when you're fishing like that, I have no idea. You know Troopers, I've talked to them 38 39 and they say, it's almost impossible to keep track of 40 that. So, yeah, it's a localized problem and it's 41 happening in a lot of communities. We'll keep trying 42 to address it through the Board of Fish because it's 43 not our jurisdiction but it certainly impacts the 44 ability of people to just go out and be able to jig up 45 a fish to eat when they want to which used to be almost 46 a guarantee and now it's not.

 $$\operatorname{So}$ we're kind of apprehensive about the coming deer season. People are just starting to look

around out there. It was a pretty hard winter, as we know, not seeing a lot of good sign as, you know, Mike Douville pointed out, on the island, so we'll see how that goes but folks aren't that optimistic.

So I think that's all I'll talk about for my local report.

For the Chair's report, kind of a busy year. I'll start out with our Board actions. The Board met after we had our winter meeting and they did the wildlife proposals and it went well for the Council's recommendations, I have to say. Of course, we're going to hear these three proposals that came back on Unit 4, the Board did defer on those and, of course, we'll be dealing with that but we did have some other good results. And I'll just point out that a kind of a detailed discussion of that is on Page 15 of your Council books if anybody wants to see more about that.

Also this summer the Board asked to have kind of a stakeholders meeting to talk about these Unit 4 deer proposals. I was not able to be involved in that, you know, too busy time of year for me but some of our Council members were and you'll see reports on that meeting throughout the Council book when we talk about those proposals.

Also we had another working group meeting of the Indigenous Management, Co-Management Working Group this summer. We got together one more time to try and kind of finalize our Council comments from our previous meeting and put it in a form that hopefully Council members can look over. There is a draft of that in the Council books as well. So that's on Page 35 in the book, look that over before we get to that item in the agenda. On that particular meeting, once, again, busy time of the year, I think myself and Cal were the only Council members that were able to make that meeting but we did the best we could of kind of finalizing that letter and we did have a lot of good input because fortunately we had some really good note taking of our previous Council meeting and we were able to incorporate a lot of ideas and concepts that other Council members had contributed at the winter meeting. So hopefully you will have an opportunity to look that over carefully and we'll hopefully finalize that at this meeting.

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                     I was also involved in the planning of
     the deer summit on Prince of Wales Island for Unit 2
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     that Mike Douville mentioned. Mike and I both
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     participated in that and I was kind of involved in the
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     planning of it representing the Council with our input
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     and to how it might go. That happened last weekend.
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     And I'll have to say I was extremely pleased with the
     way it all went. I have to admit I was apprehensive
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     you never know what's going to happen when you try and
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    bring lots of people together from diverse communities
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     and talk about a controversial issue but I don't think
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     it could have gone better. We had, you know,
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     professional facilitators facilitating the meeting and
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     they were just really impressed how everybody conducted
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     themselves and the level of engagement and discussion
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     and, you know, we had a diverse group of local
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     residents, you know, deer hunters, everybody was, of
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     course, a deer hunter, you know, that was why we were
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     there, and we also had the wolf trappers showing up
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     giving us their perspective on what's going on out
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     there. We had Department of Fish and Game personnel.
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     We had a lot of Forest Service personnel from diverse
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     backgrounds and civil culture and we talked to -- a lot
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     of discussion on habitat issues. We did a field trip
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     where we looked at some experimental plots that were
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     going on and trying to restore deer habitat on the
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     island and that was really informative, visually. We
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     also -- I guess I should also mention, we also had non-
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     government agencies there, conservation groups and
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     folks that are putting in proposals on wildlife from
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     Alaska Wildlife Alliance, has a lot of wolf proposals,
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     they sent people to talk to us and we got to talk to
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     them. U.S. Fish and Wildlife was there informing us on
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     endangered species listing. So it was a pretty intense
     weekend of just talking about all the issues involved
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     with deer management in Unit 2 and it was just a really
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     good opportunity for local people to engage with agency
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     people and have discussions and give and take and a lot
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     of good presentations on latest research that local
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     people got to hear, and then of course they got to add
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     their own observations to the scientific research and,
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     you know, a lot of one on one engagement. It was a
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     really -- it was a really positive thing. If other
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     areas are in need of, you know, that kind of a get
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     together, boy, look at what happened last week in Craig
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     as a good model for how to go about talking about
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     important resource issues.
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So, yeah, I think that concludes my

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report. And I think we need to take a little short break. Let's go 15 minutes. And then when we come back we need to hear public testimony and tribal comments on non-agenda items. I want to stress the fact that we're looking for non-agenda items here and these are all the issues that, you know, people have on any topic dealing with subsistence, this is our opportunity to hear those concerns, observations. I'll remind everybody that if you have a topic that's specific to an issue that's on our agenda, please hold off until we get to that item on the agenda.

And, yeah, so folks in the room, hopefully you're aware that it's really helpful to us if you fill out a blue card and get it to somebody on the Staff so we know who in the room wants to testify and we can kind of manage that. And then if there's folks on the telephone line I'll check with you and see if there's anybody on the phones before we get started.

So, okay, let's take a break and then come back for that. Come back at 11:45. We might end up having a late lunch but let's see how we do with testimony on non-agenda items.

(Off record)

(On record)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, everybody let's find your seats again and we'll get back to the meeting and see who we have for non-agenda public comments and testimony. Public and tribal comments and testimony.

(Pause)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you everybody. So now as I said it's time to hear public and tribal comments on non-agenda items and, you know, we did ask if anybody in the room was interested to please fill out a blue card so we kind of get an idea of who wants to come before us and DeAnna informs me we don't have any blue cards handed in. Just kind of one more opportunity, if somebody who didn't understand the blue card system, if you want to come forward and make a comment, if we don't have nobody else lined up, I will go to the phones though in a minute, but in the room if there's anybody that wants to come forward this

is your opportunity. (Pause) CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, apparently not. How about on the telephone line, is there anybody that wants to testify, give a comment on non-agenda items. MS. THOMPSON: Mr. Chair. CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yes. MS. THOMPSON: My name is Maxine (Indiscernible) Thompson from Angoon. My real name is (In Tlingit) My bloodline comes from Klukwan. My grandmother came directly from Klukwan to marry the youngest Johnson brother here. What I wanted to speak on and I need to know if it's permissible is I wanted to speak on how our subsistence area, up inside is what we call it, is going to be impacted if you allow bear hunters to have activity up there. Would I be allowed to talk on that?

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yes, go ahead.

MS. THOMPSON: Okay. First of all I'd just like to say that my father was a living repository of ancient stories. Auntie Naomi told me one time that they were young and crazy and running around and Matthew had to sit still and listen to the stories his uncles told him and he wasn't allowed to be free until after he repeated the stories word for word and then he was allowed to join his friends to play. So we were fortunate to hear a lot of the stories that he would share over time. He's no longer with us, it's a great loss. I appreciate the people that still express that concern.

But our people are tied directly to different crest signs, the bear being one of them. I am a (In Tlingit). I am a child -- a grandchild of the bear clan here in Angoon. And it is a crest symbol for them, they do revere the animal. Our people, the women would speak to the bears when they went out berrypicking and they would assure them, they'd speak in Tlingit, we're just here to gather food for the winter just like you, we don't mean you any harm, we will leave as soon as we're done and so they would do

1 that.

We have, perhaps, the largest concentration of bears is on Admiralty Island. It's been said we have one bear per mile. Now, these bears are interesting. They're unique, they have a DNA that goes way back, way back in time. It says they -- some 40,000 years old remains have been found in the caves of Prince of Wales where black bears, but no brown bears exist today, the DNA research of the bears on Admiralty have a unique DNA lineage. It's believed that the ABC Island bear separated some 300,000 years ago from the old world ancestry stock.

I'm going to just tell a short story of what happened in my time in the cannery. We had a young boy that shot at a bear, killed a cub, and the mother left her other cub on the beach and went up into the woods. Our oldtimers said that was not good. She has gone to talk to her people and they will be back. So the menfolk used their rifles and escorted the women to and from work in the cannery and sure enough the bears came down and they came down all around the cannery homes, residence, and they came down at the same time. And one of our older guys, actually it's Albert Howard's father, John Howard, Sr., was observed poking one of them in the back, he was telling it to go back into the woods, go back into the woods they're going to kill you. So we have lived around them. We've never had a local person mauled as far as I know. This summer we have not seen -- I have not seen any bears. We've seen small signs but there is nothing compared to the last time I was the Mayor back in '98, and in that summer we had about 18 bears at the dump and we had, of course, bad fishing, so our commercial fishermen stopped what they were doing and they decided to shift gears and go up inside at least to prepare fish for the winter, for jarring, fresh pack, or smokehouse. There wasn't any fish up there in either.

I enjoyed hearing a lot of the Board's comments. I agree with them. We have much to be concerned about, including grey water. We have an area, we see the cruise boats that stop and they dump. Now we have the Japanese that goes by us, whatever is put in the water in the north shore, Hawk Inlet, and that's why Angoon was so active campaigning against enlarging the tailings, because whatever goes into our water, seeps in, makes its way to our shores. And in

1 the summertime with the large cruise boats, they're pulling everything down at a faster rate. So my 2 husband, who is a transplant from Indiana, he's been here probably 50 years now, so he is considered a 5 local. He thinks Juneau is too big, he can't wait to come back to the island. But he always asks me on a 6 7 regular basis, Max, how come so many of your people have cancer. Well, the climate change is affecting 8 9 everything, all of our food source. And one thing I 10 have to say about our food source is our food is not a 11 preference -- a pallet preference, it is in our DNA. 12 spent eight years on the North Slope and I hungered for 13 our food, it just tastes different. So when I gave 14 testimony all those years ago, the only way I can 15 explain to non-Natives is if you've been without water 16 and you're on the desert for awhile, that first drops 17 of water as it sparkles down your throat, that's the 18 same way with our food.

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So anyway, some years ago one of our local subsistence guys reported that the crab shells were getting thin. And I, in mistake, mistook that that, oh, no, we're overharvesting, but it turns out that the shellfish, the crab, the cockles and the clams, because of the change affecting the water, their calcium level is down so their shells are getting thinner. And we've also noticed that our fish is getting smaller too, and I've heard that it's because they're not making it out to the ocean water. learned a lot about our bears. I had a book given to me several years ago from KJMetcalf, his name is quite familiar with everybody and the book is called; Brown Bears of Admiralty Island. That's where I read about the DNA. But I also was able to, because of this book, relate to what was being shared about when the bears come down from high country. We noticed that they are -- they came later, too. This is the first time I have ever seen it this hot and I was born in Juneau and raised here, we had 74 degree weather for about a week and I really worried about the groundfuel, that's a new word that I learned recently, this summer and it turns out that our Native Americans in California have been having controlled fires since they were on horseback. So I would say they know a thing or two and we need to send a delegation down there to find out what we could do to have controlled fires. We need to manage our resources a lot better and our trees are part of that. Our community has always stepped forward in support of subsistence, our traditional way of life. Our elders

were asked by our corporation and to their credit they listened, what do you want us to do, and they said, protect our way of life. And they put their hands out and they spread it like somebody's reaching for something, to grab something. They said with fast money it will go through your fingers, it's here today, it's gone tomorrow, our food is here always. And so that is why subsistence is so high with us. We've had bad seasons as Albert has said.

Like I said earlier, I haven't seen a bear. We've seen small signs, these are small bears now.

So I agree with all the comments that were made about decline of fishing, we've seen the same thing. We didn't get to fresh pack coho so whatever — we had a local guy that barters. He harvests and then he sells Christmas Packs, I don't think I'll be able to afford to give out Christmas Packs this Christmas because his take on his jarred fish is going to be small, he'll probably set it aside for his personal use. So all the way around, you know, we're going to be suffering.

And I also appreciated the comments about the rising cost of fuel. I own Angoon Oil here, or I should say it owns me. And we are concerned every time we place an order what is going to go up. We had a saying up in Barrow, my friend who is from there, says, you need a job to be a subsistence person in order to buy the supplies and especially the gas.

So those are our people, you know, that were up there in Barrow that were harvesting, I really liked the School District, they have a motto -- a sign they made where they know not everybody is collegebound, they're not interested in college life, they are subsistence harvesters. During Covid, our city had community harvesters so they went out after deer and they butchered and distributed it to the community, and the same thing with the fish. And that was the first time I got to have that, we're too busy to go out, so we rely on our harvesters to provide. It's not just subsistence, they share.

And I also appreciated the comments on the Khu.eex'. Our Khu.eex' is based around the food that we share with the ones that came forward in our

time of need and I'm not sure what we're going to serve. I would hate to think that I have to buy turkey to give out because I couldn't afford or there was just no fish.

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So I really would like to talk strongly against allowing hunters from outside, trophy hunters to hunt bear. Some years ago KJ called Angoon all excited, calling different people, there was a hunter that had a permit from the Forest Service, and that's all that mattered to him. He wounded a bear, he didn't pursue the bear. So KJ was that one of our people would encounter that bear. Up inside was on our ANCSA when the State had coastal zone management. My dad used to say, take from our dish but don't break the bowl, that's what he referred to, up inside, is what we call. It's our affectionate place. Years ago when we were singing in in our traditional regalia and that (Indiscernible) the Hawaiian crew that was coming to thank Alaskans for the trees in order for them to make their ancestral canoes, my father taught us a new song and so we were bringing them in with that song and we had some of our people up inside with their singing and when they were pulling it in they could hear our songs echoing. And they said for a moment in time they felt like they were their ancestors, they could feel the joy and the peace of pulling in the food for their family.

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Now, at UAF when I finished with my degree I wrote a paper on the social implications of ANCSA on the Alaska Natives. And in the very back, in a nutshell, what I did is I paired a picture that was taken out of a Pipeline book -- I worked the Pipeline also, and you can clearly tell it's (interruption) and anyway, he's at a bus stop, you could tell he's inebriated and then in the bottom is a Native man from Southwest Alaska, he put it this way; now days we talk about alcohol and drugs being the problem, my personal opinion is that it should be the other way around, if we concentrate on the rapid change, the cultural change more than we do the alcoholism we could help teach backwards in a way, that's my term, you see years ago we were happy hunters, go-getters, we had that pride. In the morning I'd get up at 4:00 o'clock and go hunt all day long and come back with something, say a couple ptarmigan. The strong fact is that I did that for myself and gave it to my family. And we were happy because I have done it. But something happened along the way when all that was jerked away from us, when

someone said, well, here's the money. Me, I'm hurting way back in my mind, I can't help pretending that I did it when I didn't do it, but I'm pretending and that jug of alcohol covers up the hurt. I'm still trying to say that I'm a provider but I'm not.

I really thank the Board for putting in the conscientious time. I can tell that you care about the matters that come before you. I encourage you and I will lift you up to make the right and appropriate decisions. I know definition, it looks like it is a concern, and that's a right concern. I ask you to really support and deny bear hunters up inside. There are a lot of bear permits already given and they're all over at Hood Bay. And our guides used to go on Hood Mountain to hunt for deer but now they are apprehensive because if they come across a bear hunter or a wounded bear it's not going to come out good for us. So I encourage you to hear us and to deny any more permits in close proximity of our community. We are a subsistence people. We have less than seven miles of road so we care about what's happening to our environment and to our food source.

Thank you very much for taking the

time.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Ms. Thompson. We usually ask if there's Council members who want to ask you any questions if you're interested in entertaining question. I'll ask the Council if you have any questions.

Anybody.

Patty Phillips. Go ahead, Patty.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman Hernandez. Thank you, Maxine. Does Hoonah -- I mean Angoon -- pardon me -- does Angoon plan on submitting a proposal to restrict bear hunting in the area that you bring up?

MS. THOMPSON: Thank you for that question, Patty, and so good to hear your voice again. As a community we spoke up against it. Unfortunately we have some records that are in a different facility. I just got news about this calling in yesterday, we're in the middle of -- we're having, tomorrow, our

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    commemoration on the bombardment of Angoon so we're
    kind of busy and distracted. But, yes, we opposed it
    both at the city, the corporation and at the tribal
    entity at that time. And as far as I know, I have not
 5
    heard anything else that this is the same position that
    we're taking. All those bays that are listed on there,
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 7
     that's what we call up inside.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay.
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                     MS. THOMPSON: Did I answer your
12
    question, Patty?
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                     MS. PHILLIPS:
                                   Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, thank you,
17
    Maxine.
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                     MS. THOMPSON: Thank you.
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21
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Any other Council
    members with a question.
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23
24
                     (No comments)
25
26
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you,
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    Maxine for your comments. Is there anybody else
    standing by on the telephone that would like to give a
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29
    comment.
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31
                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, I'm not
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    hearing anybody. So I think we can take a break for
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     lunch. We ran a little late here, let's see if we can
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     reconvene at 1:30. And when we do come back it's time
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     to get into old business. So we'll start off with old
38
    business when we return at 1:30.
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40
                     (Off record)
41
42
                     (On record)
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. As soon as
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     we get a couple more Council members seated we'll
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    probably get under way.
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                     (Pause)
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1 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, welcome back 2 from lunch everybody. It looks like we all had enough 3 time to go get something to eat. So just missing one 4 Council member and I was told he should be very shortly 5 so I think we can get underway.

We're going into old business. I'd just like to point out that while we were at lunch, our Council Coordinator had printed up our revised agenda that we approved this morning so it's got all the changes and what not all compiled into one easy to read document here so we can keep up with that. You should have that in front of you.

We also had distributed the comments from Alaska Department of Fish and Game, their draft comments on the Unit 4 proposals. So you should have that and have a little time to look that over before we get into those proposals, hopefully.

So the first item up on old business is report on our .805(c) report summary and that comes from our Council Coordinator, DeAnna, so go ahead.

MS. PERRY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mr. Chair and members of the Council. For the record, again, my name is DeAnna Perry, Council Coordinator for the Southeast Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council. And in your meeting books on Page 15 is the letter and enclosure from the Federal Subsistence Board and its known as the .805(c) report. This report provides the action taken by the Board on proposals affecting residents of the Southeast.

Now, as a reminder, Section .805(c) of ANILCA provides that the Board will generally defer to recommendations of the Council regarding take unless:

 $1. \quad \text{The recommendation is not supported} \\ \text{by substantial evidence.}$

 $\hbox{2. The recommendation violates}\\ \hbox{recognized principles of fish and wildlife management.}$

3. Adopting the recommendation would be detrimental to the satisfaction of subsistence needs.

When a Council's recommendation is not

adopted, the Board is to required to provide the reasons and facts for their decision to the Council, and these are provided in that annual .805(c) report.

You will note that the Board deferred to many Southeast Council recommendations, as our Chair mentioned in his Chair's report. On the consensus agenda, the Board rejected Wildlife Proposal 22-05, which requested establishing a draw permit hunt for elk in the Etolin Island area of Unit 3.

The Board rejected Wildlife Proposal 22-06 which requested establishing a Federal draw permit moose hunt with an any bull harvest limit and a harvest quota of up to 20 bulls on Kupreanof and Kuiu Islands in Unit 3.

The Board also rejected Wildlife Proposal 22-09 which requested closing deer hunting to non-Federally-qualified users October 15th through December 31st in Lisianski Strait, Lisianski Inlet and a portion of Stag Bay in Unit 4.

And, again, all those items were on the consensus agenda.

The Board adopted, with modification, Wildlife Proposal 22-11 which removed regulatory language for mountain goat in Unit 5A stating: A minimum of four goats in the harvest quota will be reserved for Federally-qualified subsistence users. It also — the modification removed the language describing an announcement of harvest quota from unit-specific regulations and put it in the delegation of authority letter only.

The Board voted to maintain status quo on Wildlife Closure Review 22-02, which reviewed the closure to moose hunting by non-Federally-qualified users from September 16th through September 30th in Unit 5, except Nunatak Beach -- Nunatak Bench, east of the Dangerous River and from October 8th through November 15th in Unit 5, except Nunatak Bench west of the Dangerous River.

The remaining proposals and closure reviews affecting the Southeast region appeared in the non-consensus agenda, however, for two of the proposals and one closure review, the Board did take action

consistent with this Council's recommendations.

 The Board adopted, with modification, Wildlife Proposal 22-03 which requires that all wolves taken in Unit 2 be sequentially numbered, mark with the date of location -- date and location, rather, recorded by the hunter and trapper for each wolf and that all hides must be sealed within 15 days of take.

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

MS. PERRY: And I will just pause for a moment because we are getting some background noise. If folks on the phone could just check your mute button, if you're not muted press star, six, or we will need to isolate your line. Again, star, six....

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{REPORTER}}$:$$ Whoever's pouring water or something right now.

MS. PERRY:to mute your button please, or mute your phone. Yeah, whoever's pouring water, that's what we're hearing, your line is open.

(Laughter)

MS. PERRY: Okay. The Board also adopted Wildlife Proposal 22-04 which established a year-round elk season for Units 1, 2 and 4 and the remainder of Unit 3 with the harvest limit of one elk by Federal registration permit.

The Board also voted to maintain status quo on Wildlife Closure Review 22-01 which reviewed the closure for deer hunting by non-Federally-qualified subsistence users from August 1 through 15 in Unit 2, excluding ia southeast portion which is more described in that proposal.

Lastly you'll note that the Board deferred action on Proposals 22-07, 08 and 10 to its winter 2023 regulatory meeting, requesting user groups to work together to come up with better solutions. So this agenda item is just a formal opportunity to bring your attention to the Board's actions in document form. It contains more details than the summary that I just gave but this is just for your information only and not an action item for the Council.

0067 1 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 2 3 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, 4 DeAnna. Anybody on the Council have any questions 5 about actions that the Board took at their winter 6 meeting. 7 8 (No comments) 9 10 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, I guess not. 11 Thank you, DeAnna. Let's move ahead to the Board's 12 reply to our annual report. And this is something 13 DeAnna also has for us. 14 15 MS. PERRY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Again, DeAnna Perry, Council Coordinator. The Board 16 17 has provided a response letter to this Council's annual 18 report and that can be found on Page 20 of your meeting 19 books. 20 21 The Board appreciates your effort to 22 communicate through your annual report, those issues 23 that affect subsistence users in your region that are 24 outside of the regulatory process. This past year the 25 Council submitted six topics of concern in its annual 26 report. And for the record I'll just provide a 27 summary. 28 29 Topic 1. Was the possible impacts to 30 subsistence users because of TransBoundary mining. The 31 Board replied that it had not received a response to 32 the Board's letter that this Council asked to write to 33 the Lt. Governor back in 2017 requesting that he seek 34 assistance to pursue an international joint commission 35 with Canada to proactively study, monitor and mitigate 36 potential environmental effects of water contamination 37 from up stream mining operations in British Columbia. 38 So the Board requested that this Council resubmit its 39 TransBoundary mining concerns in a new letter to the 40 Board, which can then be elevated to the U.S. 41 Department of State, again, requesting that it take the 42 lead in collaborating with Canada to address the 43 TransBoundary mining issue. And this Council could so 44 choose to take that action when they discuss 45 correspondence towards the end of the meeting. 46 47 Topic 2. Was the concern about how

information is shared between the Federal Subsistence

Management Program and the Alaska Department of Fish

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and Game. Mainly due to the delay in the Council's receipt of the State's comments on three of the recent wildlife proposals. The Board stated that the comments were not in compliance with the electronic documents formatting standards outlined in Section .508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and, therefore, could not be posted on any Federal government website or shared as electronic documents. The Board welcomes suggestions for improvements to the informal InterAgency agreement that would not diminish or supersede the authority or jurisdiction of the agencies.

Topic 3. Was the Council noting the lack of traditional ecological knowledge during explanations of ADF&G data for certain resources during the Council meetings. The Board informed us that one challenge faced by OSM and incorporating TEK is that the Program's analysts do not conduct primary research. OSM relies on the knowledge and observations from the Council. It also notes that the Anthropology Division is now fully Staffed which should contribute towards greater integration of TEK in future analysis.

Topic 4. Was regarding the Council's concerns for the process for public comments. It sought clarification on this procedure and requested that this information be shared with the public. The Board reported that the temporary public comment process in place for the meetings allowed for reexamination of the program guidelines and feedback from all Councils were solicited in recent meetings and OSM expects to develop a solid and consistent protocol for public participation and testimony during Council and Board meetings.

Topic 5. Was a request from the Council for the Board to consider presenting one oral or written report on cumulative effects of proposals that may affect the same or similar geographic area so that the Council can consider the effects holistically for an entire management area. The Board reported that OSM this noted this request and will strive to present information spanning multiple proposals affecting the same species and areas more holistically in the future.

Topic 6. Addressed this Council's concerns over the potential impacts of mariculture permitting. The Council is concerned that these activities will restrict or limit access to subsistence

resources and it asks that Federal Staff be prepared to comment in the future about the impacts that mariculture permitting has had on subsistence resources. The Board suggested that the Council followup with Mr. Prior, he was the gentleman from ADF&G that gave a comprehensive presentation on this topic during the Council's winter meeting. The Council could ask about baseline environmental information used during the permitting process and may also ask to review existing project environmental evaluations.

The Board then thanked the Council for its continued involvement and diligence in representing the Southeast region and its users through their concerns in the annual report.

So, again, members of the Council, this agenda was just to bring your attention to the Board's responses to the Council's annual report and no further action is required.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, DeAnna.} Any questions from the Council on our annual report response.$

Ian, go ahead.

MR. JOHNSON: Thanks. I just want to emphasize No. 6, I guess, since we didn't hear that with the award of the mariculture development through the Southeast Conference, this is going to be a more and more relevant topic going forward I think. There's going to be a pretty big pulse in mariculture development within Southeast Alaska. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you. Anybody else. Go ahead, Patty.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman Hernandez. On the letter to the Secretary of State, where would we bring that up on the agenda?

MS. PERRY: Through the Chair. Member -- Ms. Phillips. Usually at the end of our meeting as we're discussing action items start talking about correspondence and we could certainly do that there. It is not a formal agenda item doing correspondence but

whatever the Council wishes to do as far as putting that on the agenda, we could do that, or informally towards the end address it at that time.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Any other questions on the annual report response.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. And also at this meeting we will be forming some new topics for our next annual report so keep those ideas in mind if you want to add something to the list for next year's annual report.

Okay. Let's go to special actions report, and that's Rob Cross from the Forest Service.

MR. CROSS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the record my name is Robert Cross and I'm the Subsistence Coordinator for the Tongass National Forest. The summary of Southeast special actions is on Page 34 of your meeting materials.

In 2022 the Tongass has taken four fisheries emergency special actions, one wildlife emergency special action, and seven wildlife temporary special actions. Public meetings were held in Yakutat and Sitka prior to the wildlife temporary special actions in those units.

District 1 eulachon were closed prior to the season due to an ongoing conservation concern but the Unuk River remained open to limited subsistence harvest.

The Stikine River and Situk River chinook seasons were closed prior to the season after the pre-season chinook escapements did not meet the minimum escapement goals. The Situk River chinook were reopened in late July after an opening was supported by in-season escapement numbers.

A portion of Unit 5A was closed to mountain goat harvest prior to the season due to conservation -- or sorry -- due to continued low goat numbers in that area.

Unit 4 mountain goats continue to be managed closely on Baranof Island in partnership with ADF&G through in-season management of small harvest zones. Prior to the 2022 season, the South Baranof zone was closed due to low numbers. That was the only pre-season closure that we had. Throughout the season we've closed the Lisa Creek, Rosenberg Lake, Upper Blue Lake and Clarence Kramer zones as the harvest quotas have been reached in each one of those zones. Additionally goat harvest in the Indian River zone in Unit 4 will be closing this week. So that quota was just reached.

Finally, Unit 4A west of the Dangerous River, except for the Nunatak Bench, was closed to the harvest of moose once the quota was reached.

We anticipate continued closures of Unit 4 mountain goat zones as the season progresses and zone quotas are reached.

So that concludes my report, Mr. Chair. But I'd be happy to address some of the concerns that were raised by Council members about the Unit 4 goat closures. I pulled some information together over lunch if you'd like me to read that.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Sure, go ahead.

MR. CROSS: Okay. So the current Unit 4 goat management strategy is a cooperative effort between the State and Federal managers and it's been pretty successful. So for background, the strategy allows us to close very small zones down to harvest that can't support continued harvest while keeping the rest of the unit open. And one goal of the strategy is to increase harvest opportunity versus if we were managing across the unit then we would be forced to use a more conservative management strategy.

So we've seen a reduction in the harvest of nannies over billies and we now have a harvestable number of goats in areas that were historically closed. And this is specifically close to town, which are areas that are pretty popular with local hunters and Federally-qualified hunters. And so a product of this success, or the success of this strategy is that now we're seeing more and more zones be open to harvest and so therefore when those zones

are reaching their quota you're seeing more and more closures. So the perception is that we're closing more zones but it's because we're actually opening more zones to harvest.

And then concerning Federal preference, at this point the main difference between State and Federal regulations is the Federal designated harvester permit but I just pulled these numbers together, the 20 year average is about 73 percent of the Unit 4 goat harvest is by local residents, followed by non-residents at 21 percent and then six percent by non-local residents. So there is a Federal season established, so we could give Federal preference if conditions were to change, however, it seems to be successful and there's no conservation concern at this time. And then finally guided hunts in Unit 4, just for your information, are maxed out at 17 guided hunts per year with an average of 10 to 11 guided goat hunts per year in Unit 4.

Thank you, Mr. Chair. That's all the information I have.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, thank you, Rob, for the report and that explanation. Any questions from the Council on special actions that took place this past season. Go ahead, Harvey.

MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just was curious as to the areas where the guided goat hunters were in relation to the rural hunters out of Sitka?

MR. CROSS: Through the Chair. Member Kitka. I don't have that fine of detail on that. There are — the guide use area 04-01, 02, 03 and 04 as far as I understand pretty much encompass Baranof Island. I can say that the quick data that I was able to pull up is that the proportion of Federally—qualified harvesters harvesting goats is higher on the east side around the Sitka area, and then as you move over to the east side of the island like Red Bluff Bay and that area, the proportion of non-Federally—qualified harvesters is higher. I can't say that that's all guide use but that would be my assumption. But I can pull that information together and get that to you.

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                     MR. KITKA: Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Any other
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    questions. Go ahead, Patty.
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                     MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman
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                 So these zones that you've established more
    of, you have estimated populations for each zone or how
 9
     are you determining harvest, or proposed take?
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                     MR. CROSS: I was going to see if I
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     could pull that map up -- yeah, so it's actually the
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    harvest surveys -- or, sorry, through the Chair.
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    Member Phillips. The harvest surveys are done by the
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    State and I don't believe -- I don't want to speak for
16
    them, but I don't believe that they were able to do
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    harvest surveys this past -- or sorry, goat surveys
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    this last year, but, yes, they use aerial surveys to
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    determine the population of each one of the zones and,
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    therefore, the appropriate harvest level. But, again,
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    I can't speak too much in-depth as to how they
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    calculate that.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Any other
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     questions. John, go ahead.
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                     MR. SMITH: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Rob.
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     The question here is that the data demographics, does
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     it break it -- do you have that broke down to guided
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     and non-guided, is that in your demographics or no,
31
     yes?
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33
                     MR. CROSS: Through the Chair. Member
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     Smith. I could find that information out, but in short
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     the maximum harvest at this point by guides or by
36
     clients of guides would be 17 in Unit 4.....
37
38
                     MR. SMITH:
                                Okay.
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40
                     MR. CROSS: .....with an average of
41
    roughly 10 to 11 hunts. And each one of those hunts
42
     does not represent a successful hunt.....
43
44
                     MR. SMITH: Right.
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46
                     MR. CROSS:
                                .....that's just the number
47
     of hunts that the guides are executing.
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49
                     MR. SMITH: Yeah, thank you. Just
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     curious on breaking it down, narrowing it even closer
     to help connect to that data is all. But, hey, thank
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 3
     you.
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                     MR. CROSS: Yeah, absolutely. And I
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     can pull that together for you, it's a fairly low
 7
     percentage.
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 9
                     MR. SMITH:
                                 Thank you.
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11
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Any other
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     questions.
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14
                     (No comments)
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16
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Apparently not,
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     thank you, Rob. So now we have an update on what's
18
     going on with Sitka Kaagwaantaan's Petition for
19
     ExtraTerritorial Jurisdiction and Greq Risdahl will
20
     give that to us.
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                     MR. RISDAHL: Good afternoon, Mr.
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     Chairman and members of the Council. Yes, DeAnna asked
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     if I'd give a little review and update on the Sitka
25
     Kaagwaantaan Clan Petition so I'll start with a little
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    bit about what it is.
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28
                     The Sitka Kaagwaantaan Clan Petition,
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     the Secretary of Agriculture and Alaska Regional
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     Forester to exert Federal extraterritorial jurisdiction
31
     over the herring spawning waters of Sitka Sound on
32
     August 16th, 2020. The petition did not make it
33
     through the review process and the Secretary and
34
     Regional Forester did not respond to the Sitka Tribe.
35
     The Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act,
36
     Section .802 establishes a priority for the taking of
37
     fish and wildlife on Federal public lands and waters
38
     for subsistence uses over other purposes. By
39
     regulation, the Secretaries of Agriculture and the
40
     Interior have authority to extend jurisdiction to
41
    protect a Federal interest, and in this case
42
     subsistence use on Federal public lands and waters.
43
44
                     Authority to extend jurisdiction has
45
     not been delegated to the Federal Subsistence Board for
46
     this purpose. The, Board, in coordination with the
47
     Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior developed a
48
     policy for addressing extraterritorial petitions. The
49
     policy emphasizes that the Secretaries should use a
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very high threshold when making their decision whether to extend Federal jurisdiction. The policy guides Board and Staff review of the issues, ultimately resulting in a confidential recommendation by the Board to the Secretaries.

Federally-qualified subsistence users have an established history of interest and concern about herring management in Southeast Alaska. Public testimony at Southeast Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council meetings has taken place since at least the early 2000s and has consistently indicated that Federally-qualified subsistence users feel their subsistence uses of herring have not been met, primarily because of the State commercial harvest of herring.

In June 2022, this past June, OSM, with help from Forest Service Staff met and discussed the petition from August 16, 2020 and drafted a letter to go to the Sitka Kaagwaantaan Clan. This letter is still under review and so I cannot share it with you yet at this point. The letter essentially states that no action had been taken on the petition and the letter goes on to provide a process -- it outlines a process for the clan to follow to resubmit their petition. There may be several reasons why no response was provided. As you know the petition was submitted during the previous Administration and with changing Administrations new personnel come into various departments and issues may be overlooked or misplaced. In addition, OSM and Forest Service Staff, upon careful review of the petition found that some of the appropriate steps had not been followed. So the letter goes on to recommend that the Sitka Kaagwaantaan Clan submit a new petition to both the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture. There's also an attachment to this letter that will provide an example of a format to use.d While not a requirement, the Clan may also want to provide a copy to the Federal Subsistence Board so the Program can followup on the request.

 As I mentioned, because the letter has not gone through the final review process, I'm unable to share the actual letter with you yet. Hopefully that will be done soon.

However, should the Secretaries decide

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    to initiate rulemaking based on the Clan's request and
     should it become regulation, it will fall then under
    the Federal Subsistence Board's purview to establish a
    season, determine the methods and means and to set a
 5
    harvest limit. We understand everyone's frustration
    with the delay in addressing this important petition
 7
    from the Kaagwaantaan Clan, however, resubmitting it in
    accordance with the instructions provided by the
 9
    regulations is the best course of action, we believe
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    and while we cannot act as advocates for the petition
11
    to the Secretaries, we can monitor progress and assist
12
    with coordination and communication as the petition is
13
    addressed.
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15
                     Thank you, very much.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you,
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18
    Greg. Any questions from the Council on this issue.
19
    Harvey.
20
21
                                 Thank you, Mr. Chair.
                     MR. KITKA:
22
     Harvey Kitka. I'm the spokesman for Sitka
23
    Kaagwaantaan. I would very much like who do we write
24
     this letter to and the changes they're asking for, I'd
25
     like to see it in writing so I can take it back to the
26
     Clan.
27
28
                     MR. RISDAHL: Absolutely, Mr. Kitka.
29
     Through the Chair. That is our intention to do so and
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     we will get that to you as soon as we possibly can. It
31
     just has to go through a little bit more review before
32
     we can do that.
33
34
                     Thank you.
35
36
                     MR. KITKA:
                                 Thank you, sir.
37
38
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you,
39
             Any other questions on this petition.
40
41
                     (No comments)
42
43
                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay.
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                     MR. RISDAHL: Thank you, very much.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Greg.
47
48
    Okay. Next up on the agenda is to finalize the
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Indigenous Management Workgroup letter. So we can

certainly discuss that now. I guess in my own mind I'm thinking if we get into lengthy discussion on this and need to hold off on taking action until folks maybe think about it a little more we can, you know, do that before the end of the meeting, or maybe we're all of the same mind here. So let's delve into it here.

As I mentioned we have on Page 35 in your book, the draft letter that was put together this summer. And it's kind of a continuation of a draft letter that was started at our winter meeting. We just kind of expanded on it a little bit, fleshed out a few things. I will make note that even in after having that summer meeting we even still got still one other suggestion to add to this letter which we could consider now as we seek to finalize it.

So I don't know, I guess kind of need the Council's wishes on this. Do we need to go through the letter paragraph by paragraph perhaps, or are people familiar enough with it they just want to delve into the whole thing at once. I'm open to suggestions on this. So think about it here for a minute.

Cathy, do you have something to add on this.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MS}}\xspace$. NEEDHAM: I was just helping in terms of process.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Sure.

MS. NEEDHAM: I like your idea of going through it maybe bullet point by bullet point. I do have a few comments on some of them.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay.

MS. NEEDHAM: I do have one thing to maybe throw out there as a theme as we go through each of the bullet points that I was thinking about when I read the letter and that is the specific ask, like what are we asking them to do. I think it's very clear in some sections in a couple of items, but then it's not so clear in a couple of others. But maybe it's because those are for informational purposes. So I kind of want to make sure that we highlight what the ask -- what are we specifically asking them to do and make sure that this is -- maybe this is just writing a

summary at the end of the letter that says, in summary our specific asks are X, Y and Z, make sure that we capture it. I wasn't on the committee so I'm not exactly sure each of the asks but I picked out at least three that I could see. So maybe thinking about that as we go through each section.

And then the other thing that was on my mind as a general theme was co -- like obviously we have to come up with a definition for co-management, that's one of the things that is highlighted in our letter. And when I think about co-management, I think about like the decisionmaking aspect of it when you're managing a resource and I don't feel like that theme is very strong throughout the letter, it's a lot of, yeah, we collect data together, we work on projects together but how, as tribes are they making decisions together at the same decisionmaking level that the land owner is doing.

So those were just two things that I thought about as a holistic thing and then, you know, I had a couple of letter additions that I hope will enhance what is put in the letter from there.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: So, yeah, thank you for that Cathy. If we go through this bullet point by bullet point, we can hopefully address some of those. I think that's probably what we're going to end up doing.

Any other kind of initial comments from Council members maybe before we start in on specifics.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, we'll take it up then. Then also I noticed that we did have one request for some public comment on this, that's from Wanda Culp from Womens Earth Climate Action Network. Wanda, if you're on the phone I think we'll ask for any comments from you maybe after we go through with the Council here. So if you're on the line out there, please standby.

So it starts out with kind of some background information, you know, our responsibilities under Title VIII of ANILCA, and what we do. So I think probably one of the key statements there is, it says:

Over the last several years the Council has learned of meaningful opportunities for indigenous organizations and partnerships to actively participate in resource management. The Council would like to formally enumerate its support for local and regional indigenous cooperative resource management in Southeast and looks forward to supporting co-management opportunities that are present under existing regulations.

So, Cathy, I think that kind of goes to one of our asks. That's kind of a general ask but it's also one of the things we're asking.

 $\label{eq:local_equations} \mbox{Any questions or comments on that} \\ \mbox{topic.}$

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Let's move on. The first bullet point is why co-management and that reads:

The Council has found through testimony and deliberations at its meetings that co-management strengthens sustainable management of wild renewable resources, engages communities in stewardship of those resources and results in overall improvement and acceptance of needed local strategies to maintain those wild renewable resources. This is because localizing natural resource monitoring leans on the knowledge of that place, puts money into the local community through local hire and increased trust between managing entities and local user groups. Some local entities and Federal agencies are already moving towards comanagement to address local concerns and needs.

 If there's no comments on that -- okay, I see Ian has his hand up but I do want to say that at the end of that paragraph is where we're proposing to offer up a good definition of what co-management means to us. So, Ian, you had something.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, thanks, Mr. Chair. I just think we could -- thinking along Cathy's lines we could just -- we could include, and decisionmaking, after the resource monitoring, just we could integrate that into this portion here.

0800 1 And I do have a definition -- I worked 2 through the group..... 3 4 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Uh-huh. 5 6 MR. JOHNSON:this year so, you 7 know, we engaged pretty heavily with the Guardians Network, which is Tlingit and Haida organized effort 8 9 through Forest Service funding. So I could read that, 10 the definition of co-management that was provided to me 11 by them, if that would be helpful to help address the 12 yellow area. 13 14 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, go ahead. 15 And then if the Council thinks that's a good definition 16 we'll probably add it or amend it to our needs, so, go 17 ahead. 18 19 MR. JOHNSON: Okay. Yeah, so the 20 definition provided to me was: 21 22 Unique partnerships between tribal 23 governments, Federal government agencies, Alaska Native 24 Corporations and environmental NGOs. These groups have 25 come together in a unified effort that strives to 26 provide support to Alaska Native communities through 27 the incorporation of local, indigenous knowledge in the 28 monitoring, protection, restoration and management of 29 traditional lands. 30 31 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Sounds pretty 32 straightforward. Questions or comments. 33 34 Cathy. 35 36 MS. NEEDHAM: Ian, did that definition, 37 it didn't seem to include State agencies, it said just Federal agencies and so how -- do you know if that was 38 39 left out and specifically why you wouldn't want to 40 include co-management with State agencies? 41 42 MR. JOHNSON: They're not in here but 43 we should include it. 44 45 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Any other 46 Cal. comments. 47 48 MR. CASIPIT: Cathy's comment brings to

mind one of the comments I had when we were drafting

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this is I thought that somehow the State should be included on this receiver's list. And I'm not sure if it's the Governor's office or the Commissioner of Fish and Game but, to me, either one would do.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Cal. Somebody else is going to have to answer that question but it's a good suggestion. So we'll keep that in mind along with maybe -- it sounds like the Council maybe is in favor of including in the definition offered by Ian, maybe including the State, so any other Council member's comments on this.

Frank.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. With Tlingit and Haida's definition, you know, I've always spoke up about corporations. You know, corporations are not tribal entities and the tribal entities should be the ones that are involved with the co-management issue. If they have an explanation to that then I would like to listen to it.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Frank. Is that something, Ian, you could address or anybody else could address.

MR. JOHNSON: I'm sorry, Mr. Wright, are you just -- are you saying we need to make sure they're in the definition or make sure they're not within the definition?

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, Frank.

 MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chair. Like I said, you know, a few years back, the Federal government always looked at the corporations as part of tribal entity but they're not. See the tribal entities are completely different than the corporations. The corporations are profit — for profit, and the tribes are for tribal existence. You know, so that's the reason why the people have always said, the corporations do not speak for the tribes. And when we're talking about this issue, we're pretty much talking about the existence of the people, indigenous people, in Southeast areas.

0082 1 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 2 3 (Teleconference interference -4 participants not muted) 5 6 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Frank. 7 Any other Council members expressing an opinion that. 8 John, go ahead. 9 10 MR. SMITH: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 11 Pretty sensitive there, you know, trying to be 12 sensitive that maybe, you know, even the tribal -- our 13 community tribal entity and then our corporation entity 14 (In Tlingit) please forgive me, my intentions aren't to 15 hurt anybody, is our tribal leaders are true tribal leaders, are -- kind of get left out of there of making 16 17 decisions. So just making a point, too, that those two 18 identities are on the table but in some way sharing the 19 tribal leaders that are on the table would be at the 20 table are there to give advice. And so, of course, 21 even this meeting right now, the door is open for any 22 testimony, so I offer and open the door for any clan leader, any spokeman (In Tlingit) the clan leader, or 23 24 the spokeman to the clan to be on the table to share 25 their perspective. 26 27 Gunalcheesh. 28 29 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Is there --30 I see Harvey has something. Go ahead, Harvey. 31 32 MR. KITKA: I just wanted to point out 33 an example of what happened between basically the tribe 34 and the corporation. One prime example is ETJ petition 35 by Angoon, Kootznoowoo Incorporated. They made the 36 petition for the ETJ and they accepted what was offered 37 but the tribe had no say in it even though they were 38 the ones involved. The corporation made the decision 39 and the people didn't. And so you got to be real 40 careful how this is done. 41 42 Thank you. 43 44 MR. SMITH: Gunalcheesh. Hoho. 45 46 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Harvey.

I guess my question to the people who are a little more

obligations as far as consultation goes with tribes as

knowledgeable than I am is I know we do have some

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0083 1 well as corporations. I don't know if that would obligate us to include them in any kind of comanagement arrangements we might come up with. I don't know if that's a precedent that would require that. 5 anybody has an answer to that question. 6 7 (No comments) 8 9 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. 10 11 MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chairman, this is 12 Albert. 13 14 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Oh, Albert, yeah, 15 go ahead, Albert. 16 17 MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 18 In regards to why the State wasn't included, it seems 19 like its implying that they've been managing the 20 resources forever now, there's a lot of good examples 21 of why it isn't working. I think if you want to add 22 them to part of the co-management it should be worded 23 that the State be included but not be the last say in 24 everything because they've had the say in everything 25 and look where it has gotten some of us so far. So I 26 agree they should be included but they should also 27 somehow when you're going to submit this letter it needs to be implied that we asked to be a part of 28 29 management of our resources, the State's not the sole 30 manager of the resource anymore, that they should 31 consider other organizations to be a part of it because 32 we have resources they may no longer have that could 33 help maintain the resource as it should be. 34 35 As far as ANCSA Corporations, the 36 reason Kootznoowoo submitted the extraterritorial 37 jurisdiction petition was because they had the 38 resources to do it. They had an attorney that looked 39 up the language and everything and got us from A to Z 40 on that. So you're correct, that they should be 41 included, because this Council was created under the 42 creation of Native Corporations -- or not Native 43 Corporations but -- yeah, under Native Corporations, we 44 were a part of that process. 45 46 So, thank you, Mr. Chair. 47 48 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Albert.

Any other comments on this topic.

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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. I think my
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     comment would be that, you know, I think what we're
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     seeking to do here to some extent is to expand our
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     abilities with added resources and, you know,
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     corporations do have resources that could be
    beneficial. I think what we're not doing at this time
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     and it'll come up later is, we're not seeking to change
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    the regulatory structure. That's kind of ruled by
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    various laws, you know, there's thing that we have to
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     do in accordance with the law in making regulations and
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     nobody's suggesting changing any laws, we're just
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     essentially seeking better input into our decisions at
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     this point. And like I say, we have these -- you know
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     the consultation process includes tribes and
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     corporations and I guess I don't see any hard in
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     expanding that to include corporations and if we seek
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     to gain more resources to get better management.
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                     So that's my feeling on it.
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                     Anybody else.
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                     MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Mr. Wagner. Go
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     ahead, Louie.
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                     MR. WAGNER: Yeah, Mr. Chair. Going
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    back to 2000 after what the RAC Board had passed and it
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    went on to the Federal Subsistence Board, oh, it was
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     December, around the 4th or something like that, when
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     that meeting took place up in Anchorage and they kind
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     of did what Frank was saying on co-management, and they
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     didn't put out there to include -- it was -- it'd be
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     the people from the villages that use the resource and
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     -- but they did pass that back in 2000 for co-
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     management, the situation, I was working with them on.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. So you're
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     saying is there is some precedent here?
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                     MR. WAGNER: Yes. If you could find it
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     in the records back in 2000. It came over concerning
     the eulachons.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay.
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0085 1 MR. WAGNER: Because my son and I and 2 my brother, at that time, we were the ones on the river and nobody was managing it and so, Mr. Bill Thomas..... 4 5 (Teleconference interference -6 participants not muted) 7 8 MR. WAGNER:suggested to the 9 Board, the co-management thing and it passed 10 unanimously. 11 12 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. 13 14 MR. WAGNER: So if that helps. 15 16 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I do remember that 17 now, yeah, thank you. Frank, go ahead. 18 19 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 20 After listening to the deliberation, you know, I think 21 the corporations could be involved but then leave 22 pretty much a lot of the decisionmaking up to the 23 indigenous people. You know the corporations do have 24 resources and they would be able to help with the 25 process of dealing with the co-management. You know, 26 it's like I always said, if you can change my mind, 27 change my mind, but I think that resources of the 28 corporations would help. 29 30 Gunalcheesh. 31 32 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Frank. 33 Anybody else want to add anything at this point. I 34 guess we're kind of focused in on the wording of this 35 definition that we hope to include. Anybody else. 36 37 Ian, go ahead. 38 39 MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Mr. Chair. I 40 mean if I -- you know, when we came out of the meeting 41 last cycle it was acknowledged that it was important to 42 have this letter submitted. You know it was suggested 43 -- this is still a suggestion, whether the definition 44 of co-management needs to be in there. So if we're 45 boxing ourselves into a corner or something like that 46 or by creating this definition here, on the fly, or adopting this one, I'm just wondering if it needs to be 47

in there or not, just as another discussion point. Do

we want to include the definition of co-management with

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0086 1 this document or do we want to move the document forward without it. I'm neutral on tha -- actually I'm 2 not neutral, I think it needs to be in there but it 4 just still seems that we could discuss that even. 5 6 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, 7 John, go ahead. 8 MR. SMITH: Yeah, thank you, Ian. I 9 10 think to just kind of clarify what I was saying, I 11 think all should be on there, all teamwork, and us all 12 working together would be really -- really good to have 13 that in there somewhere. Thank you. 14 15 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, John. 16 17 Cathy. 18 19 MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 20 Listening to Ian's suggestion, you know, it is hard to 21 write, like sit at a table and write a definition for 22 something that, you know, you don't want to get boxed 23 in, you don't want to like be -- I don't know that we want to necessarily say this is -- have somebody come 24 25 back to us five years later and say this is how you 26 defined it, and I'm wondering if we can -- rather than have a specific definition of co-management, say, the 27 28 Council believes that the following should be 29 considered with co-management. Whether it be 30 indigenous, like enhancing ways for indigenous folks to 31 participate in monitoring projects and then, again, add 32 that decisionmaking in there so just have it be -- the 33 common themes that are in this letter already just --34 instead of having a definition saying co-management to 35 the Southeast RAC means including Federally-recognized 36 tribes in these aspects of co-management. 37 38 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I kind of got 39 distracted there for a minute, could you just say that 40 last point again. 41 42 MS. NEEDHAM: I'm not going to remember 43 what I just said, Mr. Chair. 44 45 (Laughter)

MS. NEEDHAM: That's what happens when you're shooting from the hip. Instead of offering like a quoted definition of co-management, saying something 50

to the effect that co-management to the Southeast Alaska Regional Advisory Council includes data collection opportunities -- or like Federallyrecognized tribes being involved in data collection opportunities and being at the table for decisionmaking for management. Like the components of it but not saying -- like Tlingit and Haida's definition was truly a definition and already we've already said, oh, you might have forgotten some people and then maybe you had some people in there that we didn't -- we don't necessarily agree on and so not having a defined definition but just having a, this is what it means to the Regional Advisory Council. This is what co-management means -- what we think co-management means.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Okay, that's a different approach. Something to add.

MS. NEEDHAM: Mr. Chair. Like in the interest of time maybe at a break we can craft something and come back with it, of what it says, so we're not trying to do it at the table. So go through the rest of our bullet points and then when we have a break, a couple of us can put those words to paper and bring it back.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, I can see that we'll have to kind of go through this. There might be a few other suggestions, we'll have to come back to it.

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, I think we've got that pretty well -- people's minds pretty well wrapped around that so keep considering that.

Go ahead, DeAnna.

MS. PERRY: This is DeAnna, the Council Coordinator. I just wanted to interrupt for just a moment and remind folks on the phone to please mute your phones. We are getting background noise and it's being disruptive. If you don't have a mute button on your phone, please press star, six, and that will mute your phones. We don't want to have to isolate any phones so if you could help us out by doing star, six or using your mute button that would be appreciated.

1 Thank you.
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3 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you,
4 DeAnna. So let's move on and like I say, I see DeAnn

DeAnna. So let's move on and like I say, I see DeAnna is taking notes so we can come back to some of these and make final decisions on them. And as you said, maybe people could discuss it amongst themselves and get clear on their thoughts and we'll come back to it before we move on to new business, but we can hold off for a little while on this.

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So let's move on in that same bullet point. It goes on to say:

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Since the inception of Federal management of fish and wildlife on Federal public lands, Federally-recognized tribes in Southeast Alaska have been an important participant in the Federal Subsistence Management Program. In Southeast Alaska tribes regularly comment on regulatory proposals that come before the Council and they provide information on the state of subsistence in their traditional territories. Tribes actively cooperate in tribal government to government or ANCSA consultation opportunities and dedicated tribal liaison, Orville Lind, and with the Council in addressing proposed changes to the Roadless Rule, which has served Tongass communities very well. Tribes have been active participants in Forest Service and National Park Service land use planning and actions. They have also addressed the herring depletion and other issues important to their members. The Council has had a very positive relationship with tribes and has supported cooperative fisheries harvest and escapement data gathering, analysis projects with tribes. In recent years tribes are moving effectively to reestablish indigenous management of their traditional territories that have been theirs under traditional law. Tribes and tribal citizens are organizing through the Indigenous Guardians Network Project, the Sustainable Southeast Partnership and Womens Earth and Climate Action Network and other groups to prepare for more active land and resource management responsibility.

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In its role providing a forum to gather and discuss matters related to subsistence, the Council has heard from these groups. At this time our responsibility under our Federal Advisory Committee Act charter is to report what we have learned about this

0089 movement towards co-management to Office of Subsistence Management, Forest Service and National Park Service and to suggest near term program changes that may enhance subsistence protections. The Council also 5 embraces our responsibility to develop a policy 6 direction and how co-management might take place in our 7 region by including more involvement by local tribes. 8 9 10

So I just kind of would like to give a little explanation of why some of that is in this bullet point.

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You may have noticed that we're kind of focused on a lot of tribal activity over the years and what this is doing is kind of laying out what has happened in the past and is happening now. It doesn't preclude expanding on this in the future but we are, you know, to this point there's been a lot of involvement, you know, with tribal entities in existing co-management projects so we're kind of laying those It does mention, you know, cooperative arrangements we have had with ANCSA corporations so it's kind of laying out the present situation and what's been happening up to this point and does expand on what we think our ongoing, you know, policies might be. So that's kind of the focus of this paragraph.

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Any questions, comments there.

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Go ahead, Patty.

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MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman Hernandez. It seems to be an outgrowth of this building capacity that the Program has been doing, like for example....

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(Teleconference interference participants not muted - placed on hold)

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MS. PHILLIPS:like the Hydaburg Cooperative Association.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Excuse me, Patty, we got telephone interference again.

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REPORTER: Go ahead, Patty.

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48 MS. PHILLIPS: Like, you know, Hetta, I 49 mean where we have Hydaburg Cooperation Association

doing all the research and then consulting with the Department and then possibly with the Federal Subsistence Program for, you know, policy changes. So we've been building capacity through fisheries monitoring so we need to continue to build on that and go to the next step to more of a management level. So the knowledge that they've gained, you know, from doing this resource research, you know, their input into a management decision at, you know, a more regional level rather than stream by stream level.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Patty. Right. I think as we move through this we'll get into some more examples there. We talk about, you know, things that are happening now and how possibly we might expand that into areas like you were saying where indigenous groups or other people we have co-management agreements with can actually add their traditional ecological knowledge to our analysis and things like that. And how they might be able to incorporate their expertise into developing land management plans, you know, like a lot of what happened with Roadless Rule. Yeah, so those are likely places that this can go in the future. And, you know, I do think we bring some of those out later on in this letter.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{So}}$ anybody else with comments on where we are up to this point.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Let's move on. Bullet Point 2 has to do with the Council's authority to support co-management and to recommend management changes to OSM, Forest Service and the National Park Service.

So under ANILCA Sections .801(1) and .805(a)(3), the Council has the authority to provide recommendations on management of fish and wildlife resources within the region and this extends to comanagement of these resources. The Council has regularly provided its recommendations on fish and wildlife management proposals, rural determinations, Forest Service management plans, program customary and traditional use determinations, extraterritorial jurisdiction, cultural special use permits and

regulations governing ceremonial use Khu.eex of fish and wildlife resources and other matters.

Further, ANILCA, .805 grants broad authority to evaluate proposals, policies, plans, provide for public participation and to report our activities to the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture. We respect the limitations to our authority dealing with the taking of fish and wildlife under Section .805(a)(3)(C), however, in order to fulfill RACs authority as assigned in .805(3)(C) and (D), the Council looks forward to supporting comanagement opportunities that exist under existing regulations.

So I do want to point out that we pretty much state specifically that we respect the limitations to our authority dealing with the taking of fish and wildlife. And that's the regulatory process, that's where laws govern what we can do and, you know, we can't really change that. But in all these other matters that are mentioned in that paragraph we feel we do have the authority to enter into these co-management agreements. So any questions, comments on that section.

Go ahead, Patty.

MS. PHILLIPS: Yes, thank you, Chairman Hernandez. So what is the ask because I mean Cathy's saying that some of these, you know, numbers need an ask, so are we asking the agency to build in, or what?

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, Cathy wants to answer that, go ahead, Cathy.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I don't think every bullet point that they did has an ask and it doesn't necessarily need to. I think it's important for us to -- because we're sending this letter on and it's important for them to know what our authority is so it's like background and just the formatting of the letter has it as a numbered bullet point. That was why I recommended that we tease out what the asks are and summarize them at the end of the letter because some of the bullet points have asks and some of them don't. And so unless you're really looking for that sometimes it's a little bit hard to tease out, what are we asking for. So otherwise I

0092 would just put it as a background section but. 2 3 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, go ahead, 4 Patty with a followup. 5 6 Thank you, Mr. Chair. MS. PHILLIPS: 7 Thank you Council Person Needham. So I think there is 8 -- I mean there's a natural ask at the very end. And 9 we urge the Federal agency to seek out ways to 10 implement this request for co-management within their 11 oversight or their authorization. You know I'm just 12 throwing that out, I'm not saying it has to. It might 13 be in the letter further on, I don't remember. 14 15 Thank you. 16 17 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I think as I 18 recall I think we do pretty much address that further 19 20 21 MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you. 22 23 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Anybody else. 24 25 (No comments) 26 27 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. I think 28 we're comfortable with that wording. Bullet Point No. 29 3. 30 31 History of the Federal Subsistence 32 Management Program and request to examine greater 33 incorporations of tribes in management activities. So 34 here's an ask, I believe. 35 36 Federal management of subsistence fish 37 and wildlife resources on Federal public land has been in place since 1990 when the State of Alaska failed to 38 39 comply with ANILCA provisions to provide a rural 40 preference for subsistence. Few of us at the time 41 thought that the Federal Subsistence Program would 42 become a virtually permanent Federal responsibility. 43 At this 32 year mark the Council continues to support 44 the examination of management structures that have been 45 implemented and to recommend incremental changes in 46 Federal management of subsistence harvest and land 47 management activities. The Council has extensive 48 experience in participating in field data gathering,

land management issues in Southeast Alaska and working

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productively with our region's 20 Federally-recognized tribal communities as well as with the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska.

Over this 32 year time period the Council has supported 14 fisheries monitoring projects undertaken with Hydaburg Cooperative, Chilkoot Indian Association, Hoonah Indian Association, Klawock Heenya Corporation, Organized Village of Kake, Ketchikan Indian Association, Sitka Tribe of Alaska, Angoon Community Association, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Takshanuk Watershed Council and Skagway Traditional Council. These fisheries projects take place in the following areas of Southeast Alaska. Neva Lake, Kanalku Lake, Klag Lake, Kook Lake, Sitkoh Lake, Redoubt Lake, Falls Lake, Klawock Lake, Eek Lake, Hetta Lake, Hatchery Creek, Gut Bay, Unuk River, Northern Southeast Eulachon Project.

Forest Service management -- let's see FSMP, I think that's Forest Service Management Projects or -- has supported subsistence harvest surveys in most of our regions communities. The Council led a multi-year planning effort concerning Prince of Wales. The cooperative monitoring and subsistence use projects undertaken with Southeast Alaska indigenous communities have been particularly successful. These co-management projects have been cost effective and have resulted in tribal capacity building and the Council would like to request that land management agencies examine their programs to identify additional opportunities for greater incorporation of tribes in management activities.

So there's a list of things that have happened and are happening and an ask for additional and greater incorporation of those efforts. So any questions, comments on this paragraph.

Cathy.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just have a couple wordsmith things. At the end of Page 37 it says the Council has extensive experience in participating in field data gathering, and that, to me, makes it seem like we all go out there and actually collect that data but really it's the partners under the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program that collect that data so it's a little bit of -- when I read it I

was like, we do? We do that? And I don't know if it makes that much of a difference but, later, on the next paragraph it does say supported, that we support it, data field gathering and so I would almost -- it's up to you guys how you feel about stating that we participate in data field gathering. We do participate in land management, you know, engaging with land management issues in Southeast Alaska and working --and also we work productively with the 20 Federally-recognized tribes but I don't think we data collect. So maybe it's just like changing that sentence a little bit.

And then the other wordsmith I had was on the last paragraph, the second sentence. It says the Council led a multi-year planning effort concerning Prince of Wales Island but I don't understand what that multi-year planning effort is. We do a lot of planning with Prince of Wales Island so was there a specific, was it multi-year planning effort concerning Prince of Wales Island deer, is it Prince of Wales Island wolves, is it Prince of Wales Island fisheries, we do a lot with Prince of Wales Island, and so it left me hanging and I was wondering if we needed to complete that sentence.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cathy. Yeah, I think I can respond to that. I think your first point about just editing, maybe the Council has extensive experience in supporting field gathering, I think that would be more appropriate. Good catch.

Yeah, my recollection was that we were on the Prince of Wales planning effort, that was the Deer Subcommittee that, you know, if you're not too familiar with it, that's the only real multi-year effort that we've put together. I don't know that was — the term planning effort, you know, as opposed to just working with — I mean obviously we work the stakeholders and what not, but this was a formal subcommittee, you know, of the Council, it followed all the FACA requirements for committee work and public process and all that so it was a little above and beyond. That's what we were thinking of when we included that. But as you say it may not be very clear so either clarify it or it doesn't really need to be mentioned specifically. So go ahead.

0095 1 MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I would just add to the end of the sentence then, multi-2 year planning effort concerning Prince of Wales Island 4 deer populations or deer strategy; however you want to 5 do it. 6 7 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, okay, we'll 8 take that as a note. Thank you. Any other comments on 9 this section, catches. 10 11 John, go ahead. 12 13 MR. SMITH: Just maybe a comment. 14 comment about the indigenous knowledge liaison position 15 that's on the -- I know we're going through a lot of these about traditional law and traditional, 16 17 traditional, I'm just letting people know that that 18 position's opened and -- just a thought. 19 20 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I guess I'm not 21 familiar enough with that to comment on it but we'll take note of it and add that to our later discussion. 22 23 24 Anything else. 25 26 Oh, excuse me, somebody told me that --I'm sorry, but Albert you were trying to join in on 27 this and I think your phone line might have gotten cut 28 29 off because we had interference. Are you there Albert. 30 31 (No comments) 32 33 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Hum. Might be 34 having phone line difficulties with Albert but we'll 35 keep an ear out for him. 36 37 MR. HOWARD: Okay, I was muted. 38 39 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Oh, there you are 40 Albert, you had something you wanted to comment on. 41 42 MR. HOWARD: Well, I was listening to 43 Patty and all of a sudden the next thing I knew I was 44 So I'm not listening to elevator music, Mr. Chairman. 45 sure what happened after that.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, sorry about

that, I don't know how the phone systems work. But is

there something, a comment you did want to make earlier

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that we could go back to?

MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chairman. I can remember talking about Hyda and how they've collected data and they figured out how to work with the State of Alaska on opening that area for seining once there's enough fish past the fall. I think all the work on Prince of Wales can demonstrate — is a good demonstration on, and a good example of how working with the State will benefit the resource. So I think you could use that as an example of which way the State could look at this, and not look at it as though we want total control of it, we just want to make sure that the next generation can at least experience what we experience today at a minimum. I mean I'd like the next generation to see what I saw but I don't think that's possible now.

But I guess my comment is, you know, you can use everything that's been done down there as an example of how we can work together to manage a resource as co-managers.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Albert. I think you're right, that is an excellent example of how the process can work and it is kind of mentioned briefly in here. But, yeah, that's some good detail on that.

Let's move on to Bullet Point No. 4, Land ownership under Traditional Law.

The Council considers that all Southeast Alaska, including all Federal land in the Tongass National Forest, Glacier Bay National Park, the Admiralty Island and Misty Fjords National Monuments and other Federal land designations to be Haa Anni, our land, traditional and tribal clan territories, also known as Federal public lands under ANILCA.

The Council notes that traditional Native land ownership is well documented in Kwaan and Clan traditional law and in documentation studies done by Goldschmidt and Haas in 1946. Traditional ownership boundaries have been reaffirmed in tribal community studies undertaken within many of our region's tribes since the passage of ANILCA. This is to say that Clan

and Kwaan boundaries are generally known and established. Under traditional law, access to owned land and harvest of natural resources was controlled by the owning clan as with other At'oowu (something owned or purchased). Co-management acknowledges this tribal stewardship and knowledge of the land since time immemorial.

I think the purpose of this paragraph is sort of a justification why we're entering into these and obviously other Council members know a lot more about this than I do so any questions or comments here.

Go ahead, Ian.

 MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Mr. Chair. I just think we could make the -- I think this one could have the last sentence be an ask and just that we ask comanagement acknowledges -- just -- right now it's kind of an open-ended statement of what we think just comanagement is but just make it a little more explicit about an ask on this one.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, we'll take note of that. Any other comments on this paragraph.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, sounds like everybody's happy with it. No. 5.

Tribal land issues in our region need to be addressed.

The Council believes that the Federal government's approach to managing the land, water and fish and wildlife resources of our region should address and engage tribal co-management in protecting the continued viability of fish and wildlife resources on their traditional territories and the public lands of Southeast Alaska. The Council's long-term goal is to enhance hands-on land and resource management activities in our region by including input from the tribal entities that traditionally owned Haa Anni. This change would be similar to changes that have taken place where tribes actively manage land and resources with limited technical oversight by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It is also similar to the Federal

government's trust obligations to tribal entities which now effectively manage health, housing and other trust obligations and to the empowerment of tribal courts.

Another paragraph that was added that's not very much in my expertise so any comments from the Council. Patty, go ahead.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman Hernandez. I wrote this note while I was reading this letter so I don't know what made me spur it but over 32 years the RAC has garnered a degree of trust with tribal governments and have advocated for ongoing building of tribal capacity and subsistence management of fish and wildlife resources on Federal public lands, including TEK on Haa Anni.

What I'm trying to show is that, you know, we're not just supporting what the tribes bring to us we have actively sought after that from tribes in our RAC activities.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Patty, good observation. Anybody else with a comment on this paragraph, bullet point.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, it sounds like we're happy with that one.

No. 6. Existing indigenous cooperative management activities.

Over the past year and a half the Council has heard from the Indigenous Guardians Network, the Southeast Alaska Sustainability Strategy Partnership, the Womens Earth and Climate Action Network and other groups. Very broadly, these groups support co-management of our regions natural resources and ensuring subsistence foods security. We support these ongoing efforts and encourage future food sovereignty concepts.

Just a simple paragraph of acknowledgement I guess. Cathy, go ahead.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
This is -- when I first read this it was existing

indigenous cooperative management activities. And what came to mind for me at the forefront was actual examples of projects where I believe Federallyrecognized tribes have been engaged in working towards co-management. The examples that sit out to me are the Hoonah Native Forest Partnership and the Kwaan Community Forest Partnership Projects where the communities themselves and the land owners within the lands that are important to them are working together to collect data and then make decisions about what can happen across that landscape and providing better habitat for fish and wildlife populations. And so when I think about existing activities, I think that we should highlight them or add them or, like put them at the forefront because those are actual co-management type projects in my mind. You know they've gone through the capacity building part, they've trained crews, they've collected data and then they're actually making those decisions. This is where the decisionmaking -- my comment about decisionmaking kind of came from. They're making decisionmaking in those project areas of what should happen and that's managing what's happening on the land.

I don't have anything against the other groups but I'm like these are organizations that we've heard from but I don't know like specifically what they're doing with co-management, other than right now we're having a conversation kind of thing, and so that was a little bit of a disconnect between maybe the header of the paragraph and then what was contained within. But somewhere in the letter I would like to potentially have those two projects highlighted or mentioned in there because I think they are good examples of what we are thinking co-management could look like.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, very good. Thank you, Cathy. Those are darn good suggestions sounds like to me, so, yeah, obviously I guess we couldn't have thought of everything that's going on in the region when we were drafting this so thank you for that.

Anybody else. Harvey, go ahead.

MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm kind of struggling with this co-management and I know it's something that's been talked about for a couple of

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     years, maybe longer. But our closest attempt is the
    ETJ where we asked the government to step in.
    Basically are we talking co-management of just Federal
     lands or is this everything?
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Under the
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    jurisdictions we work under it would only be Federal
     lands, that's correct, Harvey. Federal lands and
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     waters, there are some Federal waters.
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                     MR. KITKA:
                                 Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, anything
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    else. Thank you.
                       Ian.
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                     MR. JOHNSON: Sorry, just one thing. I
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     think there might be a confusion on the Southeast
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    Alaska....
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                     MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chairman.
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                     MR. JOHNSON: .....Sustainability
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     Strategy Partnership. I think that's a merger between
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     the Southeast Sustainable -- the Sustainable Southeast
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     Partnership and the SSI(ph), or I think those two
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    things got merged and I think we mostly engage with the
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     Sustainable Southeast Partnership folks. So that's
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     just a wordsmithing thing.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ:
                                          Thank you, Ian,
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    we'll take a note of that and get it right in the final
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     final. Anybody else.
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                     MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chairman, this is
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    Albert.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, Albert.
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                     MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
    Your answer to Mr. Kitka, I was sitting here thinking
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    when he was asking the question there's a lot of things
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    that -- decisions that are made that affect Federal
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     lands and waters, decisions are made at the State
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     level, so what they do in State waters actually affects
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     everything Federal. A good example is a lot of what
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    happens to our sockeye, I believe, happens in State
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    waters and under State management. So then you get
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     into the cross jurisdiction of resources. A good
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     example I like to use is my Uncle Al McKinley used to
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say, hey, hurry up and shoot that deer before it gets into State lands, or shoot the deer before it gets out of Federal lands. The resources don't know if they're in Federal or State waters, we do so we know what the impact is on it. Another good example is being in Sitka. The herring don't know what State waters and Federal waters. So I think, you know, we got to look at it different because if we don't we're going to end up back to where we're managing just Federal areas and have no say over anything like we do now.

That's my thought.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Albert. You know everything you say is correct but unfortunately I think we are pretty constrained in what we can do. So, you know, I think we'd have to leave that up to the State whether they'd want to enter into cooperative agreements. We have cooperative agreements with the State, you know, maybe some day it can all come together but I don't think we're there yet.

Anybody else.

 $$\operatorname{MR.\ HOWARD}:$$ Well, Mr. Chairman, if I may on your comment.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Go ahead.

MR. HOWARD: I could be wrong but I think it's our responsibility to find a way to bring them to the table and say, hey, this isn't working, we cannot just except it anymore. I've heard that comment, this is probably the second time that I've heard that, well, that's just the way it is and that comment in itself almost — I almost made the decision to walk away from this Council after hearing that comment but seeing the impact that that would have on this community of walking away and not staying in it to try to make some positive changes that have a positive impact on everyone, not just the community of Angoon, I think — I could be wrong, it may be our responsibility to fix this now or it'll never get fixed.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Albert

for those comments. I guess it's just something we all have to consider in this broader context here of what we're doing. I guess I don't know how to respond to it though. Anybody else on the Council want to respond or bring up anything else.

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, let's move on. Bullet No. 7 is a request, and it states Request for active engagement by OSM, U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service with the Southeast Alaska tribes concerning subsistence management.

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In the short and near term, the Council requests OSM, U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service, as our region's lead Federal agencies, to actively engage our region's tribes in co-management agreements concerning subsistence research and planning as well as active subsistence management. We call on OSM to enter into co-management with our region's tribes to 1) monitor the status of fish and wildlife populations and their harvest used for subsistence; 2) analyze regulatory proposals that may be submitted to OSM and the Council; 3) issue licenses and permits that may be required; 4) engage their constituents on management issues. OSM and U.S. Forest Service should also enter into co-management agreements to address the looming threat posed to the continuation of the opportunity for subsistence uses to address climate change and environmental justice and glooming threats from resultant pressure on subsistence resources identified in ANILCA, Section .801(3) as the continuation of the opportunity for subsistence uses of resources on public and other lands in Alaska is threatened by the increasing population of Alaska, with resultant pressure on subsistence resources, by sudden decline in populations of some wildlife species which are critical subsistence resources, by increased accessibility of remote areas containing subsistence resources and by taking of fish and wildlife in a manner inconsistent with recognized principles of fish and wildlife management.

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So there's a request and it also kind of spells out some of the responsibilities under ANILCA, Section .801(3).

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So that's kind of a big paragraph with

a number of asks, questions or comments on this one.

MR. WAGNER: I have a question.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, Louie.

MR. WAGNER: The herring in Sitka, what is being done to protect the subsistence area, if the herring are spawning in the Federal waters there, along the shores, it sounds like there's a problem where the boats went in and fished on some of the traditional subsistence areas, and with all this language in here, is there -- are the tribes getting any help from the RAC Board and is there co-management between the Federal Subsistence and the State on their commercial because they seem to have no limit on what they take.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Louie. I might defer to Mr. Kitka if he has any, you know, better knowledge of what happens over there between State and Federal managers during the subsistence harvest. We do know that there are Federal waters in Sitka Sound where the herring do at times spawn at Makhnati Island and I guess I'm not real well versed on what happens as far as cooperation on how that's managed. So, Harvey, I don't know if you have some more knowledge about that.

Yeah, go ahead, I don't want to put you on the spot but it's kind of a complicated issue, I know, but if you have any insights, go ahead.

MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So far the only help we got is the closure of the waters of Makhnati Island, which was a traditional spawning area for the herring. When they closed the waters, the commercial industry basically blockaded the herring from coming that direction and forced them to go to the west into Hayward Straits and Kurzof Island. So we don't really have any protection other than that. And this was the reason we applied for the ETJ.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Harvey. That's pretty helpful. You know, I think questions like that, I mean they're important and, you know, they speak to this, you know, holistic view of management when you've got State and Federal

1 jurisdictions and it all affects subsistence uses. I know there's some real important questions to be asked there and answered, but, you know, for right now it really goes beyond the scope of what we're trying to do 5 here. We're trying to get something started -- well, it's already started, we're trying to move it, move it 6 7 along. And like I say, those types of issues, at this point, I think are just kind of beyond our capabilities 9 to really address right now. They're big important 10 issues and, you know, I know Albert was referring to 11 this extraterritorial jurisdiction petition and how 12 they worked in his community, and Harvey, you're 13 working through a petition now, you know, they have 14 legal implications and they're all kind of above our 15 pay grade, they go right to the Secretaries of Interior 16 and Agriculture and I just don't think it's something 17 that we need to be addressing right now. It's just 18 kind of beyond what we're trying to do. But, you know, 19 it's a process and we're just getting started in it so 20 let's not rule anything out but let's not get ahead of 21 ourselves either. So that's my view on that.

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Anybody else.

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Cathy.

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MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. this like one big ask and this is that we call on OSM to enter into co-management agreements with our region's tribes. I'd like to see us put something in there saying that, you know, if a tribe decides to -it doesn't have to be this wordy but, it comes down to money for tribes to be able to participate, or to comanage with the Federal government. Tribes don't have money to pay for staff to work on this particular issue, you know, and so they're already piecing together and they're overworked on actual project based things because they rely on grant funds and so -- and there are no grant funds that I know of out there that just would pay for tribal staff to engage in comanagement pieces, or work with the Federal government on co-management kind of thing. And so if we could add a bullet point that those agreements between a Federally-recognized tribe and the Office of Subsistence Management that, you know, OSM will help them secure funding so that they can have a staff in order to work on that. I think it would make it a stronger ask and recognize the fact that we can't just ask them to go into co-management agreement and not

give them resources to be able to participate in it.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Cathy for that suggestion. Comments, questions. Ian, go ahead.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, thanks, Mr. Chair. And, Cathy, I'm skipping ahead a little bit but the last sentence of Bullet Point 8, thinking about the same lines around that, just it's asking for capacity building essentially but, you know, we do need to -- we could either consolidate those into one ask amongst them or whatever, but, yeah, the funding side of capacity building, the training of tribal residents through internship programs is what's listed here specifically. But, yeah, there's the funding capacity and the personnel capacity both that need to be addressed and could ask for those. Yeah.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, those are both really good suggestions and we'll have those added in there for further discussion.

John, go ahead.

MR. SMITH: (In Tlingit) Please I'm just thinking of, you know, this is really important and it's an issue that's been going on and just listening to some of the talk and this is my big brother right here, we're both Kaagwaantaan and have a personal, but also a collective perspective about this. So I share and encourage of movement, that is a historical location and goes back -- we can take it back and share that history but it's a historical, a traditional location, that whole bay, Sitka Sound, and that we make it traditional and historical and that our Kaagwaantaan and our tribal people take ownership and caretaker and manage that area, and then withhold any fishing, commercial fishing from that area and encourage them to move to different areas or use a different strategy. Just a thought.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, John. And, you know, this Council does draft proposals that do go to the Board of Fish, you know, we have a role there. That's something we could always do. We also support proposals, or oppose proposals that come from other groups, organizations, individuals that go to the Board of Fish. So we do have a role there. We

have no direct management authority but we do have input, just as well as the rest of the public does. So, you know, we can engage that way. We can also, you know, in our process reach out to all kinds of different entities, indigenous and otherwise who want to put input in to those -- to the State Board of Fish, Board of Game, we can work with them cooperatively in developing proposals, supporting proposals so it's all -- you know, it's all part of a big package that, you know, once you start down this road and start expanding opportunities and resources and, you know, us working with other groups to increase our knowledge and abilities, you know, it can all work towards a common goal. Just because we don't manage the -- you know, lands and waters that the State does, doesn't mean that we don't have input into that process and it doesn't mean that we can't reach out to other groups to help us in that process.

So, you know, I think it all eventually all starts coming together once you start down that road. So I think we ought to keep that in mind as well. And, you know, I think we got some good suggestions on this as far as, you know, what to ask for. Any other comments on this request in Item No. 7.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, let's move on to No. 8. It's another request. This is request for active engagement by Forest Service and Park Service with Southeast Alaska tribes concerning cooperative and co-management for land management.

In the short and near term, the Council calls on Forest Service and Park Service to enter cooperative co-management agreements with our region's tribes on all matters concerning land management of traditional lands. The goal of these agreements should be driven by the community and would include space for co-decisionmaking and extensive local resource monitoring. These could include delegating authority to prepare review materials for Federal plans and land use actions, to perform data gathering on Forest resources, to assess and implement restoration activities, and to enable tribes to become effective guardians of public land resources. These agreements will require a long-view on meeting the gaps of communities, tribes and Federal entities. Both

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     agencies should recruit qualified tribal residents to
     their internship programs to grow a new generation of
     natural resource managers.
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                     So, this, I think, Ian, you kind of
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     added to this so any other comments on this one from
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     Council.
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                     Patty.
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                     MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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     I think we should reference Section .802(3), except as
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     otherwise provided by this Act or other Federal laws,
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     Federal land managing agencies in managing subsistence
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     activities on public lands and in protecting the
     continued viability of all wild renewable resources in
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     Alaska shall cooperate with adjacent land owners and
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    land managers including Native corporations,
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     appropriate State and Federal agencies, and other
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    nations. Or we could put that under the Section 2.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. And that
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     was coming straight from Title VIII of ANILCA, correct?
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                     MS. PHILLIPS: .802(03).
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Right. Okay.
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     That's a good suggestion. I think could you maybe
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     spell it out again, which bullet points do you think
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     could be added to?
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                     MS. PHILLIPS: That one we just read,
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     8.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: 8 for sure. Yeah.
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                     MS. PHILLIPS: Or under No. 2, where
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     you....
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: You also mentioned
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    No. 2.
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                     MR. CASIPIT: No. 2 has.....
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                     MS. PHILLIPS: Gives us the authority.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Do you think it
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    would be better added in addition to the other Sections
     of ANILCA in that second bullet point, do you think
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     that might be a better place to put it?
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                     MS. PHILLIPS: As you choose, Mr.
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    Chair, either one.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Right. Okay,
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     well, let's take note of that. And any other
     discussion on that topic, does everybody agree that
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     would be a good -- after hearing that, a good addition.
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                     (Council nods affirmatively)
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. It sounds
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    like we got consensus on that. Anybody else, comments
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     on this request.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Let's move
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     on to the conclusion, there always has to be a
     conclusion, right.
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                     In conclusion, the Council is
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     appreciative of the 32 year old program of Federal
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    management of subsistence resources in Southeast Alaska
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    and believes that incorporating our region's tribes in
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     active land and resource management provides meaningful
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     opportunities for Alaska Natives residing within the
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    region to contribute in a meaningful way to the
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    protection of subsistence resources on Federal public
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     lands and will result in greatly improved management in
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     our region.
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                     The Council knows it will take some
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     time to implement co-management agreements. The
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     Council would like to hear what progress has been made
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     toward co-management efforts by the agency at its
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     winter 2023 meeting and to receive regular status
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     updates at each future meeting.
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                     So that's the conclusion and a request.
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     So any comments or additions to that paragraph, those
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    paragraphs. Cathy.
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                     MS. NEEDHAM:
                                  Thank you, Mr....
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                     MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chairman, this is
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    Albert.
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0109 1 MS. NEEDHAM: Albert can go. 2 3 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, yeah, go 4 ahead first Albert. 5 MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 6 7 I'm looking at the language, oh, one, two, three, the third sentence towards the end, meaningful 8 9 opportunities for Alaska Natives residing within the 10 region. Can we change that to meaningful opportunity 11 for Alaska Federally-qualified subsistence users 12 residing within the region. 13 14 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I think that's a 15 pretty good suggestion, Albert. Anybody else with a 16 comment on that. A little change in wording there, a 17 little more inclusive. 18 19 (No comments) 20 21 (Council nods affirmatively) 22 23 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Everybody's 24 nodding their heads. Okay, good, thank you Albert. 25 We'll add that to our proposed language. 26 27 Cathy. 28 29 MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 30 just wanted to let the work group know how appreciative 31 I am of the time that they put into this. There is a 32 lot of really good points made, I like how it was laid 33 out and I do like that we were able to enhance some of 34 the asks in there. So the folks that actually put the 35 time in to get it to this stage, really, admiration of 36 you and appreciate that workgroup. It's important to 37 acknowledge the fact that there is just a lot that goes 38 on between meetings and this was like a couple of 39 meeting cycles worth of work that really has come 40 together. 41 42 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 43

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, thank you,
Cathy. Yeah, it was kind of a big effort actually and
a lot of it happened during the time of year when
people are pretty darn busy so, yeah, I think this
little session here was pretty necessary to kind of
fine-tune things because it's just not possible to

incorporate everybody's ideas that were discussed previously. So I think where we are now, DeAnna has been taking some good notes and I know we have some good suggestions, you know, to add to this, sometime here, hopefully maybe before we get too far into new business, we'll see how it goes, but we'll bring this back to the table, hopefully we'll have had time to -maybe DeAnna to change the draft with some of the notes that she's been taking and if those changes are acceptable to everybody, we'll have a motion in some form to make this an official action and so for right now we'll all just think about it, what we've heard and done here today and then after we think about we'll actually have a chance to read it and, yeah, we'll act on it.

Think about it, read it, act on it, or read it, think about it, act on it.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: One of them, but somehow we'll finalize it here at the end of the meeting. But before we move on from this topic, I know we don't have a motion on the floor yet, we haven't gotten that far, but we have had a request for public comment on what we're working on here and I think this would e an appropriate time to ask for that public comment before we actually get into deliberations. It might be helpful to us. So, Wanda Culp, if you are on the telephone line we would like to hear from you at this point.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I don't hear Wanda. Let's take a short break, we'll try and get her on the line, we'll come back, hear public comment and then we will move on to the next item on the agenda, which, if the folks for this item aren't available we'll get an update on the Endangered Species listing for the Unit 2 wolves and an update from Fish and Game on what they foresee for this year wolf trapping season, I believe, is that what that item is about. So let's take a 10 minute break and come back.

(Off record)

(On record)

0111 1 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: It's 4:00 o'clock. 2 3 (Pause) 4 5 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you 6 everybody. So when we took our break there I was 7 waiting to hear if Wanda Culp was on the phone because she had wanted to give some comment on this topic, we 8 9 haven't been able to get in touch with her but we will 10 and I'll probably looking forward to hearing from her 11 tomorrow morning and we haven't finalized anything yet 12 so hopefully we can incorporate anything she has to say 13 in any of our final deliberations and we can do that 14 tomorrow. It's 4:00 o'clock this afternoon. We'll get 15 through a couple other items here before we break for 16 the evening. 17 18 So next up is a update on what's 19 happening with wolves in Unit 2, and for that we have 20 Sarah Markegard is with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife 21 Service and then we also have Tom Schumacher with 22 Alaska Department of Fish and Game, they're both on the 23 telephone. We will start with Sarah Markegard first. 24 Are you there Sarah. 25 26 MS. MARKEGARD: Hi, yes, can you hear 27 me? 28 29 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yes, loud and 30 clear, go ahead. 31 32

MS. MARKEGARD: Okay, great. you, Mr. Chair. Good afternoon everyone. My name is Sarah Markegard and I'm a Biologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service based out of our Anchorage Field Office. So I'll be providing a summary of the Alexander Archipelago Wolf Species Status Assessment that we've been working on for the past several months. And throughout my talk I'll refer to the Alexander Archipelago Wolf as AA wolf, and species status assessment as SSA, just for ease. So I just want to make everyone aware of that. And apologies to Chairman Hernandez and Council Member Douville as I will be repeating much of the information that I shared at the Prince of Wales Deer Summit a couple of weeks ago. And also before I get started I just want to note that because the SSA is still in draft form and because no decision has been made on the listing, I will only be able to provide generalities about the information in

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the SSA and I won't be able to share any preliminary results or specifics about our methods or models at this time.

All right. So, first, I just want to give a quick summary of the timeline for the AA wolf listing determination. So we were petitioned on July 15th of 2020 from the Center for Biological Diversity, Alaska RainForest Defenders, and Defenders of Wildlife requesting that the AA wolf be listed as a threatened or endangered subspecies under the Endangered Species Act and we published a 90 day finding on the petition on July 26th of last -- I'm sorry, of 2021 and in that finding we determined that the petition presented substantial information such that listing the AA wolf may be warranted and therefore announced that we would be conducting a 12 month finding or a listing determination for the species.

So as part of the 12 month finding process we kicked off the SSA at the beginning of this year. The draft SSA went out for peer and partner review in mid-July and we're now in the process of incorporating comments and finalizing the document. And I'll talk a little bit more about the final steps of the listing determination process at the end.

So just to give a quick summary of the purpose of an SSA, it's an analytical framework that we use to characterize a species viability, or their ability to sustain populations in the wild over time. And we base that off of information about species habitat and demographic needs and any threats or conservation actions that are influencing those needs. And then we kind of describe the current and future abundance and distribution of populations within the species ecological setting.

So SSA use the best available information to inform a number of decisions and management activities under the Endangered Species Act, such as this listing determination for the wolves. And, importantly, the SSA itself doesn't make a determination of regulatory status. So nowhere in the SSA does it state whether or not the wolf is warranted for listing, that comes later in the 12 month finding.

 $$\operatorname{So}$ in our wolf assessment, we assume that the AA wolf is a sub-species of grey wolf. We

knowledge that AA wolves harbor unique ecological and genetic traits that are specific to the coastal region they inhabit and that they do appear to constitute a different group compared to their Continental counterparts. So the AA wolf range extends across all of Southeast Alaska except the ABC Islands and also across coastal British Columbia, or everything west of the Coast Mountain Range in British Columbia except for the Haida Gwaii Island. And we also acknowledge that the boundaries of the AA wolf range aren't defined sharply, they're porous and major transboundary river drainages that connect Interior BC with Southeast Alaska and Coastal BC, and also the Southern Mainland Boundary between BC and the Lower 48. The all appear to serve as zones of integration between the AA wolf and it's Continental counterpart.

And since a species status assessment was previously completed for the AA wolf listing petition in 2015, for this SSA we relied on information that was included in that previous report and then we basically just incorporated new information that has come available since then. And it's important to note that SSAs are meant to be a living document and so our intent is to continue updating this document as new information comes to light, regardless of whether a listing determination is underway.

So whenever possible we use published literature in our SSAs to better understand various aspects of AA wolves natural history and taxonomy, any threats and when we didn't have information that was specific to the AA wolf we did use grey wolf literature for insight. And then we also did use unpublished reports if published literature wasn't available and we also used personal communications with species experts.

And then, finally, the Fish and Wildlife Service worked with social scientists at the University of Alaska-Anchorage, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Alaska Heritage Institute to conduct a rapid appraisal study of AA wolf indigenous and traditional ecological knowledge or ITEK in Southeast Alaska. So open-ended conversations and semi-directed interviews were conducted with nine wolf and cultural experts. We also used notes from tribal consultations to inform our study and we conducted a literature review that was focused on the cultural significance of wolves in Tlingit culture as well. So

the nine interviewees for the ITEK study represented six community areas across Southeast Alaska. So those communities were Yakutat, Excursion Inlet, Kake and then on Prince of Wales Island, Klawock, Craig and Hydaburg and five of the indigenous research partners provided information about cultural connections to wolves and nine provided traditional ecological knowledge about wolves.

So just to share some of the key insights from that ITEK study, first the report provides extensive TEK about wolf health and abundance, about their distribution and territories and how they move. We also learned about denning behaviors and wolf habitats and their prey and the needs and conditions of those prey as well and also about wolf pack characteristics. And then the results also include detailed information about the cultural important and indigenous understanding of wolves as well as the relationship between humans and wolves and the position of wolves in Tlingit social organization. Some of the wolf experts that we interviewed also have Western scientific knowledge of and experience with wolves. And based on the information that was collected in the interviews, the primary motive for wolf trapping and hunting is really to achieve balanced populations of deer or moose, in some regions, and wolves and the local objective is to ensure adequate deer or moose abundance in proximity to communities for subsistence harvest. And then, finally, indigenous experts possess knowledge and skills that can improve techniques for estimating abundance.

So although we felt that this ITEK study was really successful and provided valuable information for the SSA, we also acknowledged that there's potential for improvement in the future. And so in our ITEK report we outline a few recommendations so I'm going to talk about a couple of those here.

First we just recommend extending and expanding the study. We had about five months to complete a study that should really take two or more years. There needs to be enough time allocated for interaction, feedback and trust building between the research participants and the study team and also to complete comprehensive data collection and analysis. We are hopeful that we can expand this study in the future to fill some gaps and clarify outstanding

questions. Also ideally to include more voices, and especially those from indigenous experts in Coastal British Columbia.

So we also recommend investing more time and funds on indigenous knowledge in general. We think this will help agencies better understand the needs and priorities for fisheries and wildlife research and management in indigenous homelands and we feel that indigenous knowledge should be included in all specie status assessment conducted by the Fish and Wildlife Service whenever possible.

And then there should also be more local outreach and local hire for agency sponsored wildlife research, co-production will allow indigenous experts and agencies to create new knowledge together and, therefore, capitalize on the complimentary nature of indigenous peoples understandings and scientific understandings of wildlife and their ecology.

Okay, so I'm just going to wrap up and finish by talking about where we're going with this SSA. So as I mentioned at the beginning of the presentation, the draft SSA went out for peer and partner review in mid-July and we're now in the process of kind of finalizing that document. Once it has been finalized we conduct briefings so the Alaska Regional Director and Headquarters, Fish and Wildlife Service, and then using the information provided in the SSA and the briefings, Headquarters makes the listing determination and then Fish and Wildlife Service publishes the 12 month finding in the Federal Register. So the SSA and the 12 month finding are expected to be published concurrently in the Federal Register during the last quarter of Fiscal Year 2023 so that would be sometime between July and September of next year.

That's all I have, and, thank you and I can take questions if there's time for that.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Sarah. And I also do want to thank you for taking the time to go to Craig last week and spend two days with the locals down there and have a lot of interesting discussions, I'm sure, and listen to folks and were able to explain to them your role in all of this at a local level so that was really appreciated, you know, by those of us who were involved in that deer summit.

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0116
     So thank you, once, again.
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                     MS. MARKEGARD: Yeah, thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Any questions from
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    Council members.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, I guess
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    we're all pretty knowledge on this process now so thank
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     you once again.
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                     MS. MARKEGARD:
                                    Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Excuse me, wait a
17
    minute, I didn't see a question from Ian Johnson, go
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     ahead Ian.
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                     MR. JOHNSON: Sorry, Don, for the long
     fuse on that one. Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                                               I just
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    wondered, when will like the next sort of actionable
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     items for this come up to us, just curious about what
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     will be asked from the Council next?
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                     MS. MARKEGARD: Sure.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, go ahead,
     Sarah, and answer that one.
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                     MS. MARKEGARD: Yeah, through the
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     Chair. Member Johnson. Really it is kind of going to
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     just be a waiting game until we end up publishing the
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     decision. At that point if we end up moving forward
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     with a warranted listing, listing the wolf, there will
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    be a proposed rule and there will be a public comment
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    period. So at that point it would be available to the
    public to comment on. If the decision is not warranted
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39
     and the wolves -- we decide not to list the wolf there
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     is no public comment period for that so it's kind of an
41
     interesting process but, really, there isn't much to do
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     other than if you have any questions for the Fish and
    Wildlife Service, please, feel free to reach out to me.
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44
     I can share my email address with folks if they'd like
45
     to chat about anything.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you.
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49 50 Anybody else with a question.

0117	
1	(No comments)
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3	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I guess that
4	answer did raise a question in my mind. What would be
5	the purpose of having a public comment period should
6	there be a listing? What do you hope to gain from
7	public comment at that point?
8	pastro commono de chae permo.
9	MS. MARKEGARD: Yeah, so we once we
10	issue the 12 month finding we'll complete a proposed
11	rule and publish that. So that's really what the
12	
	public comment period is for, for the proposed rule.
13	There is the possibility that we could withdraw the
14	proposed rule based on public comment and so it could
15	it could make a difference. It doesn't necessarily
16	mean once we publish the 12 month finding that isn't
17	set in stone so there is a public comment period to
18	discuss anything before issuing the final rule.
19	
20	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, that's
21	helpful, thank you. Any other questions. One more,
22	Mike Douville. Go ahead, Mike.
23	
24	MR. DOUVILLE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
25	This is an unrelated question. We seem to have trouble
26	finding the registered tanners on the Fish and Wildlife
27	website for marine mammals, so if that could be more
28	accessible we'd be all or some of us would at least
29	be appreciative.
30	11
31	Thank you.
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33	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay.
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35	MS. MARKEGARD: Sorry, would you remind
36	repeating the registered what did you say?
37	repeating the regretered what are jourself.
38	MR. DOUVILLE: The tanners that are
39	registered and certified, if you will, or whatever, to
40	tan marine mammals, Federally-licensed tanners
41	can marine mammars, rederally incensed canners
42	MS. MARKEGARD: Oh, I see.
43	MO. MARKEGARD. OII, I See.
	MD DOUBLE Constitution
44	MR. DOUVILLE:of marine mammals.
45	
46	MS. MARKEGARD: I see, yes, okay, thank
47	you.
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49	CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Anybody
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0118
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    else.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you
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     once again Sarah for keeping us informed. That's where
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     we are at this point, just staying informed so thank
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     you.
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                     MS. MARKEGARD: Yeah, thank you for
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    your patience.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Well, wait a
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    minute, one more comment from Mike Douville. Go ahead,
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    Mike.
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                     MR. DOUVILLE: I concur with Don, I
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     appreciate you coming with Craig and spending the time
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     with us to listen to all the parties concerns there.
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     It was nice to have you there, thank you.
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                     MS. MARKEGARD: Yeah, thank you, I
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23
     agree. It was really great to be there. Wish I could
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    be there in-person for this RAC meeting as well but,
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     yeah, I concur with what Don said earlier about how
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    positive it was. It was a really good experience and I
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    hope it won't long before I can be back again.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, hopefully in
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     a more pleasant context, not talking about endangered
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     species listing. Okay.
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                     MS. MARKEGARD: Right.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: So, yeah, thank
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     you once again. And is Tom Schumacher available with
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     the update on what's happening with the wolf for this
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     season.
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40
                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Are you there Tom
43
     Schumacher.
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45
                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Maybe somebody
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     will give him a bump here and let him know we're ready.
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0119	
1 (Pause)	
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3 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: I know he's a but	sy
4 person, especially now.	
5	
6 (Pause)	
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8 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay.	
9	
MS. PERRY: Oh, he's talking but not	
11 being heard.	
12	
13 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Oh, I guess he's	
on the line but we can't hear him for some reason so	
15 got a phone issue.	
16	
17 REPORTER: He could try unmuting his	
18 phone, that generally works.	
19	
20 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Tom, if you can	
21 hear me check all your mute options there, you might	
have to push star, six or something.	
23	
MR. SCHUMACHER: Oh, okay that was it	
25 I unmuted myself on this end but I guess it was muted	
on that end as well. So Tom Schumacher here, so	
27 greeting to Chairman Hernandez and the rest of the RAG	~
28 members. Can you hear me now?	O
29	
30 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Oh, yeah, yeah,	M ←
31 hear you now, Tom, go ahead.	W C
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33 MR. SCHUMACHER: Okay. All right,	
thank you for confirming that. I thought I'd start or	1+
35 with saying a few things about deer and then get into	
36 wolves.	
37	
38 So just wanted to let everyone know	
39 that we've updated our State's comments on the Unit 4	
33 Chac we ve apaacea our beace 5 commences on the onite 4	
40 deer proposals and I believe you have hard copies and	
deer proposals and I believe you have hard copies and digital copies of those. They've been updated with	
deer proposals and I believe you have hard copies and digital copies of those. They've been updated with primarily 2021 harvest data. 2021 was a good year in	
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just the harvest but we did mortality surveys in the 1 spring and we really didn't end up with much in the way 2 of winter mortality. So we don't expect the deep snow that we had to have much effect on the Unit 4 5 population. We found about one deer per mile of beach. Our surveys in walked beaches looked for winterkill 6 7 deer in the spring, that turned out, you know, one -one carcass that was winter killed, not hunter killed 8 9 or something like that. You can tell by cracking 10 marrow in the long bone and, you know, if it's red and 11 gelatinous it's a winter kill rather than, you know, an 12 animal that was wounded and lost by hunter might have 13 -- would have marrow but it would be fatty, you know, 14 pink or white. So we found not too many winter kills 15 and compared to the winter of 2006, '07 when we had a 16 big die-off, we were finding about four carcasses per 17 mile. So last year in spite of the deep snow really 18 wasn't that bad.

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So that's where things are in Unit 4.

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I'd also like to let everyone know that the Department is producing a video on the topic, to cover both the proposals and what information we can bring to that discussion regarding effective solutions to the decline of harvest in these communities because that's really our focus, is, what's going to be an effective solution that really doesn't inconvenience people if you don't have to. And that video should be available to the public by about the end of the month. So we will make that available to everyone and let you know where to find it as soon as it's ready.

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Now, for Unit 2 deer harvest last year was about similar to where it's been, oh, since about 2018, below average, below -- sorry, harvest objectives and as was discussed in the Unit 2 deer summit, you know, there are a number of things exerting downward pressure on deer in that area, you know, the big one is habitat. Predation, no doubt, has some effect. And as is hunting. I think it's important for the RAC to recognize that, you know, the long season and doe harvest were brought up at that meeting and, you know, the one thing -- you know, as a wildlife manager if you have too many animals on the land, too many ungulates primarily like, you know, in Gustavus a few years ago -- well, actually 20 years ago now we had too many moose so we needed to reduce the population. Moose were skinny in the fall, going into the winters,

they're wrecking the habitat so we and the Board of Game worked together to create a cow season because the most effective way to bring an ungulate population down is to kill the females. You know, doe harvest that's reported in Unit 2 is quite low. Last year it was 34. But people at the meeting seem to think it's a little higher than that. So while Federal regulations do allow doe harvest, you know, nobody has to shoot a doe and the RAC may want to think about that in the future.

Anybody have any questions about deer before we move on to wolf?

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Tom. Are there any questions from the Council in regards to deer issues here.

Ian, go ahead.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mr. Schumacher, I was wondering on the mortality surveys that were done, do you know if any of them were in Hoonah area, though, I'm not confident they were but do you know that for sure?

MR. SCHUMACHER: I do not know for sure but I can -- you know we can answer that for you easy enough. I'm not sure if I have your contact information but if you'd like to know I can tell you.

MR. JOHNSON: Okay. That would be helpful. I mean I have been in contact with Mr. Bethune in the past and I know it can be hard for him to do the surveys in Hoonah and so I don't think he was in our area, and I guess I wanted to put that into the -- it can be kind of -- you know, to just look at the deer per mile mortality without like thinking about the spacial distribution of that too. It seems like there's still a spacial component that could be in play there.

Thank you.

MR. SCHUMACHER: Well, we made a larger than normal effort last year to survey, just because we did get a lot of snow early. And so many surveys were conducted out of Juneau both by boat and by plane so it's -- you know, I don't know if anyone went into Port Frederick but, yeah, it's entirely possible that, you

0122 1 know, along that Icy Straits or Chatham side surveys were done but we'll find out and I'll let you know. 2 3 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you 4 5 for that Tom. Other Council members with a question 6 relating to deer. 7 8 MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chairman, this is 9 Albert. 10 11 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, go ahead, 12 Albert. 13 14 MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I 15 quess I have the same question as Mr. Johnson as far as Admiralty Island and I hear beach surveys and I'm 16 17 trying to figure out what beaches were surveyed and who did it. Because even -- we spend a lot of time on the 18 19 water and we know when we see someone that isn't from 20 the Angoon area. So I'm just kind of curious how the 21 survey was conducted and who did it. Because even when I'm flying home from Juneau I watch the shoreline, 22 23 seeing a deer is difficult let alone seeing any bones. 24 25 MR. SCHUMACHER: The surveys are 26 walking surveys so it's two people walking on the beach 27 and one inside the wood line, inside the treeline. So, 28 yeah, they're not doing it from a boat or from a plane. 29 30 MR. HOWARD: Well, Mr. Chairman, they 31 do have to get there somehow I guess. 32 33 MR. SCHUMACHER: Right, the boat and 34 plane are how you get there but then when you get there 35 you walk on the beach. 36 37 MR. HOWARD: Okay. Can I get the same 38 information emailed to me and I think my contact is 39 with DeAnna. 40 41 MR. SCHUMACHER: Okay. I'm -- we'll 42 get our area biologist Steve Bethune to provide that 43 information for both of you. 44 45 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, thank you, 46 It sounds like there's some interest there so if 47 you can get out some more specifics that would be

great. Another question from the Council.

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MR. SLATER: Mr. Chair, this is Jim

2 Slater.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, Jim.

MR. SLATER: Yeah, Mr. Schumacher, just a question. In a case like last year where there was a early snow and I saw some deer die early, especially some young ones, how would you differentiate deer kill from how you mentioned, the wounded hunter where you broke the long bones open and looked at the marrow because -- I mean if they're wounded and lost by a hunter, in the case like last year where they would have died early on, where kind of the snow came fast and hard and they died early, would -- was still a fair amount of, I guess, nutrition, they were just kind of in shock it looked like. They still looked somewhat healthy. I mean I saw two or three die right within a few hundred yards of my house.

Thank you.

MR. SCHUMACHER: Yeah, what we saw was mostly what you saw, you know, the deer that died tended to be fawns and fawns are most vulnerable because they've been growing all summer and they haven't had time to put on fat and they're not as big and strong as adult deer so they're the ones most likely to succumb. It's not always definitive to look at the marrow composition, you know, you may see, you know, broken bones from a bullet wound or you may not see anything and you just have to assume that it was a winter kill. So you know something that's obviously -- or the winter -- or, you know, still has fat in the bone marrow then that's probably something that died from some other reason but if it's red and gelatinous marrow then it certainly died of starvation.

There's no definitive way to say everyone died -- you know, how exactly each deer died. So we assume that most of what we found was winterkill.

 $$\operatorname{MR.\ SLATER:}$ Yeah, thanks. I just wondered if there was a second layer of method so thank you for that.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you. Patty Phillips has a question.

MS. PHILLIPS: I have more of a comment than a question. I was going to bring this up under the discussion about the deer proposals so -- but it is related to the study of deer deaths, deer mortality. I don't know is Fish and Game going to be on during our discussion about the deferred deer proposals?

MR. SCHUMACHER: I don't know when that's going to happen so it's -- I think someone from the Department will be listening, it may not be me because I'm meaning to leave.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. I'm pretty certain that we're going to be taking up those proposals fairly early tomorrow morning so, Tom, I don't know if you're going to be the one available at that time, do you know?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SCHUMACHER: I think I'll be here tomorrow morning so I'm available for that and I think Steve Bethune, the Sitka Area Biologist will also be on the line.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Yeah, like I say, the way it's looking right now tomorrow morning we'll be working on those proposals. Any other questions.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ HOWARD: Mr. Chairman, this is Albert, just a comment or idea.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay.

MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yeah, it seems like any presentation like this should have a hardcopy to go along with it then we don't have to go back and ask for one. Also, thinking about it, I used to run a trap line for a lot of years, snow or no snow, I don't recall seeing any kind of kills around here but that could be because everything's starving around here and if anything dies naturally all the mink, martin, otter, and eagles and everything else seem to pick up all the scraps and pretty soon there's nothing left. That's just my thoughts, thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you all for those observations. Let's move on with your wolf report, $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Tom}}$.

MR. SCHUMACHER: Okay. It's been a busy year with wolves. You just heard about the ESA process from the Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition to that the State of Alaska was sued by a private individual and the Alaska Wildlife Alliance in 2020. Both the ESA listing and the lawsuit were largely generated by the high wolf harvest in 2019.

Both of those have taken up a good deal of our time, preparing for suits and addressing the ESA, it's a lot of work. But the Department, you know, does feel these are two very important things we need to address to maintain management authority.

You know, a listing decision under the ESA takes management authority away from the State so you would be dealing with the Fish and Wildlife Service as the managing agency. The lawsuit that was filed is a civil matter but it's also Constitutional. The contention of the suit is that the State of Alaska is not managing wolves in Game Management Unit 2 in accordance with the sustained yield clause in the State's Constitution. We had a trial for a week in April, myself, the Commissioner, Ryan Scott, who I think most of you all know, and our statistician Jason Waite were witnesses for the State, and we had the trial and then several months later the judge came out with a ruling and ruled in our favor. After the trial the plaintiff submitted a request for reconsideration which is asking the judge to reconsider his decision. You know after a couple of weeks he denied that request and subsequent to that the plaintiffs have appealed the suit to the Supreme Court. So that case will be held in the Supreme Court sometime in the coming year, I don't know when but, again, like the ESA, that would in some ways take management out of our hands if they think what we're doing is wrong.

 So those are two things operating outside the regulatory setting that are going on with wolves. The ESA, of course, is for the whole region, and the lawsuit is specific to Unit 2.

So now to get to the big news. Wolf season in Unit 2 for this year. We just completed a population estimate and, again, we had some delays with lab work getting -- you know, getting lab work done and so we got data a little bit late, but the population estimate we came up with is 268, that's an estimate.

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    That's the midpoint of the estimate. With a confidence
    interval going from 216 to 332. Based on that
     estimate, the Department believes we can have a one
    month trapping season from November 15th to December
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     15th.
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                     And I guess that's the news and, you
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     know, I'm here to take any questions about that.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you,
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     Tom. Yeah, some of us were pretty anxious to hear what
     those numbers were and the season. So questions from
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     the Council in regards to the Endangered Species
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     listing or the present season.
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                     Patty.
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                     MS. PHILLIPS: Was that -- thank you,
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    Mr. Chair. Was that the U.S. Supreme Court or the
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    Alaska Supreme Court?
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                     MR. SCHUMACHER: It's the State of
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    Alaska Supreme Court. It's an Alaska Constitution
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     issue so it goes to the State Supreme Court.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you.
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     Other questions. Mike Douville, go ahead, Mike.
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                     MR. DOUVILLE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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     268, I think last year we had a mid-range population of
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     either 323 or 316, so we had a harvest of
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     approximately.....
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                     MR. SCHUMACHER: The....
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                     MR. DOUVILLE: .....20 percent.
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                     MR. SCHUMACHER: So, yes, last
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     year....
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                     MR. DOUVILLE: And that's the number we
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    have sitting before us is 268, so if you minus 20
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    percent off to last year's quota, so.....
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                     MR. SCHUMACHER: Well, there's no
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     quota.
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                     MR. DOUVILLE: It looks like we're
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     still on the roller coaster only the ride's not quite
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so steep. It doesn't make sense to me that we didn't gain in population with a harvest of only 20 percent.

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16 17 MR. SCHUMACHER: Well, that -- that is true. We had a population estimated of 316 in 2019. Now, we had 164 wolves or something removed in 2019 and yet in 2020 we ended up with an estimate of 386 for a midpoint. So, you know, it goes both ways. You know, estimates, one thing you could say about an estimate is it's wrong. All estimates are wrong so it's really the confidence interval around the estimate that we need to look at it. Now, it's possible -- it's possible, even probable that the estimate in 2019 was low. You know we had a big harvest out of there and we still had a lot of wolves the next year. It's possible that the 2020 estimate was high. You know, everybody needs to keep in mind is that it's an estimate and an estimate is wrong, however it's the best information we have.

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Something else that we've been working on, you know, we recognize that the estimates jumping up and down the way they do is a little disconcerting for the public. We've seen some things in the estimates that don't make sense or are difficult to explain. Primarily what we've been looking at are big jumps from year to year so we're actively analyzing this sort of thing, seeing, you know, why is that. And the most likely explanation is that when we have a lot more data to work with we end up with a higher estimate. Now, that's -- you know, from a statistical point of view isn't how it should work. If you have more data you should have a more precise estimate so a smaller confidence interval and it shouldn't really change the estimate much. What we had in 2016 -- in 2015 we had a low estimate, in 2016 we had a much higher estimate. What also happened in 2016 is that we first began working with the Hydaburg Cooperative Association so, you know, they operated their hair board lines and I think the Department also expanded its hair board work so we had more data to work with in 2016, we got a higher number. The other year there was a big jump in population was from 2018 to 2019. What was different about 2019, well, we had 164 wolves harvested so we had a lot more data to work with. that indicates that when we have more data we end up with a higher estimate. And like I said, that's not really how it should work so what does that mean?

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Well, it probably means that our

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1 detectors, our hair boards are not as effective as we always assumed they were. Ideally hair boards, all wolves have the same chance of being detected at a hair board. However, that does not appear to be the case. There are some wolves that apparently do not roll on hair boards or are much less likely to do so. We don't 6 7 know if that's something to do with age or sex or social position in a pack or it could even be pack 9 specific behavior. We've been trying to learn about 10 that for the last few years by putting cameras on hair 11 board sites and recording wolf behavior. There are 12 some wolves that'll come up and roll and sometimes you 13 can tell sex, and sometimes you can tell age, you know, 14 pups versus adults, and we see all those different 15 types of wolves rolling. But you also see groups of wolves come by, you know, they walk by, they know the 16 17 hair boards are there but they don't really interact with them, and others will pick them up, paw with them, 18 19 play with them but not roll on them, so I guess what 20 that means for us is that the hair board estimates, 21 there's estimates derived from data gathered at hair 22 boards, is more likely to be biased low than biased 23 high. So that means that for the years we've been 24 doing this it's more likely that estimates have been 25 biased low, or lower than the true population. It 26 doesn't mean every year they're biased low, it just 27 means they're likely to be biased low. If that's the 28 case harvest has been conservative and we think that 29 should count toward an ESA decision.

This year's estimate, we had less data because as folks on Prince of Wales know, it snowed, and, you know, late November into December when we're normally doing hair board work, we couldn't get to some of them because of snow. And even if we could many of those boards were covered up by snow which makes them ineffective, you're not really collecting hair if they're covered by snow so we had less data to work with. Our partners with Hydaburg Cooperative Association also had some Staffing trouble and weren't able to run all their lines so we ended up with less data, we ended up with a lower estimate. However it's still the best information we have for management. And we think given that, a month long season, should allow ample opportunity for harvest.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Tom, for that explanation. Any other questions with regard to that. Go ahead, Mike, followup.

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MR. DOUVILLE: So at best your hair board system has got flaws in it, either snow or smart wolves or -- has the Department considered other means of trying to assess the wolf population? My suggestion would be more cameras, they don't get snowed in and they work in real-time. On a personal level I never felt that hair boards are going to be a consistent means of trying to get good samples with any percentage level, if you will, from year to year.

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Thank you.

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MR. SCHUMACHER: We're always looking for a better way of doing things. Like maybe some folks on Prince of Wales are aware we're supporting a graduate student project to investigate cameras as a wolf abundance measurement tool. A student started work -- well, he started work two falls ago, didn't get much done because he -- there were various reasons, Covid, funding problems, things like that, and then last summer he and one helper anyway were on the island and they set about half the cameras that he intended to, however, recently here the PhD student decided that this project wasn't for him so he decided to step away from it. That will delay things for a little bit. But at this point we're working with the University of Alaska up in Fairbanks to make sure that field work gets done in the next summer, so cameras get deployed, cameras that are out get serviced and get images from them and we're also recruiting for a new PhD student. So given the constraints of the University's application deadlines and things like that they may not have a student on by the next fall. We'll see about that, it's more likely to be the following spring semester before they have a new student on. So we're hoping to have -- it'll be about a year and a half worth of data there and then that student would be working in the field for two years. The good thing about cameras is, is they take pictures of lots of things so we may also be able to use cameras to monitor things like deer and bears. It's also possible to use cameras in an integrated approach with hair boards to look for trends.

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So there's options out in front of us there, they're going to take some time to work on. For now hair boards are the best thing we got so that's what we're going to use but, yeah, as soon as we can get something better we'll use it.

0130 1 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Any other 2 questions from Council members. 3 4 (No comments) 5 6 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, not seeing 7 any, Tom, so thank you for all that information. 8 all been very interesting so thanks again. 9 10 Okay, I think that wraps up wolf 11 discussions. We have a little bit more time today, I 12 think I'll take the opportunity to move forward a 13 little bit, get as far into this agenda as we can 14 today. I will take note that next up on the agenda is 15 the Unit 4 deer proposals and then the last item in old 16 business is an update on the Roadless and Sustainable 17 -- Southeast Sustainable Strategy. Regional Forester 18 Dave Schmidt has been with us all afternoon, Dave, I 19 hope you find this as interesting as we have and are 20 you going to be available tomorrow morning. 21 22 MR. SCHMIDT: (Nods affirmatively) 23 24 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yes? 25 26 MR. SCHMIDT: Yes. 27 28 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Very good. 29 30 MR. SCHMIDT: I'll be here most of the 31 day tomorrow. 32 33 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, great. 34 We'll probably get to you tomorrow morning but if we 35 could, for right now, at least get the Unit 4 deer 36 proposals introduced so the Council all knows what our 37 options are here, I think there are some options. It's 38 not set in stone of what we're doing here at this 39 meeting so if we could hear about that and have a 40 chance to at least get our minds wrapped around it tonight and we'll have to come back. I know that 41 42 anything, any actions we might take could take awhile 43 but if we could at least figure out what our action 44 alternatives are here I think would be really helpful 45 this evening. So let's get a preliminary introduction 46 on where we are in this topic right now. 47 48 MR. MUSSLEWHITE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

For the record my name is Jake Musslewhite and I'm a

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Biologist for the Forest Service. And next to me I 1 have Rob Cross, Subsistence Coordinator for the Tongass 2 National Forest. These Unit 4 deer proposals, which I'm sure you're all familiar with at this point, but just to reiterate, were developed by Southeast RAC during their winter 2021 meeting and were submitted 6 7 following further discussion in the fall 2021 meeting and then in its April 2022 meeting the Federal 9 Subsistence Board unanimously voted to defer these 10 proposals and requested user groups to work together to 11 come up with, quote, a better solution supported more 12 by some of the evidence. So the Board will reconsider 13 these deferred proposals during its winter 2023 14 meeting.

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So in response to this request, OSM organized an open meeting this last August to gather more information and to facilitate discussion amongst all the user groups. Staff also updated the analysis for these proposals to reflect additional developments and information that had become available since the original analysis were prepared, including expanded sections on cultural practices, TEK, two additional years of harvest data and summary of the public meeting that was held.

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So the updated analysis are included in the supplemental materials for this meeting. And as Mr. Schumacher mentioned, ADF&G also updated their comments on these proposals and I believe those updated comments are available in the supplemental materials as well.

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So for those of you that didn't have a chance to attend the open meeting I've got a quick summary of that. In its deferral of these proposals, the Board asked user groups to work together to come up with better solutions so OSM organized an open meeting in August 2022 to gather more information and to facilitate discussion amongst user groups. The press released announcing the meeting included several questions for participants to consider to help focus and guide the discussion. Participants were asked to discuss their recent deer hunting experiences in Unit 4, their plans for future harvest and how the proposals could affect them. Additionally, participants were asked if they had specific recommendations on these proposals or if they had any other suggestions for the Board that would help resolve these issues. OSM,

1 Forest Service and ADF&G Staff as well as members of the public participated in the meeting. 11 members of 2 the public provided comments and all commenters either 4 opposed the proposals or did not give an explicit 5 position. A common theme mentioned by nine of the 6 public participants was that they have not experienced 7 any difficulties harvesting deer in Unit 4, including several participants with 30 to 50 years of experience 8 9 hunting deer in the area. Several participants 10 emphasized that there are plenty of deer for everyone 11 in Unit 4 and that the data, as well as local 12 observations, indicate a healthy abundant deer 13 population. One participant further stated that the 14 available data does not support a closure for either 15 conservation or continuation of subsistence and that 16 non-Federally-qualified users are not the problem. 17 Participants also commented on potential impacts of 18 these proposals including decreased hunting opportunity 19 for non-Federally-qualified users. Two participants 20 stressed that if these areas are closed the non-21 Federally-qualified users will have to hunt the beaches 22 would likely result in more user conflicts since the 23 beaches are a popular hunting area for subsistence 24 users. Other participants stated that an unintended 25 consequence of these proposed closures is that it would 26 prevent family members who have moved to non-rural 27 areas from returning to their traditional areas to hunt 28 with relatives. The President of Territorial Sportsmen 29 expressed concern over the precedent adoption of these 30 closures would set for potential closures in other 31 areas since Unit 4 has the highest deer population in 32 the state. ADF&G maintained its opposition to these 33 proposals stating that these closures do not meet 34 requirements set forth in ANILCA. ADF&G also provided 35 updates on 2022 biological surveys and 2021 harvest 36 reports. Mr. Schumacher just covered some of that, 37 such as the winter mortality surveys. They're also 38 summarized in the updated analysis.

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Some discussion occurred about the proposal process and how the Board considers differing recommendations from OSM, ADF&G and the Council. The Forest Service Board Member stated that he appreciated this meeting to gather more information and was listening to everyone's comments to inform his decision on these proposals.

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Alternative solutions provided by participants included submitting proposals to the Board

1 of Game, developing a cultural training program and taking a step back to look at the larger picture. 2 Specifically, one participant mentioned that he had 4 submitted a proposal to the Board of Game to lower the 5 harvest limit for Unit 4 deer under State regulations 6 from six deer back down to 4 deer. Another participant 7 suggested closing Unit 4 to non-resident deer hunters. Dividing Unit 4 into three subunits, Admiralty, 8 Baranof, Chichagof since the landscapes are different, 9 10 and increasing the locking tag fee to \$500 per tag. 11 However, ADF&G clarified that increasing tag fees is a 12 Legislative function requiring a statute change. 13 Another person mentioned that an aging population could 14 be contributing to decreased hunting efforts by 15 Federally-qualified subsistence users because the 16 younger generation is not interested in hunting. To 17 that end he suggested the Board, in cooperation with 18 knowledgeable hunters, develop a cultural training 19 program to help inject deer hunting back into the 20 subsistence lifestyle. A representative of the 21 Juneau/Douglas Fish and Game Advisory Committee their 22 willingness to work with Federally-qualified 23 subsistence users and the Southeast Council to come up 24 with alternative solutions through the State process.

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So the Council now has the opportunity to discuss these deferred proposals and make recommendations to the Board for when they are reconsidered at the winter 2023 meeting.

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So I can briefly summarize each proposal, I know you guys are -- already heard a lot about them but I can go through them really quick if you'd like just to reiterate.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yes, go ahead.

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MR. MUSSLEWHITE: Yeah.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah.

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MR. MUSSLEWHITE: Okay. So WP22-07 requests that the Federal public lands of Admiralty Island draining into Chatham Strait between Point Marsden and Point Gardner in Unit 4 be closed to deer hunting September 15th through November 30th except by Federally-qualified subsistence users and it was submitted by the Southeast Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council and so we have that updated analysis

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1 in the supplemental materials.

The RAC recommendation was to support this proposal with modification to remove Wildlife Analysis Areas 4044 and 4043 from the closure area. And then so OSM's interpretation of the intent was to modify the area to drainages of Admiralty Island flowing into Chatham Strait between Fishery Point and Point Gardner except drainages flowing into Thayer Lake, Hasselborg Lake and Hasselborg Creek would be closed to deer hunting September 15 to November 30th except by Federally-qualified users.

So the OSM conclusion remains to oppose this proposal. The proposed closure of the Federal public lands to non-subsistence uses does not meet the criteria in Section .815 of ANILCA. There is no conservation concern as deer populations are among the highest in the state. The closure is also not necessary to continued subsistence users, success rates of Federally-qualified users has been favorable for 20-plus years. Therefore, the proposed closure represents an unnecessary restriction on non-Federally-qualified users as it's not expected to substantially benefit or be necessary for the continuation of subsistence uses.

Then for WP22-08 which requests that the Northeast Chichagof Controlled Use Area annual deer harvest limit for non-Federally-qualified users be reduced to two male deer. It was submitted by the Southeast RAC. An updated analysis is in the supplemental materials. The RAC recommendation was to support 22-08 stating that the restriction was necessary for the continuation of subsistence use, would limit competition in the Hoonah area and would not be an inconvenience to non-Federally-qualified users. The OSM conclusion remains to oppose the proposal. The proposed restriction does not meet the criteria in Section .815 of ANILCA. There's no conservation concern as deer populations are healthy. The restriction is also not necessary for the continuation of subsistence uses based on the available evidence. Hoonah deer hunters experience high success rates and the proposed restriction is not likely to significantly reduce competition from non-Federallyqualified users.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{Then}}$$ finally Wildlife Proposal 22-10 requests that the deer harvest limit for non-Federally-

qualified users in Lisianski Inlet and Lisianski Strait be reduced to 4 deer. It was submitted by Patricia Phillips of Pelican. And, again, we have an updated analysis for that. The RAC recommendation was to support it with modification to the area and harvest limits so the modified regulation should read:

On Federal public lands within drainages flowing into Lisianski Inlet, Lisianski Strait and Stag Bay south of a line connecting Soapstone and Column Points and north of a line connecting Point Theodore and Point Yura non-Federally-qualified users may harvest up to three bucks.

The OSM conclusion remains to oppose this proposal. The proposed restriction does not meet the criteria in Section .815 of ANILCA. There's no conservation concern as deer populations are healthy. The restriction is also not necessary for the continuation of subsistence uses based on the available evidence. Pelican area deer hunters experience high success rates and the proposed restriction is not likely to significantly reduce competition from non-Federally-qualified users.

So thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Jake. So at this point I just want to remind the Council that this was kind of a review of what has happened up to this point. Moving forward, I think I want a little bit of clarification here but we do have options for the Council. I think I heard that we could essentially revisit these proposals given that there was some new information and analysis and results from the public meeting. So we could essentially offer up a new recommendation based on the new information, that's an option for us. I guess another option would be to take no action and turn it back to the Board for them to make a decision. So I don't know maybe there's another option out there but I see those two for sure.

 And at this point in the process I think offer up an opportunity for Council members to ask questions on what Mr. Musslewhite has just presented us, and I want to remind Council that this is not the time to deliberate on anything he provided us, we'll hopefully get to that later if the Council decides to take that route. Right now questions,

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     questions only based on the new information he's
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     provided us.
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                     So, Ian, go ahead.
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                     MR. JOHNSON: Thanks, Mr. Chair.
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     could we -- or Mr. Musslewhite, could we get a copy of
     the public -- that summary of the public meeting. I
     tried to take notes as fast as I could but I didn't see
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     it in the supplemental material, I guess, or maybe I'm
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     missing it if someone can direct me to the summary of
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     that.
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                     MR. MUSSLEWHITE: Yeah, through the
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     Chair, Member Johnson. Actually I think a lot of what
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     I -- that summary I just gave you is in the analysis, I
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     know for 22-07 so it's kind of included in that.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, and that
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     would be in our main meeting book, not the supplement.
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     Other questions.
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                     MR. MUSSLEWHITE: I do believe it's in
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     the supplement.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: It is in the
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     supplement, sorry, okay.
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                     MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chairman, this is
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     Albert.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: It is in the
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     supplement, yeah. Thank you all for the
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     clarifications. Any other questions.
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                     MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chairman, this is
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     Albert.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Who do we got,
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     Cathy?
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                     MS. NEEDHAM: Albert.
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                     MR. CASIPIT: I think Albert was first
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     -- let Albert go first.
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                     MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chairman, this is
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     Albert.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Yeah, Albert, we
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    hear you on the phone, go ahead.
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                     MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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     Can I get a copy of the process of how OSM came to
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     their conclusion and who was a part of it because it
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     seems like when we go through our process everyone
     votes and OSM is basing their decision on someone
     else's process. To give you an example, they're saying
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    that the Fish and Game says this, so that's part of
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    what they're basing their decision on. They're also
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     saying that the 50 year process -- there's been deer
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     everywhere, what they fail to mention is that what I
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    see, boats coming in, big boats with three or four
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     other boats behind them, that's left out of that
    process. And to hear about the Territorial Sportsmen,
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     are they Federally-recognized tribes or ANCSA Native
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    Corporations. I thought that's who this Council
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     represents. So I think this process is flawed in that
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     regard, Mr. Chairman, that a lot of things are left
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     out.
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                     And I guess my question to Mr.
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    Musslewhite is where do you live and where do you hunt?
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                     MS. PERRY: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Sorry, Albert, I
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     think that last question's an inappropriate question,
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     that kind of gets into somebody's personal affairs
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     there and it's not really relevant to what we're doing.
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     Sorry.
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                     MR. HOWARD: But, Mr. Chairman....
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: But your question
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     on....
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                     MR. HOWARD: ....part of the process
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     would be (cuts out).....
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                     CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Excuse me, I
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     didn't hear that last comment.
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                     MR. HOWARD: I think I'm old enough to
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     figure out that there may be a conflict of interest as
     far as coming up with a decision on opposing it or not.
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     I'll be honest with you, I don't agree that someone
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     that lives in Juneau should be deciding to oppose this
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1 without due process. Also a lot of Angoon residents are busy in August putting fish away and everything they need to do for the winter so a lot of us couldn't make it. I was given the choice of working so I have 5 enough money to make it through the winter and subsist. Like someone says, you got to work to have a 6 7 subsistence lifestyle, to pay for gas and everything. So I think the question isn't really out of order, it's just a valid question, and it isn't intended to be 9 10 personal, it's just the fact that we have someone 11 working to help us find a solution to an existing 12 problem.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, Albert, I think we're going to have to direct that question to DeAnna Perry, our Coordinator, she was involved in these public meetings more than anybody. So, DeAnna, do you want to answer that?

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MS. PERRY: I'd be happy to Mr. Chair. Council Member Howard, I would like to remind you and everyone that these proposals have already gone through the entire regulatory process up until the Board deliberation so the process that you see on Page 41, the same process we go through with every proposal, that has gone through every step except -- well, every step for the Regional Advisory Council, it's now with the Board, the Board deferred it back to the Council for more information, the public meeting was conducted. As far as how did OSM process that new information and come up with a conclusion, I would have to defer to Lisa Grediagin, she's the Wildlife Supervisor at OSM and, yes, I would concur that asking where someone lives from a Staff member is inappropriate and I would ask you to refrain from those kind of comments in the future.

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Thank you, Mr. Howard.

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MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I did ask the question at the last meeting and got an answer so I'll just assume the answer is the same. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you,} Albert. Anybody else have a question on the presentation.$

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so thank you.

MR. CASIPIT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thanks Mr. Cross, Mr. Musslewhite. I've sat at that end of the table before and I appreciate what you guys are doing. You know I know what you're recommending is based on what ANILCA says and the law says and what Federal attorneys have interpreted and instructed and so I know where you're coming from and I know what's --

> But I did have a question about the public meeting. Unfortunately I wasn't able to participate or I would have asked the question myself and I'm wondering if anybody from the public had thought about this and I think maybe based on your presentation, maybe some people were thinking about this, as far as reducing the State bag limit back to four. But did anybody in the public, and this is going back to what I was talking about earlier in the meeting is, did anybody talk about how we provide that meaningful priority for subsistence users? I mean did any -- anybody from the public, Territorial Sportsmen, blah, blah, all the people who participated, did anybody mention the need for us to provide a meaningful priority and how we might accomplish that, you know, from their perspective?

Thank you.

MR. CROSS: Through the Chair, and for the record my name is Robert Cross. Through the Chair. Member Casipit. I would have to go back through the transcripts, I couldn't tell you specifically if anybody mentioned that. And it was more so -- the hearing was -- or the public meeting was a chance for us to collect traditional ecological knowledge and more of a listening session for us. So, yeah, again, I would have to go back through the transcripts and look to see if that was specifically mentioned.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Thank you, Rob. I see we have somebody else who came up to the table and there is her name tag, Lisa Grediagin.

MS. GREDIAGIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you.

MS. GREDIAGIN: Lisa Grediagin, I'm the Wildlife Division Supervisor for the record. And I would just encourage all the Council members, hopefully, it won't take very long, it's just a page and a half, but the open meeting summary is included in the WP22-07 updated analysis and it's a summary but it really includes all the general comments and ideas that were discussed during that meeting. And I don't think that specifically came up. I mean I just read it on the plane ride here and I mean maybe it skirted around the issue but, no, not specifically, it did not come up.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you. Other questions. Ian, go ahead.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is just a really quick clarification but we've referred to the OSM process as meetings and meeting, it sounds like there was just one meeting, can you just clarify, there's been one meeting on this?

MS. GREDIAGIN: (Nods affirmatively)

MR. JOHNSON: Okay.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, that was an affirmative, one meeting. Cathy, go ahead.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Also, I mean it was one meeting, I just kind of want to address that but then I have a specific question for these guys. It was one meeting for public comment, but I believe in the reanalysis that I read there was a lot of work that the OSM did to go back through and go through our transcripts and a lot of the stuff that this Council has said, not just during this process but back years, they went back to the last time Unit 4 deer kind of was talked about within the Council and they integrated all of that and I really appreciated being able to go through the analysis and hear a lot of TEDbased information that reiterated in, and from our transcripts and I found that very helpful and I wish that we kind of had that for every proposal. It was difficult for me to think about the fact that, you know, we've already been through this process of -- we built our recommendation and it went all the way to the Federal Board and we didn't have that in our analysis,

and when the Board deferred for it to come back then the reanalysis actually really captured a lot of that information and I thought it was helpful and I think that there was a lot of really good information in this reanalysis that I read on the plane ride down here.

And my question to Staff is, you know, we're trying to decide what our options are and Don said that they were, you know, we have the option to make a new recommendation or we have the option to take no action, and I want clarification from the Staff if we make a new recommendation, that's just on the proposals as they were written, as they were analyzed and as they are before us, right, we're not changing proposals at all at this point in time, and so the only new recommendation that we necessarily could take would be to go in the opposite -- if we supported a proposal and we now oppose the proposal; is that what you're kind of getting at?

MS. GREDIAGIN: Yeah, Lisa Grediagin for the record. It would be the same sort of options that you had last time, as you normally have for proposals so you could straight support as written, support with modification, defer, take no action, oppose. So, yeah, you still can make a modification but it has to be somewhat within the sideboards of the original request. I mean similar to the modifications you made last year.

And I guess just to go back a little bit and address the question about how OSM comes to the conclusion, I mean we address -- we try to account for all information and address it and, you know, weigh that against each other and so hopefully, as Cathy mentioned, the effects section was a bit expanded and tried to respond to feedback that the Council provided last fall specifically about providing more traditional ecological knowledge in the analysis and incorporating feedback from the Council members and local residents and, you know, as Member Howard mentioned, you know, there is a paragraph in the effects section about how only one or two boats in an area can negatively affect the success of subsistence hunts because that can cloq up a bay and a drainage and prevent people from meeting their subsistence needs. So we did take that into account, not -- but, you know, into our conclusion as well.

0142 1 And I think that hopefully answered 2 your question about the process and options. 4 Thank you. 5 6 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, Cathy. 7 Followup. 8 9 MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I 10 do have a quick followup then. 11 12 If we take no action then our 13 recommendations that have gone to the Federal 14 Subsistence Board remain the same and then it kicks 15 back to them in this process and there isn't necessarily anything going to be happening between this 16 17 meeting and when the Federal Board takes these 18 proposals back up again? 19 20 MS. GREDIAGIN: Correct. I mean it is 21 a pretty short turnaround because the Board's meeting 22 in January to reconsider these proposals. You know 23 there's probably little tweaks OSM might do to just 24 update any more additional information we get from this 25 meeting and I also just wanted to mention another 26 update to the analysis was the other alternatives 27 considered section. One thing that was mentioned in there I'd like to highlight was establishing a Unit 4 28 29 working group and while that's beyond the scope of this 30 specific proposal, that would certainly be an action 31 the Council could take. For example, you know, taking 32 no action on this proposal or opposing the proposals 33 but then in your comments or justification you saying 34 we're interested in establishing a working group or 35 something like that. So even if you do end up opposing 36 it or taking no action or something like that, in your 37 comments you could explain that your intent is to have 38 a working group, or your intent is to submit an 39 additional proposal next spring, or at your winter 40 meeting when the call for wildlife proposals opens again. So it definitely, you know, it can be 41 42 inclusive, your comments and rationale and your actions 43 can be pretty encompassing. 44 45 So thank you. 46

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49 50 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you.

Other questions from the Council. Patty, go ahead.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman Hernandez. Under the open meeting summary it states that the meeting was organized to gather more information on these proposals and to facilitate discussion among user groups. And if you do a reevaluation of how that meeting actually, you know, was conducted, were those goals met because most of the comments from the non-Federally-qualified users were onboard to just say, no, we do not support these proposals and there didn't seem to be much of an effort to facilitate discussion among user groups. I just, you know, would you agree with that statement?

MR. MUSSLEWHITE: Through the Chair. Member Phillips. Correct me if I'm wrong but I think that quite a few of the people who attended the public meeting, members of the public were, in fact, Federally-qualified subsistence users, I believe. I don't have a breakdown or anything like that, but, you know, I think a pretty -- an effort was made to basically bring everybody to the table as much as possible. That was the entire intent of that exercise, at least, if that helps, I guess.

MS. GREDIAGIN: Yeah, I would just add a little bit on to that. Lisa Grediagin for the record. The open meeting was a new format that OSM's never done before and basically we were just trying to carry out the direction of the Board. I mean the Board said do this and that was our best attempt that we could come up with to carry out the Board's direction. And we recognize the timing of the meeting was horrible, it was fishing season, people are out hunting and fishing and not available to sit in an open meeting but just given our deadlines and timelines, you know, that was the best we can do. You know you put out a press release and hope people respond and call in and participate and there definitely were some Federallyqualified users as well as organizations and people that called in -- or non-Federally-qualified users that called in but as it says in the summary it was only 11 people total that provided comments. And you know at your meeting last fall, I mean it was hours and hours of testimony and we had 100 pages of written comments on these proposals last time so, yeah, honestly I think we were hoping participation would be better but the timing in August was probably just not great and like I said it was a new thing, OSM's never done, this open meeting format because we were really trying to

facilitate discussion not just have a public hearing where we're just getting comments from people, but we're actually able to discuss amongst people and respond to questions. But I think people are so used to that public hearing format it may have reverted back to that a little bit and, you know, we'll see if that's something we continue in the future. But, you know, it —— I think it was informative and helpful but, yeah, it certainly could have been better. But it's what we had given our constraints.

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Thanks.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Anybody else.

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MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chairman, this is

17 Albert.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, Albert.

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MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think going forward, I think maybe doing a public comment meeting in Angoon might be a good idea just due to the fact that it does impact Angoon residents and we're all Federally-qualified.

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I've got to backtrack a minute and that was uncalled for what I did and I'll agree with the Chair and DeAnna Perry.

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That comes out of frustration of living here in Angoon and watching my people suffer and hearing that somebody opposes something that we're trying to do so we can take care of ourselves and no longer become what I call the Food Stamp culture. That's where my frustration comes from. We're teaching our kids how to do this but when you teach our kids how to hunt and fish and do what we do and then you get out there and you take them to your normal hunting area and there's a boat parked there with four or five other boats towed behind, all of a sudden a whole new reality sets in. I don't know if you heard me talk about this before but it's similar to my grandfather going to the river and doing what they've always done to take care of their family and one day somebody came there and told him he couldn't do it anymore. That's a similar feeling when you pull into a bay where you've always hunted and there's a boat there. Now, granted there may be deer everywhere but one thing I learned as a

young man hunting with my dad at 8 years old until now, is, you shoot at a deer and miss you're never going to see that deer again and that seems to be what's happening on Admiralty Island. There's a lot of young people coming in on these boats and it's all fun and games after fishing season's over and you shoot and you miss, no big deal, I shoot and miss, that's my dinner running away. So that's my frustration, Mr. Chairman. I see it daily and I see it every time I leave my house, that people are having a tough time here, we're 80 percent unemployed. You heard Mayor Thompson say you've got to be -- you've got to have a job to subsist and she's correct in that regard.

So sometimes out of frustration I say what's on my mind. Thanks, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you, Albert. I think we all feel your frustration and I guess at this point I wouldn't rule out the possibility that, you know, these proposals might come back to the folks in Angoon to have more input into. So we'll just have to see where we go from here, has yet to be decided. And thank you for, you know, retracking your question there, I appreciate that.

 $\label{eq:council members with a question.} Any other Council members with a question.$

Cal, go ahead.

MR. CASIPIT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have a question for the Staff. You had mentioned the possibility of having a Unit 4 work group. I know what the Unit 2 work group was and the resources that needed to be expended for that, does the Federal Program have the financial resources to finance a Unit 4 type work group because that's going to take multiple years and I — I don't know how much the agency spent on Unit 2 but it was a significant amount of money.

MS. PHILLIPS: 200,000 I think.

MR. CASIPIT: So I just want to make sure if we do go down that road of asking for a Unit 4 work group that there's actually funding to make that happen.

Thank you.

MS. GREDIAGIN: Yeah, thank you. Through the Chair. This is Lisa Grediagin. And I cannot speak specifically to budget and funding but I think -- I'm guessing the Unit 2 work group, I'm not familiar with it, that was before my time, was a lot of in-person meetings and probably spent a lot of money on 6 7 travel whereas now we're getting used to this teleconference and MSTeams environment, which isn't 9 ideal, you know, it's nice to be in-person for sure but 10 it's also a lot of money. So I can confidently say 11 that if the Council's okay with teleconference 12 meetings, you know, that's not much expense and time to 13 participate in a couple hour teleconference versus 14 traveling days to a meeting and spending hotels, per 15 diem, airfare on meetings. So that might be something 16 to consider, you know, or a caveat if we do go down 17 this Unit 4 work group road, it might just be a virtual 18 sort of working group, not so many in-person meetings. 19 And, again, I mean I don't know I'm not the one that 20 makes budget decisions at OSM but that is certainly a 21 possibility. So thank you.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you. you had a question.

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MR. SMITH: Just a comment. I think that would really bring the numbers up on the participation, being able to do that online, and even -- not even -- I mean just think you could do it more than once, do it once a week for a whole month and get as much information from the community as possible. I think that's great. I think that's great, and we can't be afraid of not doing that, you know.

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CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you. Question from Ian, I believe. Go ahead Ian.

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MR. JOHNSON: Thanks. I don't want to dabble into deliberation but there is some -- we can talk about this tomorrow but we have some opportunity to facilitate these types of discussions so I'll leave it at that without dabbling in deliberation.

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MS. NEEDHAM: Teaser.

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(Laughter)

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48 CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Let's not 49 dabble too much here this evening.

(Laughter) CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: So any other questions. It looks like Frank, you have a question, go ahead. MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, just a comment. I think 11 participants in this is kind of --I mean goodness, hardly anything. So, you know, if we're going to be talking about qualified people there hasn't been -- I don't know if you guys have talked to Hoonah or Angoon or Kake or all these Federally-qualified areas. So if it was a vote for only 11 people to make a decision then that's not too good. Thank you, Mr. Chair. CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay, thank you for the comment, Frank. Any other questions or comments. (No comments) CHAIRMAN HERNANDEZ: Okay. Well, here's where I think we're are. You know, we've been presented with where the process stands at this time. We've heard some new analysis. We have more stuff that we can read tonight if we want, that was just given to us this afternoon. So I think we're prepared to come back tomorrow and hear some motions on how people think we ought to proceed and that could lead to deliberations and could be more discussion on information presented but I think that's all going to have to happen tomorrow and, of course, it's all dependent on what the Council thinks ought to be done with these three proposals. So let's leave it there for this evening, a good chance to mull it over.

And I will remind everybody that we only have one other item of new business and that's, you know, updates on the Roadless and Sustainable Strategy. Tomorrow morning, when we reconvene at 9:00 o'clock it will be an opportunity for more public comment on non-agenda items so if there's anybody out there in the public or in the room that wants to take advantage of that opportunity I'll just remind everybody again that if you're wanting to comment on say the deer proposals or you want to comment on, say, the rural determination, please hold off on those until

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     we actually get to those topics. What we want to hear
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     tomorrow is comments on non-agenda items. So we're
     going to have probably lots of comments moving forward
     with some of these proposals but I don't want to take
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     time away tomorrow morning from folks that want to get
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     into non-agenda items.
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                     So let's recess for the evening and
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     let's all go back to our rooms and do our homework.
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                     (Laughter)
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                  (PROCEEDINGS TO BE CONTINUED)
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1	CERTIFICATE
2 3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
4 5	STATE OF ALASKA)
6 7	I, Salena A. Hile, Notary Public in and for the
8 9	state of Alaska and reporter for Computer Matrix Court Reporters, LLC, do hereby certify:
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